

SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE

FOR

HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE

FOR

HOUSE BILL NO. 1659

AN ACT

To repeal sections 43.546, 210.482, 210.487, 211.031, 211.071, 217.345, 217.690, 491.641, 547.031, 556.021, 558.016, 558.019, 568.045, 571.015, 571.070, 575.010, 575.353, 578.007, 578.022, 579.065, 579.068, 590.033, 590.192, 590.653, 600.042, and 610.140, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof seventy-six new sections relating to public safety, with penalty provisions, an emergency clause for certain sections, and a delayed effective date for a certain section.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Section A. Sections 43.546, 210.482, 210.487, 211.031, 211.071, 217.345, 217.690, 491.641, 547.031, 556.021, 558.016, 558.019, 568.045, 571.015, 571.070, 575.010, 575.353, 578.007, 578.022, 579.065, 579.068, 590.033, 590.192, 590.653, 600.042, and 610.140, RSMo, are repealed and seventy-six new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 43.546, 168.014, 190.106, 208.222, 209.324, 210.482, 210.487, 211.031, 211.071, 211.600, 217.345, 217.451, 217.690, 221.108, 301.551, 307.018, 311.661, 324.055, 324.129, 324.246, 324.488, 324.1105, 326.257, 330.025, 331.025, 332.015, 334.015, 334.403, 334.501, 334.701, 334.739, 334.805, 335.022, 335.042, 336.025, 337.018, 337.308, 337.501, 337.605, 337.702, 338.052, 339.015, 339.510, 345.016, 374.711, 436.225, 443.702, 455.098, 484.125, 491.641, 547.031, 547.500, 556.021, 557.520, 558.016, 558.019, 565.258, 568.045, 571.015, 571.031, 571.070, 575.010, 575.151, 575.353, 578.007, 578.022, 579.021, 579.022, 579.065, 579.068, 590.033,

590.192, 590.653, 600.042, 610.140, and 640.011, to read as follows:

43.546. 1. Any state agency, board, or commission may require the fingerprinting of applicants in specified occupations or appointments within the state agency, board, or commission for the purpose of positive identification and receiving criminal history record information when determining an applicant's ability or fitness to serve in such occupation or appointment.

2. In order to facilitate the criminal background check under subsection 1 of this section on any person employed or appointed by a state agency, board, or commission, [and in accordance with section 43.543,] the applicant or employee shall submit a set of fingerprints collected under the standards determined by the Missouri highway patrol. The fingerprints and accompanying fees, unless otherwise arranged, shall be forwarded to the highway patrol to be used to search the state criminal history repository and the fingerprints shall be forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a national criminal background check under section 43.540. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 610.120 to the contrary, all records related to any criminal history information discovered shall be accessible and available to the state agency making the request.

168.014. 1. The state board of education may require that fingerprint submissions be made as part of an application seeking a certificate of license to teach or substitute teach in public schools, as provided in sections 168.011, 168.021, and 168.036 and as required by section 168.133.

2. If the state board of education requires that fingerprint submissions be made as part of such application,

the state board of education shall require applicants to submit the fingerprints to the Missouri state highway patrol for the purpose of conducting a state and federal fingerprint-based criminal history background check.

3. The fingerprints and any required fees shall be sent to the Missouri state highway patrol's central repository. The fingerprints shall be used for searching the state criminal records repository and shall also be forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a federal criminal records search under section 43.540. The Missouri state highway patrol shall notify the state board of education of any criminal history record information or lack of criminal history record information discovered on the individual. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 610.120 to the contrary, all records related to any criminal history information discovered shall be accessible and available to the state board of education.

190.106. 1. The department of health and senior services may require that fingerprint submissions be made as part of an application seeking licensure as an emergency medical technician or "EMT", an advanced emergency medical technician or "AEMT", or a paramedic, and an application seeking certification as an emergency medical technician-community paramedic or "EMT-CP", as such terms are defined in section 190.100.

2. If the department of health and senior services requires that fingerprint submissions be made as part of such application, the department of health and senior services shall require applicants to submit the fingerprints to the Missouri state highway patrol for the purpose of conducting a state and federal fingerprint-based criminal history background check.

3. The fingerprints and any required fees shall be sent to the Missouri state highway patrol's central repository. The fingerprints shall be used for searching the state criminal records repository and shall also be forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a federal criminal records search under section 43.540. The Missouri state highway patrol shall notify the department of health and senior services of any criminal history record information or lack of criminal history record information discovered on the individual. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 610.120 to the contrary, all records related to any criminal history information discovered shall be accessible and available to the department of health and senior services.

208.222. 1. The Missouri Medicaid audit and compliance unit within the department of social services may require that fingerprint submissions be made as part of an application seeking to be licensed as a MO HealthNet provider for the purpose of providing MO HealthNet services to eligible persons and obtaining from the department of social services or its divisions reimbursement for eligible services.

2. If the Missouri Medicaid audit and compliance unit within the department of social services requires that fingerprint submissions be made as part of such application, the Missouri Medicaid audit and compliance unit within the department of social services shall require applicants to submit the fingerprints to the Missouri state highway patrol for the purpose of conducting a state and federal fingerprint-based criminal history background check.

3. The fingerprints and any required fees shall be sent to the Missouri state highway patrol's central repository. The fingerprints shall be used for searching

the state criminal records repository and shall also be forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a federal criminal records search under section 43.540. The Missouri state highway patrol shall notify the Missouri Medicaid audit and compliance unit within the department of social services of any criminal history record information or lack of criminal history record information discovered on the individual. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 610.120 to the contrary, all records related to any criminal history information discovered shall be accessible and available to the Missouri Medicaid audit and compliance unit within the department of social services.

4. For purposes of this section, the following terms mean:

(1) "Eligible persons", individuals or families in the categories provided in section 208.151 and in Section 36(c) of Article IV of the Constitution of the state of Missouri to receive medical assistance benefits Title XIX, P.L. 89-97, 1965 amendments to the federal Social Security Act, 42 U.S.C. Section 301 et seq., known in this state as the Missouri Medicaid Program or MO HealthNet;

(2) "MO HealthNet provider", any person, partnership, corporation, not-for-profit corporation, professional corporation, or business entity that enters into a contract or provider agreement with the department of social services or its divisions for the purpose of providing services to eligible persons and obtaining from the department of social services or its divisions reimbursement for such services;

(3) "MO HealthNet services", medical services defined and determined by the department of social services or listed specifically in section 208.152 in which eligible persons receive as part of their Missouri Medicaid coverage.

209.324. 1. The state committee of interpreters may require that fingerprint submissions be made as part of an application seeking licensure as an interpreter, as such term is defined in section 209.285, and temporary interpreter, as provided in section 209.326.

2. If the state committee of interpreters requires that fingerprint submissions be made as part of such application, the state committee of interpreters shall require applicants to submit the fingerprints to the Missouri state highway patrol for the purpose of conducting a state and federal fingerprint-based criminal history background check.

3. The fingerprints and any required fees shall be sent to the Missouri state highway patrol's central repository. The fingerprints shall be used for searching the state criminal records repository and shall also be forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a federal criminal records search under section 43.540. The Missouri state highway patrol shall notify the committee of any criminal history record information or lack of criminal history record information discovered on the individual. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 610.120 to the contrary, all records related to any criminal history information discovered shall be accessible and available to the committee.

210.482. 1. If the emergency placement of a child in a private home is necessary due to the unexpected absence of the child's parents, legal guardian, or custodian, the juvenile court or children's division of the department of social services:

(1) May request that a local or state law enforcement agency or juvenile officer, subject to any required federal authorization, immediately conduct a name-based criminal

history record check to include full orders of protection and outstanding warrants of each person over the age of [seventeen] eighteen residing in the home by using the Missouri uniform law enforcement system (MULES) and the National Crime Information Center to access the Interstate Identification Index (III) maintained by the Federal Bureau of Investigation; and

(2) Shall determine or, in the case of the juvenile court, shall request the division to determine whether any person over the age of [seventeen] eighteen years residing in the home is listed on the child abuse and neglect registry. For any children less than [seventeen] eighteen years of age residing in the home, the children's division shall inquire of the person with whom an emergency placement of a child will be made whether any children less than [seventeen] eighteen years of age residing in the home have ever been certified as an adult and convicted of or pled guilty or nolo contendere to any crime.

2. If a name-based search has been conducted pursuant to subsection 1 of this section, within fifteen calendar days of the Interstate Identification Index (III) name-based check, after the emergency placement of the child in the private home, and if the private home has not previously been approved as a foster or adoptive home, all persons over the age of [seventeen] eighteen residing in the home and all children less than [seventeen] eighteen residing in the home who the children's division has determined have been certified as an adult for the commission of a crime shall [report to a local law enforcement agency for the purpose of providing fingerprints and accompanying fees] be fingerprinted, pursuant to sections 43.530 and 43.540. The fingerprints shall be used for searching the state criminal records repository and shall also be forwarded to the

Federal Bureau of Investigation for a federal criminal records search under section 43.540. Results of the checks shall be provided to the juvenile court or children's division office requesting such information. Any child placed in emergency placement in a private home shall be removed immediately if any person residing in the home fails to provide fingerprints after being requested to do so, unless the person refusing to provide fingerprints ceases to reside in the private home.

3. If the placement of a child is denied as a result of a name-based criminal history check and the denial is contested, all persons over the age of ~~seventeen~~ eighteen residing in the home and all children less than ~~seventeen~~ eighteen years of age residing in the home who the children's division has determined have been certified as an adult for the commission of a crime shall, within fifteen calendar days of conducting the Interstate Identification Index (III) name-based check, submit ~~to the juvenile court or the children's division~~ fingerprints and any required fees, in the same manner described in subsection 2 of this section[, ~~accompanying fees, and written permission authorizing the juvenile court or the children's division to forward the fingerprints to the state criminal record repository for submission to the Federal Bureau of Investigation.~~

4. ~~No person who submits fingerprints under this section shall be required to submit additional fingerprints under this section or section 210.487 unless the original fingerprints retained by the division are lost or destroyed].~~

~~[5.]~~ 4. Subject to appropriation, the total cost of fingerprinting required by this section may be paid by the state, including reimbursement of persons incurring fingerprinting costs under this section.

[6.] 5. For the purposes of this section, "emergency placement" refers to those limited instances when the juvenile court or children's division is placing a child in the home of private individuals, including neighbors, friends, or relatives, as a result of a sudden unavailability of the child's primary caretaker.

210.487. 1. The children's division of the department of social services may require fingerprint submissions to the Missouri state highway patrol for the purpose of conducting a state and federal fingerprint-based criminal background check. When conducting investigations of persons for the purpose of foster parent licensing, the children's division shall:

(1) Conduct a search for all persons over the age of [seventeen] eighteen in the applicant's household and for any child less than [seventeen] eighteen years of age residing in the applicant's home who the division has determined has been certified as an adult for the commission of a crime for evidence of full orders of protection. The office of state courts administrator shall allow access to the automated court information system by the division. The clerk of each court contacted by the division shall provide the division information within ten days of a request;

(2) Obtain fingerprints for any person over the age of [seventeen] eighteen in the applicant's household and for any child less than [seventeen] eighteen years of age residing in the applicant's home who the division has determined has been certified as an adult for the commission of a crime [in the same manner set forth in subsection 2 of section 210.482]. The fingerprints and any required fees shall be sent to the Missouri state highway patrol's central repository. The fingerprints shall be used for searching the state criminal records repository and shall also be

forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a federal criminal records search under section 43.540. The Missouri state highway patrol shall notify the juvenile court or the division of any criminal history record information or lack of criminal history record information discovered on the individual. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 610.120 to the contrary, all records related to any criminal history information discovered shall be accessible and available to the juvenile court or the division. The highway patrol shall assist the division and provide the criminal fingerprint background information, upon request, under and in accordance with the provisions of section 43.540; and

(3) Determine whether any person over the age of **[seventeen]** eighteen residing in the home and any child less than **[seventeen]** eighteen years of age residing in the applicant's home who the division has determined has been certified as an adult for the commission of a crime is listed on the child abuse and neglect registry. For any children less than **[seventeen]** eighteen years of age residing in the applicant's home, the **[children's]** division shall inquire of the applicant whether any children less than **[seventeen]** eighteen years of age residing in the home have ever been certified as an adult and been convicted of or pled guilty or nolo contendere to any crime.

2. **[After the initial investigation is completed under subsection 1 of this section:**

(1) No person who submits fingerprints under subsection 1 of this section or section 210.482 shall be required to submit additional fingerprints under this section or section 210.482 unless the original fingerprints retained by the division are lost or destroyed;

(2) The highway patrol shall provide ongoing electronic updates to criminal history background checks of those persons previously submitted as part of the licensing or approval process under subsection 1 of this section. Ongoing electronic updates for such persons and for those in their households shall terminate when such persons cease to be applicant or licensed foster parents; and

(3) The children's division and the department of health and senior services may waive the requirement for a fingerprint background check for any subsequent recertification.

3.] Subject to appropriation, the total cost of fingerprinting required by this section may be paid by the state, including reimbursement of persons incurring fingerprinting costs under this section.

[4.] 3. The division may make arrangements with other executive branch agencies to obtain any investigative background information.

[5.] 4. The division may promulgate rules that are necessary to implement the provisions of this section. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, that is created under the authority delegated in this section shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536 and, if applicable, section 536.028. This section and chapter 536 are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536 to review, to delay the effective date, or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2004, shall be invalid and void.

211.031. 1. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the juvenile court or the family court in circuits

that have a family court as provided in chapter 487 shall have exclusive original jurisdiction in proceedings:

(1) Involving any child who may be a resident of or found within the county and who is alleged to be in need of care and treatment because:

(a) The parents, or other persons legally responsible for the care and support of the child, neglect or refuse to provide proper support, education which is required by law, medical, surgical or other care necessary for his or her well-being; except that reliance by a parent, guardian or custodian upon remedial treatment other than medical or surgical treatment for a child shall not be construed as neglect when the treatment is recognized or permitted pursuant to the laws of this state;

(b) The child is otherwise without proper care, custody or support;

(c) The child was living in a room, building or other structure at the time such dwelling was found by a court of competent jurisdiction to be a public nuisance pursuant to section 195.130; or

(d) The child is in need of mental health services and the parent, guardian or custodian is unable to afford or access appropriate mental health treatment or care for the child;

(2) Involving any child who may be a resident of or found within the county and who is alleged to be in need of care and treatment because:

(a) The child while subject to compulsory school attendance is repeatedly and without justification absent from school;

(b) The child disobeys the reasonable and lawful directions of his or her parents or other custodian and is beyond their control;

(c) The child is habitually absent from his or her home without sufficient cause, permission, or justification;

(d) The behavior or associations of the child are otherwise injurious to his or her welfare or to the welfare of others; or

(e) The child is charged with an offense not classified as criminal, or with an offense applicable only to children; except that, the juvenile court shall not have jurisdiction over any child fifteen years of age who is alleged to have violated a state or municipal traffic ordinance or regulation, the violation of which does not constitute a felony, or any child who is alleged to have violated a state or municipal ordinance or regulation prohibiting possession or use of any tobacco product;

(3) Involving any child who is alleged to have violated a state law or municipal ordinance, or any person who is alleged to have violated a state law or municipal ordinance prior to attaining the age of eighteen years, in which cases jurisdiction may be taken by the court of the circuit in which [the child or person resides or may be found or in which] the violation is alleged to have occurred, except as provided in subsection 2 of this section; except that, the juvenile court shall not have jurisdiction over any child fifteen years of age who is alleged to have violated a state or municipal traffic ordinance or regulation, the violation of which does not constitute a felony, and except that the juvenile court shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the municipal court over any child who is alleged to have violated a municipal curfew ordinance, and except that the juvenile court shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit court on any child who is alleged to have violated a state or municipal

ordinance or regulation prohibiting possession or use of any tobacco product;

(4) For the adoption of a person;

(5) For the commitment of a child to the guardianship of the department of social services as provided by law;

(6) Involving an order of protection pursuant to chapter 455 when the respondent is less than eighteen years of age; and

(7) Involving a child who has been a victim of sex trafficking or sexual exploitation.

2. Transfer of a matter, proceeding, jurisdiction or supervision for a child who resides in a county of this state shall be made as follows:

(1) Prior to the filing of a petition and upon request of any party or at the discretion of the juvenile officer, the matter in the interest of a child may be transferred by the juvenile officer, with the prior consent of the juvenile officer of the receiving court, to the county of the child's residence or the residence of the person eighteen years of age for future action;

(2) Upon the motion of any party or on its own motion prior to final disposition on the pending matter, the court in which a proceeding is commenced may transfer the proceeding of a child to the court located in the county of the child's residence, or the county in which the offense pursuant to subdivision (3) of subsection 1 of this section is alleged to have occurred for further action;

(3) Upon motion of any party or on its own motion, the court in which jurisdiction has been taken pursuant to subsection 1 of this section may at any time thereafter transfer jurisdiction of a child to the court located in the county of the child's residence for further action with the prior consent of the receiving court;

(4) Upon motion of any party or upon its own motion at any time following a judgment of disposition or treatment pursuant to section 211.181, the court having jurisdiction of the cause may place the child under the supervision of another juvenile court within or without the state pursuant to section 210.570 with the consent of the receiving court;

(5) Upon motion of any child or his or her parent, the court having jurisdiction shall grant one change of judge pursuant to Missouri supreme court rules;

(6) Upon the transfer of any matter, proceeding, jurisdiction or supervision of a child, certified copies of all legal and social documents and records pertaining to the case on file with the clerk of the transferring juvenile court shall accompany the transfer.

3. In any proceeding involving any child taken into custody in a county other than the county of the child's residence, the juvenile court of the county of the child's residence shall be notified of such taking into custody within seventy-two hours.

4. When an investigation by a juvenile officer pursuant to this section reveals that the only basis for action involves an alleged violation of section 167.031 involving a child who alleges to be home schooled, the juvenile officer shall contact a parent or parents of such child to verify that the child is being home schooled and not in violation of section 167.031 before making a report of such a violation. Any report of a violation of section 167.031 made by a juvenile officer regarding a child who is being home schooled shall be made to the prosecuting attorney of the county where the child legally resides.

5. The disability or disease of a parent shall not constitute a basis for a determination that a child is a child in need of care or for the removal of custody of a

child from the parent without a specific showing that there is a causal relation between the disability or disease and harm to the child.

211.071. 1. If a petition alleges that a child between the ages of ~~twelve~~ fourteen and eighteen has committed an offense which would be considered a felony if committed by an adult, the court may, upon its own motion or upon motion by the juvenile officer, the child or the child's custodian, order a hearing and may, in its discretion, dismiss the petition and such child may be transferred to the court of general jurisdiction and prosecuted under the general law; except that if a petition alleges that ~~any~~ a child between the ages of twelve and eighteen has committed an offense which would be considered first degree murder under section 565.020, second degree murder under section 565.021, first degree assault under section 565.050, forcible rape under section 566.030 as it existed prior to August 28, 2013, rape in the first degree under section 566.030, forcible sodomy under section 566.060 as it existed prior to August 28, 2013, sodomy in the first degree under section 566.060, first degree robbery under section 569.020 as it existed prior to January 1, 2017, or robbery in the first degree under section 570.023, distribution of drugs under section 195.211 as it existed prior to January 1, 2017, or the manufacturing of a controlled substance under section 579.055, a dangerous felony as defined in section 556.061, or has committed two or more prior unrelated offenses which would be felonies if committed by an adult, the court shall order a hearing, and may in its discretion, dismiss the petition and transfer the child to a court of general jurisdiction for prosecution under the general law.

2. Upon apprehension and arrest, jurisdiction over the criminal offense allegedly committed by any person between eighteen and twenty-one years of age over whom the juvenile court has retained continuing jurisdiction shall automatically terminate and that offense shall be dealt with in the court of general jurisdiction as provided in section 211.041.

3. Knowing and willful age misrepresentation by a juvenile subject shall not affect any action or proceeding which occurs based upon the misrepresentation. Any evidence obtained during the period of time in which a child misrepresents his or her age may be used against the child and will be subject only to rules of evidence applicable in adult proceedings.

4. Written notification of a transfer hearing shall be given to the juvenile and his or her custodian in the same manner as provided in sections 211.101 and 211.111. Notice of the hearing may be waived by the custodian. Notice shall contain a statement that the purpose of the hearing is to determine whether the child is a proper subject to be dealt with under the provisions of this chapter, and that if the court finds that the child is not a proper subject to be dealt with under the provisions of this chapter, the petition will be dismissed to allow for prosecution of the child under the general law.

5. The juvenile officer may consult with the office of prosecuting attorney concerning any offense for which the child could be certified as an adult under this section. The prosecuting or circuit attorney shall have access to police reports, reports of the juvenile or deputy juvenile officer, statements of witnesses and all other records or reports relating to the offense alleged to have been committed by the child. The prosecuting or circuit attorney

shall have access to the disposition records of the child when the child has been adjudicated pursuant to subdivision (3) of subsection 1 of section 211.031. The prosecuting attorney shall not divulge any information regarding the child and the offense until the juvenile court at a judicial hearing has determined that the child is not a proper subject to be dealt with under the provisions of this chapter.

6. A written report shall be prepared in accordance with this chapter developing fully all available information relevant to the criteria which shall be considered by the court in determining whether the child is a proper subject to be dealt with under the provisions of this chapter and whether there are reasonable prospects of rehabilitation within the juvenile justice system. These criteria shall include but not be limited to:

(1) The seriousness of the offense alleged and whether the protection of the community requires transfer to the court of general jurisdiction;

(2) Whether the offense alleged involved viciousness, force and violence;

(3) Whether the offense alleged was against persons or property with greater weight being given to the offense against persons, especially if personal injury resulted;

(4) Whether the offense alleged is a part of a repetitive pattern of offenses which indicates that the child may be beyond rehabilitation under the juvenile code;

(5) The record and history of the child, including experience with the juvenile justice system, other courts, supervision, commitments to juvenile institutions and other placements;

(6) The sophistication and maturity of the child as determined by consideration of his or her home and

environmental situation, emotional condition and pattern of living;

(7) The age of the child;

(8) The program and facilities available to the juvenile court in considering disposition;

(9) Whether or not the child can benefit from the treatment or rehabilitative programs available to the juvenile court; and

(10) Racial disparity in certification.

7. If the court dismisses the petition to permit the child to be prosecuted under the general law, the court shall enter a dismissal order containing:

(1) Findings showing that the court had jurisdiction of the cause and of the parties;

(2) Findings showing that the child was represented by counsel;

(3) Findings showing that the hearing was held in the presence of the child and his or her counsel; and

(4) Findings showing the reasons underlying the court's decision to transfer jurisdiction.

8. A copy of the petition and order of the dismissal shall be sent to the prosecuting attorney.

9. When a petition has been dismissed thereby permitting a child to be prosecuted under the general law and the prosecution of the child results in a conviction, the jurisdiction of the juvenile court over that child is forever terminated, except as provided in subsection 10 of this section, for an act that would be a violation of a state law or municipal ordinance.

10. If a petition has been dismissed thereby permitting a child to be prosecuted under the general law and the child is found not guilty by a court of general jurisdiction, the juvenile court shall have jurisdiction

over any later offense committed by that child which would be considered a misdemeanor or felony if committed by an adult, subject to the certification provisions of this section.

11. If the court does not dismiss the petition to permit the child to be prosecuted under the general law, it shall set a date for the hearing upon the petition as provided in section 211.171.

211.600. 1. The office of state courts administrator shall collect information related to the filing and disposition of petitions to certify juveniles pursuant to section 211.071.

2. The data collected pursuant to this section shall include the following:

(1) The number of certification petitions filed annually;

(2) The disposition of certification petitions filed annually;

(3) The offenses for which certification petitions are filed annually;

(4) The race of the juveniles for whom the certification petitions are filed annually; and

(5) The number of juveniles who have waived their right to counsel.

3. The data collected pursuant to this section shall be made publicly available annually.

217.345. 1. Correctional treatment programs for first offenders and offenders eighteen years of age or younger in the department shall be established, subject to the control and supervision of the director, and shall include such programs deemed necessary and sufficient for the successful rehabilitation of offenders.

2. [Correctional treatment programs for offenders who are younger than eighteen years of age shall be established, subject to the control and supervision of the director. By January 1, 1998, such] Programs established pursuant to this section shall include physical separation of offenders who are younger than eighteen years of age from offenders who are eighteen years of age or older and shall include educational programs that award a high school diploma or its equivalent.

3. The department shall have the authority to promulgate rules pursuant to subsection 2 of section 217.378 to establish correctional treatment programs for offenders under age eighteen. Such rules may include:

(1) Establishing separate housing units for such offenders; and

(2) Providing housing and program space in existing housing units for such offenders that is not accessible to adult offenders.

4. The department shall have the authority to determine the number of juvenile offenders participating in any treatment program depending on available appropriations. The department may contract with any private or public entity for the provision of services and facilities for offenders under age eighteen. The department shall apply for and accept available federal, state and local public funds including project demonstration funds as well as private moneys to fund such services and facilities.

5. The department shall develop and implement an evaluation process for all juvenile offender programs.

217.451. 1. Correctional centers shall provide offenders with reasonable access to phone services during an offender's term of confinement; provided that, phone access may be restricted as a disciplinary measure.

2. No correctional center or other party shall charge an offender in a correctional center a total amount for a domestic phone call, including fees and any per-minute rate, that exceeds the equivalent of twelve cents per minute.

217.690. 1. All releases or paroles shall issue upon order of the parole board, duly adopted.

2. Before ordering the parole of any offender, the parole board shall conduct a validated risk and needs assessment and evaluate the case under the rules governing parole that are promulgated by the parole board. The parole board shall then have the offender appear before a hearing panel and shall conduct a personal interview with him or her, unless waived by the offender, or if the guidelines indicate the offender may be paroled without need for an interview. The guidelines and rules shall not allow for the waiver of a hearing if a victim requests a hearing. The appearance or presence may occur by means of a videoconference at the discretion of the parole board. A parole may be ordered for the best interest of society when there is a reasonable probability, based on the risk assessment and indicators of release readiness, that the person can be supervised under parole supervision and successfully reintegrated into the community, not as an award of clemency; it shall not be considered a reduction of sentence or a pardon. Every offender while on parole shall remain in the legal custody of the department but shall be subject to the orders of the parole board.

3. The division of probation and parole has discretionary authority to require the payment of a fee, not to exceed sixty dollars per month, from every offender placed under division supervision on probation, parole, or conditional release, to waive all or part of any fee, to sanction offenders for willful nonpayment of fees, and to

contract with a private entity for fee collections services. All fees collected shall be deposited in the inmate fund established in section 217.430. Fees collected may be used to pay the costs of contracted collections services. The fees collected may otherwise be used to provide community corrections and intervention services for offenders. Such services include substance abuse assessment and treatment, mental health assessment and treatment, electronic monitoring services, residential facilities services, employment placement services, and other offender community corrections or intervention services designated by the division of probation and parole to assist offenders to successfully complete probation, parole, or conditional release. The division of probation and parole shall adopt rules not inconsistent with law, in accordance with section 217.040, with respect to sanctioning offenders and with respect to establishing, waiving, collecting, and using fees.

4. The parole board shall adopt rules not inconsistent with law, in accordance with section 217.040, with respect to the eligibility of offenders for parole, the conduct of parole hearings or conditions to be imposed upon paroled offenders. Whenever an order for parole is issued it shall recite the conditions of such parole.

5. When considering parole for an offender with consecutive sentences, the minimum term for eligibility for parole shall be calculated by adding the minimum terms for parole eligibility for each of the consecutive sentences, except the minimum term for parole eligibility shall not exceed the minimum term for parole eligibility for an ordinary life sentence.

6. Any offender sentenced to a term of imprisonment amounting to fifteen years or more or multiple terms of imprisonment that, taken together, amount to fifteen or more

years who was under eighteen years of age at the time of the commission of the offense or offenses may be eligible for parole after serving fifteen years of incarceration, regardless of whether the case is final for the purposes of appeal, and may be eligible for reconsideration hearings in accordance with regulations promulgated by the parole board.

7. The provisions of subsection 6 of this section shall not apply to an offender found guilty of [murder in the first degree or] capital murder, murder in the first degree, or murder in the second degree when murder in the second degree is committed pursuant to subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of section 565.021, who was under eighteen years of age when the offender committed the offense or offenses who may be found ineligible for parole or whose parole eligibility may be controlled by section 558.047 or 565.033.

8. Any offender under a sentence for first degree murder who has been denied release on parole after a parole hearing shall not be eligible for another parole hearing until at least three years from the month of the parole denial; however, this subsection shall not prevent a release pursuant to subsection 4 of section 558.011.

9. A victim who has requested an opportunity to be heard shall receive notice that the parole board is conducting an assessment of the offender's risk and readiness for release and that the victim's input will be particularly helpful when it pertains to safety concerns and specific protective measures that may be beneficial to the victim should the offender be granted release.

10. Parole hearings shall, at a minimum, contain the following procedures:

(1) The victim or person representing the victim who attends a hearing may be accompanied by one other person;

(2) The victim or person representing the victim who attends a hearing shall have the option of giving testimony in the presence of the inmate or to the hearing panel without the inmate being present;

(3) The victim or person representing the victim may call or write the parole board rather than attend the hearing;

(4) The victim or person representing the victim may have a personal meeting with a parole board member at the parole board's central office;

(5) The judge, prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney and a representative of the local law enforcement agency investigating the crime shall be allowed to attend the hearing or provide information to the hearing panel in regard to the parole consideration; and

(6) The parole board shall evaluate information listed in the juvenile sex offender registry pursuant to section 211.425, provided the offender is between the ages of seventeen and twenty-one, as it impacts the safety of the community.

11. The parole board shall notify any person of the results of a parole eligibility hearing if the person indicates to the parole board a desire to be notified.

12. The parole board may, at its discretion, require any offender seeking parole to meet certain conditions during the term of that parole so long as said conditions are not illegal or impossible for the offender to perform. These conditions may include an amount of restitution to the state for the cost of that offender's incarceration.

13. Special parole conditions shall be responsive to the assessed risk and needs of the offender or the need for extraordinary supervision, such as electronic monitoring. The parole board shall adopt rules to minimize the

conditions placed on low-risk cases, to frontload conditions upon release, and to require the modification and reduction of conditions based on the person's continuing stability in the community. Parole board rules shall permit parole conditions to be modified by parole officers with review and approval by supervisors.

14. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to require the release of an offender on parole nor to reduce the sentence of an offender heretofore committed.

15. Beginning January 1, 2001, the parole board shall not order a parole unless the offender has obtained a high school diploma or its equivalent, or unless the parole board is satisfied that the offender, while committed to the custody of the department, has made an honest good-faith effort to obtain a high school diploma or its equivalent; provided that the director may waive this requirement by certifying in writing to the parole board that the offender has actively participated in mandatory education programs or is academically unable to obtain a high school diploma or its equivalent.

16. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, that is created under the authority delegated in this section shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536 and, if applicable, section 536.028. This section and chapter 536 are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536 to review, to delay the effective date, or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2005, shall be invalid and void.

221.108. 1. Jails shall provide inmates with reasonable access to phone services during an inmate's term of confinement; provided that, phone access may be restricted as a disciplinary measure.

2. No jail or other party shall charge an inmate in a jail a total amount for a domestic phone call, including fees and any per-minute rate, that exceeds the equivalent of twelve cents per minute.

301.551. 1. The department of revenue may require that fingerprint submissions be made as part of an application seeking licensure for a new motor vehicle franchise dealer, used motor vehicle dealer, powersport dealer, wholesale motor vehicle dealer, motor vehicle dealer, public motor vehicle auction, recreational motor vehicle dealer, trailer dealer, boat dealer, manufacturer, or boat manufacturer, as such terms are defined in section 301.550.

2. If the department of revenue requires that fingerprint submissions be made as part of such application, the department of revenue shall require applicants to submit the fingerprints to the Missouri state highway patrol for the purpose of conducting a state and federal fingerprint-based criminal history background check.

3. The fingerprints and any required fees shall be sent to the Missouri state highway patrol's central repository. The fingerprints shall be used for searching the state criminal records repository and shall also be forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a federal criminal records search under section 43.540. The Missouri state highway patrol shall notify the department of any criminal history record information or lack of criminal history record information discovered on the individual. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 610.120 to the

contrary, all records related to any criminal history information discovered shall be accessible and available to the department.

307.018. 1. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, no court shall issue a warrant of arrest for a person's failure to respond, pay the fine assessed, or appear in court with respect to a traffic citation issued for an infraction under the provisions of this chapter. In lieu of such warrant of arrest, the court shall issue a notice of failure to respond, pay the fine assessed, or appear, and the court shall schedule a second court date for the person to respond, pay the fine assessed, or appear. A copy of the court's notice with the new court date shall be sent to the driver of the vehicle. If the driver fails to respond, pay the fine assessed, or appear on the second court date, the court shall issue a second notice of failure to respond, pay the fine assessed, or appear. If the driver fails to respond, pay the fine assessed, or appear after the second notice, the court may issue a default judgment under section 556.021 for the infraction.

2. At any point after the default judgment has been entered, the driver may appear in court to state that he or she is unable to pay and to request the court to modify the judgment. The court shall hold a hearing to determine whether the driver has the ability to pay. If the court finds the driver lacks the present ability to pay, the court shall modify the judgment in any way authorized by statute or court rule, including:

(1) Allowing for payment of the fine on an installment basis;

(2) Waiving or reducing the amount owed; or

(3) Requiring the driver to perform community service or attend a court-ordered program in lieu of payment.

3. At any point after the default judgment has been entered, the driver may appear in court and show proof that he or she corrected the equipment violation for which the fine and costs were assessed. If the driver shows such proof, the court may waive the fines and costs that are due.

311.661. 1. The division of alcohol and tobacco control may require any owner, as such term is defined in subsection 3 of this section, or applicant, as such term is defined in section 43.540, seeking a license for the manufacture, sale, transport, consumption, or delivery of intoxicating liquors within this state, as provided in this chapter, to submit fingerprints to the Missouri state highway patrol for the purpose of conducting a state and federal fingerprint-based criminal history background check. The licenses provided by this chapter that require a background check for licensure are as follows:

- (1) Alcohol carrier or transportation license;
- (2) Manufacturer-solicitor, domestic winery, or microbrewery liquor license;
- (3) Primary retail liquor license;
- (4) Solicitor license;
- (5) Wholesalers license; and
- (6) Wine direct shipper license.

2. The fingerprints and any required fees shall be sent to the Missouri state highway patrol's central repository. The fingerprints shall be used for searching the state criminal records repository and shall also be forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a federal criminal records search under section 43.540. The Missouri state highway patrol shall notify the division of alcohol and tobacco control of any criminal history record information or lack of criminal history record information discovered on the individual. Notwithstanding the

provisions of section 610.120 to the contrary, all records related to any criminal history information discovered shall be accessible and available to the division of alcohol and tobacco control.

3. For purposes of this section, the following terms mean:

(1) "Alcohol carrier or transportation license", a license issued to an applicant for the transport or delivery of intoxicating liquor into, within, or through this state;

(2) "Manufacturer-solicitor, domestic winery, or microbrewery liquor license", a license issued to an applicant authorizing the manufacturing, distilling, blending, or brewing of intoxicating liquor in this state;

(3) "Owner", an individual holding ten percent or greater financial interest or voting interest in an entity seeking to be licensed;

(4) "Primary retail liquor license", a license issued to an applicant for the retail sale of intoxicating liquor in this state;

(5) "Solicitor license", a license issued to an applicant which allows for the solicitation of orders for the sale of intoxicating liquor to wholesalers licensed in this state;

(6) "Wholesalers license", a license issued to an applicant authorizing the sale of intoxicating liquor to retail licensees;

(7) "Wine direct shipper license", a license issued to an applicant allowing for the direct shipping of intoxicating liquor to consumers who are residents of this state and who are at least twenty-one years of age for the personal use and not for resale.

324.055. 1. The Missouri board of occupational therapy may require that fingerprint submissions be made as

part of an application seeking licensure as an occupational therapist or an occupational therapy assistant, or a limited permit to practice occupational therapy, as such terms are defined in section 324.050 and as provided in section 324.077.

2. If the Missouri board of occupational therapy requires that fingerprint submissions be made as part of such application, the Missouri board of occupational therapy shall require applicants to submit the fingerprints to the Missouri state highway patrol for the purpose of conducting a state and federal fingerprint-based criminal history background check.

3. The fingerprints and any required fees shall be sent to the Missouri state highway patrol's central repository. The fingerprints shall be used for searching the state criminal records repository and shall also be forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a federal criminal records search under section 43.540. The Missouri state highway patrol shall notify the Missouri board of occupational therapy of any criminal history record information or lack of criminal history record information discovered on the individual. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 610.120 to the contrary, all records related to any criminal history information discovered shall be accessible and available to the Missouri board of occupational therapy.

324.129. 1. The state board of registration for the healing arts may require that fingerprint submissions be made as part of an application seeking licensure as a licensed clinical perfusionist and provisional clinical licensed perfusionist, as defined in section 324.128.

2. If the state board of registration for the healing arts requires that fingerprint submissions be made as part

of such application, the state board of registration for the healing arts shall require applicants to submit the fingerprints to the Missouri state highway patrol for the purpose of conducting a state and federal fingerprint-based criminal history background check.

3. The fingerprints and any required fees shall be sent to the Missouri state highway patrol's central repository. The fingerprints shall be used for searching the state criminal records repository and shall also be forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a federal criminal records search under section 43.540. The Missouri state highway patrol shall notify the state board of registration for the healing arts of any criminal history record information or lack of criminal history record information discovered on the individual. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 610.120 to the contrary, all records related to any criminal history information discovered shall be accessible and available to the state board of registration for the healing arts.

324.246. 1. The board of therapeutic massage may require that fingerprint submissions be made as part of an application seeking a license, provisional license, or student license as a massage therapist and a license as a massage business, as such terms are defined in section 324.240 and as provided in sections 324.247 and 324.265.

2. If the board of therapeutic massage requires that fingerprint submissions be made as part of such application, the board of therapeutic massage shall require applicants to submit the fingerprints to the Missouri state highway patrol for the purpose of conducting a state and federal fingerprint-based criminal history background check.

3. The fingerprints and any required fees shall be sent to the Missouri state highway patrol's central

repository. The fingerprints shall be used for searching the state criminal records repository and shall also be forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a federal criminal records search under section 43.540. The Missouri state highway patrol shall notify the board of therapeutic massage of any criminal history record information or lack of criminal history record information discovered on the individual. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 610.120 to the contrary, all records related to any criminal history information discovered shall be accessible and available to the board of therapeutic massage.

324.488. 1. The state board of chiropractic examiners may require that fingerprint submissions be made as part of an application seeking licensure as an acupuncturist, as such term is defined in section 324.475.

2. If the state board of chiropractic examiners requires that fingerprint submissions be made as part of such application, the state board of chiropractic examiners shall require applicants to submit the fingerprints to the Missouri state highway patrol for the purpose of conducting a state and federal fingerprint-based criminal history background check.

3. The fingerprints and any required fees shall be sent to the Missouri state highway patrol's central repository. The fingerprints shall be used for searching the state criminal records repository and shall also be forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a federal criminal records search under section 43.540. The Missouri state highway patrol shall notify the state board of chiropractic examiners of any criminal history record information or lack of criminal history record information discovered on the individual. Notwithstanding the

provisions of section 610.120 to the contrary, all records related to any criminal history information discovered shall be accessible and available to the state board of chiropractic examiners.

324.1105. 1. The board of private investigator and private fire investigator examiners may require that fingerprint submissions be made as part of an application seeking licensure as a private investigator or private fire investigator or as an employee of a private investigator agency or private fire investigator agency, as such terms are defined in section 324.1100.

2. If the board of private investigator and private fire investigator examiners requires that fingerprint submissions be made as part of such application, the board of private investigator and private fire investigator examiners shall require applicants to submit the fingerprints to the Missouri state highway patrol for the purpose of conducting a state and federal fingerprint-based criminal history background check.

3. The fingerprints and any required fees shall be sent to the Missouri state highway patrol's central repository. The fingerprints shall be used for searching the state criminal records repository and shall also be forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a federal criminal records search under section 43.540. The Missouri state highway patrol shall notify the board of private investigator and private fire investigator examiners of any criminal history record information or lack of criminal history record information discovered on the individual. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 610.120 to the contrary, all records related to any criminal history information discovered shall be accessible and

available to the board of private investigator and private fire investigator examiners.

326.257. 1. The Missouri state board of accountancy may require that fingerprint submissions be made as part of an application seeking licensure as a certified public accountant and a permit for a certified public accounting firm, as defined in section 326.256.

2. If the Missouri state board of accountancy requires that fingerprint submissions be made as part of such application, the Missouri state board of accountancy shall require applicants to submit the fingerprints to the Missouri state highway patrol for the purpose of conducting a state and federal fingerprint-based criminal history background check.

3. The fingerprints and any required fees shall be sent to the Missouri state highway patrol's central repository. The fingerprints shall be used for searching the state criminal records repository and shall also be forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a federal criminal records search under section 43.540. The Missouri state highway patrol shall notify the Missouri state board of accountancy of any criminal history record information or lack of criminal history record information discovered on the individual. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 610.120 to the contrary, all records related to any criminal history information discovered shall be accessible and available to the Missouri state board of accountancy.

330.025. 1. The state board of podiatric medicine may require that fingerprint submissions be made as part of an application seeking a permanent license or a temporary license to practice podiatric medicine, as provided in sections 330.045 and 330.065, or a permanent podiatric

medicine license with ankle certification, as such term is defined in subsection 4 of this section.

2. If the state board of podiatric medicine requires that fingerprint submissions be made as part of such application, the state board of podiatric medicine shall require applicants to submit the fingerprints to the Missouri state highway patrol for the purpose of conducting a state and federal fingerprint-based criminal history background check.

3. The fingerprints and any required fees shall be sent to the Missouri state highway patrol's central repository. The fingerprints shall be used for searching the state criminal records repository and shall also be forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a federal criminal records search under section 43.540. The Missouri state highway patrol shall notify the state board of podiatric medicine of any criminal history record information or lack of criminal history record information discovered on the individual. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 610.120 to the contrary, all records related to any criminal history information discovered shall be accessible and available to the state board of podiatric medicine.

4. For purposes of this section, the term "permanent podiatric medicine license with ankle certification" means a license issued to a doctor of podiatric medicine who has met the requirements for performing surgery on the ankle as provided in section 330.010.

331.025. 1. The state board of chiropractic examiners may require that fingerprint submissions be made as part of an application seeking licensure to engage in the practice of chiropractic, as such term is defined in section 331.010.

2. If the state board of chiropractic examiners requires that fingerprint submissions be made as part of such application, the state board of chiropractic examiners shall require applicants to submit the fingerprints to the Missouri state highway patrol for the purpose of conducting a state and federal fingerprint-based criminal history background check.

3. The fingerprints and any required fees shall be sent to the Missouri state highway patrol's central repository. The fingerprints shall be used for searching the state criminal records repository and shall also be forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a federal criminal records search under section 43.540. The Missouri state highway patrol shall notify the state board of chiropractic examiners of any criminal history record information or lack of criminal history record information discovered on the individual. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 610.120 to the contrary, all records related to any criminal history information discovered shall be accessible and available to the state board of chiropractic examiners.

332.015. 1. The Missouri dental board may require that fingerprint submissions be made as part of an application seeking licensure as a dentist, a dental specialist, a volunteer dentist, a temporary dentist, a dental hygienist, or a volunteer dental hygienist, a limited dental teaching license, and a dental faculty permit, as provided in sections 332.091, 332.112, 332.113, 332.171, 332.181, 332.183, 332.201, and 332.425.

2. If the Missouri dental board requires that fingerprint submissions be made as part of such application, the Missouri dental board shall require applicants to submit the fingerprints to the Missouri state highway patrol for

the purpose of conducting a state and federal fingerprint-based criminal history background check.

3. The fingerprints and any required fees shall be sent to the Missouri state highway patrol's central repository. The fingerprints shall be used for searching the state criminal records repository and shall also be forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a federal criminal records search under section 43.540. The Missouri state highway patrol shall notify the Missouri dental board of any criminal history record information or lack of criminal history record information discovered on the individual. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 610.120 to the contrary, all records related to any criminal history information discovered shall be accessible and available to the Missouri dental board.

334.015. 1. The state board of registration for the healing arts may require that fingerprint submissions be made as part of an application for a permanent license, temporary license, or limited license as a physician and assistant physician, as provided in sections 334.035, 334.036, 334.045, 334.046, and 334.112.

2. If the state board of registration for the healing arts requires that fingerprint submissions be made as part of such application, the state board of registration for the healing arts shall require applicants to submit the fingerprints to the Missouri state highway patrol for the purpose of conducting a state and federal fingerprint-based criminal history background check.

3. The fingerprints and any required fees shall be sent to the Missouri state highway patrol's central repository. The fingerprints shall be used for searching the state criminal records repository and shall also be forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a

federal criminal records search under section 43.540. The Missouri state highway patrol shall notify the state board of registration for the healing arts of any criminal history record information or lack of criminal history record information discovered on the individual. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 610.120 to the contrary, all records related to any criminal history information discovered shall be accessible and available to the state board of registration for the healing arts.

334.403. 1. The state board of registration for the healing arts may require that fingerprint submissions be made as part of an application seeking licensure as an anesthesiologist assistant, as such term is defined in section 334.400, or a temporary license to practice as an anesthesiologist assistant, as provided in section 334.406.

2. If the state board of registration for the healing arts requires that fingerprint submissions be made as part of such application, the state board of registration for the healing arts shall require applicants to submit the fingerprints to the Missouri state highway patrol for the purpose of conducting a state and federal fingerprint-based criminal history background check.

3. The fingerprints and any required fees shall be sent to the Missouri state highway patrol's central repository. The fingerprints shall be used for searching the state criminal records repository and shall also be forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a federal criminal records search under section 43.540. The Missouri state highway patrol shall notify the state board of registration for the healing arts of any criminal history record information or lack of criminal history record information discovered on the individual. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 610.120 to the contrary, all

records related to any criminal history information discovered shall be accessible and available to the state board of registration for the healing arts.

334.501. 1. The state board of registration for the healing arts may require that fingerprint submissions be made as part of an application seeking a license or temporary license as a physical therapist or physical therapist assistant, as such terms are defined in section 334.500 and as provided in section 334.550.

2. If the state board of registration for the healing arts requires that fingerprint submissions be made as part of such application, the state board of registration for the healing arts shall require applicants to submit the fingerprints to the Missouri state highway patrol for the purpose of conducting a state and federal fingerprint-based criminal history background check.

3. The fingerprints and any required fees shall be sent to the Missouri state highway patrol's central repository. The fingerprints shall be used for searching the state criminal records repository and shall also be forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a federal criminal records search under section 43.540. The Missouri state highway patrol shall notify the state board of registration for the healing arts of any criminal history record information or lack of criminal history record information discovered on the individual. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 610.120 to the contrary, all records related to any criminal history information discovered shall be accessible and available to the state board of registration for the healing arts.

334.701. 1. The state board of registration for the healing arts may require that fingerprint submissions be

made as part of an application seeking licensure as an athletic trainer, as such term is defined in section 334.702.

2. If the state board of registration for the healing arts requires that fingerprint submissions be made as part of such application, the state board of registration for the healing arts shall require applicants to submit the fingerprints to the Missouri state highway patrol for the purpose of conducting a state and federal fingerprint-based criminal history background check.

3. The fingerprints and any required fees shall be sent to the Missouri state highway patrol's central repository. The fingerprints shall be used for searching the state criminal records repository and shall also be forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a federal criminal records search under section 43.540. The Missouri state highway patrol shall notify the state board of registration for the healing arts of any criminal history record information or lack of criminal history record information discovered on the individual. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 610.120 to the contrary, all records related to any criminal history information discovered shall be accessible and available to the state board of registration for the healing arts.

334.739. 1. The state board of registration for the healing arts may require that fingerprint submissions be made as part of an application seeking a license or temporary license as a physician assistant, as such term is defined in section 334.735 and as provided in section 334.736.

2. If the state board of registration for the healing arts requires that fingerprint submissions be made as part of such application, the state board of registration for the healing arts shall require applicants to submit the

fingerprints to the Missouri state highway patrol for the purpose of conducting a state and federal fingerprint-based criminal history background check.

3. The fingerprints and any required fees shall be sent to the Missouri state highway patrol's central repository. The fingerprints shall be used for searching the state criminal records repository and shall also be forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a federal criminal records search under section 43.540. The Missouri state highway patrol shall notify the state board of registration for the healing arts of any criminal history record information or lack of criminal history record information discovered on the individual. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 610.120 to the contrary, all records related to any criminal history information discovered shall be accessible and available to the state board of registration for the healing arts.

334.805. 1. The Missouri board for respiratory care may require that fingerprint submissions be made as part of an application seeking licensure as a respiratory care practitioner, an educational permit to practice respiratory care, or a temporary permit to practice respiratory care, as such terms are defined in section 334.800 and as provided in section 334.890.

2. If the Missouri board for respiratory care requires that fingerprint submissions be made as part of such application, the Missouri board for respiratory care shall require applicants to submit the fingerprints to the Missouri state highway patrol for the purpose of conducting a state and federal fingerprint-based criminal history background check.

3. The fingerprints and any required fees shall be sent to the Missouri state highway patrol's central

repository. The fingerprints shall be used for searching the state criminal records repository and shall also be forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a federal criminal records search under section 43.540. The Missouri state highway patrol shall notify the Missouri board for respiratory care of any criminal history record information or lack of criminal history record information discovered on the individual. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 610.120 to the contrary, all records related to any criminal history information discovered shall be accessible and available to the Missouri board for respiratory care.

335.022. 1. The state board of nursing may require applicants to submit fingerprints to the Missouri state highway patrol for the purpose of conducting a state and federal fingerprint-based criminal history background check for employment purposes with the state board of nursing.

2. The fingerprints and any required fees shall be sent to the Missouri state highway patrol's central repository. The fingerprints shall be used for searching the state criminal records repository and shall also be forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a federal criminal records search under section 43.540. The Missouri state highway patrol shall notify the state board of nursing of any criminal history record information or lack of criminal history record information discovered on the individual. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 610.120 to the contrary, all records related to any criminal history information discovered shall be accessible and available to the state board of nursing.

335.042. 1. The state board of nursing may require that fingerprint submissions be made as part of an application seeking licensure to practice as a registered

nurse, practical nurse, and advanced practice registered nurse, as such terms are defined in section 335.016.

2. If the state board of nursing requires that fingerprint submissions be made as part of such application, the state board of nursing shall require nursing applicants to submit the fingerprints to the Missouri state highway patrol for the purpose of conducting a state and federal fingerprint-based criminal history background check.

3. The fingerprints and any required fees shall be sent to the Missouri state highway patrol's central repository. The fingerprints shall be used for searching the state criminal records repository and shall also be forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a federal criminal records search under section 43.540. The Missouri state highway patrol shall notify the state board of nursing of any criminal history record information or lack of criminal history record information discovered on the individual. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 610.120 to the contrary, all records related to any criminal history information discovered shall be accessible and available to the state board of nursing.

336.025. 1. The state board of optometry may require that fingerprint submissions be made as part of an application seeking licensure to practice as an optometrist, as provided in sections 336.010 and 336.030.

2. If the state board of optometry requires that fingerprint submissions be made as part of such application, the state board of optometry shall require applicants to submit the fingerprints to the Missouri state highway patrol for the purpose of conducting a state and federal fingerprint-based criminal history background check.

3. The fingerprints and any required fees shall be sent to the Missouri state highway patrol's central

repository. The fingerprints shall be used for searching the state criminal records repository and shall also be forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a federal criminal records search under section 43.540. The Missouri state highway patrol shall notify the state board of optometry of any criminal history record information or lack of criminal history record information discovered on the individual. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 610.120 to the contrary, all records related to any criminal history information discovered shall be accessible and available to the state board of optometry.

337.018. 1. The state committee of psychologists may require that fingerprint submissions be made as part of an application seeking licensure as a licensed psychologist, provisional licensed psychologist, and temporary license for a licensed psychologist.

2. If the state committee of psychologists requires that fingerprint submissions be made as part of such application, the state committee of psychologists shall require applicants to submit the fingerprints to the Missouri state highway patrol for the purpose of conducting a state and federal fingerprint-based criminal history background check.

3. The fingerprints and any required fees shall be sent to the Missouri state highway patrol's central repository. The fingerprints shall be used for searching the state criminal records repository and shall also be forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a federal criminal records search under section 43.540. The Missouri state highway patrol shall notify the state committee of psychologists of any criminal history record information or lack of criminal history record information discovered on the individual. Notwithstanding the

provisions of section 610.120 to the contrary, all records related to any criminal history information discovered shall be accessible and available to the state committee of psychologists.

337.308. 1. The behavior analyst advisory board may require that fingerprint submissions be made as part of an application seeking licensure, provisional licensure, or temporary licensure as a licensed behavior analyst or a licensed assistant behavior analyst, as such terms are defined in section 337.300.

2. If the behavior analyst advisory board requires that fingerprint submissions be made as part of such application, the behavior analyst advisory board shall require applicants to submit the fingerprints to the Missouri state highway patrol for the purpose of conducting a state and federal fingerprint-based criminal history background check.

3. The fingerprints and any required fees shall be sent to the Missouri state highway patrol's central repository. The fingerprints shall be used for searching the state criminal records repository and shall also be forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a federal criminal records search under section 43.540. The Missouri state highway patrol shall notify the behavior analyst advisory board of any criminal history record information or lack of criminal history record information discovered on the individual. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 610.120 to the contrary, all records related to any criminal history information discovered shall be accessible and available to the behavior analyst advisory board.

337.501. 1. The committee for professional counselors may require that fingerprint submissions be made as part of

an application seeking licensure as a licensed professional counselor and provisional licensed professional counselor, as defined in section 337.500.

2. If the committee for professional counselors requires that fingerprint submissions be made as part of such application, the committee for professional counselors shall require applicants to submit the fingerprints to the Missouri state highway patrol for the purpose of conducting a state and federal fingerprint-based criminal history background check.

3. The fingerprints and any required fees shall be sent to the Missouri state highway patrol's central repository. The fingerprints shall be used for searching the state criminal records repository and shall also be forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a federal criminal records search under section 43.540. The Missouri state highway patrol shall notify the committee for professional counselors of any criminal history record information or lack of criminal history record information discovered on the individual. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 610.120 to the contrary, all records related to any criminal history information discovered shall be accessible and available to the committee for professional counselors.

337.605. 1. The state committee for social workers may require that fingerprint submissions be made as part of an application seeking a license or a temporary permit to practice as a licensed clinical social worker, licensed advanced macro social worker, licensed master social worker, and licensed baccalaureate social worker, as such terms are defined in section 337.600 and as provided in section 337.621.

2. If the state committee for social workers requires that fingerprint submissions be made as part of such application, the state committee for social workers shall require applicants to submit the fingerprints to the Missouri state highway patrol for the purpose of conducting a state and federal fingerprint-based criminal history background check.

3. The fingerprints and any required fees shall be sent to the Missouri state highway patrol's central repository. The fingerprints shall be used for searching the state criminal records repository and shall also be forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a federal criminal records search under section 43.540. The Missouri state highway patrol shall notify the state committee for social workers of any criminal history record information or lack of criminal history record information discovered on the individual. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 610.120 to the contrary, all records related to any criminal history information discovered shall be accessible and available to the state committee for social workers.

337.702. 1. The state committee of marital and family therapists may require that fingerprint submissions be made as part of an application seeking licensure as a licensed marital and family therapist or provisional licensed marital and family therapist as such terms are defined in section 337.700.

2. If the state committee of marital and family therapists requires that fingerprint submissions be made as part of such application, the state committee of marital and family therapists shall require applicants to submit the fingerprints to the Missouri state highway patrol for the

purpose of conducting a state and federal fingerprint-based criminal history background check.

3. The fingerprints and any required fees shall be sent to the Missouri state highway patrol's central repository. The fingerprints shall be used for searching the state criminal records repository and shall also be forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a federal criminal records search under section 43.540. The Missouri state highway patrol shall notify the state committee of marital and family therapists of any criminal history record information or lack of criminal history record information discovered on the individual.

Notwithstanding the provisions of section 610.120 to the contrary, all records related to any criminal history information discovered shall be accessible and available to the state committee of marital and family therapists.

338.052. 1. The board of pharmacy may require that fingerprint submissions be made as part of an application seeking a license to practice pharmacy as a pharmacist, a certificate of registration as a pharmacy technician, a license as an intern pharmacist, a license as a wholesale drug distributor, a license as a third-party logistics provider, a temporary license as a pharmacist, a permit for the practice of pharmacy to be conducted at a pharmacy, and a license as a drug outsourcer, as provided in sections 338.010, 338.013, 338.035, 338.043, 338.050, 338.210, and 338.330, and a manager-in-charge, wholesale drug distributor facility manager, third-party logistics provider facility manager, wholesale drug distributor facility owner, or third-party logistics provider facility owner, as such terms are defined in subsection 4 of this section.

2. If the board of pharmacy requires that fingerprint submissions be made as part of such application, the board

of pharmacy shall require applicants to submit the fingerprints to the Missouri state highway patrol for the purpose of conducting a state and federal fingerprint-based criminal history background check.

3. The fingerprints and any required fees shall be sent to the Missouri state highway patrol's central repository. The fingerprints shall be used for searching the state criminal records repository and shall also be forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a federal criminal records search under section 43.540. The Missouri state highway patrol shall notify the board of pharmacy of any criminal history record information or lack of criminal history record information discovered on the individual. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 610.120 to the contrary, all records related to any criminal history information discovered shall be accessible and available to the board of pharmacy.

4. For purposes of this section, the following terms mean:

(1) "Manager-in-charge", a person who directly supervises a licensed wholesale drug distributor or a third-party logistics provider, as such terms are defined in section 338.330, and whose fingerprints are required by federal or state law for licensure of a wholesale drug distributor facility or third-party logistics provider facility;

(2) "Third-party logistics provider facility manager", a person who is a manager and direct supervisor of a licensed third-party logistics provider, as such term is defined in section 338.330, and whose fingerprints are required by federal or state law for licensure of a third-party logistics provider facility;

(3) "Third-party logistics provider facility owner", a person who is an owner with greater than ten percent ownership interest of a licensed third-party logistics provider, as such term is defined in section 338.330, and whose fingerprints are required by federal or state law for licensure of a third-party logistics provider facility;

(4) "Wholesale drug distributor facility manager", a person who is a manager of a wholesale drug distributor, as such term is defined in section 338.330, and whose fingerprints are required by federal or state law for licensure of a wholesale drug distributor facility;

(5) "Wholesale drug distributor facility owner", a person who is an owner with greater than ten percent ownership interest of a licensed wholesale drug distributor, as such term is defined in section 338.330, and whose fingerprints are required by federal or state law for licensure of a wholesale drug distributor facility.

339.015. 1. The Missouri real estate commission may require that fingerprint submissions be made as part of an application seeking licensure as a real estate broker, real estate salesperson, and real estate broker-salesperson, as such terms are defined in section 339.010 and as provided in sections 339.030 and 339.040.

2. If the Missouri real estate commission requires that fingerprint submissions be made as part of such application, the Missouri real estate commission shall require applicants to submit the fingerprints to the Missouri state highway patrol for the purpose of conducting a state and federal fingerprint-based criminal history background check.

3. The fingerprints and any required fees shall be sent to the Missouri state highway patrol's central repository. The fingerprints shall be used for searching

the state criminal records repository and shall also be forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a federal criminal records search under section 43.540. The Missouri state highway patrol shall notify the Missouri real estate commission of any criminal history record information or lack of criminal history record information discovered on the individual. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 610.120 to the contrary, all records related to any criminal history information discovered shall be accessible and available to the Missouri real estate commission.

339.510. 1. The Missouri real estate appraisers commission may require that fingerprint submissions be made as part of an application seeking licensure as a certified residential appraiser, a certified residential appraiser trainee, a certified general appraiser, a certified general appraiser trainee, a state-licensed appraiser, a state-licensed appraiser trainee, an appraisal management company, a controlling person of an appraisal management company, and an owner of an appraisal management company.

2. If the Missouri real estate appraisers commission requires that fingerprint submissions be made as part of such application, the Missouri real estate appraisers commission shall require applicants to submit the fingerprints to the Missouri state highway patrol for the purpose of conducting a state and federal fingerprint-based criminal history background check.

3. The fingerprints and any required fees shall be sent to the Missouri state highway patrol's central repository. The fingerprints shall be used for searching the state criminal records repository and shall also be forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a federal criminal records search under section 43.540. The Missouri state highway patrol shall notify the Missouri real

estate appraisers commission of any criminal history record information or lack of criminal history record information discovered on the individual. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 610.120 to the contrary, all records related to any criminal history information discovered shall be accessible and available to the Missouri real estate appraisers commission.

4. For purposes of this section, the following terms mean:

(1) "Appraisal management company", a person that utilizes an appraisal panel and performs appraisal management services, as defined in subdivision (2) of this subsection, and who has met the qualifications for licensure as set forth in 20 CSR 2245-10.010 and 10.040;

(2) "Appraisal management services", to perform any of the following functions on behalf of a lender, financial institution, client, or any other person:

(a) Administer an appraiser panel;

(b) Recruit, qualify, verify licensing or certification, and negotiate fees and service level expectations with persons who are part of an appraiser panel;

(c) Receive an order for an appraisal from one person and deliver the order for the appraisal to an appraiser that is part of an appraiser panel for completion;

(d) Track and determine the status of orders for appraisals performed by appraisers who are part of an appraisal panel;

(e) Conduct quality control of a completed appraisal performed by an appraiser who is part of an appraisal panel prior to the delivery of the appraisal to the person who ordered the appraisal; and

(f) Provide a completed appraisal performed by an appraiser who is part of an appraisal panel to one or more persons who have ordered an appraisal;

(3) "Certified general appraiser", an individual who is qualified by education, experience, and examination to appraise any real property pursuant to 20 CSR 2245-9.010 and whose fingerprints are required for licensure pursuant to 20 CSR 2245-3.010 and 12 CFR Chapter XI;

(4) "Certified general appraiser trainee", an individual who, under supervision, is qualified to appraise certain real property pursuant to 20 CSR 2245-9.010 and whose fingerprints are required for licensure pursuant to 20 CSR 2245-6.017(3) and 12 CFR Chapter XI;

(5) "Certified residential appraiser", an individual who is qualified by education, experience, and examination to appraise certain real property pursuant to 20 CSR 2245-9.010 and whose fingerprints are required for licensure pursuant to 20 CSR 2245-3.010 and 12 CFR Chapter XI;

(6) "Certified residential appraiser trainee", an individual who, under supervision, is qualified to appraise certain real property pursuant to 20 CSR 2245-9.010 and whose fingerprints are required for licensure pursuant to 20 CSR 2245-6.017(3) and 12 CFR Chapter XI;

(7) "Controlling person of an appraisal management company":

(a) An owner of an appraisal management company;

(b) An individual employed, appointed, or authorized by an appraisal management company that has the authority to enter into a contractual relationship with other persons for the performance of appraisal management services and has the authority to enter into agreements with appraisers for the performance of appraisals; or

(c) An individual who possesses the power to direct or cause the direction of the management or policies of an appraisal management company whose fingerprints are required for licensure pursuant to 20 CSR 2245-10.010 and 12 CFR Chapter XI;

(8) "Owner of an appraisal management company", a person who owns ten percent or more of a licensed appraisal management company and whose fingerprints are required for licensure pursuant to 20 CSR 2245-10.010 and 12 CFR Chapter XI;

(9) "State-licensed appraiser", an individual who is qualified by education, experience, and examination to appraise certain real property pursuant to 20 CSR 2245-9.010 and whose fingerprints are required for licensure pursuant to 20 CSR 2245-3.010 and 12 CFR Chapter XI;

(10) "State-licensed appraiser trainee", an individual who, under supervision, is qualified to appraise certain real property pursuant to 20 CSR 2245-9.010 and whose fingerprints are required for licensure pursuant to 20 CSR 2245-6.017(3) and 12 CFR Chapter XI.

345.016. 1. The state board of registration for the healing arts may require that fingerprint submissions be made as part of an application seeking a license, as described in section 345.020, or provisional license, as described in section 345.021, as an audiologist, an audiology aide, a speech-language pathologist, a speech-language pathology aide, and a speech-language pathology assistant, as such terms are defined in section 345.015.

2. If the state board of registration for the healing arts requires that fingerprint submissions be made as part of such application, the state board of registration for the healing arts shall require applicants to submit the fingerprints to the Missouri state highway patrol for the

purpose of conducting a state and federal fingerprint-based criminal history background check.

3. The fingerprints and any required fees shall be sent to the Missouri state highway patrol's central repository. The fingerprints shall be used for searching the state criminal records repository and shall also be forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a federal criminal records search under section 43.540. The Missouri state highway patrol shall notify the state board of registration for the healing arts of any criminal history record information or lack of criminal history record information discovered on the individual. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 610.120 to the contrary, all records related to any criminal history information discovered shall be accessible and available to the state board of registration for the healing arts.

374.711. 1. The department of commerce and insurance may require that fingerprint submissions be made as part of an application seeking a license, or renewal of a license, for a general bail bond agent, a bail bond agent, or a surety recovery agent, as such terms are defined in section 374.700.

2. If the department of commerce and insurance requires that fingerprint submissions be made as part of such application, the department of commerce and insurance shall require applicants to submit the fingerprints to the Missouri state highway patrol for the purpose of conducting a state and federal fingerprint-based criminal history background check.

3. The fingerprints and any required fees shall be sent to the Missouri state highway patrol's central repository. The fingerprints shall be used for searching the state criminal records repository and shall also be

forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a federal criminal records search under section 43.540. The Missouri state highway patrol shall notify the department of any criminal history record information or lack of criminal history record information discovered on the individual. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 610.120 to the contrary, all records related to any criminal history information discovered shall be accessible and available to the department.

436.225. 1. The director of the division of professional registration may require that fingerprint submissions be made as part of an application seeking licensure as an athlete agent.

2. If the director of the division of professional registration requires that fingerprint submissions be made as part of such application, the director of the division of professional registration shall require applicants to submit the fingerprints to the Missouri state highway patrol for the purpose of conducting a state and federal fingerprint-based criminal history background check.

3. The fingerprints and any required fees shall be sent to the Missouri state highway patrol's central repository. The fingerprints shall be used for searching the state criminal records repository and shall also be forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a federal criminal records search under section 43.540. The Missouri state highway patrol shall notify the director of the division of professional registration of any criminal history record information or lack of criminal history record information discovered on the individual. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 610.120 to the contrary, all records related to any criminal history

information discovered shall be accessible and available to the director of the division of professional registration.

4. For purposes of this section, the term "athlete agent" means an individual who:

(1) Recruits or solicits a student athlete to enter into an agency contract or, for compensation, procures employment or offers, promises, attempts, or negotiates to obtain employment for a student athlete as a professional athlete or member of a professional sports team or organization;

(2) For compensation or in anticipation of compensation related to a student athlete's participation in athletics:

(a) Serves the student athlete in an advisory capacity on a matter related to finances, business pursuits, or career management decisions, unless the individual is an employee of an educational institution acting exclusively as an employee of the educational institution for the benefit of the educational institution; or

(b) Manages the business affairs of the student athlete by providing assistance with bills, payments, contracts, or taxes; or

(3) In anticipation of representing a student athlete for a purpose related to the student athlete's participation in athletics:

(a) Gives consideration to the student athlete or another person;

(b) Serves the student athlete in an advisory capacity on a matter related to finances, business pursuits, or career management decisions; or

(c) Manages the business affairs of the student athlete by providing assistance with bills, payments, contracts, or taxes.

443.702. 1. The division of finance may require that fingerprint submissions be made as part of an application seeking licensure to act as a residential mortgage loan broker or a mortgage loan originator.

2. If the division of finance requires that fingerprint submissions be made as part of such application, the division of finance shall require applicants to submit the fingerprints to the Missouri state highway patrol for the purpose of conducting a state and federal fingerprint-based criminal history background check.

3. The fingerprints and any required fees shall be sent to the Missouri state highway patrol's central repository. The fingerprints shall be used for searching the state criminal records repository and shall also be forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a federal criminal records search under section 43.540. The Missouri state highway patrol shall notify the division of finance of any criminal history record information or lack of criminal history record information discovered on the individual. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 610.120 to the contrary, all records related to any criminal history information discovered shall be accessible and available to the division of finance.

4. For purposes of this section, the following terms mean:

(1) "Mortgage loan originator", an individual who for compensation or gain or in the expectation of compensation or gain takes a residential mortgage loan application, or offers or negotiates terms of a residential mortgage loan. Mortgage loan originator does not include:

(a) An individual engaged solely as a loan processor or underwriter except as otherwise provided in sections 443.701 to 443.893;

(b) A person that only performs real estate brokerage activities and is licensed or registered in accordance with the law of this state, unless the person is compensated by a lender, a mortgage broker, or other mortgage loan originator or by any agent of such lender, mortgage broker, or other mortgage loan originator;

(c) A person solely involved in extensions of credit relating to time-share plans, as the term time-share plans is defined in 11 U.S.C. Section 101(53D);

(d) An individual who is servicing a mortgage loan; and

(e) A person employed by a licensed mortgage broker or loan originator who accepts or receives residential mortgage loan applications;

(2) "Residential mortgage loan broker", any person, other than an exempt person, engaged in the business of brokering, funding, servicing, or purchasing residential mortgage loans.

455.098. 1. Upon the request of the victim or the prosecuting or circuit attorney, a court shall have jurisdiction at the time of sentencing to enter a lifetime protection order restraining or enjoining the defendant from contacting the victim if the defendant has been found guilty of a dangerous felony, as defined in section 556.061. The protection order shall be effective immediately and shall be served on the defendant at the time of sentencing. An order issued pursuant to this section shall not expire and is valid for the defendant's lifetime unless:

(1) The defendant makes a showing to the court that the victim has died or the conviction has been dismissed, expunged, or overturned or the defendant has been pardoned;
or

(2) The victim submits a written request to the court for an early expiration upon which the court may hold a hearing to terminate the order.

2. A copy of any order of protection granted pursuant to this section shall be issued to the victim and to the local law enforcement agency in the jurisdiction where the victim resides. The court shall provide all necessary information, including the defendant's relationship to the victim, for entry of the order of protection into the Missouri Uniform Law Enforcement System (MULES) and the National Crime Information Center (NCIC). Upon receiving the order under this subsection, the sheriff shall make the entry into MULES within twenty-four hours. MULES shall forward the order information to NCIC, which will in turn make the order viewable within the National Instant Criminal Background Check System (NICS). The sheriff shall enter information contained in the order, including, but not limited to, any orders regarding child custody or visitation and all specifics as to times and dates of custody or visitation that are provided in the order. A notice of termination of any order of protection or any change in child custody or visitation within that order shall be issued to the local law enforcement agency for entry into MULES or any other comparable law enforcement system. The information contained in an order of protection may be entered into MULES or any other comparable law enforcement system using a direct automated data transfer from the court automated system to the law enforcement system.

484.125. 1. The Missouri supreme court may require that fingerprint submissions be made as part of an application of licensure for admission or reinstatement to the Missouri Bar in order to engage in the practice of law

or law business, as such terms are defined in section 484.010.

2. If the Missouri supreme court requires that fingerprint submissions be made as part of such application, the Missouri supreme court shall submit the fingerprints to the Missouri state highway patrol for the purpose of conducting a state and federal fingerprint-based criminal history background check.

3. The fingerprints and any required fees shall be sent to the Missouri state highway patrol's central repository. The fingerprints shall be used for searching the state criminal records repository and shall also be forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a federal criminal records search under section 43.540. The Missouri state highway patrol shall notify the Missouri supreme court of any criminal history record information or lack of criminal history record information discovered on the individual. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 610.120 to the contrary, all records related to any criminal history information discovered shall be accessible and available to the Missouri supreme court.

491.641. 1. (1) There is hereby created in the state treasury the "Pretrial Witness Protection Services Fund", which shall consist of moneys collected under this section. The state treasurer shall be custodian of the fund. In accordance with sections 30.170 and 30.180, the state treasurer may approve disbursements. The fund shall be a dedicated fund and money in the fund shall be used solely by the department of public safety for the purposes of witness protection services pursuant to this section.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 33.080 to the contrary, any moneys remaining in the fund at the end

of the biennium shall not revert to the credit of the general revenue fund.

(3) The state treasurer shall invest moneys in the fund in the same manner as other funds are invested. Any interest and moneys earned on such investments shall be credited to the fund.

2. Any law enforcement agency and any prosecuting or circuit attorney's office may provide for the security of witnesses, potential witnesses, and their immediate families in criminal proceedings instituted or investigations pending against a person alleged to have engaged in a violation of state law. Providing for witnesses may include provision of housing facilities and for the health, safety, and welfare of such witnesses and their immediate families, if testimony by such a witness might subject the witness or a member of his or her immediate family to danger of bodily injury, and may continue so long as such danger exists. Subject to appropriations from the general assembly for the purposes provided for in this section, funds may be appropriated from the pretrial witness protection services fund.

3. The department of public safety may authorize funds to be disbursed to law enforcement agencies and prosecuting or circuit attorney's offices for the purchase, rental, or modification of protected housing facilities for the purpose of this section. The law enforcement agency or prosecuting or circuit attorney's office may contract with any department of federal or state government to obtain or to provide the facilities or services to carry out this section.

4. The department of public safety may authorize expenditures for law enforcement agencies and prosecuting or circuit attorney's offices to provide for the health, safety, and welfare of witnesses and victims, and the families of such witnesses and victims, whenever testimony

from, or a willingness to testify by, such a witness or victim would place the life of such person, or a member of his or her family or household, in jeopardy. [A law enforcement agency shall submit an application to the department of public safety which shall include, but not necessarily be limited to:

(1) Statement of conditions which qualify persons for protection;

(2) Precise methods the originating agency will use to provide protection, including relocation of persons and reciprocal agreements with other law enforcement agencies;

(3) Statement of the projected costs over a specified period of time;

(4) If the requesting agency expects the person to provide evidence in any court of competent jurisdiction:

(a) Brief statement of the anticipated evidence;

(b) Certification of a reasonable belief in the person's competency to give evidence;

(c) Statement of facts supporting the law enforcement agency's belief in the accuracy of the evidence; and

(d) Any offer made in exchange for the person agreeing to give evidence.] Law enforcement agencies and prosecuting or circuit attorney's offices seeking reimbursement shall submit an application to be approved by the department of public safety.

5. The application and any associated documents submitted in subsection 4 of this section shall be a closed record and not subject to disclosure under the provisions of chapter 610. Any information contained in the application[, or] and any other documents, which reveals or could reveal the location or address of the individual or individuals who qualify for services under this section shall be confidential and shall not be disclosed by any entity.

547.031. 1. A prosecuting or circuit attorney, in the jurisdiction in which [a person was convicted of an offense] charges were filed, may file a motion to vacate or set aside the judgment at any time if he or she has information that the convicted person may be innocent or may have been erroneously convicted. The circuit court in which [the person was convicted] charges were filed shall have jurisdiction and authority to consider, hear, and decide the motion.

2. Upon the filing of a motion to vacate or set aside the judgment, the court shall order a hearing and shall issue findings of fact and conclusions of law on all issues presented. The attorney general shall be given notice of hearing of such a motion by the circuit clerk and shall be permitted to appear, question witnesses, and make arguments in a hearing of such a motion.

3. The court shall grant the motion of the prosecuting or circuit attorney to vacate or set aside the judgment where the court finds that there is clear and convincing evidence of actual innocence or constitutional error at the original trial or plea that undermines the confidence in the judgment. In considering the motion, the court shall take into consideration the evidence presented at the original trial or plea; the evidence presented at any direct appeal or post-conviction proceedings, including state or federal habeas actions; and the information and evidence presented at the hearing on the motion.

4. The prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney shall have the authority and right to file and maintain an appeal of the denial or disposal of such a motion. The attorney general may file a motion to intervene and, in addition to such motion, file a motion to dismiss the motion to vacate

or to set aside the judgment in any appeal filed by the prosecuting or circuit attorney.

547.500. 1. The Missouri office of prosecution services may establish a conviction review unit to investigate claims of actual innocence of any defendant including those who plead guilty.

2. The Missouri office of prosecution services shall have the power to promulgate rules and regulations to receive and investigate claims of actual innocence.

3. The Missouri office of prosecution services shall create an application process that at a minimum shall include that:

(1) Any application for review of a claim of actual innocence shall not have any excessive fees and fees shall be waived in cases of indigence;

(2) No application shall be accepted if there is any pending motion, writ, appeal, or other matter pending regarding the defendant's conviction, except for any motion to vacate or set aside the judgment pursuant to section 547.031. Any application filed shall be considered a pleading under the Missouri rules of civil procedure and all attorneys shall comply with supreme court rule 55.03 when signing the application and the application shall be sworn and signed under penalty of perjury by the applicant. Any witness statements attached shall be sworn and signed under penalty of perjury; and

(3) Any review and investigation shall be based on newly discovered and reliable evidence of actual innocence not presented at a trial. Such newly discovered and reliable evidence shall establish by clear and convincing evidence the actual innocence of the defendant.

4. The conviction review unit shall consist of two attorneys, hired by the executive director of the Missouri

office of prosecution services, who have extensive experience prosecuting and defending criminal matters, an investigator, a paralegal, and such administrative staff as is needed to efficiently and effectively process all applications and claims. The executive director of the Missouri office of prosecution services shall coordinate the activities and budget of the conviction review unit and act as an ex officio member of the unit.

5. Once the review is complete, the conviction review unit shall present its findings and recommendations to:

(1) The office of the prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney who prosecuted the defendant's case; the attorney general's office if it prosecuted the case, or the special prosecutor who prosecuted the case; or

(2) If the review was requested by a prosecuting attorney's office, the circuit attorney's office, attorney general, or special prosecutor, the findings and recommendation shall be presented to the office which requested the review.

6. The circuit attorney, prosecuting attorney of any county, special prosecutor, attorney general's office if it prosecuted the case, Missouri office of prosecution services, or other prosecutor who prosecuted the case is not required to accept or follow the findings and recommendations of the conviction review unit.

7. (1) The application, investigation, reports, interviews, findings, and recommendations, and any documents, written, electronic or otherwise, received or generated by the conviction review unit are closed records.

(2) The conviction review unit's findings and recommendations submitted to the prosecuting attorney, circuit attorney, the attorney general's office if it prosecuted the case, or the special prosecutor who

prosecuted the case, shall become open records after the receiving entity of the submission makes a decision not to pursue a motion under section 547.031 or, if such a motion is filed, after the finality of all proceedings under section 547.031, including appeals authorized therein.

8. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent a prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney from filing a motion under section 547.031 before the review under this section is complete.

556.021. 1. An infraction does not constitute a criminal offense and conviction of an infraction shall not give rise to any disability or legal disadvantage based on conviction of a criminal offense.

2. Except as otherwise provided by law, the procedure for infractions shall be the same as for a misdemeanor.

3. If a person fails to appear in court either solely for an infraction or for an infraction which is committed in the same course of conduct as a criminal offense for which the person is charged, or if a person fails to respond to notice of an infraction from the central violations bureau established in section 476.385, the court may issue a default judgment for court costs and fines for the infraction which shall be enforced in the same manner as other default judgments, including enforcement under sections 488.5028 and 488.5030, unless the court determines that good cause or excusable neglect exists for the person's failure to appear for the infraction. The notice of entry of default judgment and the amount of fines and costs imposed shall be sent to the person by first class mail. The default judgment may be set aside for good cause if the person files a motion to set aside the judgment within six months of the date the notice of entry of default judgment is mailed.

4. Notwithstanding subsection 3 of this section or any provisions of law to the contrary, a court may issue a warrant for failure to appear for any violation [which] that is classified or charged as an infraction; except that, a court shall not issue a warrant for failure to appear for any violation that is classified or charged as an infraction under chapter 307.

5. Judgment against the defendant for an infraction shall be in the amount of the fine authorized by law and the court costs for the offense.

557.520. 1. For purposes of this section, the following terms shall mean:

(1) "Failed start", any attempt to start the vehicle with a breath alcohol concentration exceeding twenty-five thousandths of one percent by weight of alcohol in such person's breath, unless a subsequent retest performed within ten minutes registers a breath alcohol concentration not exceeding twenty-five thousandths of one percent by weight of alcohol in such person's breath;

(2) "Running retest", failure to take a breath test performed by the driver upon a certified ignition interlock device at random intervals after the initial engine startup breath test and while the vehicle's motor is running or failure to take a breath retest with a breath alcohol concentration not exceeding twenty-five thousandths of one percent by weight of alcohol in such person's breath;

(3) "Vehicle", any mechanical device on wheels, designed primarily for use, or used, on highways.

2. In any criminal case involving an intoxicated-related traffic offense, the defendant may request to divert the criminal case to a driving while intoxicated (DWI) diversion program described in this section by submitting a request to the prosecuting or circuit attorney and sending a

copy of such request to the department of revenue within fifteen days of his or her arrest. The prosecuting or circuit attorney may divert the criminal case to this DWI diversion program by filing a motion with the court to stay the criminal proceeding, if the defendant meets the following criteria for eligibility into the DWI diversion program:

(1) The defendant has not previously pled guilty to or been convicted of an intoxicated-related traffic offense in violation of sections 577.010, 577.012, 577.013, 577.014, 577.015, or 577.016;

(2) The defendant is not currently enrolled in, and has not in the previous five years completed, a diversion program pursuant to this section;

(3) The defendant does not hold a commercial driver's license;

(4) The offense did not occur while operating a commercial vehicle;

(5) The offense did not result in the injury or death of another person; and

(6) The defendant did not refuse to submit to any test allowed pursuant to section 577.020.

3. Upon a motion filed by the prosecuting or circuit attorney, the court may continue a diverted case involving an intoxicated-related traffic offense if the prosecuting or circuit attorney deems appropriate based on the specific situation of the defendant. The case shall be diverted for a period not to exceed twenty-four months and order the defendant to comply with terms, conditions, or requirements.

4. The DWI diversion plan shall be for a specified period and be in writing. The prosecuting or circuit attorney has the sole authority to develop diversionary program requirements, but may require installation of an

ignition interlock device for a period of not less than one year, require the defendant to participate in a victim impact panel sponsored by a nonprofit organization, and require other terms deemed necessary by the court.

5. If the court continues the criminal case to divert the defendant to this DWI diversion program, a copy of such order shall be sent to the department of revenue and, upon receipt, the department shall continue any proceeding to suspend or revoke a license pursuant to chapter 302 for a period not to exceed twenty-four months. After the defendant successfully completes the requirements of the DWI diversion program, the department shall dismiss any proceeding against the defendant.

6. The court shall notify the defendant that he or she is required to install a functioning, certified ignition interlock device on any vehicle that the person operates and the person is prohibited from operating a motor vehicle unless that vehicle is equipped with a functioning, certified ignition interlock device pursuant to this section. These requirements shall be in addition to any other provisions of this chapter or chapter 302 requiring installation and maintenance of an ignition interlock device. Any person required to use an ignition interlock device shall comply with such requirement subject to the penalties provided by section 577.599.

7. The department of revenue shall inform the defendant of the requirements of this section, including the term for which the person is required to have a certified ignition interlock device installed and shall notify the person that installation of a functioning, certified ignition interlock device on a vehicle does not allow the person to drive without a valid driver's license. The department shall record the mandatory use of the device for

the term required and the time when the device is required to be installed pursuant to the court order. A person who is notified by the department shall do all of the following:

(1) Arrange for each vehicle operated by the person to be equipped with a functioning, certified ignition interlock device by a certified ignition interlock device provider as determined by the department of transportation; and

(2) Arrange for each vehicle with a functioning, certified ignition interlock device to be serviced by the installer at least once every thirty days for the installer to recalibrate and monitor the operation of the device.

8. The certified ignition interlock device provider shall notify the department:

(1) If the device is removed or indicates that the person has attempted to remove, bypass by a running retest, or tamper with the device;

(2) If the person fails three or more times to comply with any requirement for the maintenance or calibration of the ignition interlock device; or

(3) If the device registers a failed start.

If a person has any failed start that occurs within the last ninety days of the required period of installation of the ignition interlock device, the term may be extended for a period of up to ninety days.

9. After the completion of the DWI diversion program and if the defendant has complied with all the imposed terms and conditions, the court shall dismiss the criminal case against the defendant, record the dismissal, and transmit the record to the central repository upon dismissal. Any court automation system, including any pilot project, that provides public access to electronic record on the internet shall redact any personal identifying information of the defendant, including name, address, and year of birth. Such

information shall be provided in a confidential filing sheet contemporaneously filed with the court or entered by the court, which shall not be subject to public inspection or availability.

10. In the event of non-compliance by the defendant with the terms and conditions of the DWI diversion program, the prosecuting or circuit attorney may file a motion to terminate the defendant from the diversion program and may recommend the prosecution of the underlying case. Upon the filing of such motion, after notice to the defendant, the court shall hold a hearing to determine by preponderance of the evidence whether the defendant has failed to comply with the terms and conditions of the diversion program. If the court finds that the defendant has not complied with the terms and conditions of the diversion program, the court may end the diversion program and set the case on the next available criminal docket.

11. Any defendant who is found guilty of any intoxicated-related traffic offense and who has previously utilized the DWI diversion program pursuant to this section shall be considered a prior offender as defined in section 577.001, provided that the prior offense occurred within five years of the intoxicated-related offense for which the person is charged, as provided in subsection 20 of section 577.001.

12. For the limited purpose of determining whether a defendant is a chronic, habitual, persistent, or prior offender under section 577.001, a criminal case diverted to a DWI diversion program and successfully completed by a defendant shall be counted as one intoxication-related traffic offense.

13. A certified ignition interlock device provider shall adopt a discounted fee schedule that provides for the

payment of the costs of the certified ignition interlock device by offenders with an income at or below one hundred and fifty percent of the federal poverty level. A person with an income at or below one hundred and fifty percent of the federal poverty level who provides income verification shall be responsible for ten percent of the cost of the ignition interlock device and any additional costs accrued by the person for noncompliance with program requirements are not subject to discounted rates and are the sole responsibility of the person. The certified ignition interlock provider shall verify the offender's income to determine the cost of the ignition interlock device by verifying from the offender the previous year's federal income tax return, the previous three months of weekly or monthly income statements, or a court order declaring the person with an income at or below one hundred and fifty percent of the federal poverty level.

14. Nothing in this section shall prohibit a prosecuting or circuit attorney from diverting a criminal case pursuant to section 557.014 in any criminal case involving an intoxicated-related traffic offense.

558.016. 1. The court may sentence a person who has been found guilty of an offense to a term of imprisonment as authorized by section 558.011 or to a term of imprisonment authorized by a statute governing the offense if it finds the defendant is a prior offender or a persistent misdemeanor offender. The court may sentence a person to an extended term of imprisonment if:

(1) The defendant is a persistent offender or a dangerous offender, and the person is sentenced under subsection 7 of this section;

(2) The statute under which the person was found guilty contains a sentencing enhancement provision that is

based on a prior finding of guilt or a finding of prior criminal conduct and the person is sentenced according to the statute; or

(3) A more specific sentencing enhancement provision applies that is based on a prior finding of guilt or a finding of prior criminal conduct.

2. A "prior offender" is one who has been found guilty of one felony.

3. A "persistent offender" is one who has been found guilty of two or more felonies committed at different times or one who has been previously found guilty of a dangerous felony as defined in subdivision (19) of section 556.061.

4. A "dangerous offender" is one who:

(1) Is being sentenced for a felony during the commission of which he knowingly murdered or endangered or threatened the life of another person or knowingly inflicted or attempted or threatened to inflict serious physical injury on another person; and

(2) Has been found guilty of a class A or B felony or a dangerous felony.

5. A "persistent misdemeanor offender" is one who has been found guilty of two or more offenses, committed at different times that are classified as A or B misdemeanors under the laws of this state.

6. The findings of guilt shall be prior to the date of commission of the present offense.

7. The court shall sentence a person, who has been found to be a persistent offender or a dangerous offender, and is found guilty of a class B, C, D, or E felony to the authorized term of imprisonment for the offense that is one class higher than the offense for which the person is found guilty.

558.019. 1. This section shall not be construed to affect the powers of the governor under Article IV, Section 7, of the Missouri Constitution. This statute shall not affect those provisions of section 565.020[,], or section 566.125, [or section 571.015,] which set minimum terms of sentences, or the provisions of section 559.115, relating to probation.

2. The provisions of subsections 2 to 5 of this section shall only be applicable to the offenses contained in sections 565.021, 565.023, 565.024, 565.027, 565.050, 565.052, 565.054, 565.072, 565.073, 565.074, 565.090, 565.110, 565.115, 565.120, 565.153, 565.156, 565.225, 565.300, 566.030, 566.031, 566.032, 566.034, 566.060, 566.061, 566.062, 566.064, 566.067, 566.068, 566.069, 566.071, 566.083, 566.086, 566.100, 566.101, 566.103, 566.111, 566.115, 566.145, 566.151, 566.153, 566.203, 566.206, 566.209, 566.210, 566.211, 566.215, 568.030, 568.045, 568.060, 568.065, 568.175, 569.040, 569.160, 570.023, 570.025, 570.030 when punished as a class A, B, or C felony, 570.145 when punished as a class A or B felony, 570.223 when punished as a class B or C felony, 571.020, 571.030, 571.070, 573.023, 573.025, 573.035, 573.037, 573.200, 573.205, 574.070, 574.080, 574.115, 575.030, 575.150, 575.153, 575.155, 575.157, 575.200 when punished as a class A felony, 575.210, 575.230 when punished as a class B felony, 575.240 when punished as a class B felony, 576.070, 576.080, 577.010, 577.013, 577.078, 577.703, 577.706, 579.065, and 579.068 when punished as a class A or B felony. For the purposes of this section, "prison commitment" means and is the receipt by the department of corrections of an offender after sentencing. For purposes of this section, prior prison commitments to the department of corrections shall not include an offender's first

incarceration prior to release on probation under section 217.362 or 559.115. Other provisions of the law to the contrary notwithstanding, any offender who has been found guilty of a felony other than a dangerous felony as defined in section 556.061 and is committed to the department of corrections shall be required to serve the following minimum prison terms:

(1) If the offender has one previous prison commitment to the department of corrections for a felony offense, the minimum prison term which the offender must serve shall be forty percent of his or her sentence or until the offender attains seventy years of age, and has served at least thirty percent of the sentence imposed, whichever occurs first;

(2) If the offender has two previous prison commitments to the department of corrections for felonies unrelated to the present offense, the minimum prison term which the offender must serve shall be fifty percent of his or her sentence or until the offender attains seventy years of age, and has served at least forty percent of the sentence imposed, whichever occurs first;

(3) If the offender has three or more previous prison commitments to the department of corrections for felonies unrelated to the present offense, the minimum prison term which the offender must serve shall be eighty percent of his or her sentence or until the offender attains seventy years of age, and has served at least forty percent of the sentence imposed, whichever occurs first.

3. Other provisions of the law to the contrary notwithstanding, any offender who has been found guilty of a dangerous felony as defined in section 556.061 and is committed to the department of corrections shall be required to serve a minimum prison term of eighty-five percent of the sentence imposed by the court or until the offender attains

seventy years of age, and has served at least forty percent of the sentence imposed, whichever occurs first.

4. For the purpose of determining the minimum prison term to be served, the following calculations shall apply:

(1) A sentence of life shall be calculated to be thirty years;

(2) Any sentence either alone or in the aggregate with other consecutive sentences for offenses committed at or near the same time which is over seventy-five years shall be calculated to be seventy-five years.

5. For purposes of this section, the term "minimum prison term" shall mean time required to be served by the offender before he or she is eligible for parole, conditional release or other early release by the department of corrections.

6. An offender who was convicted of, or pled guilty to, a felony offense other than those offenses listed in subsection 2 of this section prior to August 28, 2019, shall no longer be subject to the minimum prison term provisions under subsection 2 of this section, and shall be eligible for parole, conditional release, or other early release by the department of corrections according to the rules and regulations of the department.

7. (1) A sentencing advisory commission is hereby created to consist of eleven members. One member shall be appointed by the speaker of the house. One member shall be appointed by the president pro tem of the senate. One member shall be the director of the department of corrections. Six members shall be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the governor from among the following: the public defender commission; private citizens; a private member of the Missouri Bar; the board of probation and parole; and a prosecutor. Two members shall be appointed by

the supreme court, one from a metropolitan area and one from a rural area. All members shall be appointed to a four-year term. All members of the sentencing commission appointed prior to August 28, 1994, shall continue to serve on the sentencing advisory commission at the pleasure of the governor.

(2) The commission shall study sentencing practices in the circuit courts throughout the state for the purpose of determining whether and to what extent disparities exist among the various circuit courts with respect to the length of sentences imposed and the use of probation for offenders convicted of the same or similar offenses and with similar criminal histories. The commission shall also study and examine whether and to what extent sentencing disparity among economic and social classes exists in relation to the sentence of death and if so, the reasons therefor, if sentences are comparable to other states, if the length of the sentence is appropriate, and the rate of rehabilitation based on sentence. It shall compile statistics, examine cases, draw conclusions, and perform other duties relevant to the research and investigation of disparities in death penalty sentencing among economic and social classes.

(3) The commission shall study alternative sentences, prison work programs, work release, home-based incarceration, probation and parole options, and any other programs and report the feasibility of these options in Missouri.

(4) The governor shall select a chairperson who shall call meetings of the commission as required or permitted pursuant to the purpose of the sentencing commission.

(5) The members of the commission shall not receive compensation for their duties on the commission, but shall be reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses incurred in

the performance of these duties and for which they are not reimbursed by reason of their other paid positions.

(6) The circuit and associate circuit courts of this state, the office of the state courts administrator, the department of public safety, and the department of corrections shall cooperate with the commission by providing information or access to information needed by the commission. The office of the state courts administrator will provide needed staffing resources.

8. Courts shall retain discretion to lower or exceed the sentence recommended by the commission as otherwise allowable by law, and to order restorative justice methods, when applicable.

9. If the imposition or execution of a sentence is suspended, the court may order any or all of the following restorative justice methods, or any other method that the court finds just or appropriate:

(1) Restitution to any victim or a statutorily created fund for costs incurred as a result of the offender's actions;

(2) Offender treatment programs;

(3) Mandatory community service;

(4) Work release programs in local facilities; and

(5) Community-based residential and nonresidential programs.

10. Pursuant to subdivision (1) of subsection 9 of this section, the court may order the assessment and payment of a designated amount of restitution to a county law enforcement restitution fund established by the county commission pursuant to section 50.565. Such contribution shall not exceed three hundred dollars for any charged offense. Any restitution moneys deposited into the county law enforcement restitution fund pursuant to this section

shall only be expended pursuant to the provisions of section 50.565.

11. A judge may order payment to a restitution fund only if such fund had been created by ordinance or resolution of a county of the state of Missouri prior to sentencing. A judge shall not have any direct supervisory authority or administrative control over any fund to which the judge is ordering a person to make payment.

12. A person who fails to make a payment to a county law enforcement restitution fund may not have his or her probation revoked solely for failing to make such payment unless the judge, after evidentiary hearing, makes a finding supported by a preponderance of the evidence that the person either willfully refused to make the payment or that the person willfully, intentionally, and purposefully failed to make sufficient bona fide efforts to acquire the resources to pay.

13. Nothing in this section shall be construed to allow the sentencing advisory commission to issue recommended sentences in specific cases pending in the courts of this state.

565.258. 1. There is hereby created the "Stop Cyberstalking and Harassment Task Force" to consist of the following members:

(1) The following four members of the general assembly:

(a) Two members of the senate, with one member to be appointed by the president pro tempore of the senate and one member to be appointed by the minority floor leader; and

(b) Two members of the house of representatives, with one member to be appointed by the speaker of the house of representatives and one member to be appointed by the minority floor leader;

(2) The director of the department of public safety or his or her designee;

(3) A representative of the Missouri highway patrol appointed by the superintendent of the Missouri highway patrol;

(4) A representative of the Missouri Association of Prosecuting Attorneys appointed by the president of the Missouri Association of Prosecuting Attorneys;

(5) One or more law enforcement officers with experience relating to cyberstalking and harassment appointed by the governor;

(6) One or more representatives from a regional cyber crime task force appointed by the governor;

(7) A person with experience in training law enforcement on issues of cyberstalking and harassment appointed by the governor;

(8) A representative of a statewide coalition against domestic and sexual violence appointed by the governor;

(9) A representative of the Missouri safe at home program appointed by the secretary of state;

(10) A representative of the judicial branch appointed by the chief justice of the Missouri supreme court;

(11) A mental health service provider with experience serving victims or perpetrators of crime appointed by the director of the department of mental health;

(12) One representative from elementary and secondary education services with experience educating people about cyberstalking and harassment appointed by the director of the department of elementary and secondary education;

(13) One representative from higher education services with experience educating people about cyberstalking and harassment appointed by the director of higher education and workforce development; and

(14) One representative with experience in cybersecurity and technology appointed by the director of the office of administration.

2. The task force shall appoint a chairperson who is elected by a majority vote of the members of the task force. The task force shall have an initial meeting before October 1, 2024. The members of the task force shall serve without compensation, but shall be entitled to necessary and actual expenses incurred in attending meetings of the task force.

3. The task force shall collect feedback from stakeholders, which may include, but shall not be limited to, victims, law enforcement, victim advocates, and digital evidence and forensics experts, to inform development of best practices regarding:

(1) The treatment of victims of cyberstalking or harassment; and

(2) Actions to stop cyberstalking and harassment when it occurs.

4. The task force shall study and make recommendations, including, but not limited to:

(1) Whether a need exists for further training for law enforcement relating to cyberstalking and harassment, and if such a need does exist, recommendations on how to best fill the need, whether legislatively or otherwise;

(2) Whether a need exists for increased coordination among police departments to address instances of cyberstalking or harassment, and if such a need does exist, recommendations on how to best fill the need, whether legislatively or otherwise;

(3) Resources and tools law enforcement may need to identify patterns and collect evidence in cases of cyberstalking or harassment;

(4) Whether a need exists for strengthening the rights afforded to victims of cyberstalking or harassment in Missouri law, and if such a need does exist, recommendations on how to best fill the need;

(5) Educational and any other resources deemed necessary by the taskforce to educate and inform victims and the public on ways to protect themselves from cyberstalking and harassment;

(6) Whether a need exists for increased victim services and training for victim advocates relating to cyberstalking and harassment, and if such a need does exist, recommendations on how to best fill the need, whether legislatively or otherwise.

5. The department of public safety shall provide administrative support to the task force.

6. On or before December thirty-first of each year, the task force shall submit a report on its findings to the governor and the general assembly.

7. The task force shall expire on December 31, 2026, unless extended until December 31, 2028, as determined necessary by the department of public safety.

568.045. 1. A person commits the offense of endangering the welfare of a child in the first degree if he or she:

(1) Knowingly acts in a manner that creates a substantial risk to the life, body, or health of a child less than seventeen years of age; or

(2) Knowingly engages in sexual conduct with a person under the age of seventeen years over whom the person is a parent, guardian, or otherwise charged with the care and custody;

(3) Knowingly encourages, aids or causes a child less than seventeen years of age to engage in any conduct which violates the provisions of chapter 571 or 579;

(4) In the presence of a child less than seventeen years of age or in a residence where a child less than seventeen years of age resides, unlawfully manufactures[,] or attempts to manufacture compounds, possesses, produces, prepares, sells, transports, tests or analyzes amphetamine or methamphetamine or any of [their] its analogues.

2. The offense of endangering the welfare of a child in the first degree is a class D felony unless the offense:

(1) Is committed as part of an act or series of acts performed by two or more persons as part of an established or prescribed pattern of activity, or where physical injury to the child results, or the offense is a second or subsequent offense under this section, in which case the offense is a class C felony;

(2) Results in serious physical injury to the child, in which case the offense is a class B felony; or

(3) Results in the death of a child, in which case the offense is a class A felony.

571.015. 1. Any person who commits any felony under the laws of this state by, with, or through the use, assistance, or aid of a dangerous instrument or deadly weapon is also guilty of the offense of armed criminal action. The offense of armed criminal action shall be an unclassified felony and, upon conviction, shall be punished by imprisonment by the department of corrections for a term of not less than three years and not to exceed fifteen years, unless the person is unlawfully possessing a firearm, in which case the term of imprisonment shall be for a term of not less than five years. The punishment imposed pursuant to this subsection shall be in addition to and

consecutive to any punishment provided by law for the crime committed by, with, or through the use, assistance, or aid of a dangerous instrument or deadly weapon. No person convicted under this subsection shall be eligible for parole, probation, conditional release, or suspended imposition or execution of sentence for a period of three calendar years.

2. Any person convicted of a second offense of armed criminal action under subsection 1 of this section shall be punished by imprisonment by the department of corrections for a term of not less than five years and not to exceed thirty years, unless the person is unlawfully possessing a firearm, in which case the term of imprisonment shall be for a term not less than fifteen years. The punishment imposed pursuant to this subsection shall be in addition to and consecutive to any punishment provided by law for the crime committed by, with, or through the use, assistance, or aid of a dangerous instrument or deadly weapon. No person convicted under this subsection shall be eligible for parole, probation, conditional release, or suspended imposition or execution of sentence for a period of five calendar years.

3. Any person convicted of a third or subsequent offense of armed criminal action under subsection 1 of this section shall be punished by imprisonment by the department of corrections for a term of not less than ten years, unless the person is unlawfully possessing a firearm, in which case the term of imprisonment shall be no less than fifteen years. The punishment imposed pursuant to this subsection shall be in addition to and consecutive to any punishment provided by law for the crime committed by, with, or through the use, assistance, or aid of a dangerous instrument or deadly weapon. No person convicted under this subsection

shall be eligible for parole, probation, conditional release, or suspended imposition or execution of sentence for a period of ten calendar years.

571.031. 1. This section shall be known and may be cited as "Blair's Law".

2. A person commits the offense of unlawful discharge of a firearm if he or she recklessly discharges a firearm within or into the limits of any municipality.

3. This section shall not apply if the firearm is discharged:

(1) As allowed by a defense of justification under chapter 563;

(2) On a shooting range that is:

(a) Indoor;

(b) Owned or operated by the state or any political subdivision;

(c) A commercial shooting range, including any range used by paying members; and

(d) Supervised by any person eighteen years of age or older;

(3) To lawfully take wildlife during an open season established by the department of conservation. Nothing in this subdivision shall prevent a municipality from adopting an ordinance restricting the discharge of a firearm within one-quarter mile of an occupied structure;

(4) For the control of nuisance wildlife as permitted by the department of conservation or the United States Fish and Wildlife Service;

(5) By special permit of the chief of police of the municipality;

(6) As required by an animal control officer in the performance of his or her duties;

(7) Using blanks;

(8) More than one mile from any occupied structure;

(9) In self-defense or defense of another person against an imminent or ongoing animal attack unless the self-defense or defense of another person is a gross deviation from the standard of care which a reasonable person would exercise in the situation to protect oneself or the other person from such animal attack and such person shall not have a duty to retreat;

(10) In defense of a domestic animal against an imminent or ongoing animal attack, unless the defense of the domestic animal is a gross deviation from the standard of care which a reasonable person would exercise in the situation to protect a domestic animal from attack; or

(11) By law enforcement personnel, as defined in section 590.1040, or a member of the United States Armed Forces if acting in an official capacity.

4. A person who commits the offense of unlawful discharge of a firearm shall be guilty of:

(1) For a first offense, a class A misdemeanor;

(2) For a second offense, a class E felony; and

(3) For a third or subsequent offense, a class D felony.

571.070. 1. A person commits the offense of unlawful possession of a firearm if such person knowingly has any firearm in his or her possession and:

(1) Such person has been convicted of a felony under the laws of this state, or of a crime under the laws of any state or of the United States which, if committed within this state, would be a felony; or

(2) Such person is a fugitive from justice, is habitually in an intoxicated or drugged condition, or is currently adjudged mentally incompetent.

2. Unlawful possession of a firearm is a class ~~D~~ C felony, unless a person has been convicted of a dangerous felony as defined in section 556.061 or the person has a prior conviction for unlawful possession of a firearm, in which case it is a class ~~C~~ B felony.

3. The provisions of subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of this section shall not apply to the possession of an antique firearm.

575.010. The following definitions shall apply to this chapter and chapter 576:

(1) "Affidavit" means any written statement which is authorized or required by law to be made under oath, and which is sworn to before a person authorized to administer oaths;

(2) "Government" means any branch or agency of the government of this state or of any political subdivision thereof;

(3) "Highway" means any public road or thoroughfare for vehicles, including state roads, county roads and public streets, avenues, boulevards, parkways or alleys in any municipality;

(4) "Judicial proceeding" means any official proceeding in court, or any proceeding authorized by or held under the supervision of a court;

(5) "Juror" means a grand or petit juror, including a person who has been drawn or summoned to attend as a prospective juror;

(6) "Jury" means a grand or petit jury, including any panel which has been drawn or summoned to attend as prospective jurors;

(7) "Law enforcement animal" means a dog, horse, or other animal used in law enforcement or a correctional facility, or by a municipal police department, fire

department, search and rescue unit or agency, whether the animal is on duty or not on duty. The term shall include, but not be limited to, accelerant detection dogs, bomb detection dogs, narcotic detection dogs, search and rescue dogs, and tracking animals;

(8) "Official proceeding" means any cause, matter, or proceeding where the laws of this state require that evidence considered therein be under oath or affirmation;

[(8) "Police animal" means a dog, horse or other animal used in law enforcement or a correctional facility, or by a municipal police department, fire department, search and rescue unit or agency, whether the animal is on duty or not on duty. The term shall include, but not be limited to, accelerant detection dogs, bomb detection dogs, narcotic detection dogs, search and rescue dogs and tracking animals;]

(9) "Public record" means any document which a public servant is required by law to keep;

(10) "Testimony" means any oral statement under oath or affirmation;

(11) "Victim" means any natural person against whom any crime is deemed to have been perpetrated or attempted;

(12) "Witness" means any natural person:

(a) Having knowledge of the existence or nonexistence of facts relating to any crime; or

(b) Whose declaration under oath is received as evidence for any purpose; or

(c) Who has reported any crime to any peace officer or prosecutor; or

(d) Who has been served with a subpoena issued under the authority of any court of this state.

575.151. 1. This section shall be known and may be cited as "Valentine's Law".

2. A person commits the offense of aggravated fleeing a stop or detention of a motor vehicle if he or she knows or reasonably should know that a law enforcement officer is attempting to detain or stop a motor vehicle, and for the purpose of preventing the officer from effecting the stop or detention, he or she flees and:

(1) Such person operates a motor vehicle at a high speed or in any manner which creates a substantial risk of serious physical injury or death to any person;

(2) As a result of such flight causes physical injury to another person; or

(3) As a result of such flight causes death to another person.

3. A person is presumed to be fleeing a vehicle stop or detention if he or she continues to operate a motor vehicle after he or she has seen or reasonably should have seen clearly visible emergency lights or has heard or reasonably should have heard an audible signal emanating from the law enforcement vehicle pursuing him or her.

4. It is no defense to a prosecution pursuant to subsection 2 of this section that the law enforcement officer was acting unlawfully in making the arrest. However, nothing in this section shall be construed to bar civil suits for unlawful arrest. A person need not know the basis for the arrest, detention, or stop, only that the person was being stopped or detained.

5. The offense of aggravated fleeing a stop or detention in violation of subdivision (1) of subsection 2 of this section shall be a class D felony, without eligibility for probation, parole, or conditional release until the defendant has served no less than one year of such sentence.

The offense of aggravated fleeing a stop or detention in violation of subdivision (2) of subsection 2 of this section

shall be a class B felony. The offense of aggravated fleeing a stop or detention in violation of subdivision (3) of subsection 2 of this section shall be a class A felony.

575.353. 1. This section shall be known and may be cited as "Max's Law".

2. A person commits the offense of assault on a [police] law enforcement animal if he or she knowingly attempts to kill or disable or knowingly causes or attempts to cause serious physical injury to a [police] law enforcement animal when that animal is involved in law enforcement investigation, apprehension, tracking, or search, or the animal is in the custody of or under the control of a law enforcement officer, department of corrections officer, municipal police department, fire department or a rescue unit or agency.

[2.] 3. The offense of assault on a [police] law enforcement animal is a [class C misdemeanor, unless]:

(1) Class A misdemeanor if the law enforcement animal is not injured to the point of requiring veterinary care or treatment;

(2) Class E felony if the law enforcement animal is seriously injured to the point of requiring veterinary care or treatment; and

(3) Class D felony if the assault results in the death of such animal [or disables such animal to the extent it is unable to be utilized as a police animal, in which case it is a class E felony].

578.007. The provisions of section 574.130[,] and sections 578.005 to 578.023 shall not apply to:

(1) Care or treatment performed by a licensed veterinarian within the provisions of chapter 340;

(2) Bona fide scientific experiments;

(3) Hunting, fishing, or trapping as allowed by chapter 252, including all practices and privileges as allowed under the Missouri Wildlife Code;

(4) Facilities and publicly funded zoological parks currently in compliance with the federal "Animal Welfare Act" as amended;

(5) Rodeo practices currently accepted by the Professional Rodeo Cowboy's Association;

(6) The killing of an animal by the owner thereof, the agent of such owner, or by a veterinarian at the request of the owner thereof;

(7) The lawful, humane killing of an animal by an animal control officer, the operator of an animal shelter, a veterinarian, or law enforcement or health official;

(8) With respect to farm animals, normal or accepted practices of animal husbandry;

(9) The killing of an animal by any person at any time if such animal is outside of the owned or rented property of the owner or custodian of such animal and the animal is injuring any person or farm animal, but this exemption shall not include [police or guard dogs] the killing or injuring of a law enforcement animal while working;

(10) The killing of house or garden pests; or

(11) Field trials, training and hunting practices as accepted by the Professional Houndsmen of Missouri.

578.022. Any dog that is owned, or the service of which is employed, by a law enforcement agency and that bites or injures another animal or human in the course of their official duties is exempt from the provisions of sections 273.033 [and], 273.036 [and section], 578.012, and 578.024.

579.021. 1. A person commits the offense of delivery of a controlled substance causing serious physical injury,

as defined in section 556.061, if a person delivers or distributes a controlled substance under section 579.020 knowing such substance is mixed with another controlled substance and serious physical injury results from the use of such controlled substance.

2. It shall not be a defense that the user contributed to the user's own serious physical injury by using the controlled substance or consenting to the administration of the controlled substance by another.

3. The offense of delivery of a controlled substance causing serious physical injury is a class C felony.

4. For purposes of this section, "controlled substance" means a Schedule I or Schedule II controlled substance, as defined in section 195.017.

579.022. 1. A person commits the offense of delivery of a controlled substance causing death if a person delivers or distributes a controlled substance under section 579.020 knowing such substance is mixed with another controlled substance and a death results from the use of such controlled substance.

2. It shall not be a defense that the user contributed to the user's own death by using the controlled substance or consenting to the administration of the controlled substance by another.

3. The offense of delivery of a controlled substance causing death is a class A felony.

4. For purposes of this section, "controlled substance" means a Schedule I or Schedule II controlled substance, as defined in section 195.017.

579.065. 1. A person commits the offense of trafficking drugs in the first degree if, except as authorized by this chapter or chapter 195, such person

knowingly distributes, delivers, manufactures, produces or attempts to distribute, deliver, manufacture or produce:

(1) More than thirty grams of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of heroin;

(2) More than one hundred fifty grams of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of coca leaves, except coca leaves and extracts of coca leaves from which cocaine, ecgonine, and derivatives of ecgonine or their salts have been removed; cocaine salts and their optical and geometric isomers, and salts of isomers; ecgonine, its derivatives, their salts, isomers, and salts of isomers; or any compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of any of the foregoing substances;

(3) **More than eight grams of a mixture or substance described in subdivision (2) of this subsection which contains cocaine base;**

(4) More than five hundred milligrams of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD);

[(5)] (4) More than thirty grams of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of phencyclidine (PCP);

[(6)] (5) More than four grams of phencyclidine;

[(7)] (6) More than thirty kilograms of a mixture or substance containing marijuana;

[(8)] (7) More than thirty grams of any material, compound, mixture, or preparation containing any quantity of the following substances having a stimulant effect on the central nervous system: amphetamine, its salts, optical isomers and salts of its optical isomers; methamphetamine, its salts, optical isomers and salts of its optical isomers; phenmetrazine and its salts; or methylphenidate;

[(9)] (8) More than thirty grams of any material, compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine;

[(10)] (9) One gram or more of flunitrazepam for the first offense;

[(11)] (10) Any amount of gamma-hydroxybutyric acid for the first offense; or

[(12)] (11) More than ten milligrams of fentanyl or carfentanil, or any derivative thereof, or any combination thereof, or any compound, mixture, or substance containing a detectable amount of fentanyl or carfentanil, or their optical isomers or analogues.

2. The offense of trafficking drugs in the first degree is a class B felony.

3. The offense of trafficking drugs in the first degree is a class A felony if the quantity involved is:

(1) Ninety grams or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of heroin; or

(2) Four hundred fifty grams or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of coca leaves, except coca leaves and extracts of coca leaves from which cocaine, ecgonine, and derivatives of ecgonine or their salts have been removed; cocaine salts and their optical and geometric isomers, and salts of isomers; ecgonine, its derivatives, their salts, isomers, and salts of isomers; or any compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of any of the foregoing substances; or

(3) [Twenty-four grams or more of a mixture or substance described in subdivision (2) of this subsection which contains cocaine base; or

(4)] One gram or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD); or

[(5)] (4) Ninety grams or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of phencyclidine (PCP); or

[(6)] (5) Twelve grams or more of phencyclidine; or

[(7)] (6) One hundred kilograms or more of a mixture or substance containing marijuana; or

[(8)] (7) Ninety grams or more of any material, compound, mixture, or preparation containing any quantity of the following substances having a stimulant effect on the central nervous system: amphetamine, its salts, optical isomers and salts of its optical isomers; methamphetamine, its salts, optical isomers and salts of its optical isomers; phenmetrazine and its salts; or methylphenidate; or

[(9)] (8) More than thirty grams of any material, compound, mixture, or preparation containing any quantity of the following substances having a stimulant effect on the central nervous system: amphetamine, its salts, optical isomers, and salts of its optical isomers; methamphetamine, its salts, optical isomers, and salts of its optical isomers; phenmetrazine and its salts; or methylphenidate, and the location of the offense was within two thousand feet of real property comprising a public or private elementary, vocational, or secondary school, college, community college, university, or any school bus, in or on the real property comprising public housing or any other governmental assisted housing, or within a motor vehicle, or in any structure or building which contains rooms furnished for the accommodation or lodging of guests, and kept, used, maintained, advertised, or held out to the public as a place where sleeping accommodations are sought for pay or compensation to transient guests or permanent guests; or

[(10)] (9) Ninety grams or more of any material, compound, mixture or preparation which contains any quantity of 3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine; or

[(11)] (10) More than thirty grams of any material, compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of 3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine and the location of the offense was within two thousand feet of real property comprising a public or private elementary, vocational, or secondary school, college, community college, university, or any school bus, in or on the real property comprising public housing or any other governmental assisted housing, within a motor vehicle, or in any structure or building which contains rooms furnished for the accommodation or lodging of guests, and kept, used, maintained, advertised, or held out to the public as a place where sleeping accommodations are sought for pay or compensation to transient guests or permanent guests; or

[(12)] (11) One gram or more of flunitrazepam for a second or subsequent offense; or

[(13)] (12) Any amount of gamma-hydroxybutyric acid for a second or subsequent offense; or

[(14)] (13) Twenty milligrams or more of fentanyl or carfentanil, or any derivative thereof, or any combination thereof, or any compound, mixture, or substance containing a detectable amount of fentanyl or carfentanil, or their optical isomers or analogues.

579.068. 1. A person commits the offense of trafficking drugs in the second degree if, except as authorized by this chapter or chapter 195, such person knowingly possesses or has under his or her control, purchases or attempts to purchase, or brings into this state:

(1) More than thirty grams of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of heroin;

(2) More than one hundred fifty grams of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of coca leaves, except coca leaves and extracts of coca leaves from which cocaine, ecgonine, and derivatives of ecgonine or their salts have been removed; cocaine salts and their optical and geometric isomers, and salts of isomers; ecgonine, its derivatives, their salts, isomers, and salts of isomers; or any compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of any of the foregoing substances;

(3) **[More than eight grams of a mixture or substance described in subdivision (2) of this subsection which contains cocaine base;**

(4)] More than five hundred milligrams of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD);

[(5)] (4) More than thirty grams of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of phencyclidine (PCP);

[(6)] (5) More than four grams of phencyclidine;

[(7)] (6) More than thirty kilograms of a mixture or substance containing marijuana;

[(8)] (7) More than thirty grams of any material, compound, mixture, or preparation containing any quantity of the following substances having a stimulant effect on the central nervous system: amphetamine, its salts, optical isomers and salts of its optical isomers; methamphetamine, its salts, optical isomers and salts of its optical isomers; phenmetrazine and its salts; or methylphenidate;

[(9)] (8) More than thirty grams of any material, compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine; or

[(10)] (9) More than ten milligrams of fentanyl or carfentanil, or any derivative thereof, or any combination

thereof, or any compound, mixture, or substance containing a detectable amount of fentanyl or carfentanil, or their optical isomers or analogues.

2. The offense of trafficking drugs in the second degree is a class C felony.

3. The offense of trafficking drugs in the second degree is a class B felony if the quantity involved is:

(1) Ninety grams or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of heroin; or

(2) Four hundred fifty grams or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of coca leaves, except coca leaves and extracts of coca leaves from which cocaine, ecgonine, and derivatives of ecgonine or their salts have been removed; cocaine salts and their optical and geometric isomers, and salts of isomers; ecgonine, its derivatives, their salts, isomers, and salts of isomers; or any compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of any of the foregoing substances; or

(3) **Twenty-four grams or more of a mixture or substance described in subdivision (2) of this subsection which contains cocaine base; or**

(4) One gram or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of lysergic acid diethylamide (LSD); or

[(5)] (4) Ninety grams or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of phencyclidine (PCP); or

[(6)] (5) Twelve grams or more of phencyclidine; or

[(7)] (6) One hundred kilograms or more of a mixture or substance containing marijuana; or

[(8)] (7) More than five hundred marijuana plants; or

[(9)] (8) Ninety grams or more but less than four hundred fifty grams of any material, compound, mixture, or

preparation containing any quantity of the following substances having a stimulant effect on the central nervous system: amphetamine, its salts, optical isomers and salts of its optical isomers; methamphetamine, its salts, optical isomers and salts of its optical isomers; phenmetrazine and its salts; or methylphenidate; or

[(10)] (9) Ninety grams or more but less than four hundred fifty grams of any material, compound, mixture, or preparation which contains any quantity of 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine; or

[(11)] (10) Twenty milligrams or more of fentanyl or carfentanil, or any derivative thereof, or any combination thereof, or any compound, mixture, or substance containing a detectable amount of fentanyl or carfentanil, or their optical isomers or analogues.

4. The offense of trafficking drugs in the second degree is a class A felony if the quantity involved is four hundred fifty grams or more of any material, compound, mixture or preparation which contains:

(1) Any quantity of the following substances having a stimulant effect on the central nervous system:
amphetamine, its salts, optical isomers and salts of its optical isomers; methamphetamine, its salts, isomers and salts of its isomers; phenmetrazine and its salts; or methylphenidate; or

(2) Any quantity of 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine.

5. The offense of drug trafficking in the second degree is a class C felony for the first offense and a class B felony for any second or subsequent offense for the trafficking of less than one gram of flunitrazepam.

590.033. 1. The POST commission shall establish minimum standards for a chief of police training course which shall include at least forty hours of training. All

police chiefs appointed after August 28, 2023, shall attend a chief of police training course certified by the POST commission not later than [six] twelve months after the person's appointment as a chief of police.

2. A chief of police may request an exemption from the training in subsection 1 of this section by submitting to the POST commission proof of completion of the Federal Bureau of Investigation's national academy course or any other equivalent training course within the previous ten years or at least five years of experience as a police chief in a Missouri law enforcement agency.

3. Any law enforcement agency who has a chief of police appointed after August 28, 2023, who fails to complete a chief of police training course within [six] twelve months of appointment shall be precluded from receiving any POST commission training funds, state grant funds, or federal grant funds until the police chief has completed the training course.

4. While attending a chief of police training course, the chief of police shall receive compensation in the same manner and amount as if carrying out the powers and duties of the chief of police. The cost of the chief of police training course may be paid by moneys from the peace officer standards and training commission fund created in section 590.178.

590.192. 1. There is hereby established the "Critical Incident Stress Management Program" within the department of public safety. The program shall provide services for peace officers and first responders to assist in coping with stress and potential psychological trauma resulting from a response to a critical incident or emotionally difficult event. Such services may include consultation, risk assessment, education, intervention, and other crisis

intervention services provided by the department to peace officers and first responders affected by a critical incident. For purposes of this section, a "critical incident" shall mean any event outside the usual realm of human experience that is markedly distressing or evokes reactions of intense fear, helplessness, or horror and involves the perceived threat to a person's physical integrity or the physical integrity of someone else. For purposes of this section, the term "first responder" shall have the same meaning as "first responder" in section 190.1010.

2. All peace officers and first responders shall be required to meet with a program service provider once every three to five years for a mental health check-in. The program service provider shall send a notification to the peace officer's commanding officer or first responder's director or supervisor that he or she completed such check-in.

3. Any information disclosed by a peace officer or first responder shall be privileged and shall not be used as evidence in criminal, administrative, or civil proceedings against the peace officer or first responder unless:

(1) A program representative reasonably believes the disclosure is necessary to prevent harm to a person who received services or to prevent harm to another person;

(2) The person who received the services provides written consent to the disclosure; or

(3) The person receiving services discloses information that is required to be reported under mandatory reporting laws.

4. (1) There is hereby created in the state treasury the "988 Public Safety Fund", which shall consist of moneys appropriated by the general assembly. The state treasurer

shall be custodian of the fund. In accordance with sections 30.170 and 30.180, the state treasurer may approve disbursements. The fund shall be a dedicated fund and moneys in the fund shall be used solely by the department of public safety for the purposes of providing services for peace officers and first responders to assist in coping with stress and potential psychological trauma resulting from a response to a critical incident or emotionally difficult event pursuant to subsection 1 of this section. Such services may include consultation, risk assessment, education, intervention, and other crisis intervention services provided by the department to peace officers or first responders affected by a critical incident. The director of public safety may prescribe rules and regulations necessary to carry out the provisions of this section. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, that is created under the authority delegated in this section shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536 and, if applicable, section 536.028. This section and chapter 536 are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536 to review, to delay the effective date, or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2021, shall be invalid and void.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 33.080 to the contrary, any moneys remaining in the fund at the end of the biennium shall not revert to the credit of the general revenue fund.

(3) The state treasurer shall invest moneys in the fund in the same manner as other funds are invested. Any

interest and moneys earned on such investments shall be credited to the fund.

590.653. 1. Each city, county, and city not within a county may establish a civilian review board, division of civilian oversight, or any other entity that provides civilian review or oversight of police agencies, or may use an existing civilian review board **[which]** or division of civilian oversight or other named entity that has been appointed by the local governing body, with the authority to investigate allegations of misconduct by local law enforcement officers towards members of the public. The members shall not receive compensation but shall receive reimbursement from the local governing body for all reasonable and necessary expenses.

2. The board, division, or any other such entity shall have **[the]** its power **[to receive, investigate, make]** solely limited to receiving, investigating, making findings and **[recommend]** recommending disciplinary action upon complaints by members of the public against members of the police department that allege misconduct involving excessive use of force, abuse of authority, discourtesy, or use of offensive language, including, but not limited to, slurs relating to race, ethnicity, religion, gender, sexual orientation and disability. The findings and recommendations of the board, division, or other entity, and the basis therefor, shall be submitted to the chief law enforcement official. No finding or recommendation shall be based solely upon an unsworn complaint or statement, nor shall prior unsubstantiated, unfounded or withdrawn complaints be the basis for any such findings or recommendations. Only the powers specifically granted herein are authorized, and any and all authority granted to future or existing boards, divisions, or entities

outside the scope of the powers listed herein are expressly preempted and void as a matter of law.

600.042. 1. The director shall:

(1) Direct and supervise the work of the deputy directors and other state public defender office personnel appointed pursuant to this chapter; and he or she and the deputy director or directors may participate in the trial and appeal of criminal actions at the request of the defender;

(2) Submit to the commission, between August fifteenth and September fifteenth of each year, a report which shall include all pertinent data on the operation of the state public defender system, the costs, projected needs, and recommendations for statutory changes. Prior to October fifteenth of each year, the commission shall submit such report along with such recommendations, comments, conclusions, or other pertinent information it chooses to make to the chief justice, the governor, and the general assembly. Such reports shall be a public record, shall be maintained in the office of the state public defender, and shall be otherwise distributed as the commission shall direct;

(3) With the approval of the commission, establish such divisions, facilities and offices and select such professional, technical and other personnel, including investigators, as he deems reasonably necessary for the efficient operation and discharge of the duties of the state public defender system under this chapter;

(4) Administer and coordinate the operations of defender services and be responsible for the overall supervision of all personnel, offices, divisions and facilities of the state public defender system, except that the director shall have no authority to direct or control

the legal defense provided by a defender to any person served by the state public defender system;

(5) Develop programs and administer activities to achieve the purposes of this chapter;

(6) Keep and maintain proper financial records with respect to the provision of all public defender services for use in the calculating of direct and indirect costs of any or all aspects of the operation of the state public defender system;

(7) Supervise the training of all public defenders and other personnel and establish such training courses as shall be appropriate;

(8) With approval of the commission, promulgate necessary rules, regulations and instructions consistent with this chapter defining the organization of the state public defender system and the responsibilities of division directors, district defenders, deputy district defenders, assistant public defenders and other personnel;

(9) With the approval of the commission, apply for and accept on behalf of the public defender system any funds which may be offered or which may become available from government grants, private gifts, donations or bequests or from any other source. Such moneys shall be deposited in the [state general revenue] public defender - federal and other fund;

(10) Contract for legal services with private attorneys on a case-by-case basis and with assigned counsel as the commission deems necessary considering the needs of the area, for fees approved and established by the commission;

(11) With the approval and on behalf of the commission, contract with private attorneys for the collection and enforcement of liens and other judgments owed

to the state for services rendered by the state public defender system.

2. No rule or portion of a rule promulgated under the authority of this chapter shall become effective unless it has been promulgated pursuant to the provisions of section 536.024.

3. The director and defenders shall, within guidelines as established by the commission and as set forth in subsection 4 of this section, accept requests for legal services from eligible persons entitled to counsel under this chapter or otherwise so entitled under the constitution or laws of the United States or of the state of Missouri and provide such persons with legal services when, in the discretion of the director or the defenders, such provision of legal services is appropriate.

4. The director and defenders shall provide legal services to an eligible person:

(1) Who is detained or charged with a felony, including appeals from a conviction in such a case;

(2) Who is detained or charged with a misdemeanor which will probably result in confinement in the county jail upon conviction, including appeals from a conviction in such a case, unless the prosecuting or circuit attorney has waived a jail sentence;

(3) Who is charged with a violation of probation when it has been determined by a judge that the appointment of counsel is necessary to protect the person's due process rights under section 559.036;

(4) Who has been taken into custody pursuant to section 632.489, including appeals from a determination that the person is a sexually violent predator and petitions for release, notwithstanding any provisions of law to the contrary;

(5) For whom the federal constitution or the state constitution requires the appointment of counsel; and

(6) Who is charged in a case in which he or she faces a loss or deprivation of liberty, and in which the federal or the state constitution or any law of this state requires the appointment of counsel; however, the director and the defenders shall not be required to provide legal services to persons charged with violations of county or municipal ordinances, or misdemeanor offenses except as provided in this section.

5. The director may:

(1) Delegate the legal representation of an eligible person to any member of the state bar of Missouri;

(2) Designate persons as representatives of the director for the purpose of making indigency determinations and assigning counsel.

6. There is hereby created within the state treasury the "Public Defender - Federal and Other Fund", which shall be funded annually by appropriation and which shall contain moneys received from any other funds from government grants, private gifts, donations, bequests, or any other source, to be used for the purpose of funding local offices of the office of the state public defender. The state treasurer shall be the custodian of the fund and shall approve disbursements from the fund upon the request of the director of the office of state public defender. Any interest or other earnings with respect to amounts transferred to the fund shall be credited to the fund. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 33.080 to the contrary, any unexpended balances in the fund at the end of any fiscal year shall not be transferred to the general revenue fund or any other fund.

610.140. 1. For the purposes of this section, the following terms mean:

(1) "Court", any Missouri municipal, associate circuit, or circuit court;

(2) "Crime", any offense, violation, or infraction of Missouri state, county, municipal, or administrative law;

(3) "Prosecutor" or "prosecuting attorney", the prosecuting attorney, circuit attorney, or municipal prosecuting attorney.

2. Notwithstanding any other provision of law and subject to the provisions of this section, any person may apply to any court in which such person was charged or found guilty of any [offenses, violations, or infractions] crimes for an order to expunge records of such arrest, plea, trial, or conviction.

(1) Subject to the limitations of subsection [12] 13 of this section, a person may apply to have one or more [offenses, violations, or infractions] crimes expunged if each such [offense, violation, or infraction] crime occurred within the state of Missouri and was prosecuted under the jurisdiction of a Missouri [municipal, associate circuit, or circuit] court, so long as such person lists all the [offenses, violations, and infractions] crimes he or she is seeking to have expunged in the petition and so long as all such [offenses, violations, and infractions] crimes are not excluded under subsection [2] 3 of this section.

(2) If the [offenses, violations, or infractions were charged as counts in the same indictment or information or] crimes sought to be expunged were committed as part of the same course of criminal conduct, the person may include all [the] such related [offenses, violations, and infractions] crimes in the petition, regardless of the limits of subsection [12] 13 of this section, and [the petition] those related crimes shall only count as [a petition for expungement of] the highest level [violation or offense

contained in the petition] for the purpose of determining current and future eligibility for expungement.

[2.] 3. The following [offenses, violations, and infractions] crimes shall not be eligible for expungement under this section:

(1) Any class A felony offense;

(2) Any dangerous felony as that term is defined in section 556.061;

(3) Any offense that requires registration as a sex offender;

(4) Any felony offense where death is an element of the offense;

(5) Any felony offense of assault; misdemeanor or felony offense of domestic assault; or felony offense of kidnapping;

(6) Any offense listed, [or] previously listed, or is a successor to an offense in chapter 566 or section 105.454, 105.478, 115.631, 130.028, 188.030, 188.080, 191.677, 194.425, [217.360,] 217.385, 334.245, 375.991, 389.653, 455.085, 455.538, 557.035, [565.084, 565.085, 565.086, 565.095,] 565.120, 565.130, 565.156, [565.200, 565.214,] 566.093, 566.111, 566.115, 566.116, 568.020, 568.030, 568.032, 568.045, 568.060, 568.065, [568.080, 568.090,] 568.175, [569.030, 569.035,] 569.040, 569.050, 569.055, 569.060, 569.065, 569.067, 569.072, 569.160, 570.025, 570.090, 570.180, 570.223, 570.224, 570.310, 571.020, 571.060, 571.063, 571.070, 571.072, 571.150, 573.200, 573.205, 574.070, 574.105, 574.115, 574.120, 574.130, 574.140, 575.040, 575.095, 575.153, 575.155, 575.157, 575.159, 575.195, 575.200, 575.210, 575.220, 575.230, 575.240, [575.350,] 575.353, 577.078, 577.703, 577.706, [578.008, 578.305, 578.310,] or 632.520;

(7) Any offense eligible for expungement under section [577.054 or] 610.130;

(8) Any intoxication-related traffic or boating offense as defined in section 577.001, or any offense of operating an aircraft with an excessive blood alcohol content or while in an intoxicated condition;

(9) Any ordinance violation that is the substantial equivalent of any offense that is not eligible for expungement under this section;

(10) Any violation of any state law or county or municipal ordinance regulating the operation of motor vehicles when committed by an individual who has been issued a commercial driver's license or is required to possess a commercial driver's license issued by this state or any other state; and

(11) Any offense of section 571.030, except any offense under subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of section 571.030 where the person was convicted or found guilty prior to January 1, 2017, or any offense under subdivision (4) of subsection 1 of section 571.030.

[3.] 4. The petition shall name as defendants all law enforcement agencies, courts, prosecuting or circuit attorneys, [municipal prosecuting attorneys,] central state repositories of criminal records, or others who the petitioner has reason to believe may possess the records subject to expungement for each of the [offenses, violations, and infractions] crimes listed in the petition. The court's order of expungement shall not affect any person or entity not named as a defendant in the action.

[4.] 5. The petition shall include the following information:

(1) The petitioner's:

(a) Full name;

- (b) Sex;
- (c) Race;
- (d) Driver's license number, if applicable; and
- (e) Current address;
- (2) Each [offense, violation, or infraction] crime for which the petitioner is requesting expungement;
- (3) The approximate date the petitioner was charged for each [offense, violation, or infraction] crime; and
- (4) The name of the county where the petitioner was charged for each [offense, violation, or infraction] crime and if any of the [offenses, violations, or infractions] crimes occurred in a municipality, the name of the municipality for each [offense, violation, or infraction] crime; and
- (5) The case number and name of the court for each [offense] crime.

[5.] 6. The clerk of the court shall give notice of the filing of the petition to the office of the prosecuting attorney[, circuit attorney, or municipal prosecuting attorney] that prosecuted the [offenses, violations, or infractions] crimes listed in the petition. If the prosecuting attorney[, circuit attorney, or municipal prosecuting attorney] objects to the petition for expungement, he or she shall do so in writing within thirty days after receipt of service. Unless otherwise agreed upon by the parties, the court shall hold a hearing within sixty days after any written objection is filed, giving reasonable notice of the hearing to the petitioner. If no objection has been filed within thirty days after receipt of service, the court may set a hearing on the matter and shall give reasonable notice of the hearing to each entity named in the petition. At any hearing, the court may accept evidence and hear testimony on, and may consider, the following criteria

for each of the [offenses, violations, or infractions] crimes listed in the petition for expungement:

(1) At the time the petition is filed, it has been at least three years if the offense is a felony, or at least one year if the offense is a misdemeanor, municipal [offense] violation, or infraction, from the date the petitioner completed any authorized disposition imposed under section 557.011 for each [offense, violation, or infraction] crime listed in the petition;

(2) At the time the petition is filed, the person has not been found guilty of any other misdemeanor or felony, not including violations of the traffic regulations provided under chapters 301, 302, 303, 304, and 307, during the time period specified for the underlying [offense, violation, or infraction] crime in subdivision (1) of this subsection;

(3) The person has satisfied all obligations relating to any such disposition, including the payment of any fines or restitution;

(4) The person does not have charges pending;

(5) The petitioner's habits and conduct demonstrate that the petitioner is not a threat to the public safety of the state; and

(6) The expungement is consistent with the public welfare and the interests of justice warrant the expungement.

A pleading by the petitioner that such petitioner meets the requirements of subdivisions (5) and (6) of this subsection shall create a rebuttable presumption that the expungement is warranted so long as the criteria contained in subdivisions (1) to (4) of this subsection are otherwise satisfied. The burden shall shift to the prosecuting attorney[,], or circuit attorney[,], or municipal prosecuting attorney] to rebut the presumption. A victim of [an offense, violation, or infraction] a crime listed in the

petition shall have an opportunity to be heard at any hearing held under this section[, and the court may make a determination based solely on such victim's testimony]. A court may find that the continuing impact of the offense upon the victim rebuts the presumption that expungement is warranted.

[6.] 7. A petition to expunge records related to an arrest for an eligible [offense, violation, or infraction] crime may be made in accordance with the provisions of this section to a court of competent jurisdiction in the county where the petitioner was arrested no earlier than [three years] eighteen months from the date of arrest; provided that, during such time, the petitioner has not been charged and the petitioner has not been found guilty of any misdemeanor or felony offense.

[7.] 8. If the court determines that such person meets all the criteria set forth in subsection [5] 6 of this section for each of the [offenses, violations, or infractions] crimes listed in the petition for expungement, the court shall enter an order of expungement. In all cases under this section, the court shall issue an order of expungement or dismissal within six months of the filing of the petition. A copy of the order of expungement shall be provided to the petitioner and each entity possessing records subject to the order, and, upon receipt of the order, each entity shall close any record in its possession relating to any [offense, violation, or infraction] crime listed in the petition, in the manner established by section 610.120. The records and files maintained in any administrative or court proceeding in a municipal, associate, or circuit court for any [offense, infraction, or violation] crime ordered expunged under this section shall be confidential and only available to the parties or by

order of the court for good cause shown. The central repository shall request the Federal Bureau of Investigation to expunge the records from its files.

[8.] 9. The order shall not limit any of the petitioner's rights that were restricted as a collateral consequence of such person's criminal record, and such rights shall be restored upon issuance of the order of expungement. Except as otherwise provided under this section, the effect of such order shall be to fully restore the civil rights of such person to the status he or she occupied prior to such arrests, pleas, trials, or convictions as if such events had never taken place. This includes fully restoring the civil rights of a person to the right to vote, the right to hold public office, and to serve as a juror. For purposes of 18 U.S.C. Section 921(a)(33)(B)(ii), an order [or] of expungement granted pursuant to this section shall be considered a complete removal of all effects of the expunged conviction. Except as otherwise provided under this section, the effect of such order shall be to restore such person to the status he or she occupied prior to such arrests, pleas, trials, or convictions as if such events had never taken place. No person as to whom such order has been entered shall be held thereafter under any provision of law to be guilty of perjury or otherwise giving a false statement by reason of his or her failure to recite or acknowledge such arrests, pleas, trials, convictions, or expungement in response to an inquiry made of him or her and no such inquiry shall be made for information relating to an expungement, except the petitioner shall disclose the expunged [offense, violation, or infraction] crime to any court when asked or upon being charged with any subsequent [offense, violation, or infraction] crime. The expunged [offense, violation, or

infraction] crime may be considered a prior offense in determining a sentence to be imposed for any subsequent offense that the person is found guilty of committing.

[9.] 10. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection [8] 9 of this section to the contrary, a person granted an expungement shall disclose any expunged [offense, violation, or infraction] crime when the disclosure of such information is necessary to complete any application for:

(1) A license, certificate, or permit issued by this state to practice such individual's profession;

(2) Any license issued under chapter 313 or permit issued under chapter 571;

(3) Paid or unpaid employment with an entity licensed under chapter 313, any state-operated lottery, or any emergency services provider, including any law enforcement agency;

(4) Employment with any federally insured bank or savings institution or credit union or an affiliate of such institution or credit union for the purposes of compliance with 12 U.S.C. Section 1829 and 12 U.S.C. Section 1785;

(5) Employment with any entity engaged in the business of insurance or any insurer for the purpose of complying with 18 U.S.C. Section 1033, 18 U.S.C. Section 1034, or other similar law which requires an employer engaged in the business of insurance to exclude applicants with certain criminal convictions from employment; or

(6) Employment with any employer that is required to exclude applicants with certain criminal convictions from employment due to federal or state law, including corresponding rules and regulations.

An employer shall notify an applicant of the requirements under subdivisions (4) to (6) of this subsection.

Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, an

expunged [offense, violation, or infraction] crime shall not be grounds for automatic disqualification of an applicant, but may be a factor for denying employment, or a professional license, certificate, or permit; except that, [an offense, violation, or infraction] a crime expunged under the provisions of this section may be grounds for automatic disqualification if the application is for employment under subdivisions (4) to (6) of this subsection.

[10.] 11. A person who has been granted an expungement of records pertaining to a [misdemeanor or felony offense, an ordinance violation, or an infraction] crime may answer "no" to an employer's inquiry into whether the person has ever been arrested, charged, or convicted of a crime if, after the granting of the expungement, the person has no public record of a [misdemeanor or felony offense, an ordinance violation, or an infraction] crime. The person, however, shall answer such an inquiry affirmatively and disclose his or her criminal convictions, including any offense [or violation] expunged under this section or similar law, if the employer is required to exclude applicants with certain criminal convictions from employment due to federal or state law, including corresponding rules and regulations.

[11.] 12. If the court determines that the petitioner has not met the criteria for any of the [offenses, violations, or infractions] crimes listed in the petition for expungement or the petitioner has knowingly provided false information in the petition, the court shall enter an order dismissing the petition. Any person whose petition for expungement has been dismissed by the court for failure to meet the criteria set forth in subsection [5] 6 of this section may not refile another petition until a year has passed since the date of filing for the previous petition.

[12.] 13. A person may be granted more than one expungement under this section provided that during his or her lifetime, the total number of [offenses, violations, or infractions] crimes for which orders of expungement are granted to the person shall not exceed the following limits:

(1) Not more than [two] three misdemeanor offenses or ordinance violations that have an authorized term of imprisonment; and

(2) Not more than [one] two felony [offense] offenses.

A person may be granted expungement under this section for any number of infractions. [Nothing in this section shall prevent the court from maintaining records to ensure that an individual has not exceeded the limitations of this subsection.] Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit or impair in any way the subsequent use of any record expunged under this section of any arrests or findings of guilt by a law enforcement agency, criminal justice agency, prosecuting attorney[,] or circuit attorney[, or municipal prosecuting attorney], including its use as a prior [offense, violation, or infraction] crime.

[13.] 14. The court shall make available a form for pro se petitioners seeking expungement, which shall include the following statement: "I declare under penalty of perjury that the statements made herein are true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief."

[14.] 15. Nothing in this section shall be construed to limit or restrict the availability of expungement to any person under any other law.

640.011. 1. The department of natural resources may require that fingerprint submissions be made as part of an application seeking employment or to volunteer with the department of natural resources.

2. If the department of natural resources requires that fingerprint submissions be made as part of such application, the department of natural resources shall require applicants to submit the fingerprints to the Missouri state highway patrol for the purpose of conducting a state and federal fingerprint-based criminal history background check.

3. The fingerprints and any required fees shall be sent to the Missouri state highway patrol's central repository. The fingerprints shall be used for searching the state criminal records repository and shall also be forwarded to the Federal Bureau of Investigation for a federal criminal records search under section 43.540. The Missouri state highway patrol shall notify the department of natural resources of any criminal history record information or lack of criminal history record information discovered on the individual. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 610.120 to the contrary, all records related to any criminal history information discovered shall be accessible and available to the department of natural resources.

Section B. Because immediate action is necessary to further equip and enhance our criminal justice system to fight violent crime in Missouri and protect our citizens and residents due to the recent unprecedented wave of violent crime across our nation and state, the repeal and reenactment of sections 211.071, 217.345, and 568.045 and the enactment of section 211.600 of this act is deemed necessary for the immediate preservation of the public health, welfare, peace, and safety, and is hereby declared to be an emergency act within the meaning of the constitution, and the repeal and reenactment of sections 211.071, 217.345, and 568.045 and the enactment of section

211.600 of this act shall be in full force and effect upon its passage and approval.

Section C. The repeal and reenactment of section 610.140 of this act shall become effective on January 1, 2025.