FIRST REGULAR SESSION

HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE NO. 2 FOR

SENATE BILL NO. 114

95TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

0582L.05C D. ADAM CRUMBLISS, Chief Clerk

AN ACT

To repeal sections 192.925, 210.1012, 229.110, 302.302, 476.385, 479.260, 488.5025, 545.050, 550.040, 550.050, 550.070, 550.080, 550.090, and 566.226, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof ten new sections relating to certain criminal offenses and criminal procedures, with penalty provisions.

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

Section A. Sections 192.925, 210.1012, 229.110, 302.302, 476.385, 479.260, 488.5025,

- 2 545.050, 550.040, 550.050, 550.070, 550.080, 550.090, and 566.226, RSMo, are repealed and
- 3 ten new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 192.925, 210.1012, 302.302,
- 4 476.385, 479.260, 488.5025, 488.5032, 545.050, 550.040, and 566.226, to read as follows:
 - 192.925. 1. To increase public awareness of the problem of elder abuse and neglect and
- 2 **financial exploitation of the elderly**, the department of health and senior services shall
- 3 implement an education and awareness program. Such program shall have the goal of reducing
- 4 the incidences of elder abuse and neglect and financial exploitation of the elderly, and may
- 5 focus on:

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- 6 (1) The education and awareness of mandatory reporters on their responsibility to report 7 elder abuse and neglect **and financial exploitation of the elderly**;
- 8 (2) Targeted education and awareness for the public on the problem, identification and 9 reporting of elder abuse and neglect **and financial exploitation of the elderly**;
 - (3) Publicizing the elder abuse and neglect hot line telephone number;
- 11 (4) Education and awareness for law enforcement agencies and prosecutors on the
- 12 problem and identification of elder abuse and neglect and financial exploitation of the elderly,
- 13 and the importance of prosecuting cases pursuant to chapter 565, RSMo; and

EXPLANATION — Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted from the law. Matter in **bold-face** type in the above bill is proposed language.

- 14 (5) Publicizing the availability of background checks prior to hiring an individual for caregiving purposes.
- 2. The department of social services and facilities licensed pursuant to chapters 197 and 198, RSMo, shall cooperate fully with the department of health and senior services in the distribution of information pursuant to this program.
- 210.1012. 1. There is hereby created a statewide program called the "Amber Alert System" referred to in this section as the "system" to aid in the identification and location of an abducted child.
 - 2. For the purposes of this section, "abducted child" means a child whose whereabouts are unknown and who is:
 - (1) Less than eighteen years of age and reasonably believed to be the victim of the crime of kidnapping as defined by section 565.110, RSMo, as determined by local law enforcement;
 - (2) Reasonably believed to be the victim of the crime of child kidnapping as defined by section 565.115, RSMo, as determined by [local] law enforcement; or
 - (3) Less than eighteen years of age and at least fourteen years of age, and who[, if under the age of fourteen,] would otherwise be reasonably believed to be a victim of child kidnapping as defined by section 565.115, RSMo, as determined by [local] law enforcement, if such person was under the age of fourteen.
 - 3. The department of public safety shall develop regions to provide the system. The department of public safety shall coordinate local law enforcement agencies and public commercial television and radio broadcasters to provide an effective system. In the event that a local law enforcement agency opts not to set up a system and an abduction occurs within the jurisdiction, it shall notify the department of public safety who will notify local media in the region.
 - 4. The Amber alert system shall include all state agencies capable of providing urgent and timely information to the public together with broadcasters and other private entities that volunteer to participate in the dissemination of urgent public information. At a minimum, the Amber alert system shall include the department of public safety, highway patrol, department of transportation, department of health and senior services, and Missouri lottery.
 - 5. The department of public safety shall have the authority to notify other regions upon verification that the criteria established by the oversight committee has been met.
 - 6. Participation in an Amber alert system is entirely at the option of local law enforcement agencies and federally licensed radio and television broadcasters.
- 7. Any person who knowingly makes a false report that triggers an alert pursuant to this section is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

	302.302. 1. The director of revenue shall put into effect a point system for the
2	suspension and revocation of licenses. Points shall be assessed only after a conviction or
3	forfeiture of collateral. The initial point value is as follows:
4	(1) Any moving violation of a state law or county or municipal or
5	federal traffic ordinance or regulation not listed in this section, other than a
6	violation of vehicle equipment provisions or a court-ordered supervision as
7	provided in section 302.303
8	(except any violation of municipal stop sign ordinance where no accident is
9	involved
10	(2) Speeding
11	In violation of a state law
12	In violation of a county or municipal ordinance
13	(3) Leaving the scene of an accident in violation of
14	section 577.060, RSMo
15	In violation of any county or municipal ordinance 6 points
16	(4) Careless and imprudent driving in violation of subsection 4 of
17	section 304.016, RSMo
18	In violation of a county or municipal ordinance
19	(5) Operating without a valid license in violation of subdivision (1) or (2) of
20	subsection 1 of section 302.020:
21	(a) For the first conviction
22	(b) For the second conviction 4 points
23	(c) For the third conviction 6 points
24	(6) Operating with a suspended or revoked license prior to restoration of
25	operating privileges
26	(7) Obtaining a license by misrepresentation
27	(8) For the first conviction of driving while in an intoxicated condition
28	or under the influence of controlled substances or drugs
29	(9) For the second or subsequent conviction of any of the following
30	offenses however combined: driving while in an intoxicated condition,
31	driving under the influence of controlled substances or drugs or driving
32	with a blood alcohol content of eight-hundredths of one percent or more by
33	weight
34	(10) For the first conviction for driving with blood alcohol content
35	eight-hundredths of one percent or more by weight
36	In violation of state law 8 points

of sections 302.010 to 302.340.

37	In violation of a county or municipal ordinance or federal law or regulation 8 points
38	(11) Any felony involving the use of a motor vehicle
39	(12) Knowingly permitting unlicensed operator to operate a motor vehicle . 4 points
40	(13) For a conviction for failure to maintain financial responsibility pursuant
41	to county or municipal ordinance or pursuant to section 303.025, RSMo 4 points
42	(14) Endangerment of a highway worker in violation of
43	section 304.585, RSMo
44	(15) Aggravated endangerment of a highway worker in violation of
45	section 304.585, RSMo
46	(16) For a conviction of violating a municipal ordinance that prohibits
47	tow truck operators from stopping at or proceeding to the scene of an accident
48	unless they have been requested to stop or proceed to such scene by a party
49	involved in such accident or by an officer of a public safety agency 4 points
50	2. The director shall, as provided in subdivision (5) of subsection 1 of this section, assess
51	an operator points for a conviction pursuant to subdivision (1) or (2) of subsection 1 of section

3. An additional two points shall be assessed when personal injury or property damage results from any violation listed in subdivisions (1) to (13) of subsection 1 of this section and if found to be warranted and certified by the reporting court.

302.020, when the director issues such operator a license or permit pursuant to the provisions

- 4. When any of the acts listed in subdivision (2), (3), (4) or (8) of subsection 1 of this section constitutes both a violation of a state law and a violation of a county or municipal ordinance, points may be assessed for either violation but not for both. Notwithstanding that an offense arising out of the same occurrence could be construed to be a violation of subdivisions (8), (9) and (10) of subsection 1 of this section, no person shall be tried or convicted for more than one offense pursuant to subdivisions (8), (9) and (10) of subsection 1 of this section for offenses arising out of the same occurrence.
- 5. The director of revenue shall put into effect a system for staying the assessment of points against an operator. The system shall provide that the satisfactory completion of a driver-improvement program or, in the case of violations committed while operating a motorcycle, a motorcycle-rider training course approved by the state highways and transportation commission, by an operator, when so ordered and verified by any court having jurisdiction over any law of this state or county or municipal ordinance, regulating motor vehicles, other than a violation committed in a commercial motor vehicle as defined in section 302.700 or a violation committed by an individual who has been issued a commercial driver's license or is required to obtain a commercial driver's license in this state or any other state, shall be accepted by the

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director in lieu of the assessment of points for a violation pursuant to subdivision (1), (2) or (4) 74 of subsection 1 of this section or pursuant to subsection 3 of this section. A court using a centralized violation bureau established under section 476.385, RSMo, may provide as an 76 option to the individual the ability to attend a driver-improvement program or motorcycle-77 rider training course as prescribed by order of the court. For the purposes of this subsection, 78 the driver-improvement program shall meet or exceed the standards of the National Safety 79 Council's eight-hour "Defensive Driving Course" or, in the case of a violation which occurred 80 during the operation of a motorcycle, the program shall meet the standards established by the 81 state highways and transportation commission pursuant to sections 302.133 to 302.137. The 82 completion of a driver-improvement program or a motorcycle-rider training course shall not be accepted in lieu of points more than one time in any thirty-six-month period and shall be 83 84 completed within sixty days of the date of conviction in order to be accepted in lieu of the 85 assessment of points. Every court having jurisdiction pursuant to the provisions of this 86 subsection shall, within fifteen days after completion of the driver-improvement program or motorcycle-rider training course by an operator, forward a record of the completion to the 88 director, all other provisions of the law to the contrary notwithstanding. The director shall establish procedures for record keeping and the administration of this subsection.

476.385. 1. The judges of the supreme court may appoint a committee consisting of at least seven associate circuit judges, who shall meet en banc and establish and maintain a 3 schedule of fines to be paid for violations of sections 210.104, 577.070, and 577.073, RSMo, and chapters 252, 301, 302, 304, 306, 307 and 390, RSMo, with such fines increasing in proportion to the severity of the violation. The associate circuit judges of each county may meet en banc 5 and adopt the schedule of fines and participation in the centralized bureau pursuant to this section. Notice of such adoption and participation shall be given in the manner provided by 8 supreme court rule. Upon order of the supreme court, the associate circuit judges of each county may meet en banc and establish and maintain a schedule of fines to be paid for violations of 10 municipal ordinances for cities, towns and villages electing to have violations of its municipal 11 ordinances heard by associate circuit judges, pursuant to section 479.040, RSMo; and for traffic 12 court divisions established pursuant to section 479.500, RSMo. The schedule of fines adopted 13 for violations of municipal ordinances may be modified from time to time as the associate circuit judges of each county en banc deem advisable. No fine established pursuant to this subsection 15 may exceed the maximum amount specified by statute or ordinance for such violation.

- 16 2. In no event shall any schedule of fines adopted pursuant to this section include 17 offenses involving the following:
 - (1) Any violation resulting in personal injury or property damage to another person;

- 19 (2) Operating a motor vehicle while intoxicated or under the influence of intoxicants or 20 drugs;
 - (3) Operating a vehicle with a counterfeited, altered, suspended or revoked license;
 - (4) Fleeing or attempting to elude an officer.
 - 3. There shall be a centralized bureau to be established by supreme court rule in order to accept pleas of not guilty or guilty and payments of fines and court costs for violations of the laws and ordinances described in subsection 1 of this section, made pursuant to a schedule of fines established pursuant to this section. The centralized bureau shall collect, with any plea of guilty and payment of a fine, all court costs which would have been collected by the court of the jurisdiction from which the violation originated.
 - 4. If a person elects not to contest the alleged violation, the person shall send payment in the amount of the fine and any court costs established for the violation to the centralized bureau. Such payment shall be payable to the "central violations bureau", shall be made by mail or in any other manner established by the centralized bureau, and shall constitute a plea of guilty, waiver of trial and a conviction for purposes of section 302.302, RSMo, and for purposes of imposing any collateral consequence of a criminal conviction provided by law. If a person has been ordered by the court to attend a driver-improvement program or a motorcycle-rider training course, the person also consents to attendance at any such program, and to verification of such attendance as directed by the bureau, when he or she pays the fines and court costs. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, the prosecutor shall not be required to sign any information, ticket or indictment if disposition is made pursuant to this subsection. In the event that any payment is made pursuant to this section by credit card or similar method, the centralized bureau may charge an additional fee in order to reflect any transaction cost, surcharge or fee imposed on the recipient of the credit card payment by the credit card company.
 - 5. If a person elects to plead not guilty, such person shall send the plea of not guilty to the centralized bureau. The bureau shall send such plea and request for trial to the prosecutor having original jurisdiction over the offense. Any trial shall be conducted at the location designated by the court. The clerk of the court in which the case is to be heard shall notify in writing such person of the date certain for the disposition of such charges. The prosecutor shall not be required to sign any information, ticket or indictment until the commencement of any proceeding by the prosecutor with respect to the notice of violation.
 - 6. In courts adopting a schedule of fines pursuant to this section, any person receiving a notice of violation pursuant to this section shall also receive written notification of the following:

- 54 (1) The fine and court costs established pursuant to this section for the violation or 55 information regarding how the person may obtain the amount of the fine and court costs for the 56 violation;
 - (2) That the person must respond to the notice of violation by paying the prescribed fine and court costs, or pleading not guilty and appearing at trial, and that other legal penalties prescribed by law may attach for failure to appear and dispose of the violation. The supreme court may modify the suggested forms for uniform complaint and summons for use in courts adopting the procedures provided by this section, in order to accommodate such required written notifications.
 - 7. Any moneys received in payment of fines and court costs pursuant to this section shall not be considered to be state funds, but shall be held in trust by the centralized bureau for benefit of those persons or entities entitled to receive such funds pursuant to this subsection. All amounts paid to the centralized bureau shall be maintained by the centralized bureau, invested in the manner required of the state treasurer for state funds by sections 30.240, 30.250, 30.260 and 30.270, RSMo, and disbursed as provided by the constitution and laws of this state. Any interest earned on such fund shall be payable to the director of the department of revenue for deposit into a revolving fund to be established pursuant to this subsection. The state treasurer shall be the custodian of the revolving fund, and shall make disbursements, as allowed by lawful appropriations, only to the judicial branch of state government for goods and services related to the administration of the judicial system.
 - 8. Any person who receives a notice of violation subject to this section who fails to dispose of such violation as provided by this section shall be guilty of failure to appear provided by section 544.665, RSMo; and may be subject to suspension of driving privileges in the manner provided by section 302.341, RSMo. The centralized bureau shall notify the appropriate prosecutor of any person who fails to either pay the prescribed fine and court costs, or plead not guilty and request a trial within the time allotted by this section, for purposes of application of section 544.665, RSMo. The centralized bureau shall also notify the department of revenue of any failure to appear subject to section 302.341, RSMo, and the department shall thereupon suspend the license of the driver in the manner provided by section 302.341, RSMo, as if notified by the court.
 - 9. In addition to the remedies provided by subsection 8 of this section, the centralized bureau and the courts may use the remedies provided by sections 488.010 to 488.020, RSMo, for the collection of court costs payable to courts, in order to collect fines and court costs for violations subject to this section.
 - 479.260. 1. Municipalities by ordinance may provide for fees in an amount per case to be set pursuant to sections 488.010 to 488.020, RSMo, for each municipal ordinance violation

case filed before a municipal judge, and in the event a defendant pleads guilty or is found guilty, the judge may assess costs against the defendant except in those cases where the defendant is found by the judge to be indigent and unable to pay the costs. In the event the case is dismissed 6 before the defendant pleads guilty or is found guilty, the municipal judge may assess municipal court costs as determined by section 488.012, RSMo, against the defendant if the defendant consents to paying the costs except in those cases where the defendant is found by the judge to be indigent and unable to pay the costs. The fees authorized in this 10 subsection are in addition to service charges, witness fees and jail costs that may otherwise be authorized to be assessed, but are in lieu of other court costs. The fees provided by this 11 12 subsection shall be collected by the municipal division clerk in municipalities electing or 13 required to have violations of municipal ordinances tried before a municipal judge pursuant to 14 section 479.020, or to employ judicial personnel pursuant to section 479.060, and disbursed as provided in subsection 1 of section 479.080. Any other court costs required in connection with 15 such cases shall be collected and disbursed as provided in sections 488.010 to 488.020, RSMo; 16 17 provided that, each municipal court may establish a judicial education fund in an account under the control of the municipal court to retain one dollar of the fees collected on each case and to 18 19 use the fund only to pay for: 20

(1) The continuing education and certification required of the municipal judges by law or supreme court rule; and

(2) Judicial education and training for the court administrator and clerks of the municipal court.

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Provided further, that no municipal court shall retain more than one thousand five hundred dollars in the fund for each judge, administrator or clerk of the municipal court. Any excess funds shall be transmitted quarterly to the general revenue fund of the county or municipal treasury.

2. In municipal ordinance violation cases which are filed in the associate circuit division of the circuit court, fees shall be assessed in each case in an amount to be set pursuant to sections 488.010 to 488.020, RSMo. In the event a defendant pleads guilty or is found guilty, the judge shall assess costs against the defendant except in those cases where the defendant is found by the judge to be indigent and unable to pay the costs. In the event a defendant is acquitted or the case is dismissed, the judge shall not assess costs against the municipality. The costs authorized in this subsection are in addition to service charges, witness fees and jail costs that may otherwise be authorized to be assessed, but are in lieu of other court costs. The costs provided by this subsection shall be collected by the municipal division clerk in municipalities electing or required to have violations of municipal ordinances tried before a municipal judge pursuant to

section 479.020, or to employ judicial personnel pursuant to section 479.060, and disbursed as provided in subsection 2 of section 479.080. Any other court costs required in connection with such cases shall be collected and disbursed as provided in sections 488.010 to 488.020, RSMo.

- 3. A municipality, when filing cases before an associate circuit judge, shall not be required to pay fees.
- 4. No fees for a judge, city attorney or prosecutor shall be assessed as costs in a municipal ordinance violation case.
- 5. In municipal ordinance violation cases, when there is an application for a trial de novo, there shall be an additional fee in an amount to be set pursuant to sections 488.010 to 488.020, RSMo, which shall be assessed in the same manner as provided in subsection 2 of this section.
- 6. Municipalities by ordinance may provide for a schedule of costs to be paid in connection with pleas of guilty which are processed in a traffic violations bureau. If a municipality files its municipal ordinance violation cases before a municipal judge, such costs shall not exceed the court costs authorized by subsection 1 of this section. If a municipality files its municipal ordinance violations cases in the associate circuit division of the circuit court, such costs shall not exceed the court costs authorized by subsection 2 of this section.
- 488.5025. 1. In addition to any other assessment authorized by law, a court may assess a fee of twenty-five dollars on each person who pays a court-ordered judgment, penalty, fine, sanction, or court costs on a time-payment basis, including restitution and juvenile monetary assessments. A time-payment basis shall be any judgment, penalty, fine, sanction, or court cost not paid, in full, within thirty days of the date the court imposed the judgment, penalty fine, sanction, or court cost. Imposition of the time-payment fee shall be in addition to any other enforcement provisions authorized by law.
- 2. Ten dollars of the time-payment fee collected pursuant to this section shall be payable to the clerk of the court of the county, or clerk of the court of the municipality, from which such fee was collected, or to such person as is designated by local circuit court rule as treasurer of said fund, and said fund shall be applied and expended under the direction and order of the court en banc of any such county to be utilized by the court where such fine is collected to improve, maintain, and enhance the ability to collect and manage moneys assessed or received by the courts, to improve case processing, enhance court security, preservation of the record, or to improve the administration of justice. Eight dollars of the time-payment fee shall be deposited in the statewide court automation fund pursuant to section 476.055, RSMo. Seven dollars of the time-payment fee shall be paid to the director of revenue, to be deposited to the general revenue fund.

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488.5032. In the event a criminal case is dismissed in a circuit court in this state before the defendant pleads guilty or is found guilty, the circuit judge may assess costs as determined by section 488.012, RSMo, against any defendant if the defendant consents to 4 paying the costs except in those cases where the defendant is found by the judge to be indigent and unable to pay the costs.

545.050. [1.] No indictment for any trespass against the person or property of another, not amounting to a felony, except for petit larceny, and no indictment for the disturbance of the peace of a person, or for libel or slander, shall be preferred unless the name of a prosecutor is affixed thereto, thus: "A B, prosecutor", except where the same is preferred upon the information and testimony of one or more grand jurors, or of some public officer in the necessary discharge of his **or her** duty.

7 [2. If the defendant be acquitted or the prosecution fails, judgment shall be entered 8 against such prosecutor for the costs.]

550.040. In all capital cases, and those in which imprisonment in the penitentiary is the sole punishment for the offense, if the defendant is acquitted, the costs shall be paid by the state; 2 and in all other trials on indictments or information, if the defendant is acquitted, the costs shall be paid by the county in which the indictment was found or information filed[, except when the prosecutor shall be adjudged to pay them or it shall be otherwise provided by law].

566.226. 1. After August 28, [2007] 2009, any information contained in any court record, whether written or published on the Internet, that could be used to identify or locate any victim of sexual assault, domestic assault, stalking, or forcible rape shall be closed and redacted from such record prior to disclosure to the public. Identifying information shall include the name, home or temporary address, telephone number, Social Security number or physical 5 characteristics. For purposes of this section, the name of any defendant in a criminal case shall not be considered identifying information and shall not be redacted from court 7 records.

2. If the court determines that a person or entity who is requesting identifying information of a victim has a legitimate interest in obtaining such information, the court may allow access to the information, but only if the court determines that disclosure to the person or entity would not compromise the welfare or safety of such victim.

[229.110. 1. Every person owning a hedge fence situated along or near the right-of-way of any public road shall between the first days of May and August of each year cut the same down to a height of not more than five feet, and any owner of such fence failing to comply with this section shall forfeit and pay to the capital school fund of the county wherein such fence is situated not less than fifty nor more than five hundred dollars, to be recovered in a civil action in the name of the county upon the relation of the prosecuting attorney, and any

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judgment of forfeiture obtained shall be a lien upon the real estate of the owner of such fence upon which same is situated, and a special execution shall issue against said real estate and no exemption shall be allowed.

2. Any prosecuting attorney who shall fail or refuse to institute suit as herein provided within thirty days after being notified by any road overseer, county or state highway engineer, that any hedge fence has not been cut down to the height herein required within the time required, shall be removed from office by the governor and some other person appointed to fill the vacancy thus created. The cutting of any such fence after the time herein required shall not be a defense to the action herein provided for.]

[550.050. 1. Every person who shall institute any prosecution to recover a fine, penalty or forfeiture shall be adjudged to pay all costs if the defendant is acquitted although he may not be entitled to any part of the same.

2. When such prosecutions are commenced by a public officer whose duty it is to institute the same, and the defendant is acquitted, the county shall pay the costs; if he is convicted, and unable to pay the costs, the county shall pay all the costs, except such as were incurred on the part of the defendant.]

[550.070. If a person, charged with a felony, shall be discharged by the officer taking his examination, the costs shall be paid by the prosecutor or person on whose oath the prosecution was instituted, and the officer taking such examination shall enter judgment against such person for the same, and issue execution therefor immediately; and in no such case shall the state or county pay the costs.]

If, upon the trial of any indictment or information, the defendant shall be acquitted or discharged, and the prosecutor or prosecuting witness shall be liable to pay the costs according to law, judgment shall be rendered against such prosecutor for the costs in the case, and in no such case shall the same be paid by either the county or state.]

[550.090. When the proceedings are prosecuted before any associate circuit judge, at the instance of the injured party, for the disturbance of the peace of a person, or for libel or slander, or for any trespass against the person or property of another, not amounting to a felony, except for petit larceny, the name of such injured party shall be entered by the associate circuit judge on his record as a prosecutor; and if the defendant shall be discharged or acquitted, such prosecutor shall be adjudged to pay the costs not otherwise adjudged; and in every other case of acquittal, if the associate circuit judge or jury trying the case shall state in the finding that the prosecution was malicious or without probable cause, the associate circuit judge shall enter judgment for costs against the prosecution or party at whose instance the information was filed, and shall issue

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12	execution therefor; but in no case shall the prosecuting attorney be liable for
13	costs. In other cases of discharge or acquittal the costs shall be paid by the
14	county, except when the prosecution is commenced by complaint and the
15	prosecuting attorney declines to file information thereon, in which case the
16	proceedings shall be dismissed at the cost of the party filing the complaint.]

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