FIRST REGULAR SESSION

HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

SENATE BILL NO. 100

97TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

0212H.03C

D. ADAM CRUMBLISS, Chief Clerk

AN ACT

To repeal sections 32.056, 43.518, 56.807, 432.047, 443.723, 452.400, 453.030, 453.040, 453.050, 454.475, 476.057, 477.405, 478.007, 478.320, 488.026, 488.426, 488.2250, 488.5320, 513.430, 559.100, 559.105, 565.020, 570.120, 600.042, 600.044, and 600.090, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof thirty-three new sections relating to judicial procedures, with penalty provisions, an emergency clause for certain sections and an effective date for certain sections.

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

Section A. Sections 32.056, 43.518, 56.807, 432.047, 443.723, 452.400, 453.030,

- 2 453.040, 453.050, 454.475, 476.057, 477.405, 478.007, 478.320, 488.026, 488.426, 488.2250,
- 3 488.5320, 513.430, 559.100, 559.105, 565.020, 570.120, 600.042, 600.044, and 600.090, RSMo,
- 4 are repealed and thirty-three new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections
- 5 32.056, 43.518, 56.807, 57.095, 432.047, 443.723, 452.400, 453.030, 453.040, 453.050,
- 6 454.475, 476.057, 477.405, 478.007, 478.320, 479.085, 488.026, 488.426, 488.2250, 488.5320,
- 7 513.430, 537.602, 537.865, 545.417, 559.100, 559.105, 565.020, 570.120, 600.042, 600.044,
- 8 600.052, 600.053, and 600.090, to read as follows:
 - 32.056. Except for uses permitted under 18 U.S.C. Section 2721(b)(1), the department
- 2 of revenue shall not release the home address of or any information that identifies any vehicle
- 3 owned or leased by any person who is a county, state or federal parole officer, a federal pretrial
- 4 officer, a peace officer pursuant to section 590.010, a person vested by article V, section 1 of the
- 5 Missouri Constitution with the judicial power of the state, a member of the federal judiciary, or
- 6 a member of such person's immediate family contained in the department's motor vehicle or
- 7 driver registration records, based on a specific request for such information from any person. Any
- 8 such person may notify the department of his or her status and the department shall protect the

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.

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confidentiality of the home address and vehicle records on such a person and his or her 10 immediate family as required by this section. [If such member of the judiciary's status changes and he or she and his or her immediate family do not qualify for the exemption contained in this 11 12 subsection, such person shall notify the department and the department's records shall be revised.] This section shall not prohibit the department from releasing information on a motor 13 registration list pursuant to section 32.055 or from releasing information on any officer who 14 holds a class A, B or C commercial driver's license pursuant to the Motor Carrier Safety 15 Improvement Act of 1999, as amended, 49 U.S.C. 31309. 16

43.518. 1. There is hereby established within the department of public safety a "Criminal Records and Justice Information Advisory Committee" whose purpose is to:

- (1) Recommend general policies with respect to the philosophy, concept and operational principles of the Missouri criminal history record information system established by sections 43.500 to 43.530, in regard to the collection, processing, storage, dissemination and use of criminal history record information maintained by the central repository;
 - (2) Assess the current state of electronic justice information sharing; and
- (3) Recommend policies and strategies, including standards and technology, for promoting electronic justice information sharing, and coordinating among the necessary agencies and institutions; and
- (4) Provide guidance regarding the use of any state or federal funds appropriated for promoting electronic justice information sharing.
- 2. The committee shall be composed of the following officials or their designees: the director of the department of public safety; the director of the department of corrections and human resources; the attorney general; the director of the Missouri office of prosecution services; 16 the president of the Missouri prosecutors association; the president of the Missouri court clerks 17 association; the chief clerk of the Missouri state supreme court; the director of the state courts administrator; the chairman of the state judicial record committee; the chairman of the [circuit court budget committee] joint legislative committee on court automation; the presidents of the Missouri peace officers association; the Missouri sheriffs association; the Missouri police chiefs association or their successor agency; the superintendent of the Missouri highway patrol; the chiefs of police of agencies in jurisdictions with over two hundred thousand population; except that, in any county of the first class having a charter form of government, the chief 24 executive of the county may designate another person in place of the police chief of any countywide police force, to serve on the committee; and, at the discretion of the director of public safety, as many as three other representatives of other criminal justice records systems or law enforcement agencies may be appointed by the director of public safety. The director of the department of public safety will serve as the permanent chairman of this committee.

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3. The committee shall meet as determined by the director but not less than semiannually to perform its duties. A majority of the appointed members of the committee shall constitute a quorum.

- 4. No member of the committee shall receive any state compensation for the performance of duties associated with membership on this committee.
- 5. Official minutes of all committee meetings will be prepared by the director, promptly distributed to all committee members, and filed by the director for a period of at least five years.
- 56.807. 1. Beginning August 28, 1989, and continuing monthly thereafter until August 27, 2003, the funds for prosecuting attorneys and circuit attorneys provided for in subsection 2 of this section shall be paid from county or city funds.
 - 2. Beginning August 28, 1989, and continuing monthly thereafter until August 27, 2003, each county treasurer shall pay to the system the following amounts to be drawn from the general revenues of the county:
 - (1) For counties of the third and fourth classification except as provided in subdivision (3) of this subsection, three hundred seventy-five dollars;
 - (2) For counties of the second classification, five hundred forty-one dollars and sixty-seven cents;
 - (3) For counties of the first classification, counties which pursuant to section 56.363 elect to make the position of prosecuting attorney a full-time position after August 28, 2001, or whose county commission has elected a full-time retirement benefit pursuant to subsection 3 of section 56.363, and the city of St. Louis, one thousand two hundred ninety-one dollars and sixty-seven cents.
- 16 3. Beginning August 28, 1989, and continuing until August 27, 2003, the county treasurer shall at least monthly transmit the sums specified in subsection 2 of this section to the 17 18 Missouri office of prosecution services for deposit to the credit of the "Missouri Prosecuting Attorneys and Circuit Attorneys' Retirement System Fund", which is hereby created. All moneys 19 held by the state treasurer on behalf of the system shall be paid to the system within ninety days 20 21 after August 28, 1993. Moneys in the Missouri prosecuting attorneys and circuit attorneys' 22 retirement system fund shall be used only for the purposes provided in sections 56.800 to 56.840 and for no other purpose. 23
 - 4. Beginning August 28, 2003, the funds for prosecuting attorneys and circuit attorneys provided for in this section shall be paid from county or city funds and the surcharge established in this section and collected as provided by this section and sections 488.010 to 488.020.
 - 5. (1) Beginning August 28, 2003, each county treasurer shall pay to the system the following amounts to be drawn from the general revenues of the county:

[(1)] (a) For counties of the third and fourth classification except as provided in [subdivision (3)] paragraph (c) of this [subsection] subdivision, one hundred eighty-seven dollars:

- [(2)] **(b)** For counties of the second classification, two hundred seventy-one dollars;
- [(3)] (c) For counties of the first classification, counties which pursuant to section 56.363 elect to make the position of prosecuting attorney a full-time position after August 28, 2001, or whose county commission has elected a full-time retirement benefit pursuant to subsection 3 of section 56.363, and the city of St. Louis, six hundred forty-six dollars.
- (2) Beginning August 28, 2013, the county contribution set forth in paragraphs (a) to (c) of subdivision (1) of this subsection shall be adjusted in accordance with the following schedule based upon the prosecuting attorneys and circuit attorneys' retirement system's annual actuarial valuation report. If the system's funding ratio is:
 - (a) One hundred twenty percent or more, no monthly sum shall be transmitted;
- (b) More than one hundred ten percent but less than one hundred twenty percent, the monthly sum transmitted shall be reduced fifty percent;
- (c) At least ninety percent and up to and including one hundred ten percent, the monthly sum transmitted shall remain the same;
- (d) At least eighty percent and less than ninety percent, the monthly sum transmitted shall be increased fifty percent; and
- (e) Less than eighty percent, the monthly sum transmitted shall be increased one hundred percent.
- 6. Beginning August 28, 2003, the county treasurer shall at least monthly transmit the sums specified in subsection 5 of this section to the Missouri office of prosecution services for deposit to the credit of the Missouri prosecuting attorneys and circuit attorneys' retirement system fund. Moneys in the Missouri prosecuting attorneys and circuit attorneys' retirement system fund shall be used only for the purposes provided in sections 56.800 to 56.840, and for no other purpose.
- 7. Beginning August 28, 2003, the following surcharge for prosecuting attorneys and circuit attorneys shall be collected and paid as follows:
- (1) There shall be assessed and collected a surcharge of four dollars in all criminal cases filed in the courts of this state including violation of any county ordinance [or], any violation of criminal or traffic laws of this state, including infractions, and against any person who pled guilty and paid a fine through a fine collection center, but no such surcharge shall be assessed when the costs are waived or are to be paid by the state, county, or municipality or when a criminal proceeding or the defendant has been dismissed by the court [or against any person who

has pled guilty and paid their fine pursuant to subsection 4 of section 476.385]. For purposes of this section, the term "county ordinance" shall include any ordinance of the city of St. Louis;

- (2) The clerk responsible for collecting court costs in criminal cases shall collect and disburse such amounts as provided by sections 488.010 to 488.026. Such funds shall be payable to the prosecuting attorneys and circuit attorneys' retirement fund. Moneys credited to the prosecuting attorneys and circuit attorneys' retirement fund shall be used only for the purposes provided for in sections 56.800 to 56.840 and for no other purpose.
- 8. The board may accept gifts, donations, grants and bequests from private or public sources to the Missouri prosecuting attorneys and circuit attorneys' retirement system fund.
- 9. No state moneys shall be used to fund section 56.700 and sections 56.800 to 56.840 unless provided for by law.
- 57.095. Notwithstanding section 537.600, sheriffs or any other law enforcement officers shall have immunity from any liability, civil or criminal, while conducting service of process at the direction of any court to the extent that the officers' actions do not violate clearly established statutory or constitutional rights of which a reasonable person would have known.
 - 432.047. 1. For the purposes of this section, the term "credit agreement" means an agreement to lend or forbear repayment of money, to otherwise extend credit, or to make any other financial accommodation.
 - 2. [A debtor] **No party** may [not] maintain an action upon or a defense, regardless of legal theory in which it is based, in any way related to a credit agreement unless the credit agreement is in writing, provides for the payment of interest or for other consideration, [and] sets forth the relevant terms and conditions, **and the credit agreement is executed by the debtor and the lender**.
 - 3. (1) [If] When a written credit agreement has been signed by a debtor, subsection 2 of this section shall not apply to any credit agreement between such debtor and creditor unless such written credit agreement contains the following language in boldface ten-point type: "Oral or unexecuted agreements or commitments to loan money, extend credit or to forbear from enforcing repayment of a debt including promises to extend or renew such debt are not enforceable, regardless of the legal theory upon which it is based that is in any way related to the credit agreement. To protect you (borrower(s)) and us (creditor) from misunderstanding or disappointment, any agreements we reach covering such matters are contained in this writing, which is the complete and exclusive statement of the agreement between us, except as we may later agree in writing to modify it.".

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19 (2) Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary in this chapter, the provisions of this section shall apply to commercial credit agreements only and shall not apply to credit agreements 21 for personal, family, or household purposes.

- 4. Nothing contained in this section shall affect the enforceability by a creditor of any promissory note, guaranty, security agreement, deed of trust, mortgage, or other instrument, agreement, or document evidencing or creating an obligation for the payment of money or other financial accommodation, lien, or security interest.
- 443.723. 1. To meet the annual continuing education requirements referred to in sections 443.701 to 443.893, a licensed mortgage loan originator shall complete at least eight hours of education approved in accordance with subsection 2 of this section, which shall include at least:
 - (1) Three hours of federal law and regulations;
- 5 (2) Two hours of ethics, which shall include instruction on fraud, consumer protection, 6 and fair lending issues; [and]
 - (3) Two hours of training related to lending standards for the nontraditional mortgage product marketplace; and

(4) One hour of Missouri law and regulations.

- 2. For purposes of subsection 1 of this section, continuing education courses shall be reviewed, and approved by the NMLSR based upon reasonable standards. Review and approval of a continuing education course shall include review and approval of the course provider.
- 3. Nothing in this section shall preclude any education course, as approved by the NMLSR, that is provided by the employer of the mortgage loan originator or person who is affiliated with the mortgage loan originator by an agency contract, or any subsidiary or affiliate of such employer or person.
- 4. Continuing education may be offered either in a classroom, online, or by any other means approved by the NMLSR.
 - 5. A licensed mortgage loan originator:
 - (1) Shall only receive credit for a continuing education course in the year in which the course is taken except in the case of an expired license and under subsection 9 of this section; and
 - (2) Shall not take the same approved course in the same or successive years to meet the annual requirements for continuing education.
 - 6. A licensed mortgage loan originator who is an approved instructor of an approved continuing education course may receive credit for the licensed mortgage loan originator's own annual continuing education requirement at the rate of two hours credit for every one hour taught.

- 7. A person having successfully completed the education requirements approved by the NMLSR in subdivisions (1) to (3) of subsection 1 of this section for any state shall be accepted as credit towards completion of continuing education requirements in Missouri.
- 8. A licensed mortgage loan originator who subsequently becomes unlicensed shall complete the continuing education requirements for the last year in which the license was held prior to issuance of a new or renewed license.
- 9. A person meeting the requirements of subdivisions (1) and (3) of subsection 2 of section 443.719 may make up any deficiency in continuing education as established by rule of the director.
- 452.400. 1. (1) A parent not granted custody of the child is entitled to reasonable visitation rights unless the court finds, after a hearing, that visitation would endanger the child's physical health or impair his or her emotional development. The court shall enter an order specifically detailing the visitation rights of the parent without physical custody rights to the child and any other children for whom such parent has custodial or visitation rights. In determining the granting of visitation rights, the court shall consider evidence of domestic violence. If the court finds that domestic violence has occurred, the court may find that granting visitation to the abusive party is in the best interests of the child.
 - (2) (a) The court shall not grant visitation to the parent not granted custody if such parent or any person residing with such parent has been found guilty of or pled guilty to any of the following offenses when a child was the victim:
- a. A felony violation of section 566.030, 566.032, 566.040, 566.060, 566.062, 566.064, 566.067, 566.068, 566.070, 566.083, 566.090, 566.100, 566.111, 566.151, 566.203, 566.206, 566.209, 566.212, or 566.215;
- b. A violation of section 568.020;

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- 16 c. A violation of subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 568.060;
- d. A violation of section 568.065;
- e. A violation of section 568.080;
- 19 f. A violation of section 568.090; or
- 20 g. A violation of section 568.175.
 - (b) For all other violations of offenses in chapters 566 and 568 not specifically listed in paragraph (a) of this subdivision or for a violation of an offense committed in another state when a child is the victim that would be a violation of chapter 566 or 568 if committed in Missouri, the court may exercise its discretion in granting visitation to a parent not granted custody if such parent or any person residing with such parent has been found guilty of, or pled guilty to, any such offense.

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27 (3) The court shall consider the parent's history of inflicting, or tendency to inflict, 28 physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or the fear of physical harm, bodily injury, or assault on 29 other persons and shall grant visitation in a manner that best protects the child and the parent or 30 other family or household member who is the victim of domestic violence, and any other 31 children for whom the parent has custodial or visitation rights from any further harm.

- (4) The court, if requested by a party, shall make specific findings of fact to show that the visitation arrangements made by the court best protect the child or the parent or other family or household member who is the victim of domestic violence, or any other child for whom the parent has custodial or visitation rights from any further harm.
- 2. (1) The court may modify an order granting or denying visitation rights whenever modification would serve the best interests of the child, but the court shall not restrict a parent's visitation rights unless it finds that the visitation would endanger the child's physical health or impair his or her emotional development.
- (2) (a) In any proceeding modifying visitation rights, the court shall not grant unsupervised visitation to a parent if the parent or any person residing with such parent has been found guilty of or pled guilty to any of the following offenses when a child was the victim:
- a. A felony violation of section 566.030, 566.032, 566.040, 566.060, 566.062, 566.064, 566.067, 566.068, 566.070, 566.083, 566.090, 566.100, 566.111, 566.151, 566.203, 566.206, 566.209, 566.212, or 566.215;
- 46 b. A violation of section 568.020;
 - c. A violation of subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 568.060;
- d. A violation of section 568.065;
- e. A violation of section 568.080;
- f. A violation of section 568.090; or
- g. A violation of section 568.175.
 - (b) For all other violations of offenses in chapters 566 and 568 not specifically listed in paragraph (a) of this subdivision or for a violation of an offense committed in another state when a child is the victim that would be a violation of chapter 566 or 568 if committed in Missouri, the division may exercise its discretion regarding the placement of a child taken into the custody of the state in which a parent or any person residing in the home has been found guilty of, or pled guilty to, any such offense.
 - (3) When a court restricts a parent's visitation rights or when a court orders supervised visitation because of allegations of abuse or domestic violence, a showing of proof of treatment and rehabilitation shall be made to the court before unsupervised visitation may be ordered. "Supervised visitation", as used in this section, is visitation which takes place in the presence of a responsible adult appointed by the court for the protection of the child.

- 63 3. The court shall mandate compliance with its order by all parties to the action, 64 including parents, children and third parties. In the event of noncompliance, the aggrieved 65 person may file a verified motion for contempt. If custody, visitation or third-party custody is 66 denied or interfered with by a parent or third party without good cause, the aggrieved person may file a family access motion with the court stating the specific facts which constitute a violation 67 68 of the judgment of dissolution, [or] legal separation or judgment of paternity. The state courts 69 administrator shall develop a simple form for pro se motions to the aggrieved person, which shall 70 be provided to the person by the circuit clerk. Clerks, under the supervision of a circuit clerk, 71 shall explain to aggrieved parties the procedures for filing the form. Notice of the fact that clerks 72 will provide such assistance shall be conspicuously posted in the clerk's offices. The location 73 of the office where the family access motion may be filed shall be conspicuously posted in the 74 court building. The performance of duties described in this section shall not constitute the 75 practice of law as defined in section 484.010. Such form for pro se motions shall not require the 76 assistance of legal counsel to prepare and file. The cost of filing the motion shall be the standard 77 court costs otherwise due for instituting a civil action in the circuit court.
 - 4. Within five court days after the filing of the family access motion pursuant to subsection 3 of this section, the clerk of the court shall issue a summons pursuant to applicable state law, and applicable local or supreme court rules. A copy of the motion shall be personally served upon the respondent by personal process server as provided by law or by any sheriff. Such service shall be served at the earliest time and shall take priority over service in other civil actions, except those of an emergency nature or those filed pursuant to chapter 455. The motion shall contain the following statement in boldface type:
- 85 "PURSUANT TO SECTION 452.400, RSMO, YOU ARE REQUIRED TO RESPOND TO THE
- 86 CIRCUIT CLERK WITHIN TEN DAYS OF THE DATE OF SERVICE. FAILURE TO
- 87 RESPOND TO THE CIRCUIT CLERK MAY RESULT IN THE FOLLOWING:
- 88 (1) AN ORDER FOR A COMPENSATORY
- 89 PERIOD OF CUSTODY, VISITATION OR
- 90 THIRD-PARTY CUSTODY AT A TIME
- 91 CONVENIENT FOR THE AGGRIEVED
- 92 PARTY NOT LESS THAN THE PERIOD OF
- 93 TIME DENIED;

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- 94 (2) PARTICIPATION BY THE VIOLATOR IN
- 95 COUNSELING TO EDUCATE THE
- 96 VIOLATOR ABOUT THE IMPORTANCE OF
- 97 PROVIDING THE CHILD WITH A
- 98 CONTINUING AND MEANINGFUL

133 aggrieved party;

99	RELATIONSHIP WITH BOTH PARENTS;
100	(3) ASSESSMENT OF A FINE OF UP TO FIVE
101	HUNDRED DOLLARS AGAINST THE
102	VIOLATOR;
103	(4) REQUIRING THE VIOLATOR TO POST
104	BOND OR SECURITY TO ENSURE
105	FUTURE COMPLIANCE WITH THE
106	COURT'S ORDERS;
107	(5) ORDERING THE VIOLATOR TO PAY THE
108	COST OF COUNSELING TO REESTABLISH
109	THE PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIP
110	BETWEEN THE AGGRIEVED PARTY AND
111	THE CHILD; AND
112	(6) A JUDGMENT IN AN AMOUNT NOT LESS
113	THAN THE REASONABLE EXPENSES,
114	INCLUDING ATTORNEY'S FEES AND
115	COURT COSTS ACTUALLY INCURRED BY
116	THE AGGRIEVED PARTY AS A RESULT OF
117	THE DENIAL OF CUSTODY, VISITATION
118	OR THIRD-PARTY CUSTODY.".
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120	5. If an alternative dispute resolution program is available pursuant to section 452.372,
121	the clerk shall also provide information to all parties on the availability of any such services, and
122	within fourteen days of the date of service, the court may schedule alternative dispute resolution.
123	6. Upon a finding by the court pursuant to a motion for a family access order or a motion
124	for contempt that its order for custody, visitation or third-party custody has not been complied
125	with, without good cause, the court shall order a remedy, which may include, but not be limited
126	to:
127	(1) A compensatory period of visitation, custody or third-party custody at a time
128	convenient for the aggrieved party not less than the period of time denied;
129	(2) Participation by the violator in counseling to educate the violator about the
130	importance of providing the child with a continuing and meaningful relationship with both
131	parents;
132	(3) Assessment of a fine of up to five hundred dollars against the violator payable to the

- 134 (4) Requiring the violator to post bond or security to ensure future compliance with the 135 court's access orders; and
 - (5) Ordering the violator to pay the cost of counseling to reestablish the parent-child relationship between the aggrieved party and the child.
 - 7. The reasonable expenses incurred as a result of denial or interference with custody or visitation, including attorney's fees and costs of a proceeding to enforce visitation rights, custody or third-party custody, shall be assessed, if requested and for good cause, against the parent or party who unreasonably denies or interferes with visitation, custody or third-party custody. In addition, the court may utilize any and all powers relating to contempt conferred on it by law or rule of the Missouri supreme court.
 - 8. Final disposition of a motion for a family access order filed pursuant to this section shall take place not more than sixty days after the service of such motion, unless waived by the parties or determined to be in the best interest of the child. Final disposition shall not include appellate review.
 - 9. Motions filed pursuant to this section shall not be deemed an independent civil action from the original action pursuant to which the judgment or order sought to be enforced was entered.
 - 453.030. 1. In all cases the approval of the court of the adoption shall be required and such approval shall be given or withheld as the welfare of the person sought to be adopted may, in the opinion of the court, demand.
 - 2. The written consent of the person to be adopted shall be required in all cases where the person sought to be adopted is fourteen years of age or older, except where the court finds that such child has not sufficient mental capacity to give the same. In a case involving a child under fourteen years of age, the guardian ad litem shall ascertain the child's wishes and feelings about his or her adoption by conducting an interview or interviews with the child, if appropriate based on the child's age and maturity level, which shall be considered by the court as a factor in determining if the adoption is in the child's best interests.
 - 3. With the exceptions specifically enumerated in section 453.040, when the person sought to be adopted is under the age of eighteen years, the written consent of the following persons shall be required and filed in and made a part of the files and record of the proceeding:
 - (1) The mother of the child; and
 - (2) Only the man who:
 - 16 (a) Is presumed to be the father pursuant to the subdivision (1), (2), or (3) of subsection 17 1 of section 210.822; or

(b) Has filed an action to establish his paternity in a court of competent jurisdiction no later than fifteen days after the birth of the child and has served a copy of the petition on the mother in accordance with section 506.100; or

- (c) Filed with the putative father registry pursuant to section 192.016 a notice of intent to claim paternity or an acknowledgment of paternity either prior to or within fifteen days after the child's birth, and has filed an action to establish his paternity in a court of competent jurisdiction no later than fifteen days after the birth of the child; or
- (3) The child's current adoptive parents or other legally recognized mother and father. Upon request by the petitioner and within one business day of such request, the clerk of the local court shall verify whether such written consents have been filed with the court.
- 4. The written consent required in subdivisions (2) and (3) of subsection 3 of this section may be executed before or after the commencement of the adoption proceedings, and shall be executed in front of a judge or acknowledged before a notary public. If consent is executed in front of a judge, it shall be the duty of the judge to advise the consenting birth parent of the consequences of the consent. In lieu of such acknowledgment, the signature of the person giving such written consent shall be witnessed by the signatures of at least two adult persons whose signatures and addresses shall be plainly written thereon. The two adult witnesses shall not be the prospective adoptive parents or any attorney representing a party to the adoption proceeding. The notary public or witnesses shall verify the identity of the party signing the consent.
- 5. The written consent required in subdivision (1) of subsection 3 of this section by the birth parent shall not be executed anytime before the child is forty-eight hours old. Such written consent shall be executed in front of a judge or acknowledged before a notary public. If consent is executed in front of a judge, it shall be the duty of the judge to advise the consenting party of the consequences of the consent. In lieu of such acknowledgment, the signature of the person giving such written consent shall be witnessed by the signatures of at least two adult persons who are present at the execution whose signatures and addresses shall be plainly written thereon and who determine and certify that the consent is knowingly and freely given. The two adult witnesses shall not be the prospective adoptive parents or any attorney representing a party to the adoption proceeding. The notary public or witnesses shall verify the identity of the party signing the consent.
- 6. [The written consents shall be reviewed and, if found to be in compliance with this section, approved by the court within three business days of such consents being presented to the court. Upon review, in lieu of approving the consent within three business days, the court may set a date for a prompt evidentiary hearing upon notice to the parties. Failure to review and approve the written consent within three business days shall not void the consent, but a party may

seek a writ of mandamus from the appropriate court, unless an evidentiary hearing has been set by the court pursuant to this subsection.

- 7. The written consent required in subsection 3 of this section may be withdrawn anytime until it has been reviewed and accepted by a judge.
- 8.] A consent is final when executed, unless the consenting party, prior to a final decree of adoption, alleges and proves by clear and convincing evidence that the consent was not freely and voluntarily given. The burden of proving the consent was not freely and voluntarily given shall rest with the consenting party. Consents in all cases shall have been executed not more than six months prior to the date the petition for adoption is filed.
- 7. A consent form shall be developed through rules and regulations promulgated by the department of social services. No rule or portion of a rule promulgated under the authority of this section shall become effective unless it has been promulgated pursuant to the provisions of chapter 536. If a written consent is obtained after August 28, 1997, but prior to the development of a consent form by the department and the written consent complies with the provisions of subsection [9] 8 of this section, such written consent shall be deemed valid.
 - [9.] **8.** However, the consent form must specify that:
- (1) The birth parent understands the importance of identifying all possible fathers of the child and may provide the names of all such persons; and
- (2) The birth parent understands that if he denies paternity, but consents to the adoption, he waives any future interest in the child.
- [10.] **9.** The written consent to adoption required by subsection 3 and executed through procedures set forth in subsection 5 of this section shall be valid and effective even though the parent consenting was under eighteen years of age, if such parent was represented by a guardian ad litem, at the time of the execution thereof.
- [11.] **10.** Where the person sought to be adopted is eighteen years of age or older, his **or** her written consent alone to his **or** her adoption shall be sufficient.
- [12.] 11. A birth parent, including a birth parent less than eighteen years of age, shall have the right to legal representation and payment of any reasonable legal fees incurred throughout the adoption process. In addition, the court may appoint an attorney to represent a birth parent if:
 - (1) A birth parent requests representation;
- (2) The court finds that hiring an attorney to represent such birth parent would cause a financial hardship for the birth parent; and
 - (3) The birth parent is not already represented by counsel.
- [13.] **12.** Except in cases where the court determines that the adoptive parents are unable to pay reasonable attorney fees and appoints pro bono counsel for the birth parents, the court

shall order the costs of the attorney fees incurred pursuant to subsection [12] **11** of this section to be paid by the prospective adoptive parents or the child-placing agency.

453.040. The consent to the adoption of a child is not required of:

- (1) A parent whose rights with reference to the child have been terminated pursuant to law, including section 211.444 or section 211.447 or other similar laws in other states;
 - (2) A parent of a child who has legally consented to a future adoption of the child;
- 5 (3) A parent whose identity is unknown and cannot be ascertained at the time of the 6 filing of the petition;
 - (4) A man who has not been established to be the father and who is not presumed by law to be the father, and who, after the conception of the child, executes a verified statement denying paternity and disclaiming any interest in the child and acknowledging that this statement is irrevocable when executed and follows the consent as set forth in section 453.030;
 - (5) A parent or other person who has not executed a consent and who, after proper service of process, fails to file an answer or make an appearance in a proceeding for adoption or for termination of parental rights at the time such cause is heard;
 - (6) A parent who has a mental condition which is shown by competent evidence either to be permanent or such that there is no reasonable likelihood that the condition can be reversed and which renders the parent unable to knowingly provide the child the necessary care, custody and control;
 - (7) A parent who has for a period of at least six months, for a child one year of age or older, or at least sixty days, for a child under one year of age, immediately prior to the filing of the petition for adoption, willfully abandoned the child or, for a period of at least six months immediately prior to the filing of the petition for adoption, willfully, substantially and continuously neglected to provide him with necessary care and protection;
 - (8) A man who has reason to believe he is the biological father of an unborn child and who attempted to coerce the mother of the child to obtain an abortion;
 - (9) A parent whose rights to the child may be terminated for any of the grounds set forth in section 211.447 and whose rights have been terminated after hearing and proof of such grounds as required by sections 211.442 to 211.487. Such petition for termination may be filed as a count in an adoption petition.
 - 453.050. 1. The juvenile court may, upon application, permit a parent to waive the necessity of [his] **such person's** consent to a future adoption of the child. However, that approval cannot be granted until the child is at least two days old.
- 2. The waiver of consent may be executed before or after the institution of the adoption proceedings, and shall be **executed in front of a judge or** acknowledged before a notary public, or in lieu of such acknowledgment, the signature of the person giving such written consent shall

be witnessed by the signatures of at least two adult persons whose addresses shall be plainly written thereon. If waiver of consent is executed in front of a judge, it shall be the duty of the judge to advise the consenting party of the consequences of the waiver of consent.

- 3. A waiver of consent shall be valid and effective even though the parent waiving consent was under eighteen years of age at the time of the execution thereof.
- 454.475. 1. Hearings provided for in this section shall be conducted pursuant to chapter 536 by administrative hearing officers designated by the Missouri department of social services. The hearing officer shall provide the parents, the person having custody of the child, or other appropriate agencies or their attorneys with notice of any proceeding in which support obligations may be established or modified. The department shall not be stayed from enforcing and collecting upon the administrative order during the hearing process and during any appeal to the courts of this state, unless specifically enjoined by court order.
 - 2. If no factual issue has been raised by the application for hearing, or the issues raised have been previously litigated or do not constitute a defense to the action, the director may enter an order without an evidentiary hearing, which order shall be a final decision entitled to judicial review as provided in sections 536.100 to 536.140.
 - 3. After full and fair hearing, the hearing officer shall make specific findings regarding the liability and responsibility, if any, of the alleged responsible parent for the support of the dependent child, and for repayment of accrued state debt or arrearages, and the costs of collection, and shall enter an order consistent therewith. In making the determination of the amount the parent shall contribute toward the future support of a dependent child, the hearing officer shall consider the factors set forth in section 452.340.
 - 4. If the person who requests the hearing fails to appear at the time and place set for the hearing, upon a showing of proper notice to that [parent] **person**, the hearing officer shall enter findings and order in accordance with the provisions of the notice [and finding of support responsibility] **or motion** unless the hearing officer determines that no good cause therefor exists.
 - 5. In contested cases, the findings and order of the hearing officer shall be the decision of the director. Any parent or person having custody of the child adversely affected by such decision may obtain judicial review pursuant to sections 536.100 to 536.140 by filing a petition for review in the circuit court of proper venue within thirty days of mailing of the decision. Copies of the decision or order of the hearing officer shall be mailed to any parent, person having custody of the child and the division within fourteen days of issuance.
 - 6. If a hearing has been requested, and upon request of a parent, a person having custody of the child, the division or a IV-D agency, the director shall enter a temporary order requiring the provision of child support pending the final decision or order pursuant to this section if there

is clear and convincing evidence establishing a presumption of paternity pursuant to section 210.822. In determining the amount of child support, the director shall consider the factors set forth in section 452.340. The temporary order, effective upon filing pursuant to section 454.490, is not subject to a hearing pursuant to this section. The temporary order may be stayed by a court of competent jurisdiction only after a hearing and a finding by the court that the order fails to comply with rule 88.01.

- 7. (1) Any administrative decision or order issued under this section containing clerical mistakes arising from oversight or omission, except proposed administrative modifications of judicial orders, may be corrected by an agency administrative hearing officer at any time upon their own initiative or written motion filed by the division or any party to the action provided the written motion is mailed to all parties. Any objection or response to the written motion shall be made in writing and filed with the hearing officer within fifteen days from the mailing date of the motion. Proposed administrative modifications of judicial orders may be corrected by an agency administrative hearing officer prior to the filing of the proposed administrative modification of a judicial order with the court that entered the underlying judicial order as required in section 454.496, or upon express order of the court that entered the underlying judicial order. No correction shall be made during the court's review of the administrative decision, order, or proposed order as authorized under sections 536.100 to 536.140, except in response to an express order from the reviewing court.
- (2) Any administrative decision or order or proposed administrative modification of judicial order issued under this section containing errors arising from mistake, surprise, fraud, misrepresentation, excusable neglect or inadvertence, may be corrected prior to being filed with the court by an agency administrative hearing officer upon their own initiative or by written motion filed by the division or any party to the action provided the written motion is mailed to all parties and filed within sixty days of the administrative decision, order, or proposed decision and order. Any objection or response to the written motion shall be made in writing and filed with the hearing officer within fifteen days from the mailing date of the motion. No decision, order, or proposed administrative modification of judicial order may be corrected after ninety days from the mailing of the administrative decision, order, or proposed order or during the court's review of the administrative decision, order, or proposed order as authorized under sections 536.100 to 536.140, except in response to an express order from the reviewing court.
- (3) Any administrative decision or order or proposed administrative modification of judicial order, issued under this section may be vacated by an agency administrative hearing officer upon their own initiative or by written motion filed by the division or any

party to the action provided the written motion is mailed to all parties, if the administrative hearing officer determines that the decision or order was issued without subject matter jurisdiction, without personal jurisdiction, or without affording the parties due process. Any objection or response to the written motion shall be made in writing and filed with the hearing officer within fifteen days from the mailing date of the motion. A proposed administrative modification of a judicial order may only be vacated prior to being filed with the court. No decision, order, or proposed administrative modification of a judicial order may be vacated during the court's review of the administrative decision, order, or proposed order as authorized under sections 536.100 to 536.140, except in response to an express order from the reviewing court.

476.057. 1. The state courts administrator shall determine the amount of the projected total collections of fees pursuant to section 488.015, payable to the state pursuant to section 488.023, or subdivision (4) of subsection 2 of section 488.018; and the amount of such projected total collections of fees required to be deposited into the fund in order to maintain the fund required pursuant to subsection 2 of this section. The amount of fees payable for court cases may thereafter be adjusted pursuant to section 488.015, as provided by said section. All proceeds of the adjusted fees shall thereupon be collected and deposited to the state general revenue fund as otherwise provided by law, subject to the transfer of a portion of such proceeds to the fund established pursuant to subsection 2 of this section.

- 2. There is hereby established in the state treasury a special fund for purposes of providing training and education for judicial personnel, including any clerical employees of each circuit court clerk. Moneys from collected fees shall be annually transferred by the state treasurer into the fund from the state general revenue fund in the amount of no more than two percent of the amount expended for personal service by state and local government entities for judicial personnel as determined by the state courts administrator pursuant to subsection 1 of this section. Any unexpended balance remaining in the fund at the end of each biennium shall be exempt from the provisions of section 33.080 relating to the transfer of unexpended balances to the state general revenue fund, until the amount in the fund exceeds two percent of the amounts expended for personal service by state and local government for judicial personnel.
- 3. In addition, any moneys received by or on behalf of the state courts administrator from fees, grants, or any other sources in connection with providing training to judicial personnel shall be deposited in the fund provided, however, that moneys collected in the fund in connection with a particular purpose shall be segregated and shall not be disbursed for any other purpose.
- **4.** The state treasurer shall administer the fund and, pursuant to appropriations, shall disburse moneys from the fund to the state courts administrator in order to provide training and

workload model.

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27 to purchase goods and services determined appropriate by the state courts administrator related

- 28 to the training and education of judicial personnel. As used in this section, the term "judicial
- 29 personnel" shall include court personnel as defined in section 476.058, and judges.
- 477.405. On or before [March 1, 1989] **January 1, 2015**, the supreme court of the state of Missouri shall recommend guidelines appropriate for use by the general assembly in determining the need for additional judicial personnel or reallocation of existing personnel in this state, and shall recommend guidelines appropriate for the evaluation of judicial performance. The guidelines shall be filed with the [chairmen] **chairs** of the house and senate judiciary committees **for distribution to the members of the general assembly**, and the court shall file therewith a report measuring and assessing judicial performance in the appellate and circuit courts of this state, **including a judicial weighted workload model and a clerical weighted**
 - 478.007. 1. Any circuit court, or any county with a charter form of government and with more than six hundred thousand but fewer than seven hundred thousand inhabitants with a county municipal court established under section 66.010, may establish a docket or court to provide an alternative for the judicial system to dispose of cases in which a person has pleaded guilty to driving while intoxicated or driving with excessive blood alcohol content and:
 - (1) The person was operating a motor vehicle with at least fifteen-hundredths of one percent or more by weight of alcohol in such person's blood; or
 - (2) The person has previously pleaded guilty to or has been found guilty of one or more intoxication-related traffic offenses as defined by section 577.023; or
 - (3) The person has two or more previous alcohol-related enforcement contacts as defined in section 302.525.
 - 2. This docket or court shall combine judicial supervision, drug testing, continuous alcohol monitoring, substance abuse traffic offender program compliance, and treatment of DWI court participants. The court may assess any and all necessary costs for participation in DWI court against the participant. Any money received from such assessed costs by a court from a defendant shall not be considered court costs, charges, or fines. This docket or court may operate in conjunction with a drug court established pursuant to sections 478.001 to 478.006.
 - 3. If the department of probation and parole is otherwise unavailable to assist in the judicial supervision of any person who wishes to enter a DWI court, a court-approved private probation service may be utilized by the DWI court to fill the department's role. In such case, any and all necessary additional costs may be assessed against the participant. In no case shall any person be rejected from participating in DWI court for the reason that the person does not reside in the city or county where the applicable DWI court is located.

478.320. 1. In counties having a population of thirty thousand or less, there shall be one associate circuit judge. In counties having a population of more than thirty thousand and less than one hundred thousand, there shall be two associate circuit judges. In counties having a population of one hundred thousand or more, there shall be three associate circuit judges and one additional associate circuit judge for each additional one hundred thousand inhabitants.

- 2. When the office of state courts administrator indicates in an annual weighted workload model for three consecutive years or more the need for four or more full-time judicial positions in any judicial circuit having a population of one hundred thousand or more, there shall be one additional associate circuit judge position in such circuit for every four full-time judicial positions needed as indicated in the weighted workload model. In a multicounty circuit, the additional associate circuit judge positions shall be apportioned among the counties in the circuit on the basis of population, starting with the most populous county, then the next most populous county, and so forth.
- **3.** For purposes of this section, notwithstanding the provisions of section 1.100, population of a county shall be determined on the basis of the last previous decennial census of the United States; and, beginning after certification of the year 2000 decennial census, on the basis of annual population estimates prepared by the United States Bureau of the Census, provided that the number of associate circuit judge positions in a county shall be adjusted only after population estimates for three consecutive years indicate population change in the county to a level provided by subsection 1 of this section.
- [3.] 4. Except in circuits where associate circuit judges are selected under the provisions of sections 25(a) to (g) of article V of the constitution, the election of associate circuit judges shall in all respects be conducted as other elections and the returns made as for other officers.
- [4.] 5. In counties not subject to sections 25(a) to (g) of article V of the constitution, associate circuit judges shall be elected by the county at large.
- [5.] **6.** No associate circuit judge shall practice law, or do a law business, nor shall he **or she** accept, during his **or her** term of office, any public appointment for which he **or she** receives compensation for his **or her** services.
- [6.] 7. No person shall be elected as an associate circuit judge unless he **or she** has resided in the county for which he **or she** is to be elected at least one year prior to the date of his **or her** election; provided that, a person who is appointed by the governor to fill a vacancy may file for election and be elected notwithstanding the provisions of this subsection.

479.085. Any home rule city with more than one hundred fifty-five thousand but fewer than two hundred thousand inhabitants which owns and operates a municipal court building is authorized to impose a surcharge of ten dollars on all municipal code violations for the purpose of funding the construction, remodel, repair, and maintenance of the

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municipal court building. The provisions of this section shall automatically expire on December 31, 2033, unless reauthorized by an act of the general assembly.

488.026. As provided by section 56.807, there shall be assessed and collected a surcharge of four dollars in all criminal cases filed in the courts of this state, including violations of any county ordinance [or], any violation of criminal or traffic laws of this state, including infractions, or against any person who pled guilty and paid a fine through a fine collection center, but no such surcharge shall be assessed when the costs are waived or are to be paid by the state, county, or municipality or when a criminal proceeding or the defendant has been dismissed by the court [or against any person who has pled guilty and paid their fine pursuant to subsection 4 of section 476.385]. For purposes of this section, the term "county ordinance" shall include any ordinance of the city of St. Louis. The clerk responsible for collecting court costs in criminal cases shall collect and disburse such amounts as provided by sections 488.010 to 488.020. Such funds shall be payable to the prosecuting attorneys and circuit attorneys' retirement fund.

- 488.426. 1. The judges of the circuit court, en banc, in any circuit in this state may require any party filing a civil case in the circuit court, at the time of filing the suit, to deposit with the clerk of the court a surcharge in addition to all other deposits required by law or court rule. Sections 488.426 to 488.432 shall not apply to proceedings when costs are waived or are to be paid by the county or state or any city.
- 2. The surcharge in effect on August 28, 2001, shall remain in effect until changed by the circuit court. The circuit court in any circuit, except the circuit court in Jackson County or the circuit court in any circuit that reimburses the state for the salaries of family court commissioners under section 487.020, may change the fee to any amount not to exceed fifteen dollars. The circuit court in Jackson County or the circuit court in any circuit that reimburses the state for the salaries of family court commissioners under section 487.020 may change the fee to any amount not to exceed twenty dollars. A change in the fee shall become effective and remain in effect until further changed.
- 3. Sections 488.426 to 488.432 shall not apply to proceedings when costs are waived or are paid by the county or state or any city.
- 4. In addition to any fee authorized by subsection 1 of this section, any county of the first classification with more than ninety-three thousand eight hundred but less than ninety-three thousand nine hundred inhabitants may impose an additional fee of ten dollars excluding cases concerning adoption and those in small claims court. The provisions of this subsection shall expire on December 31, 2014.

488.2250. [For all transcripts of testimony given or proceedings had in any circuit court, the court reporter shall receive the sum of two dollars per twenty-five-line page for the original

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of the transcript, and the sum of thirty-five cents per twenty-five-line page for each carbon copy thereof; the page to be approximately eight and one-half inches by eleven inches in size, with left-hand margin of approximately one and one-half inches and the right-hand margin of approximately one-half inch; answer to follow question on same line when feasible; such page to be designated as a legal page. Any judge, in his or her discretion, may order a transcript of all or any part of the evidence or oral proceedings, and the court reporter's fees for making the same shall be paid by the state upon a voucher approved by the court, and taxed against the state. In criminal cases where an appeal is taken by the defendant, and it appears to the satisfaction of 11 the court that the defendant is unable to pay the costs of the transcript for the purpose of perfecting the appeal, the court shall order the court reporter to furnish three transcripts in 12 13 duplication of the notes of the evidence, for the original of which the court reporter shall receive 14 two dollars per legal page and for the copies twenty cents per page. The payment of court reporter's fees provided in this section shall be made by the state upon a voucher approved by 15 16 the court 1. For all appeal transcripts of testimony given or proceedings in any circuit court, the court reporter shall receive the sum of three dollars and fifty cents per legal page 17 18 for the preparation of a paper and an electronic version of the transcript.

- 2. In criminal cases where an appeal is taken by the defendant and it appears to the satisfaction of the court that the defendant is unable to pay the costs of the transcript for the purpose of perfecting the appeal, the court reporter shall receive a fee of two dollars and sixty cents per legal page for the preparation of a paper and an electronic version of the transcript.
- 3. Any judge, in his or her discretion, may order a transcript of all or any part of the evidence or oral proceedings and the court reporter shall receive the sum of two dollars and sixty cents per legal page for the preparation of a paper and an electronic version of the transcript.
- 4. For purposes of this section, a legal page, other than the first page and the final page of the transcript, shall be twenty-five lines, approximately eight and one-half inches by eleven inches in size, with the left-hand margin of approximately one and one-half inches, and with the right-hand margin of approximately one-half inch.
- 5. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, the payment of court reporter's fees provided in subsections 2 and 3 of this section shall be made by the state upon a voucher approved by the court. The cost to prepare all other transcripts of testimony or proceedings shall be borne by the party requesting their preparation and production, who shall reimburse the court reporter the sum provided in subsection 1 of this section.

488.5320. 1. Sheriffs, county marshals or other officers shall be allowed a charge for their services rendered in criminal cases and in all proceedings for contempt or attachment, as

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required by law, the sum of seventy-five dollars for each felony case or contempt or attachment proceeding, ten dollars for each misdemeanor case, and six dollars for each infraction, [excluding] **including** cases disposed of by a traffic violations bureau established pursuant to law or supreme court rule. Such charges shall be charged and collected in the manner provided by sections 488.010 to 488.020 and shall be payable to the county treasury; except that, those charges from cases disposed of by a traffic violations bureau shall be distributed as follows: one-half of the charges collected shall be forwarded and deposited to the credit of the 10 MODEX fund established in subsection 5 of this section for the operational cost of the Missouri data exchange (MODEX) system, and one-half of the charges collected shall be 11 12 deposited to the credit of the inmate security fund, established in section 488.5026, of the 13 county or municipal political subdivision from which the citation originated. If the county 14 or municipal political subdivision has not established an inmate security fund, all of the funds shall be deposited in the MODEX fund. 15

- 2. The sheriff receiving any charge pursuant to subsection 1 of this section shall reimburse the sheriff of any other county or the city of St. Louis the sum of three dollars for each pleading, writ, summons, order of court or other document served in connection with the case or proceeding by the sheriff of the other county or city, and return made thereof, to the maximum amount of the total charge received pursuant to subsection 1 of this section.
- 3. The charges provided in subsection 1 of this section shall be taxed as other costs in criminal proceedings immediately upon a plea of guilty or a finding of guilt of any defendant in any criminal procedure. The clerk shall tax all the costs in the case against such defendant, which shall be collected and disbursed as provided by sections 488.010 to 488.020; provided, that no such charge shall be collected in any proceeding in any court when the proceeding or the defendant has been dismissed by the court; provided further, that all costs, incident to the issuing and serving of writs of scire facias and of writs of fieri facias, and of attachments for witnesses of defendant, shall in no case be paid by the state, but such costs incurred under writs of fieri facias and scire facias shall be paid by the defendant and such defendant's sureties, and costs for attachments for witnesses shall be paid by such witnesses.
- 4. Mileage shall be reimbursed to sheriffs, county marshals and guards for all services rendered pursuant to this section at the rate prescribed by the Internal Revenue Service for allowable expenses for motor vehicle use expressed as an amount per mile.
- 5. (1) There is hereby created in the state treasury the "MODEX Fund", which shall consist of money collected under subsection 1 of this section. The fund shall be administered by the Peace Officers Standards and Training Commission established in section 590.120. 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

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be a dedicated fund and, upon appropriation, money in the fund shall be used solely for the operational support and expansion of the MODEX system. 40

- (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.
- 513.430. 1. The following property shall be exempt from attachment and execution to the extent of any person's interest therein:
- 3 (1) Household furnishings, household goods, wearing apparel, appliances, books, 4 animals, crops or musical instruments that are held primarily for personal, family or household use of such person or a dependent of such person, not to exceed three thousand dollars in value 6 in the aggregate;
 - (2) A wedding ring not to exceed one thousand five hundred dollars in value and other jewelry held primarily for the personal, family or household use of such person or a dependent of such person, not to exceed five hundred dollars in value in the aggregate;
- (3) Any other property of any kind, not to exceed in value six hundred dollars in the aggregate; 11
 - (4) Any implements or professional books or tools of the trade of such person or the trade of a dependent of such person not to exceed three thousand dollars in value in the aggregate;
 - (5) Any motor vehicles, not to exceed three thousand dollars in value in the aggregate;
 - (6) Any mobile home used as the principal residence but not attached to real property in which the debtor has a fee interest, not to exceed five thousand dollars in value;
 - (7) Any one or more unmatured life insurance contracts owned by such person, other than a credit life insurance contract:
 - (8) The amount of any accrued dividend or interest under, or loan value of, any one or more unmatured life insurance contracts owned by such person under which the insured is such person or an individual of whom such person is a dependent; provided, however, that if proceedings under Title 11 of the United States Code are commenced by or against such person, the amount exempt in such proceedings shall not exceed in value one hundred fifty thousand dollars in the aggregate less any amount of property of such person transferred by the life insurance company or fraternal benefit society to itself in good faith if such transfer is to pay a premium or to carry out a nonforfeiture insurance option and is required to be so transferred automatically under a life insurance contract with such company or society that was entered into

before commencement of such proceedings. No amount of any accrued dividend or interest under, or loan value of, any such life insurance contracts shall be exempt from any claim for child support. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, no such amount shall be exempt in such proceedings under any such insurance contract which was purchased by such person within one year prior to the commencement of such proceedings;

- (9) Professionally prescribed health aids for such person or a dependent of such person;
- (10) Such person's right to receive:

- 36 (a) A Social Security benefit, unemployment compensation or a public assistance 37 benefit;
 - (b) A veteran's benefit;
 - (c) A disability, illness or unemployment benefit;
- 40 (d) Alimony, support or separate maintenance, not to exceed seven hundred fifty dollars 41 a month;
 - (e) Any payment under a stock bonus plan, pension plan, disability or death benefit plan, profit-sharing plan, nonpublic retirement plan or any plan described, defined, or established pursuant to section 456.072, the person's right to a participant account in any deferred compensation program offered by the state of Missouri or any of its political subdivisions, or annuity or similar plan or contract on account of illness, disability, death, age or length of service, to the extent reasonably necessary for the support of such person and any dependent of such person unless:
 - a. Such plan or contract was established by or under the auspices of an insider that employed such person at the time such person's rights under such plan or contract arose;
 - b. Such payment is on account of age or length of service; and
 - c. Such plan or contract does not qualify under Section 401(a), 403(a), 403(b), 408, 408A or 409 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, (26 U.S.C. 401(a), 403(a), 403(b), 408, 408A or 409); except that any such payment to any person shall be subject to attachment or execution pursuant to a qualified domestic relations order, as defined by Section 414(p) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, issued by a court in any proceeding for dissolution of marriage or legal separation or a proceeding for disposition of property following dissolution of marriage by a court which lacked personal jurisdiction over the absent spouse or lacked jurisdiction to dispose of marital property at the time of the original judgment of dissolution;
 - (f) Any money or assets, payable to a participant or beneficiary from, or any interest of any participant or beneficiary in, a retirement plan [or], profit-sharing plan, health savings plan, or similar plan, including an inherited account or plan, that is qualified under Section 401(a), 403(a), 403(b), 408, 408A or 409 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, whether such participant's or beneficiary's interest arises by inheritance, designation, appointment,

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or otherwise, except as provided in this paragraph. Any plan or arrangement described in this paragraph shall not be exempt from the claim of an alternate payee under a qualified domestic 66 relations order; however, the interest of any and all alternate payees under a qualified domestic 67 relations order shall be exempt from any and all claims of any creditor, other than the state of 68 69 Missouri through its division of family services. As used in this paragraph, the terms "alternate payee" and "qualified domestic relations order" have the meaning given to them in Section 70 71 414(p) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. If proceedings under Title 11 of the United States Code are commenced by or against such person, no amount of funds shall be 73 exempt in such proceedings under any such plan, contract, or trust which is fraudulent as defined 74 in subsection 2 of section 428.024 and for the period such person participated within three years 75 prior to the commencement of such proceedings. For the purposes of this section, when the 76 fraudulently conveyed funds are recovered and after, such funds shall be deducted and then treated as though the funds had never been contributed to the plan, contract, or trust; 77

- (11) The debtor's right to receive, or property that is traceable to, a payment on account of the wrongful death of an individual of whom the debtor was a dependent, to the extent reasonably necessary for the support of the debtor and any dependent of the debtor.
- 2. Nothing in this section shall be interpreted to exempt from attachment or execution for a valid judicial or administrative order for the payment of child support or maintenance any money or assets, payable to a participant or beneficiary from, or any interest of any participant or beneficiary in, a retirement plan which is qualified pursuant to Section 408A of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

537.602. 1. As used in this section the following terms shall mean:

- (1) "Community service work", any work which is performed without compensation and is required in exchange for deferred prosecution of any criminal charge by any federal, state, or local prosecutor under a written agreement;
- (2) "Entity", includes any person, for profit or not-for-profit business, agency, group, charity, organization, or any unit of federal, state or local government or any of their employees.
- 2. Any entity which supervises community service work performed as a requirement for deferment of any criminal charge under a written agreement with a federal, state, or local prosecutor, or any entity which derives benefits from the performance of community service work shall be immune from any suit by the person performing the community service work or by any person deriving a cause of action from the person performing the community service work if that cause of action arises from the supervision of the work performed, except that the entity supervising the work shall not be immune from any suit for gross negligence or for an intentional tort.

3. Community service work shall not be deemed employment within the meaning of the provisions of chapter 288 and a person performing community service work under the provisions of this section shall not be deemed an employee within the meaning of the provisions of chapter 287.

537.865. An attorney appointed by the court to serve as counsel for an indigent defendant in a criminal case without compensation shall be immune from civil liability, including causes of action for malpractice, for discretionary acts or omissions committed during the course of the representation so long as the actions or omissions are taken in good faith and are not performed with reckless disregard. Immunity from civil liability shall not apply to conduct that is willfully wrong or performed with malice or corruption.

545.417. Any party who takes a deposition in any criminal case shall be responsible for the costs of providing one copy of the transcript of such deposition to the opposing party.

559.100. 1. The circuit courts of this state shall have power, herein provided, to place on probation or to parole persons convicted of any offense over which they have jurisdiction, except as otherwise provided in sections 195.275 to 195.296, section 558.018, section 559.115, section 565.020, sections 566.030, 566.060, 566.067, 566.151, and 566.213, section 571.015, and subsection 3 of section 589.425.

- 2. The circuit court shall have the power to revoke the probation or parole previously granted and commit the person to the department of corrections. The circuit court shall determine any conditions of probation or parole for the defendant that it deems necessary to ensure the successful completion of the probation or parole term, including the extension of any term of supervision for any person while on probation or parole. The circuit court may require that the defendant pay restitution for his crime. The probation or parole may be revoked for failure to pay restitution or for failure to conform his behavior to the conditions imposed by the circuit court. The circuit court may, in its discretion, credit any period of probation or parole as time served on a sentence.
- 3. Restitution, whether court ordered as provided in subsection 2 of this section or agreed to by the parties, or as enforced under section 558.011, shall be paid through the office of the prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney. The circuit court en banc shall approve the use of any contractor or entity selected by the prosecuting attorney for the collection of restitution and costs. When ordered by the court, interest shall be allowed under subsection 1 of section 408.040. In addition to all other costs and fees allowed by law, each prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney who takes any action to collect restitution shall collect from the person paying restitution an administrative handling cost. The cost shall be twenty-five dollars for restitution less than one hundred dollars and fifty

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dollars for restitution of one hundred dollars but less than two hundred fifty dollars. For 25 restitution of two hundred fifty dollars or more an additional fee of ten percent of the total restitution shall be assessed, with a maximum fee for administrative handling costs not to 26 27 exceed seventy-five dollars total. In addition to the administrative handling costs, an 28 installment cost shall be assessed in the amount of two dollars per installment, excepting 29 the first installment, until such total amount of restitution is paid in full. Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 50.525 to 50.745, the costs provided for in this subsection shall 30 31 be deposited by the county treasurer into a separate interest-bearing fund to be expended 32 by the prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney. This fund shall be known as the "Administrative Handling Cost Fund", and it shall be the fund for deposits under this 33 34 section and under section 570.120. The funds shall be expended, upon warrants issued by 35 the prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney directing the treasurer to issue checks thereon, 36 only for purposes related to that authorized by subsection 4 of this section. 37 Notwithstanding the provisions of any other law, in addition to the administrative handling 38 cost, the prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney shall collect an additional cost of five 39 dollars per each crime victim to whom restitution is paid for deposit into the Missouri 40 office of prosecution services fund established in subsection 2 of section 56.765. All moneys 41 collected under this section which are payable to the Missouri office of prosecution services fund shall be transmitted at least monthly by the county treasurer to the director of 42 43 revenue who shall deposit the amount collected to the credit of the Missouri office of 44 prosecution services fund under the procedure established under subsection 2 of section 56.765. As used in this subsection, "crime victim" means any natural person or their 45 survivors or legal guardians, the estate of a deceased person, a for-profit corporation or 46 47 business entity, a nonprofit corporation or entity, a charitable entity, or any governmental body or a political subdivision thereof. 48

- 4. The moneys deposited in the fund may be used by the prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney for office supplies, postage, books, training, office equipment, capital outlay, expenses of trial and witness preparation, additional employees for the staff of the prosecuting or circuit attorney, employees' salaries, and for other lawful expenses incurred by the prosecuting or circuit attorney in the operation of that office.
- 5. This fund may be audited by the state auditor's office or the appropriate auditing agency.
- 6. If the moneys collected and deposited into this fund are not totally expended annually, then the unexpended balance shall remain in the fund and the balance shall be kept in the fund to accumulate from year to year.

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7. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit a crime victim from pursuing other lawful remedies against a defendant for restitution.

559.105. 1. Any person who has been found guilty [of] or has pled guilty to [a violation of subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 569.080 or paragraph (a) of subdivision (3) of subsection 3 of section 570.030] an offense may be ordered by the court to make restitution to the victim for the victim's losses due to such offense. Restitution pursuant to this section shall include, but not be limited to[, the following:

- (1)] a victim's reasonable expenses to participate in the prosecution of the crime[;
- (2) A victim's payment for any repairs or replacement of the motor vehicle, watercraft, or aircraft; and
- (3) A victim's costs associated with towing or storage fees for the motor vehicle caused by the acts of the defendant].
- 2. No person ordered by the court to pay restitution pursuant to this section shall be released from probation until such restitution is complete. If full restitution is not made within the original term of probation, the court shall order the maximum term of probation allowed for such offense.
- 3. Any person eligible to be released on parole [for a violation of subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 569.080 or paragraph (a) of subdivision (3) of subsection 3 of section 570.030 may] **shall** be required, as a condition of parole, to make restitution pursuant to this section. The board of probation and parole shall not release any person from any term of parole for such offense until the person has completed such restitution, or until the maximum term of parole for such offense has been served.
- 4. The court may set an amount of restitution to be paid by the defendant. Said amount may be taken from the inmate's account at the department of corrections while the defendant is incarcerated. Upon conditional release or parole, if any amount of such court-ordered restitution is unpaid, the balance of the unpaid restitution may be collected as a condition of conditional release or parole by the prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney under section 559.100. The prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney may refer any failure to make such restitution as a condition of conditional release or parole to the parole board for enforcement.

565.020. 1. A person commits the crime of murder in the first degree if he knowingly causes the death of another person after deliberation upon the matter.

2. Murder in the first degree is a class A felony, and, if a person has reached his or her eighteenth birthday at the time of the commission of the crime, the punishment shall be either death or imprisonment for life without eligibility for probation or parole, or release except by act of the governor; except that, if a person has not reached his or her [sixteenth] eighteenth

birthday at the time of the commission of the crime, the punishment shall be **either** imprisonment for life without eligibility for probation or parole, or release except by act of the governor, or life imprisonment with eligibility for parole after fifty years.

- 3. If the person has not reached his or her eighteenth birthday at the time of the commission of the crime, the court shall hold a hearing upon the motion of the prosecuting attorney to determine whether the mandatory sentence of life imprisonment should be without the possibility of parole or with eligibility for parole after fifty years. Such motion shall be filed within fourteen days of the person's conviction. In the event the prosecuting attorney does not file such a motion within fourteen days, the sentence shall be life with eligibility for parole after fifty years.
- 4. The motion of the prosecuting attorney shall specify the basis on which he or she believes the proper sentence shall be life without the possibility of parole.
- 5. At such hearing, the court shall consider both the statutory aggravating circumstances under subsection 2 of section 565.032 and the statutory mitigating circumstances under subsection 3 of section 565.032.
- 6. At the sentencing, the court shall specify on the record the statutory aggravating circumstances and the statutory mitigating circumstances considered by the court, and the court's reasons supporting the sentence imposed. The court may consider evidence presented at trial together with any new evidence presented at the sentencing hearing.
- 7. The procedures specified in subsections 3, 4, 5 and 6 of this section shall not apply to any case that is final for purposes of appeal on or before the enactment date of this section. A case is final for purposes of appeal when the time for filing an appeal in the Missouri Court of Appeals has expired; if an appeal was filed in the Missouri Court of Appeals, when the time for filing an application for transfer to the Missouri Supreme Court has expired; if an application for transfer to the Missouri Supreme Court has been filed, when the application for transfer was denied or when a timely filed motion for rehearing was denied; or if the Missouri Supreme Court granted transfer, when the Missouri Supreme Court rendered its decision or when a timely filed motion for rehearing was denied.
- 8. Any person sentenced to imprisonment for life without the eligibility for probation or parole for a crime committed before the person reached his or her eighteenth birthday, and who was sentenced prior to the effective date of this section, may file a motion in the sentencing court for a sentencing hearing. Such sentencing hearing shall be heard by the judge. The sole purpose of the sentencing hearing shall be to determine if the sentence of imprisonment for life without the eligibility for probation or parole which was

originally imposed shall remain or should be amended to life with eligibility for parole after fifty years.

- 9. This section shall have an emergency clause and shall be effective upon signature by the governor.
 - 570.120. 1. A person commits the crime of passing a bad check when:
 - (1) With purpose to defraud, the person makes, issues or passes a check or other similar sight order or any other form of presentment involving the transmission of account information for the payment of money, knowing that it will not be paid by the drawee, or that there is no such drawee; or
 - (2) The person makes, issues, or passes a check or other similar sight order or any other form of presentment involving the transmission of account information for the payment of money, knowing that there are insufficient funds in or on deposit with that account for the payment of such check, sight order, or other form of presentment involving the transmission of account information in full and all other checks, sight orders, or other forms of presentment involving the transmission of account information upon such funds then outstanding, or that there is no such account or no drawee and fails to pay the check or sight order or other form of presentment involving the transmission of account information within ten days after receiving actual notice in writing that it has not been paid because of insufficient funds or credit with the drawee or because there is no such drawee.
 - 2. As used in subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of this section, "actual notice in writing" means notice of the nonpayment which is actually received by the defendant. Such notice may include the service of summons or warrant upon the defendant for the initiation of the prosecution of the check or checks which are the subject matter of the prosecution if the summons or warrant contains information of the ten-day period during which the instrument may be paid and that payment of the instrument within such ten-day period will result in dismissal of the charges. The requirement of notice shall also be satisfied for written communications which are tendered to the defendant and which the defendant refuses to accept.
 - 3. The face amounts of any bad checks passed pursuant to one course of conduct within any ten-day period may be aggregated in determining the grade of the offense.
 - 4. Passing bad checks is a class A misdemeanor, unless:
 - (1) The face amount of the check or sight order or the aggregated amounts is five hundred dollars or more; or
 - (2) The issuer had no account with the drawee or if there was no such drawee at the time the check or order was issued, in which cases passing bad checks is a class C felony.
- 5. (1) In addition to all other costs and fees allowed by law, each prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney who takes any action pursuant to the provisions of this section shall collect

HCS SB 100 31

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from the issuer in such action an administrative handling cost. The cost shall be twenty-five 34 dollars for checks of less than one hundred dollars, and fifty dollars for checks of one hundred 35 dollars but less than two hundred fifty dollars. For checks of two hundred fifty dollars or more 36 an additional fee of ten percent of the face amount shall be assessed, with a maximum fee for administrative handling costs not to exceed seventy-five dollars total. Notwithstanding the 37 38 provisions of sections 50.525 to 50.745, the costs provided for in this subsection shall be 39 deposited by the county treasurer into a separate interest-bearing fund to be expended by the 40 prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney. This fund shall be known as the "Administrative 41 Handling Cost Fund", and it shall be the fund for deposits under this section and under 42 section 559.100. The funds shall be expended, upon warrants issued by the prosecuting attorney 43 or circuit attorney directing the treasurer to issue checks thereon, only for purposes related to that 44 previously authorized in this section. Any revenues that are not required for the purposes of this 45 section may be placed in the general revenue fund of the county or city not within a county. 46 Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, in addition to the administrative handling cost, the prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney shall collect an additional cost of five dollars per check 47 48 for deposit to the Missouri office of prosecution services fund established in subsection 2 of 49 section 56.765. All moneys collected pursuant to this section which are payable to the Missouri 50 office of prosecution services fund shall be transmitted at least monthly by the county treasurer 51 to the director of revenue who shall deposit the amount collected pursuant to the credit of the 52 Missouri office of prosecution services fund under the procedure established pursuant to subsection 2 of section 56.765. 53 54

- (2) The moneys deposited in the fund may be used by the prosecuting or circuit attorney for office supplies, postage, books, training, office equipment, capital outlay, expenses of trial and witness preparation, additional employees for the staff of the prosecuting or circuit attorney, employees' salaries, and for other lawful expenses incurred by the circuit or prosecuting attorney in operation of that office.
- (3) This fund may be audited by the state auditor's office or the appropriate auditing agency.
- (4) If the moneys collected and deposited into this fund are not totally expended annually, then the unexpended balance shall remain in said fund and the balance shall be kept in said fund to accumulate from year to year.
 - 6. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary:
- 65 (1) In addition to the administrative handling costs provided for in subsection 5 of this section, the prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney may collect from the issuer, in addition to the 66 face amount of the check, a reasonable service charge, which along with the face amount of the 68 check, shall be turned over to the party to whom the bad check was issued;

HCS SB 100 32

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69 (2) If a check that is dishonored or returned unpaid by a financial institution is not 70 referred to the prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney for any action pursuant to the provisions of this section, the party to whom the check was issued, or his or her agent or assignee, or a 72 holder, may collect from the issuer, in addition to the face amount of the check, a reasonable 73 service charge, not to exceed twenty-five dollars, plus an amount equal to the actual charge by 74 the depository institution for the return of each unpaid or dishonored instrument.

7. When any financial institution returns a dishonored check to the person who deposited such check, it shall be in substantially the same physical condition as when deposited, or in such condition as to provide the person who deposited the check the information required to identify the person who wrote the check.

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 and the chief deputy director may participate in the trial and appeal of criminal actions at the request of the defender or upon order of the commission:
- (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 providing 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;

26 (7) Supervise the training of all public defenders, assistant public defenders, deputy 27 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 his office and the responsibilities of public defenders, assistant public defenders, deputy 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 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)] In the event that the prosecuting attorney does not collect and enforce liens and other judgments owed to the state for services rendered by the state public defender system as set forth in subsection 3 of section 600.093, then 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;
- (11) Contract out for legal services with private attorneys all nonsexual class C and D felonies, all nonsexual misdemeanor cases, all traffic cases, and all probation violation cases. The office of administration shall handle the bidding process for all such contracts in accordance with the provisions of section 600.052;
- (12) Shall establish district offices, the boundaries of which shall coincide with existing judicial circuits. Any district office may contain more than one judicial circuit within its boundaries, but in no event shall any district office boundary include any geographic region of a judicial circuit without including the entire judicial circuit.
- 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. **Except as provided in subsection 5 of this section,** the director and defenders shall provide legal services to an eligible person:

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62 (1) Who is detained or charged with a **class A or B** 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;
 - (3) Who is detained or charged with a violation of probation or parole;
 - (4)] Who is detained or charged with any sexual offense;
- (3) 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)] (4) For whom the federal constitution or the state constitution requires the appointment of counsel; and
- [(6)] (5) For whom, in a case in which he faces a loss or deprivation of liberty, 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.
 - 5. The director may:
- 79 (1) [Delegate the legal representation of any person to any member of the state bar of 80 Missouri;
 - (2)] Designate persons as representatives of the director for the purpose of making indigency determinations and assigning counsel;
 - (2) Contract out for legal services with private attorneys direct appeals of any cases handled by public defenders.
 - 6. The director and defenders shall not provide legal services or contract out for legal services with private attorneys for the following types of cases:
- 87 (1) Motions under Rule 24.035 or 29.15 claiming ineffective assistance of counsel; 88 or
 - (2) Representation of any crime victim or witness.
 - 7. The public defender shall provide legal services in those cases in which a private attorney who has a contract for the provision of legal services under section 600.052 has a conflict of interest.
 - 600.044. Except as provided in subdivision (2) of subsection 5 of section 600.042,
- 2 a defender who undertakes to represent an eligible person shall continue to do so at every stage
- 3 of the case or proceeding, including the filing of a motion for new trial and the processing,
- 4 briefing, and argument of an appeal, until the defender is relieved of his duties by the director
- 5 or is permitted by a court to withdraw.

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600.052. The office of administration shall award contracts under this section through a competitive bidding process with the approval of the presiding judge of the judicial circuit where the services are rendered. The competitive bidding process shall be designed to award contracts to the lowest and best bidder. In determining the lowest and best bidder, priority shall be given to bidders who exhibit experience in criminal law, demonstrate the capacity to provide effective representation in all assigned cases, and carry sufficient malpractice insurance. The office of administration shall also administer all contracts made by the director, including contracts for cases which are conflicts of the public defender. The office of administration shall establish a quality assurance program, with the assistance of each presiding circuit judge, to ensure that defendants are being 11 provided quality representation by private attorneys awarded contracts under this section. 12 The office of administration may promulgate rules and regulations necessary to carry out 13 the provisions of this subsection.

600.053. 18 C.S.R. 10-4.010 is hereby invalidated and is null and void. The public defender may not refuse to provide representation required under this chapter without prior approval from a court of competent jurisdiction.

- 600.090. 1. (1) If a person is determined to be eligible for the services provided by the state public defender system and if, at the time such determination is made, he is able to provide a limited cash contribution toward the cost of his representation without imposing a substantial hardship upon himself or his dependents, such contribution shall be required as a condition of his representation by the state public defender system.
- (2) If at any time, either during or after the disposition of his case, such defendant becomes financially able to meet all or some part of the cost of services rendered to him, he shall be required to reimburse the commission in such amounts as he can reasonably pay, either by a single payment or by installments of reasonable amounts, in accordance with a schedule of charges for public defender services prepared by the commission.
- (3) No difficulty or failure in the making of such payment shall reduce or in any way affect the rendering of public defender services to such persons.
- 2. (1) The reasonable value of the services rendered to a defendant pursuant to sections 600.011 to 600.048 and 600.086 to 600.096 may in all cases be a lien on any and all property to which the defendant shall have or acquire an interest. The public defender shall effectuate such lien whenever the reasonable value of the services rendered to a defendant appears to exceed one hundred fifty dollars and may effectuate such lien where the reasonable value of those services appears to be less than one hundred fifty dollars.
- (2) To effectuate such a lien, the public defender shall, prior to the final disposition of the case or within ten days thereafter, file a notice of lien setting forth the services rendered to

the defendant and a claim for the reasonable value of such services with the clerk of the circuit court. The defendant shall be personally served with a copy of such notice of lien. The court shall rule on whether all or any part of the claim shall be allowed. The portion of the claim approved by the court as the value of defender services which has been provided to the defendant shall be a judgment at law. The public defender shall not be required to pay filing or recording fees for or relating to such claim.

- (3) Such judgment shall be enforceable in the name of the state on behalf of the commission by the prosecuting attorney of the circuit in which the judgment was entered.
- (4) The prosecuting attorney may compromise and make settlement of, or, with the concurrence of the director, forego any claims for services performed for any person pursuant to this chapter whenever the financial circumstances of such person are such that the best interests of the state will be served by such action.
- (5) The public defender shall pay the prosecuting or circuit attorney a collection fee of twenty percent of the funds collected by the prosecuting or circuit attorney on behalf of the public defender. This collection fee shall be deposited in the same manner as collection fees are deposited for delinquent taxes under section 136.150 as follows: the collection fee shall be deposited in the county treasury of the circuit or prosecuting attorney who collected such funds, with one-half of such collection fee being designated for the use of the prosecuting or circuit attorney's office and one-half to be expended as the county shall determine.
- 3. [The commission may contract with] If the prosecuting attorney does not take action to enforce the judgment within ninety days of entry, then the commission may contract with private collection agencies or 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.
- 4. The lien created by this section shall be from the time filed in the court by the defender a charge or claim against any assets of the defendant; provided further that the same shall be served upon the person in possession of the assets or shall be recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds in the county in which the person resides or in which the assets are located.
- 5. Except as provided in subdivision (5) of subsection 2 of this section, funds collected pursuant to this section and section 600.093 shall be credited to the "Legal Defense and Defender Fund" which is hereby created. The moneys credited to the legal defense and defender fund shall be used for the purpose of training public defenders, assistant public defenders, deputy public defenders and other personnel pursuant to subdivision (7) of subsection 1 of section 600.042, and may be used to pay for expert witness fees, the costs of depositions, travel expenses

incurred by witnesses in case preparation and trial, expenses incurred for changes of venue and for other lawful expenses as authorized by the public defender commission.

- 6. The state treasurer shall be the custodian of the legal defense and defender fund, moneys in the legal defense and defender fund shall be deposited the same as are other state funds, and any interest accruing to the legal defense and defender fund shall be added to the legal defense and defender fund shall be subject to audit, the same as other state funds and accounts, and shall be protected by the general bond given by the state treasurer.
- 7. Upon the request of the director of the office of state public defender, the commissioner of administration shall approve disbursements from the legal defense and defender fund. The legal defense and defender fund shall be funded annually by appropriation, but any unexpended balance in the fund at the end of the appropriation period not in excess of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars shall be exempt from the provisions of section 33.080, specifically as they relate to the transfer of fund balances to the general revenue, and shall be the amount of the fund at the beginning of the appropriation period next immediately following.

Section B. Because immediate action is necessary to protect public safety, to ensure the constitutionality of statutes regarding criminal procedure for juvenile offenders, and to ensure the quality representation of indigent criminal defendants, the enactment of sections 537.865, 565.020, and 600.053 of section A 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 enactment of sections 537.865, 565.020, and 600.053 of section A of this act shall be in full force and effect upon its passage and approval. Section C. Sections 600.042, 600.044, 600.052, and 600.090 of this act shall become effective July 1, 2014.

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