SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE

FOR

HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE

FOR

HOUSE BILLS NOS. 144 & 46

AN ACT

To repeal sections 575.230 and 577.020, RSMo 2000, relating to public safety, and to enact in lieu thereof three new sections relating to the same subject, with penalty provisions.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI, AS FOLLOWS:

Section A. Sections 575.230 and 577.020, RSMo 2000, are repealed and three new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 221.510, 575.230 and 577.020, to read as follows:

- 221.510. 1. Every chief law enforcement official, sheriff, public jailer, private jailer, department of corrections official and regional jail district official shall conduct an inquiry of pending outstanding warrants for misdemeanors and felonies through the Missouri Uniform Law Enforcement System (MULES) and the National Crime Information Center (NCIC) System on all prisoners about to be released, whether convicted of a crime or being held on suspicion of charges.
- 2. No prisoner, whether convicted of a crime or being held on suspicion of any charge, shall be released or transferred from a correctional facility, public jail or private jail to any other facility prior to having a local, state or federal warrant check

conducted by a law enforcement official, sheriff or authorized member of a correctional facility, public jailer or private jailer.

- 3. If any prisoner warrant check indicates outstanding charges or outstanding warrants from another jurisdiction, it shall be the duty of the official conducting the warrant check to inform the agency that issued the warrant that the correctional facility, public jail or private jail has such prisoner in custody. That prisoner shall not be released except to the custody of the jurisdictional authority that had issued the warrant, unless an official of warrant has been satisfied or dismissed, or unless the warrant issuing agency has notified the correctional facility, public jail, or private jail holding the prisoner that the agency does not wish the prisoner to be transferred or the warrant to be pursued.
- 4. Any person may make a report to the attorney general's office and the prosecuting attorney for the county of jurisdiction, who may notify the Missouri state highway patrol for violations of this section. The highway patrol shall conduct an investigation. If, in the opinion of the superintendent of the Missouri highway patrol, the investigation yields reasonable grounds to believe that a violation of this section is occurring or has occurred, such person shall refer that information to either the attorney general of the state of Missouri or the prosecuting attorney of the county where the violation is alleged to have occurred.

575.230. 1. A person commits the crime of aiding escape of a prisoner if [he] the person:

- (1) Introduces into any place of confinement any deadly weapon or dangerous instrument, or other thing adapted or designed for use in making an escape, with the purpose of facilitating the escape of any prisoner confined therein, or of facilitating the commission of any other crime; or
- (2) Assists or attempts to assist any prisoner who is being held in custody or confinement for the purpose of effecting the prisoner's escape from custody or confinement.
- 2. Aiding escape of a prisoner by introducing a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument into a place of confinement is a class B felony. Aiding escape of a prisoner being held in custody or confinement on the basis of a felony charge or conviction is a class [D] B felony. Otherwise, aiding escape of a prisoner is a class A misdemeanor.
- 577.020. 1. Any person who operates a motor vehicle upon the public highways of this state shall be deemed to have given consent to, subject to the provisions of sections 577.020 to 577.041, a chemical test or tests of the person's breath, blood, saliva or urine for the purpose of determining the alcohol or drug content of the person's blood pursuant to the following circumstances:
- (1) If the person is arrested for any offense arising out of acts which the arresting officer had reasonable grounds to believe were committed while the person was driving a motor vehicle while in an intoxicated or drugged condition; or
- (2) If the person is under the age of twenty-one, has been stopped by a law enforcement officer, and the law enforcement officer has reasonable grounds to believe that such person was

driving a motor vehicle with a blood alcohol content of two-hundredths of one percent or more by weight; or

- (3) If the person is under the age of twenty-one, has been stopped by a law enforcement officer, and the law enforcement officer has reasonable grounds to believe that such person has committed a violation of the traffic laws of the state, or any political subdivision of the state, and such officer has reasonable grounds to believe, after making such stop, that such person has a blood alcohol content of two-hundredths of one percent or greater; [or]
- (4) If the person is under the age of twenty-one, has been stopped at a sobriety checkpoint or roadblock and the law enforcement officer has reasonable grounds to believe that such person has a blood alcohol content of two-hundredths of one percent or greater[.];
- (5) If the person, while operating a motor vehicle, has been involved in a motor vehicle collision which resulted in a fatality or a readily apparent serious physical injury as defined in section 565.002, RSMo, and has been arrested as evidenced by the issuance of a Uniform Traffic Ticket for the violation of any state law or county or municipal ordinance with the exception of equipment violations contained in chapter 306, RSMo, or similar provisions contained in county or municipal ordinances; or
- (6) If the person, while operating a motor vehicle, has been involved in a motor vehicle collision which resulted in a fatality.

The test shall be administered at the direction of the law enforcement officer whenever the person has been arrested or

stopped for any reason.

- 2. The implied consent to submit to the chemical tests listed in subsection 1 of this section shall be limited to not more than two such tests arising from the same arrest, incident or charge.
- 3. Chemical analysis of the person's breath, blood, saliva, or urine to be considered valid pursuant to the provisions of sections 577.020 to 577.041 shall be performed according to methods approved by the state department of health by licensed medical personnel or by a person possessing a valid permit issued by the state department of health for this purpose.
- 4. The state department of health shall approve satisfactory techniques, devices, equipment, or methods to be considered valid pursuant to the provisions of sections 577.020 to 577.041 and shall establish standards to ascertain the qualifications and competence of individuals to conduct analyses and to issue permits which shall be subject to termination or revocation by the state department of health.
- 5. The person tested may have a physician, or a qualified technician, chemist, registered nurse, or other qualified person at the choosing and expense of the person to be tested, administer a test in addition to any administered at the direction of a law enforcement officer. The failure or inability to obtain an additional test by a person shall not preclude the admission of evidence relating to the test taken at the direction of a law enforcement officer.
- 6. Upon the request of the person who is tested, full information concerning the test shall be made available to [him]

such person.

7. Any person given a chemical test of the person's breath pursuant to subsection 1 of this section or a field sobriety test may be videotaped during any such test at the direction of the law enforcement officer. Any such video recording made during the chemical test pursuant to this subsection or a field sobriety test shall be admissible as evidence at either any trial of such person for either a violation of any state law or county or municipal ordinance, or any license revocation or suspension proceeding pursuant to the provisions of chapter 302, RSMo.