FIRST REGULAR SESSION

[PERFECTED]

HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

HOUSE BILL NO. 427

100TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

0589H.03P

DANA RADEMAN MILLER, Chief Clerk

AN ACT

To repeal sections 84.344, 302.341, 479.020, 479.350, 479.353, and 479.360, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof six new sections relating to law enforcement.

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

Section A. Sections 84.344, 302.341, 479.020, 479.350, 479.353, and 479.360, RSMo,

- are repealed and six new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 84.344,
- 302.341, 479.020, 479.350, 479.353, and 479.360, to read as follows:
 - 84.344. 1. Notwithstanding any provisions of this chapter to the contrary, any city not
- within a county may establish a municipal police force on or after July 1, 2013, according to the
- procedures and requirements of this section. The purpose of these procedures and requirements 3
- is to provide for an orderly and appropriate transition in the governance of the police force and
 - provide for an equitable employment transition for commissioned and civilian personnel.
- 6 2. Upon the establishment of a municipal police force by a city under sections 84.343
- to 84.346, the board of police commissioners shall convey, assign, and otherwise transfer to the
- 8 city title and ownership of all indebtedness and assets, including, but not limited to, all funds and
- real and personal property held in the name of or controlled by the board of police
- commissioners created under sections 84.010 to 84.340. The board of police commissioners
- 11 shall execute all documents reasonably required to accomplish such transfer of ownership and
- 12 obligations.

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- 13 3. If the city establishes a municipal police force and completes the transfer described
- in subsection 2 of this section, the city shall provide the necessary funds for the maintenance of 14
- 15 the municipal police force.

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.

- 4. Before a city not within a county may establish a municipal police force under this section, the city shall adopt an ordinance accepting responsibility, ownership, and liability as successor-in-interest for contractual obligations, indebtedness, and other lawful obligations of the board of police commissioners subject to the provisions of subsection 2 of section 84.345.
- 5. A city not within a county that establishes a municipal police force shall initially employ, without a reduction in rank, salary, or benefits, all commissioned and civilian personnel of the board of police commissioners created under sections 84.010 to 84.340 that were employed by the board immediately prior to the date the municipal police force was established. Such commissioned personnel who previously were employed by the board may only be involuntarily terminated by the city not within a county for cause. The city shall also recognize all accrued years of service that such commissioned and civilian personnel had with the board of police commissioners. Such personnel shall be entitled to the same holidays, vacation, and sick leave they were entitled to as employees of the board of police commissioners.
- 6. Commissioned and civilian personnel [who were previously] employed by [the board] a city not within a county shall [continue to] be subject, throughout their employment for the city not within a county, to a residency rule no more restrictive than a requirement of retaining a primary residence in a city not within a county for a total of [seven] five years and of then allowing them to maintain a primary residence outside the city not within a county so long as the residence is located within a one-hour response time.
- 7. The commissioned and civilian personnel who retire from service with the board of police commissioners before the establishment of a municipal police force under subsection 1 of this section shall continue to be entitled to the same pension benefits provided under chapter 86 and the same benefits set forth in subsection 5 of this section.
- 8. If the city not within a county elects to establish a municipal police force under this section, the city shall establish a separate division for the operation of its municipal police force. The civil service commission of the city may adopt rules and regulations appropriate for the unique operation of a police department. Such rules and regulations shall reserve exclusive authority over the disciplinary process and procedures affecting commissioned officers to the civil service commission; however, until such time as the city adopts such rules and regulations, the commissioned personnel shall continue to be governed by the board of police commissioner's rules and regulations in effect immediately prior to the establishment of the municipal police force, with the police chief acting in place of the board of police commissioners for purposes of applying the rules and regulations. Unless otherwise provided for, existing civil service commission rules and regulations governing the appeal of disciplinary decisions to the civil service commission shall apply to all commissioned and civilian personnel. The civil service commission's rules and regulations shall provide that records prepared for disciplinary purposes

shall be confidential, closed records available solely to the civil service commission and those who possess authority to conduct investigations regarding disciplinary matters pursuant to the civil service commission's rules and regulations. A hearing officer shall be appointed by the civil service commission to hear any such appeals that involve discipline resulting in a suspension of greater than fifteen days, demotion, or termination, but the civil service commission shall make the final findings of fact, conclusions of law, and decision which shall be subject to any right of appeal under chapter 536.

- 9. A city not within a county that establishes and maintains a municipal police force under this section:
- (1) Shall provide or contract for life insurance coverage and for insurance benefits providing health, medical, and disability coverage for commissioned and civilian personnel of the municipal police force to the same extent as was provided by the board of police commissioners under section 84.160;
- (2) Shall provide or contract for medical and life insurance coverage for any commissioned or civilian personnel who retired from service with the board of police commissioners or who were employed by the board of police commissioners and retire from the municipal police force of a city not within a county to the same extent such medical and life insurance coverage was provided by the board of police commissioners under section 84.160;
- (3) Shall make available medical and life insurance coverage for purchase to the spouses or dependents of commissioned and civilian personnel who retire from service with the board of police commissioners or the municipal police force and deceased commissioned and civilian personnel who receive pension benefits under sections 86.200 to 86.366 at the rate that such dependent's or spouse's coverage would cost under the appropriate plan if the deceased were living; and
- (4) May pay an additional shift differential compensation to commissioned and civilian personnel for evening and night tours of duty in an amount not to exceed ten percent of the officer's base hourly rate.
- 10. A city not within a county that establishes a municipal police force under sections 84.343 to 84.346 shall establish a transition committee of five members for the purpose of coordinating and implementing the transition of authority, operations, assets, and obligations from the board of police commissioners to the city; winding down the affairs of the board; making nonbinding recommendations for the transition of the police force from the board to the city; and other related duties, if any, established by executive order of the city's mayor. Once the ordinance referenced in this section is enacted, the city shall provide written notice to the board of police commissioners and the governor of the state of Missouri. Within thirty days of such notice, the mayor shall appoint three members to the committee, two of whom shall be members

of a statewide law enforcement association that represents at least five thousand law enforcement officers. The remaining members of the committee shall include the police chief of the municipal police force and a person who currently or previously served as a commissioner on the board of police commissioners, who shall be appointed to the committee by the mayor of such city.

302.341. [1.] If a Missouri resident charged with a moving traffic violation of this state or any county or municipality of this state fails to dispose of the charges of which the resident is accused through authorized prepayment of fine and court costs and fails to appear on the return date or at any subsequent date to which the case has been continued, or without good cause fails to pay any fine or court costs assessed against the resident for any such violation within the period of time specified or in such installments as approved by the court or as otherwise provided by law, any court having jurisdiction over the charges shall within ten days of the failure to comply inform the defendant by ordinary mail at the last address shown on the court records that the court [will] may order the director of revenue to suspend the defendant's driving privileges if the charges are not disposed of and fully paid within thirty days from the date of mailing. Thereafter, if the defendant fails to timely act to dispose of the charges and fully pay any 11 applicable fines and court costs, the court [shall] may notify the director of revenue of such 12 failure and of the pending charges against the defendant. Upon receipt of this notification, the 13 14 director shall suspend the license of the driver, effective immediately, and provide notice of the suspension to the driver at the last address for the driver shown on the records of the department 15 16 of revenue. Such suspension shall remain in effect until the court with the subject pending 17 charge requests setting aside the noncompliance suspension pending final disposition, or 18 satisfactory evidence of disposition of pending charges and payment of fine and court costs, if 19 applicable, is furnished to the director by the individual. The filing of financial responsibility 20 with the [bureau of safety responsibility,] department of revenue[,] shall not be required as a 21 condition of reinstatement of a driver's license suspended solely under the provisions of this 22 section.

23 [2. The provisions of subsection 1 of this section shall not apply to minor traffic violations as defined in section 479.350.]

479.020. 1. Any city, town or village, including those operating under a constitutional or special charter, may, and cities with a population of four hundred thousand or more shall, provide by ordinance or charter for the selection, tenure and compensation of a municipal judge or judges consistent with the provisions of this chapter who shall have original jurisdiction to hear and determine all violations against the ordinances of the municipality. The method of selection of municipal judges shall be provided by charter or ordinance. Each municipal judge shall be selected for a term of not less than two years as provided by charter or ordinance.

8 2. Except where prohibited by charter or ordinance, the municipal judge may be a 9 part-time judge and may serve as municipal judge in more than one municipality.

- 3. No person shall serve as a municipal judge of any municipality with a population of seven thousand five hundred or more or of any municipality in a county of the first class with a charter form of government unless the person is licensed to practice law in this state unless, prior to January 2, 1979, such person has served as municipal judge of that same municipality for at least two years.
 - 4. Notwithstanding any other statute, a municipal judge need not be a resident of the municipality or of the circuit in which the municipal judge serves except where ordinance or charter provides otherwise. Municipal judges shall be residents of Missouri.
 - 5. Judges selected under the provisions of this section shall be municipal judges of the circuit court and shall be divisions of the circuit court of the circuit in which the municipality, or major geographical portion thereof, is located. The judges of these municipal divisions shall be subject to the rules of the circuit court which are not inconsistent with the rules of the supreme court. The presiding judge of the circuit shall have general administrative authority over the judges and court personnel of the municipal divisions within the circuit.
 - 6. No municipal judge shall hold any other office in the municipality which the municipal judge serves as judge. The compensation of any municipal judge and other court personnel shall not be dependent in any way upon the number of cases tried, the number of guilty verdicts reached or the amount of fines imposed or collected.
 - 7. Municipal judges shall be at least twenty-one years of age. No person shall serve as municipal judge after that person has reached that person's seventy-fifth birthday.
 - 8. Within six months after selection for the position, each municipal judge who is not licensed to practice law in this state shall satisfactorily complete the course of instruction for municipal judges prescribed by the supreme court. The state courts administrator shall certify to the supreme court the names of those judges who satisfactorily complete the prescribed course. If a municipal judge fails to complete satisfactorily the prescribed course within six months after the municipal judge's selection as municipal judge, the municipal judge's office shall be deemed vacant and such person shall not thereafter be permitted to serve as a municipal judge, nor shall any compensation thereafter be paid to such person for serving as municipal judge.
- 9. No municipal judge shall serve as a municipal judge in more than five municipalities at one time. A court that serves more than one municipality shall be treated as a single municipality for the purposes of this subsection.

479.350. For purposes of sections 479.350 to 479.372, the following terms mean:

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- 2 (1) "Annual general operating revenue", revenue that can be used to pay any bill or obligation of a county, city, town, or village, including general sales tax; general use tax; general property tax; fees from licenses and permits; unrestricted user fees; fines, court costs, bond forfeitures, and penalties. Annual general operating revenue does not include designated sales or use taxes; restricted user fees; grant funds; funds expended by a political subdivision for technological assistance in collecting, storing, and disseminating criminal history record information and facilitating criminal identification activities for the purpose of sharing criminal justice-related information among political subdivisions; or other revenue designated for a specific purpose;
 - (2) "Court costs", costs, fees, or surcharges which are retained by a county, city, town, or village upon a finding of guilty or plea of guilty, and shall exclude any costs, fees, or surcharges disbursed to the state or other entities by a county, city, town, or village and any certified costs, not including fines added to the annual real estate tax bill or a special tax bill under section 67.398, 67.402, or 67.451;
 - (3) "Minor traffic violation", a municipal or county traffic ordinance violation prosecuted from an original charge that does not involve an accident or injury, that does not involve the operation of a commercial motor vehicle, and for which [no points are assessed by the department of revenue or] the department of revenue is authorized to assess [one to] no more than four points to a person's driving record upon conviction. [Minor traffic violation] "Minor traffic violation" shall include amended charges for any offense originally charged as a minor traffic violation. [Minor traffic violation] "Minor traffic violation" shall exclude a violation for exceeding the speed limit by more than nineteen miles per hour or a violation occurring within a construction zone or school zone;
- 25 (4) "Municipal ordinance violation", a municipal or county ordinance violation 26 prosecuted for which penalties are authorized by statute under sections 64.160, 64.200, 64.295, 27 64.487, 64.690, 64.895, 67.398, 71.285, 89.120, and 89.490. Municipal ordinance violation shall 28 include amended charges for municipal ordinance violations.
- 479.353. **1.** Notwithstanding any provisions to the contrary, the following conditions 2 shall apply to minor traffic violations and municipal ordinance violations:
- 3 (1) The court shall not assess a fine, if combined with the amount of court costs, totaling 4 in excess of:
 - (a) Two hundred twenty-five dollars for minor traffic violations; and
- 6 (b) For municipal ordinance violations committed within a twelve-month period 7 beginning with the first violation: two hundred dollars for the first municipal ordinance 8 violation, two hundred seventy-five dollars for the second municipal ordinance violation, three

9 hundred fifty dollars for the third municipal ordinance violation, and four hundred fifty dollars 10 for the fourth and any subsequent municipal ordinance violations;

- (2) The court shall not sentence a person to confinement, except the court may sentence a person to confinement for any violation involving alcohol or controlled substances, violations endangering the health or welfare of others, or eluding or giving false information to a law enforcement officer;
- (3) A person shall not be placed in confinement for failure to pay a fine unless such nonpayment violates terms of probation or unless the due process procedures mandated by Missouri supreme court rule 37.65 or its successor rule are strictly followed by the court;
- (4) Court costs that apply shall be assessed against the defendant unless the court finds that the defendant is indigent based on standards set forth in determining such by the presiding judge of the circuit. Such standards shall reflect model rules and requirements to be developed by the supreme court; [and]
- (5) No court costs shall be assessed if the defendant is found to be indigent under subdivision (4) of this section or if the case is dismissed; and
- (6) In the event a person charged with a minor traffic violation or municipal ordinance violation fails to appear in court after having been summoned to appear, the limitations as to fines and punishment set forth in this section shall not apply unless the court finds good cause for the person's failure to appear.
- 2. The court may issue a capias if a person fails to appear at a scheduled court appearance but only if personal notification has been given in open court or by personal summons.
- 479.360. 1. Every county, city, town, and village shall file with the state auditor, together with its report due under section 105.145, its certification of its substantial compliance signed by its municipal judge with the municipal court procedures set forth in this subsection during the preceding fiscal year. The procedures to be adopted and certified include the following:
- (1) Defendants in custody pursuant to an initial arrest warrant issued by a municipal court have an opportunity to be heard by a judge in person, by telephone, or video conferencing as soon as practicable and not later than forty-eight hours on minor traffic violations and not later than seventy-two hours on other violations and, if not given that opportunity, are released;
- (2) Defendants in municipal custody shall not be held more than twenty-four hours without a warrant after arrest;
- 12 (3) Defendants are not detained in order to coerce payment of fines and costs unless 13 found to be in contempt after strict compliance by the court with the due process procedures 14 mandated by Missouri supreme court rule 37.65 or its successor rule;

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15 The municipal court has established procedures to allow indigent defendants to 16 present evidence of their financial condition and takes such evidence into account if determining 17 fines and costs and establishing related payment requirements;

- (5) The municipal court only assesses fines and costs as authorized by law;
- (6) No additional charge shall be issued for the failure to appear for a minor traffic 20 violation;
- 21 (7) The municipal court conducts proceedings in a courtroom that is open to the public 22 and large enough to reasonably accommodate the public, parties, and attorneys;
 - (8) The municipal court makes use of alternative payment plans;
 - The municipal court makes use of community service alternatives for which [no associated costs are charged to the defendant up to twenty-five dollars may be charged by an entity for conducting a background check; and
- 27 (10) The municipal court has adopted an electronic payment system or payment by mail 28 for the payment of minor traffic violations.
- 29 2. On or before December 31, 2015, the state auditor shall set forth by rule a procedure 30 for including the addendum information required by this section. The rule shall also allow 31 reasonable opportunity for demonstration of compliance.