FIRST REGULAR SESSION

[TRULY AGREED TO AND FINALLY PASSED]

SENATE SUBSTITUTE FOR

HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

HOUSE BILL NO. 369

101ST GENERAL ASSEMBLY

0855S.04T

2021

AN ACT

To repeal sections 270.170, 270.180, 270.260, 270.270, 270.400, 316.250, 537.346, 537.347, and 537.348, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof thirteen new sections relating to land management, with penalty provisions.

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

Section A. Sections 270.170, 270.180, 270.260, 270.270, 270.400, 316.250, 537.346,

- 2 537.347, and 537.348, RSMo, are repealed and thirteen new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to
- 3 be known as sections 253.387, 270.170, 270.180, 270.260, 270.270, 270.400, 316.250, 537.328,
- 4 537.346, 537.347, 537.348, 537.354, and 542.525, to read as follows:
 - 253.387. 1. As provided in Article III, Section 48 of the Constitution of Missouri,
- 2 the department of natural resources is hereby authorized to acquire by purchase, from
- 3 funds appropriated or otherwise available to the department, or to acquire by gift, if such
- 4 gift is unencumbered by any lien or mortgage, the Antioch Cemetery, a historic cemetery
- 5 wherein is interred freed African-American slaves and their descendants, for the purpose
- of historic preservation and to inform and educate future generations to the contribution
- 7 and sacrifice of freed African-American slaves and descendants to their country and to
- 8 preserve for posterity this historic site located at 2300 Antioch Road, Clinton, Missouri, to
- 9 be operated and maintained by the division of state parks within the department of natural
- 10 resources. The cemetery is hereby designated as a state historic site.
- 2. In acquiring this cemetery, which may include both real and personal property,
- 12 the department shall make adequate provisions for the proper care, maintenance, and

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

safekeeping of the property. The department may contract for maintenance of the property.

- 3. The attorney general shall approve the form of the instrument of conveyance.
- 4. Upon acquisition of the property, the department shall allow for burials to continue in the same manner as they had been conducted prior to acquisition until all burial plots have been purchased. The department shall charge no more than one hundred dollars per burial credited to the Antioch cemetery fund established in this section and shall not be liable for any additional costs associated with any burial. The department shall not be responsible for active burials.
- 5. (1) There is hereby created in the state treasury the "Antioch Cemetery Fund", which shall consist of gifts, bequests, and moneys donated or collected under this section. The state treasurer shall be custodian of the fund. In accordance with sections 30.170 and 30.180, the state treasurer may approve disbursements. The fund shall be a dedicated fund and, upon appropriation, moneys in the fund shall be used solely for the administration of this section.
- (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 33.080 to the contrary, any moneys remaining in the fund at the end of the biennium shall not revert to the credit of the general revenue fund.
- (3) The state treasurer shall invest moneys in the fund in the same manner as other funds are invested. Any interest and moneys earned on such investments shall be credited to the fund.
- 270.170. [1-] If any **domestic** swine [or sheep] shall be found running at large, contrary to the provisions of this chapter, it shall be lawful for any person on whose premises said swine [or sheep] shall be found to restrain the same forthwith, and give the owner, if known, notice in writing that such person has restrained said swine [or sheep], and the amount of damages such person claims in the premises, and requiring the owner to take said swine [or sheep] away and pay such damages; and such owner shall pay such person a reasonable sum for taking up, feeding and caring for the same, and the actual damages done by said swine [or sheep]. If such owner fails to comply with the provisions of this section within three days after receiving such notice, or if the owner of such swine [or sheep] be unknown, such swine [or sheep] shall be disposed of in the manner provided for in section 270.180.
- [2. Any swine not conspicuously identified by ear tags or other forms of identification that were born in the wild or that lived outside of captivity for a sufficient length of time to be considered wild by nature by hiding from humans or being nocturnal shall be considered feral hogs. Any person may take or kill such feral hogs on such person's own property.]

- 270.180. 1. If the owner of any **domestic** swine [or sheep] taken up under the provisions of this chapter be unknown, after three days' diligent inquiry by the taker-up, or if the owner of any swine [or sheep] taken up under the provisions of this chapter shall not, within three days after receiving notice as provided for in section 270.170, comply with the provisions of this chapter, the taker-up of such swine [or sheep] shall apply to an associate circuit judge of the county for the sale of such swine [or sheep] according to law.
 - 2. Such associate circuit judge, being satisfied that the provisions of this chapter have been complied with, shall order the same to be sold by the sheriff after the expiration of fifteen days, who shall give notice and sell the same in the same manner as personal property may be sold on execution by a sheriff; and after paying the costs of sale, and of taking up and keeping the swine [or sheep], and all damages done by the same, such sheriff shall pay the balance, if there be any, over to the county treasurer, and take [his] a receipt therefor; which balance shall be subject to the order of the owner of such swine [or sheep], if called for within twelve months after the sale, but if not called for, the same shall be turned over to the school fund of the county.
 - 270.260. 1. Any person who recklessly or knowingly releases any swine to live in a wild or feral state upon any public land or private land not completely enclosed by a fence capable of containing such animals is guilty of a class A misdemeanor and may be sentenced to pay a fine up to two thousand dollars. Each swine so released shall be a separate offense.
 - 2. Every person who has previously been found guilty of violating the provisions of this section, committed on [two] a separate [occasions] occasion where such offense occurred within ten years of the date of the occurrence of the present offense and who subsequently is found guilty of violating this section shall be guilty of a class E felony. Each swine so released shall be a separate offense.
 - 3. Nothing in this section shall be construed to criminalize the accidental escape of domestic swine or the release into a facility under a department of conservation permit or to hinder the ability to transport domestic swine to market or slaughter.
- 4. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the right of an individual to farm or raise livestock.
 - 270.270. 1. (1) Any person possessing or transporting live [Russian or European wild boar or wild-caught swine] feral swine, as defined in section 270.400, on or through public land [without a Missouri department of agriculture permit] is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.
 - (2) Every person who has previously been found guilty of violating the provisions of this section, committed on a separate occasion where such offense occurred within ten years of the date of the occurrence of the present offense and who subsequently is found guilty of violating this section shall be guilty of a class E felony.
 - (3) Each violation of this subsection shall be a separate offense.

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- 9 (4) Nothing in this section shall apply to the possession of the offspring of domestic 10 swine that are unintentionally sired by feral swine, as defined in section 270.400, and are 11 reported to the state veterinarian within thirty days of birth and within fifteen days before 12 slaughter.
- 2. Any law enforcement officer, any agent of the conservation commission, or the state veterinarian is authorized to enforce the provisions of this section, section 270.260, and section 270.400.
 - 270.400. 1. For purposes of this section, the following terms mean:
 - (1) "Feral [hog] swine", any [hog, including Russian and European wild boar, that is not conspicuously identified by car tags or other forms of identification and is roaming freely upon public or private lands without the landowner's permission] swine that is born, living, or has lived in the wild, and the offspring of such swine. For purposes of this subdivision, "in the wild" means not confined by humans to pens, houses, or other facilities designed to hold swine and prevent their escape;
 - (2) "Landowner's agent", any person who has permission from a landowner to be present on the landowner's property.
 - 2. A person may kill a feral [hog] swine roaming freely upon such person's land and shall not be liable to the owner of the [hog] swine for the loss of the [hog] swine.
 - 3. Any person may take or kill a feral [hog] swine on public land or private land with the consent of the **public** landowner or the **private landowner**; except that, during the firearms deer and turkey hunting season, the regulations of the Missouri wildlife code shall apply. Such person shall not be liable to the owner of the [hog] swine for the loss of such [hog] swine.
 - 4. No person except a landowner or such landowner's agent on such landowner's property shall take, attempt to take, or kill a feral [hog] swine with the use of an artificial light or thermal imagery.
 - 5. [The director of the department of agriculture shall promulgate rules for fencing and health standards for Russian and European wild boar and wild-eaught swine held alive on private land. Any person holding Russian or European wild boar or wild-eaught swine on private land shall annually submit an application to the department for a permit. Any applicant that successfully meets the requirements under this section as determined by the department and pays an application fee shall be issued a permit.
 - 6. Russian and European wild boar and wild-caught swine may move only from a farm to a farm or directly to slaughter or to a slaughter-only market. The department shall promulgate rules for exemption permits and a fee structure to offset the actual and necessary costs incurred to enforce the provisions of this section.

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- 7. (1) There is hereby created in the state treasury the "Animal Health Fund", which shall consist of all fees and administrative penalties collected by the department of agriculture 30 under this section and section 270,260. The state treasurer shall be custodian of the fund. In 31 accordance with sections 30.170 and 30.180, the state treasurer may approve disbursements. Upon appropriation, moneys in the fund shall be used for the administration of this section and section 270.260. 34
- 35 (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 37 revenue fund.
- 38 (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. 8. Any person who violates subsection 2 of section 270.260 may, in addition to the 40 penalty imposed under section 270.260, be assessed an administrative penalty of up to one thousand dollars per violation. Any person who is assessed an administrative penalty under this 42 section shall be notified in writing of the right to appeal. Such person may request a hearing 43 before the director of the department of agriculture. Such request shall be made in writing no 44 later than thirty days after the date on which the person was notified of the violation of section 45 270.260.
 - 9. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, that is created under the authority delegated in this section shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536 and, if applicable, section 536.028. This section and chapter 536 are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536 to review, to delay the effective date, or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2010, shall be invalid and void.
 - 10. Any person who violates subsection 3 or 4 of this section is guilty of a class A misdemeanor. Each violation of subsection 3 or 4 of this section shall be a separate offense.
- 56 6. Nothing in this section shall be construed to apply to the accidental escape of 57 domestic swine.
 - 316.250. 1. This section shall be known and may be cited as "Ethan's Law".
- 2. Every owner of a for-profit private swimming pool or facility shall maintain adequate 2 insurance coverage in an amount of not less than one million dollars per occurrence for any liability incurred in the event of injury or death of a patron to such swimming pool or facility, including any liability incurred under paragraph [(b)] (a) of subdivision (3) of section 537.348.
- Such owners shall be required to register with the department of public safety and provide proof

of such insurance coverage at the time of registration and when requested by any state or local governmental agency responsible for the enforcement of this section.

- 3. As used in this section, the following terms shall mean:
- 10 (1) "Owner", the owner of the land, including but not limited to a lessee, tenant, 11 mortgagee in possession and the person in charge of the land on which a swimming pool is located;
 - (2) "Swimming pool or facility", any for-profit privately owned tank or body of water with a capacity of less than five hundred patrons which charges a fee per admission and is used and maintained for swimming or bathing purposes which has a maximum depth of greater than twenty-four inches. "Swimming pool or facility" shall include, but not be limited to, a swimming pool on lands in connection with the operation of any type of for-profit privately owned amusement or recreational park. "Swimming pool or facility" does not include a swimming pool or facility owned by a hotel, motel, public or governmental body, agency, or authority, a naturally occurring body of water or stream, or a body of water established by a person or persons and used for watering livestock, irrigation, or storm water management.
 - 4. Any owner who violates the provisions of this section shall not be permitted to remain in operation until such owner meets the requirements of this section. Any such owner who allows operation of a swimming pool or facility in violation of this section shall be subject to a civil penalty of two hundred fifty dollars per day for each day of continued violation up to a maximum of ten thousand dollars and may be subject to liability for the costs incurred by the state or a political subdivision for enforcing the provisions of this section. In a separate court action, the attorney general may seek reimbursement on behalf of the state and a political subdivision may seek reimbursement on behalf of the political subdivision for costs incurred as a result of enforcing the provisions of this section. For purposes of this section, "each day of the violation" means each day that the swimming pool is operational and open for business and remains in violation of this section. It shall not include days that the swimming pool is not operational and open for business.
 - 5. In addition, any owner who intentionally violates the provisions of this section is guilty of a class A misdemeanor. It shall be the duty of each prosecuting attorney and circuit attorney in their respective jurisdictions to commence any criminal actions under this section, and the attorney general shall have concurrent original jurisdiction to commence such criminal actions throughout the state where such violations have occurred.
 - 6. The department of public safety shall implement and, with the assistance of local law enforcement agencies, enforce the provisions of this section.
 - 7. An insurance company providing insurance coverage under this section shall notify the department of public safety if any owner of a swimming pool or facility as defined in this

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section terminates, cancels, or fails to renew such coverage. The department may utilize local law enforcement agencies to enforce the provisions of this section.

537.328. 1. As used in this section, the following terms mean:

- 2 (1) "Camping", all aspects of visiting, staying at, using, and leaving a private 3 campground, including lodging of all types;
 - (2) "Inherent risks of camping", those dangers, hazards, or conditions that are an integral part of camping including, but not limited to, the following:
 - (a) Features of the natural world, such as trees, tree stumps, naturally occurring infectious agents, roots, brush, rocks, mud, sand, standing and moving water, and soil;
 - (b) Uneven and unpredictable terrain;
 - (c) Natural bodies of water and accessories permitting the use of natural bodies of water, including piers, docks, swimming and aquatic sports, or recreation facilities or areas;
- 12 (d) A lack of lighting, including lighting at campsites;
 - (e) Campfires contained in or outside a fire pit or an enclosure provided by the private campground, bonfires, grass or brush fires, wildfires, and forest fires;
 - (f) Weather and weather-related events;
 - (g) Insects, birds, and other wildlife;
 - (h) Animals of other campers or visitors that cause injury, unless the private campground owner or an employee or officer of the private campground owner has accepted responsibility for care of the animal;
 - (i) A violation of safety rules or a disregard for signs or other methods of communicating warnings;
 - (j) Another camper or visitor at the private campground acting in a negligent manner, if the private campground owner or an employee or officer of the private campground owner is not involved;
- 25 (k) Actions by a camper or visitor that exceed his or her physical limitations or 26 abilities:
- 27 (I) Actions by a camper or visitor involving climbing, rappeling, caving, 28 mountaineering, or any other related activity;
 - (m) Damage caused by fireworks from a camper, visitor, or offsite entity not authorized by the private campground owner or employee or officer of a private campground owner; and
- 32 (n) Any person coming onto the campsite not reported to the private campground 33 owner or an employee or officer of the private campground owner;

- 34 (3) "Private campground", any parcel or tract of land, including buildings and 35 other structures, that is owned or operated by a private property owner where five or more 36 campsites are made available for use as temporary living quarters for recreational, 37 camping, travel, or seasonal use. The term "private campground" shall also include 38 recreational vehicle parks.
 - 2. Except as provided in subsection 4 of this section, a private campground owner or an employee or officer of a private campground owner shall not be liable for acts or omissions related to camping at a private campground if a person is injured or killed or property is damaged as a result of an inherent risk of camping.
 - 3. This section shall not apply to any employer-employee relationship governed by the provisions of chapter 287.
 - 4. The provisions of subsection 2 of this section shall not prevent or limit liability of a private campground owner or an employee or officer of a private campground owner who:
 - (1) Intentionally causes the injury, death, or property damage;
 - (2) Acts with a willful or wanton disregard for the safety of the person or property damaged. As used in this subdivision, "willful and wanton" means conduct committed with an intentional or reckless disregard for the safety of others;
 - (3) Fails to use that degree of care that an ordinarily careful and prudent person would use under the same or similar circumstances; or
 - (4) Fails to conspicuously post warning signs of a dangerous, inconspicuous condition known to the owner of the private campground, or his or her employees or officers, on the property that the owner owns, leases, rents, or is otherwise in lawful control of or in possession of if the owner, employee, or officer is aware of the condition by reason of a prior injury involving the same location or the same mechanism of injury. Such warning signs shall appear in black letters on a white background with each letter to be a minimum of one inch in height.
 - 5. Every written contract entered into by a private campground owner or an employee or officer of a private campground owner shall contain, in clearly readable print, the warning notice specified in this subsection. The signs described in subdivision (4) of subsection 4 of this section and contracts described in this subsection shall contain the following warning notice:

66 "WARNING

Under Missouri law, a private campground owner or an employee or officer of a private campground owner is not liable for an injury to or the death of

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a person or any property damage resulting from the inherent risks of camping under the Revised Statutes of Missouri.".

537.346. **1.** Except as provided in sections 537.345 to 537.348, and section 537.351, an owner of land owes no duty of care to any person who enters on the land without charge to keep his **or her** land safe for recreational use or to give any general or specific warning with respect to any natural or artificial condition, structure, or personal property thereon.

- 2. No owner of land shall be liable for injuries of a trespasser occurring on his or her residential area or noncovered land, as those terms are defined in section 537.348, if such area or land is adjacent to a park, as defined in section 253.010, or a trail, as defined in section 258.100, if such trespasser is accessing or accessed the owner's property from the adjacent park or trail.
- 537.347. Except as provided in sections 537.345 to 537.348, an owner of land who directly or indirectly invites or permits any person to enter his or her land for recreational use, without charge, whether or not the land is posted, or who directly or indirectly invites or permits any person to enter his or her land for recreational use in compliance with a state-administered recreational access **or wildlife management** program, does not thereby:
 - (1) Extend any assurance that the premises are safe for any purpose;
- 7 (2) Confer upon such person the status of an invitee, or any other status requiring of the 8 owner a duty of special or reasonable care;
 - (3) Assume responsibility for or incur liability for any injury to such person or property caused by any natural or artificial condition, structure or personal property on the premises; or
- 11 (4) Assume responsibility for any damage or injury to any other person or property caused by an act or omission of such person.
 - 537.348. Nothing in this act shall be construed to create liability, but it does not limit liability that otherwise would be incurred by those who use the land of others, or by owners of land for:
 - (1) Malicious or grossly negligent failure to guard or warn against a dangerous condition, structure, personal property which the owner knew or should have known to be dangerous, or negligent failure to guard or warn against an ultrahazardous condition which the owner knew or should have known to be dangerous;
 - (2) Injury suffered by a person who has paid a charge for entry to the land; or
 - (3) Injuries occurring on or in:
- 10 (a) [Any land within the corporate boundaries of any city, municipality, town, or village 11 in this state;
- 12 (b)] Any swimming pool. "Swimming pool" means a pool or tank, especially an artificial pool or tank, intended and adapted for swimming and held out as a swimming pool;

- [(e)] (b) Any residential area. "Residential area" as used [herein] in this section means [a tract of land of one acre or less predominately used for residential purposes, or a tract of land of any size used for multifamily residential services] land used for residential purposes in an area in which housing predominates, as opposed to industrial and commercial areas, and any land used for farming or agricultural purposes; or
- [(d)] (c) Any noncovered land. "Noncovered land" as used [herein] in this section means any portion of any land, the surface of which portion is actually used primarily for commercial, industrial, mining or manufacturing purposes; provided, however, that use of any portion of any land primarily for agricultural, grazing, forestry, conservation, natural area, owner's recreation or similar or related uses or purposes shall not under any circumstances be deemed to be use of such portion for commercial, industrial, mining or manufacturing purposes.
- 537.354. 1. This section shall be known and may be cited as the "Prescribed Burning Act".
 - 2. As used in this section, the following terms mean:
- (1) "Agent of an owner of land", any person who has permission from a landowner to participate in a prescribed burning on the landowner's property;
- (2) "Certified prescribed burn manager", a person who successfully completes a prescribed burn certification program approved by the Missouri department of conservation;
- (3) "Prescribed burn plan", a written plan that is in a format approved by the Missouri department of conservation establishing the conditions and methods to perform a prescribed burning;
- (4) "Prescribed burning", the planned and controlled application of fire to existing vegetative fuels in order to accomplish one or more specific land management objectives including, but not limited to, vegetative fuel reduction, silvicultural treatments, wildlife habitat improvement, and management of grassland and other plant communities.
- 3. No owner of land or agent of an owner of land shall be liable for damage, injury, or loss caused by a prescribed burning or the resulting smoke of a prescribed burning unless the owner of land or agent of an owner of land is proven to be negligent.
- 4. No certified prescribed burn manager shall be liable for damage, injury, or loss caused by a prescribed burning or the resulting smoke of a prescribed burning conducted under a prescribed burn plan unless the certified prescribed burn manager is proven to be negligent.
- 5. The provisions of subsections 3 and 4 of this section shall not apply to any damage, injury, or loss caused by a prescribed burning or the resulting smoke from a prescribed burning to any of the following:

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- 26 (1) Property, lands, rights-of-way, or easements owned by a public utility or municipally owned utility;
 - (2) Property, lands, rights-of-way, or easements owned by a rural electric cooperative organized or operating under the provisions of chapter 394, or any corporation organized on a nonprofit or cooperative basis as described in subsection 1 of section 394.200, or any electrical corporation operating under a cooperative business plan as described in subsection 2 of section 393.110; or
 - (3) Property, lands, rights-of-way, or easements appurtenant or incidental to lands controlled by any railroad.

place any surveillance camera or game camera on private property without first obtaining consent from the landowner or his or her designee, a search warrant as required by Article I, Section 15 of the Constitution of Missouri or the fourth and fourteenth amendments of the Constitution of the United States, or permission from the highest ranking law enforcement chief or officer of the agency or political subdivision, provided that permission of the highest ranking law enforcement chief or officer of the agency or political subdivision is valid only when the camera is facing a location that is open to public access or use and the camera is located within one hundred feet of the intended surveillance location.

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