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This bill prohibits any city, town, or village that is incorporated in accordance with the laws of this state from imposing or enforcing a moratorium on eviction proceedings unless specifically authorized by state law.

Currently, a limited liability company (LLC) may be dissolved involuntarily by a decree of the circuit court located in the county of the registered office of the LLC upon application by or for a member of the LLC when it is not reasonably practicable to carry on business in conformity with the operating agreement.

This bill expands the circumstances under which an LLC may be dissolved to include when a court determines that:

- (1) Dissolution is necessary for the protection of the rights or interests of complaining members;
- (2) The business of the LLC has been abandoned;
- (3) The management of the LLC is deadlocked or subject to internal dissension, or
- 4) Those in control of the LLC have been found guilty of, or have knowingly allowed, persistent and pervasive fraud, mismanagement, or abuse of authority.

The bill also establishes an alternative dispute resolution process to which a court may refer, by rule or court order, a single case or a category of cases. The parties themselves may enter into a written agreement to resolve their differences through an alternative dispute resolution process and may agree that the provisions of this bill will apply to the process. The process, whether referred by the court or agreed to by the parties, is non-binding unless the parties agree in writing to it being binding. In an action referred to an alternative dispute resolution process, discovery may proceed as in any other action, except that alternative dispute resolution communications will not be admissible as evidence in any proceeding or subject to discovery. Similarly, evidence or information that is otherwise admissible or subject to discovery will not become inadmissible or protected from discovery solely because of its disclosure or use in an alternative dispute resolution process. Any participant in an alternative dispute resolution process has standing to intervene in any proceeding to object to the admissibility of an alternative dispute

resolution communication made by that person during or relating to that process.

If the court has not referred a case to a non-binding alternative dispute resolution process and the parties do not themselves enter into a written agreement to resolve their differences using the process in this bill, the process the parties use will be considered settlement negotiations and will be subject to rules of confidentiality that generally apply to such negotiations.

The bill changes the definitions of "adult" and "child" as they relate to actions under Chapter 455, RSMo. Under the bill, "adult" refers to someone 18 years of age or older and "child" refers to someone under age 18. Additionally, current law establishes protocol for when the respondent in an ex parte order of protection is under age 17. This bill increases the age to when the respondent is under age 18.

The bill establishes the "Missouri Electronic Wills and Electronic Estate Planning Documents Act", which specifies that an electronic will is considered a will for all purposes of the law of this state and that any written estate planning document may be executed electronically. An "electronic will" is defined in the bill as a record that is readable as text at the time of signing, is signed by the testator or another individual in the testator's name, and is signed in the physical or electronic presence of the testator by at least two individuals after witnessing the signing of the will or the testator's acknowledgment of the signing of the will or acknowledgment of the will itself. Types of estate planning documents include a power of attorney or durable power of attorney, an advance directive, an irrevocable trust, and a beneficiary deed, as well as other types of documents. The bill establishes a process by which an electronic will may be made self-proved as well as how all or part of an electronic will may be revoked.

If there is no evidence that a testator signed an electronic will and neither an electronic will nor a certified paper copy of the electronic will can be found after the testator's death, there will be a presumption that the testator revoked the electronic will even if no instrument or later will revoking the electronic will can be located. A person may create a certified paper copy of an electronic will or an electronic estate planning document by affirming under penalty of perjury that a paper copy of the electronic will is a complete, true, and accurate copy of the electronic will or the estate planning document.

The provisions of this bill apply to the will of a decedent who dies on or after August 28, 2024, and to each other written estate

planning document signed or remotely witnessed on or after August 28, 2024.

The bill also specifies that certain estate planning documents that were executed during the period between April 6, 2020, and December 31, 2021, during which a state of emergency existed due to COVID-19 and there was a temporary suspension of physical appearance requirements, will be deemed to have satisfied the physical presence requirements if certain requirements, specified in the bill, were met.

The bill adds a person acting as a parent of a minor entering adult guardianship or conservatorship to the list of those persons who must, except in certain circumstances, be appointed as guardians or conservators of minors, as well as to the hierarchy of those who must be considered for appointment to serve as guardian for an incapacitated person or conservator for a disabled person. The bill also excludes persons acting as parents, as well as grandparents, from the requirement that persons seeking guardianship complete a background screening at their own expense.

The bill specifies what assistance a court clerk must provide or make available for a petitioner filing for emergency or full orders regarding a minor entering adult guardianship or conservatorship. It allows fees incurred for guardianship or conservatorship proceedings by court-appointed attorneys, physicians, or other professionals, as well as fees incurred by court clerks providing assistance, to be given priority for payment from the "Family Services and Justice Fund".

Currently, the circuit court in any circuit may collect a fee in civil cases not to exceed \$15, and that fee will go toward maintenance and upkeep of the law library in the designated county. Jackson County and any circuit that reimburses the state for salaries of family court commissioners are allowed to charge a fee not to exceed \$20. The bill adds the Circuit Court in the City of St. Louis to the circuits that may charge a fee not to exceed \$20.

Currently, under certain circumstances, a statement made by a child under the age of 14 or by a vulnerable person, or the visual and aural recording of a verbal or nonverbal statement of such child or vulnerable person, is admissible in evidence in criminal proceedings as substantive evidence to prove the truth of the matter asserted. This bill increases the age to a child under the age of 18 and it amends the definition of "vulnerable person" to include a person whose developmental level does not exceed that of an ordinary child of 17 years of age, increased from 14 years of age.

This bill specifies that each grand and petit juror will receive at least \$6 per day for every day the juror actually serves and a mileage reimbursement rate as provided by law for state employees. Each county and the City of St. Louis may authorize additional compensation for its jurors. Alternatively, the court of a judicial circuit may, by a majority vote, vote to restructure juror compensation so that grand and petit jurors do not get paid for the first two days of service but thereafter will receive \$50 per day, as well as mileage reimbursement at the rate provided by law for state employees for necessary travel from the juror's residence to the courthouse and back, to be paid by the county.

This bill establishes the "Uniform Interstate Depositions and Discovery Act". This bill provides procedures and processes for when a subpoena for discovery or a deposition is submitted in Missouri by a party in a foreign jurisdiction.

This bill establishes the "Uniform Public Expression Protection Act".

The bill relates to causes of action filed against individuals who exercise certain constitutional rights. The bill specifies that, when a person, defined in the bill as "an individual, estate, trust, partnership, business or nonprofit entity, governmental unit, or other legal entity", has a cause of action filed against him or her or it based upon his or her or its communication in a governmental proceeding or on an issue under consideration in a governmental proceeding, or when he or she or it exercises his or her or its right of freedom of speech or of the press, the right to assemble, or the right of association, that person may file a special motion to dismiss the cause of action.

The bill establishes procedures for such special motions to dismiss. The bill specifies under which circumstances a court may award costs, reasonable attorneys' fees, and reasonable litigation expenses. The provisions of the bill apply to civil actions filed on or after August 28, 2024.

Currently, information and data obtained by a probation and parole officer is privileged information. This bill excludes criminal proceedings from the circumstances under which such information is privileged.

Currently, a person 21 years old or older commits the offense of enticement of a child if he or she satisfies the elements of the offense and the child is under 15 years old. This bill increases the age of the child to under 17 years old. The bill also amends the offense of patronizing prostitution. Under existing law, the offense is a class E felony if the person being patronized is under

18 years old but older than 14 years old. This bill increases the minimum age for a class E felony to older than 15 years old. The offense is currently a class D felony if the person being patronized is 14 years of age or younger. This bill increases the age to 15 years of age or older and increases the penalty to a class B felony.

This bill is similar to HCS SS SCS SB 72 (2023).