SECOND REGULAR SESSION HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

HOUSE COMMITTEE BILL NO. 20

99TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

6766H.04C

D. ADAM CRUMBLISS, Chief Clerk

AN ACT

To repeal sections 217.670, 217.690, 217.735, 221.050, 221.111, and 559.106, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof ten new sections relating to corrections, with penalty provisions.

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

Section A. Sections 217.670, 217.690, 217.735, 221.050, 221.111, and 559.106, RSMo, 2 are repealed and ten new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 197.130, 3 217.149, 217.151, 217.670, 217.690, 217.735, 221.050, 221.111, 221.523, and 559.106, to read 4 as follows: 197.130. Hospitals shall provide the same standard of medical care to the inmate as the hospital would to any other person with the same or similar medical condition. 2 217.149. 1. By January 1, 2019, all state correctional centers shall develop specific procedures for the intake and care of offenders who are confirmed pregnant, which shall 2 3 include procedures regarding: 4 (1) Maternal health evaluations; 5 (2) Dietary supplements; 6 (3) Substance abuse treatment; 7 (4) Treatment for the human immunodeficiency virus and ways to avoid human immunodeficiency virus transmission; 8

9 (5) Hepatitis C;

10 (6) Sleeping arrangements for such offenders, including requiring such offenders

- 11 to sleep on the bottom bunk bed;
- 12 (7) Access to mental health professionals;
- 13 (8) Sanitary materials; and

14 (9) A requirement that a female medical professional be present during any medical 15 examination of such offender.

16 2. As used in this section, "postpartum recovery" means, as determined by a 17 physician, the period immediately following delivery, including the entire period an offender who was pregnant is in the hospital or infirmary after delivery. 18

19 3. By January 1, 2019, all city, county, and municipal correctional centers shall 20 adopt standard operating procedures for the intake and care of offenders who are 21 confirmed pregnant.

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

2 (1) "Labor", the period of time before a birth during which contractions are present; 3

4 (2) "Postpartum", the period of recovery immediately following childbirth, which is six weeks for a vaginal birth or eight weeks for a cesarean birth, or longer if so 5 6 determined by a physician or registered nurse;

7 (3) "Restraints", any physical restraint or other device used to control the movement of a person's body or limbs. 8

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2. Pregnant offenders shall be transported in vehicles equipped with seatbelts.

10 3. Any time restraints are used on a pregnant offender in her third trimester or on 11 a postpartum offender within forty-eight hours postdelivery, the restraints shall be the 12 least restrictive available.

13 4. If a physician or registered nurse treating the pregnant offender in her third trimester or the postpartum offender within forty-eight hours postdelivery requests that 14 restraints not be used, the corrections officer accompanying such offender shall 15 16 immediately remove all restraints; however, the physician or registered nurse shall be liable for any injury that results from the removal of the restraints. 17

18 5. The chief administrative officer, or equivalent position, of each correctional 19 center shall inform female offenders, in writing or orally, of any policies and practices developed in accordance with this section upon admission to the correctional center, 20 21 including policies and practices in any offender handbook.

22 6. The provisions of this section shall not apply to any correctional center other 23 than a state correctional center or to any charter county.

217.670. 1. The board shall adopt an official seal of which the courts shall take official 2 notice.

3 2. Decisions of the board regarding granting of paroles, extensions of a conditional 4 release date or revocations of a parole or conditional release shall be by a majority vote of the 5 hearing panel members. The hearing panel shall consist of one member of the board and two 6 hearing officers appointed by the board. A member of the board may remove the case from the

7 jurisdiction of the hearing panel and refer it to the full board for a decision. Within thirty days
8 of entry of the decision of the hearing panel to deny parole or to revoke a parole or conditional

- 9 release, the offender may appeal the decision of the hearing panel to the board. The board shall
- 10 consider the appeal within thirty days of receipt of the appeal. The decision of the board shall

11 be by majority vote of the board members and shall be final.

3. The orders of the board shall not be reviewable except as to compliance with the termsof sections 217.650 to 217.810 or any rules promulgated pursuant to such section.

4. The board shall keep a record of its acts and shall notify each correctional center of its decisions relating to persons who are or have been confined in such correctional center.

16 5. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any meeting, record, or vote, of
17 proceedings involving probation, parole, or pardon, may be a closed meeting, closed record, or
18 closed vote.

19 6. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, when the appearance or presence of an 20 offender before the board or a hearing panel is required for the purpose of deciding whether to 21 grant conditional release or parole, extend the date of conditional release, revoke parole or 22 conditional release, or for any other purpose, such appearance or presence may occur by means 23 of a videoconference at the discretion of the board. Victims having a right to attend parole 24 hearings may testify either at the site where the board is conducting the videoconference or at the 25 institution where the offender is located. The use of videoconferencing in this section shall be at the discretion of the board, and shall not be utilized if [either the offender,] the victim or the 26 27 victim's family objects to it.

217.690. 1. When in its opinion there is reasonable probability that an offender of a
correctional center can be released without detriment to the community or to [himself] the
offender, the board may in its discretion release or parole such person except as otherwise
prohibited by law. All paroles shall issue upon order of the board, duly adopted.

5 2. Before ordering the parole of any offender, the board shall have the offender appear 6 before a hearing panel and shall conduct [a personal] an interview with [him] the offender, unless waived by the offender. A parole shall be ordered only for the best interest of society, not 7 8 as an award of clemency; it shall not be considered a reduction of sentence or a pardon. An 9 offender shall be placed on parole only when the board believes that [he] the offender is able and willing to fulfill the obligations of a law-abiding citizen. Every offender while on parole 10 shall remain in the legal custody of the department but shall be subject to the orders of the board. 11 12 3. The board has discretionary authority to require the payment of a fee, not to exceed sixty dollars per month, from every offender placed under board supervision on probation, 13

14 parole, or conditional release, to waive all or part of any fee, to sanction offenders for willful

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27 28 nonpayment of fees, and to contract with a private entity for fee collections services. All fees collected shall be deposited in the inmate fund established in section 217.430. Fees collected may be used to pay the costs of contracted collections services. The fees collected may otherwise be used to provide community corrections and intervention services for offenders. Such services include substance abuse assessment and treatment, mental health assessment and treatment, electronic monitoring services, residential facilities services, employment placement services, and other offender community corrections or intervention services designated by the board to assist offenders to successfully complete probation, parole, or conditional release. The board shall adopt rules not inconsistent with law, in accordance with section 217.040, with respect to sanctioning offenders and with respect to establishing, waiving, collecting, and using fees.

29 recite the conditions of such parole.

5. When considering parole for an offender with consecutive sentences, the minimum term for eligibility for parole shall be calculated by adding the minimum terms for parole eligibility for each of the consecutive sentences, except the minimum term for parole eligibility shall not exceed the minimum term for parole eligibility for an ordinary life sentence.

6. Any offender under a sentence for first degree murder who has been denied release on parole after a parole hearing shall not be eligible for another parole hearing until at least three years from the month of the parole denial; however, this subsection shall not prevent a release pursuant to subsection 4 of section 558.011.

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7. Parole hearings shall, at a minimum, contain the following procedures:

39 (1) The victim or person representing the victim who attends a hearing may be40 accompanied by one other person;

41 (2) The victim or person representing the victim who attends a hearing shall have the 42 option of giving testimony in the presence of the inmate or to the hearing panel without the 43 inmate being present;

44 (3) The victim or person representing the victim may call or write the parole board rather45 than attend the hearing;

46 (4) The victim or person representing the victim may have a personal meeting with a47 board member at the board's central office;

48 (5) The judge, prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney and a representative of the local 49 law enforcement agency investigating the crime shall be allowed to attend the hearing or provide 50 information to the hearing panel in regard to the parole consideration; and

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51 (6) The board shall evaluate information listed in the juvenile sex offender registry 52 pursuant to section 211.425, provided the offender is between the ages of seventeen and 53 twenty-one, as it impacts the safety of the community.

54 8. The board shall notify any person of the results of a parole eligibility hearing if the 55 person indicates to the board a desire to be notified.

56 9. The board may, at its discretion, require any offender seeking parole to meet certain 57 conditions during the term of that parole so long as said conditions are not illegal or impossible 58 for the offender to perform. These conditions may include an amount of restitution to the state 59 for the cost of that offender's incarceration.

10. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to require the release of anoffender on parole nor to reduce the sentence of an offender heretofore committed.

11. Beginning January 1, 2001, the board shall not order a parole unless the offender has obtained a high school diploma or its equivalent, or unless the board is satisfied that the offender, while committed to the custody of the department, has made an honest good-faith effort to obtain a high school diploma or its equivalent; provided that the director may waive this requirement by certifying in writing to the board that the offender has actively participated in mandatory education programs or is academically unable to obtain a high school diploma or its equivalent.

12. 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, 2005, shall be invalid and void.

217.735. 1. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, the board shall
supervise an offender for the duration of his or her natural life when the offender has been found
guilty of an offense under:

4 (1) Section 566.030, 566.032, 566.060, 566.062, 566.067, 566.083, 566.100, 566.151, 5 566.212, 566.213, 568.020, 568.080, or 568.090 based on an act committed on or after August 6 28, 2006; or

7 (2) Section 566.068, 566.069, 566.210, 566.211, 573.200, or 573.205 based on an act
8 committed on or after January 1, 2017, against a victim who was less than fourteen years old and
9 the offender is a prior sex offender as defined in subsection 2 of this section.

For the purpose of this section, a prior sex offender is a person who has previously
 pleaded guilty to or been found guilty of an offense contained in chapter 566 or violating section

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12 568.020 when the person had sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse with the victim,

or violating subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 568.045.
3. Subsection 1 of this section applies to offenders who have been section applies to offenders who have been section applies to offenders.

3. Subsection 1 of this section applies to offenders who have been granted probation, and to offenders who have been released on parole, conditional release, or upon serving their full sentence without early release. Supervision of an offender who was released after serving his or her full sentence will be considered as supervision on parole.

4. A mandatory condition of lifetime supervision of an offender under this section is that
the offender be electronically monitored. Electronic monitoring shall be based on a global
positioning system or other technology that identifies and records the offender's location at all
times.

5. In appropriate cases as determined by a risk assessment, the board may terminate the supervision of an offender who is being supervised under this section when the offender is sixty-five years of age or older.

6. In accordance with section 217.040, the board may adopt rules relating to supervisionand electronic monitoring of offenders under this section.

7. If an offender subject to lifetime supervision under this section is supervised during the offender's probation, parole, or conditional release in a receiving state under the interstate compact authorized in section 217.810, following completion of probation, parole, or conditional release the offender shall be permitted to remain in the receiving state, and the board shall defer to the standards of supervision of the receiving state, including electronic monitoring. If at any time the offender returns to Missouri for more than thirty consecutive days, the offender shall be subject to lifetime supervision required

34 by this section.

221.050. Persons confined in jails shall be separated and confined according to sex. Persons confined under civil process or for civil causes shall be kept separate from criminals.

2 Persons confined under civil process or for civil causes shall be kept separate from criminals.
3 Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit the housing of persons on probation

4 or parole with offenders or persons being held on criminal charges.

221.111. 1. A person commits the offense of possession of unlawful items in a prison
or jail if such person knowingly delivers, attempts to deliver, possesses, deposits, or conceals in
or about the premises of any correctional center as the term "correctional center" is defined under
section 217.010, or any city, county, or private jail:

5 (1) Any controlled substance as that term is defined by law, except upon the written 6 prescription of a licensed physician, dentist, or veterinarian;

7 (2) Any other alkaloid of any kind or any intoxicating liquor as the term intoxicating 8 liquor is defined in section 311.020;

9 (3) Any article or item of personal property which a prisoner is prohibited by law, by rule 10 made pursuant to section 221.060, or by regulation of the department of corrections from 11 receiving or possessing, except as herein provided;

(4) Any gun, knife, weapon, or other article or item of personal property that may be
used in such manner as to endanger the safety or security of the institution or as to endanger the
life or limb of any prisoner or employee thereof;

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(5) Any two-way telecommunications device or its component parts.

2. The violation of subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of this section shall be a class D felony; the violation of subdivision (2) or (5) of subsection 1 of this section shall be a class E felony; the violation of subdivision (3) of subsection 1 of this section shall be a class A misdemeanor; and the violation of subdivision (4) of subsection 1 of this section shall be a class B felony.

21 3. The chief operating officer of a county or city jail or other correctional facility or the 22 administrator of a private jail may deny visitation privileges to or refer to the county prosecuting 23 attorney for prosecution any person who knowingly delivers, attempts to deliver, possesses, 24 deposits, or conceals in or about the premises of such jail or facility any personal item which is 25 prohibited by rule or regulation of such jail or facility. Such rules or regulations, including a list 26 of personal items allowed in the jail or facility, shall be prominently posted for viewing both inside and outside such jail or facility in an area accessible to any visitor, and shall be made 27 28 available to any person requesting such rule or regulation. Violation of this subsection shall be 29 an infraction if not covered by other statutes.

4. Any person who has been found guilty of a violation of subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of this section involving any alkaloid shall be entitled to expungement of the record of the violation. The procedure to expunge the record shall be pursuant to section 610.123. The record of any person shall not be expunged if such person has been found guilty of knowingly delivering, attempting to deliver, possessing, depositing, or concealing any alkaloid of any controlled substance in or about the premises of any correctional center, or city or county jail, or private prison or jail.

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5. Subdivision (5) of subsection 1 of this section shall not apply to:

(1) Any law enforcement officer employed by a state agency, federal agency, or
 political subdivision lawfully engaged in his or her duties as a law enforcement officer;

40 (2) Any other person who is authorized by the correctional center or city, county,
41 or private jail to possess or use a two-way telecommunications device in the correctional
42 center or city, county, or private jail; or

43 (3) Any person who is not an inmate possessing a two-way telecommunications
 44 device or its component parts in an area of a correctional center or city, county, or private

45 jail where such person may lawfully be without the intent to conceal, deliver to, or deposit

- 46 for the use of another; except that, if such person refuses to comply with orders to
- 47 surrender such device or its component parts, he or she shall be guilty of a class A
- 48 misdemeanor.

221.523. 1. By January 1, 2019, all county and city jails shall develop specific
procedures for the intake and care of prisoners who are confirmed pregnant, which shall
include procedures regarding:

- 4 (1) Maternal health evaluations;
- 5 (2) Dietary supplements;
- 6 (3) Substance abuse treatment;
- 7 (4) Treatment for the human immunodeficiency virus and ways to avoid human 8 immunodeficiency virus transmission;
- 9 (5) Hepatitis C;
- 10 (6) Sleeping arrangements for such prisoners, including requiring such prisoners
 11 to sleep on the bottom bunk bed;
- 12 (7) Access to mental health professionals;
- 13 (8) Sanitary materials; and
- (9) A requirement that a female medical professional be present during any medical
 examination of such prisoner.
- As used in this section, "postpartum recovery" means, as determined by a
 physician, the period immediately following delivery, including the entire period a prisoner
 who was pregnant is in the hospital or infirmary after delivery.
- 559.106. 1. Notwithstanding any statutory provision to the contrary, when a court grants 2 probation to an offender who has been found guilty of an offense in:
- 3 (1) Section 566.030, 566.032, 566.060, 566.062, 566.067, 566.083, 566.100, 566.151,
 4 566.212, 566.213, 568.020, 568.080, or 568.090, based on an act committed on or after August
 5 20, 2006
- 5 28, 2006; or
- 6 (2) Section 566.068, 566.069, 566.210, 566.211, 573.200, or 573.205 based on an act 7 committed on or after January 1, 2017, against a victim who was less than fourteen years of age 8 and the offender is a prior sex offender as defined in subsection 2 of this section;
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- 10 the court shall order that the offender be supervised by the board of probation and parole for the
- 11 duration of his or her natural life.
- For the purpose of this section, a prior sex offender is a person who has previously
 been found guilty of an offense contained in chapter 566, or violating section 568.020, when the

person had sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse with the victim, or of violatingsubdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 568.045.

3. When probation for the duration of the offender's natural life has been ordered, a
mandatory condition of such probation is that the offender be electronically monitored.
Electronic monitoring shall be based on a global positioning system or other technology that
identifies and records the offender's location at all times.

4. In appropriate cases as determined by a risk assessment, the court may terminate the
probation of an offender who is being supervised under this section when the offender is
sixty-five years of age or older.

23 5. If an offender subject to lifetime supervision under this section is supervised 24 during the offender's probation, parole, or conditional release in a receiving state under 25 the interstate compact authorized in section 217.810, following completion of probation, 26 parole, or conditional release the offender shall be permitted to remain in the receiving 27 state, and the board shall defer to the standards of supervision of the receiving state, 28 including electronic monitoring. If at any time the offender returns to Missouri for more 29 than thirty consecutive days, the offender shall be subject to lifetime supervision required 30 by this section.

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