# SECOND REGULAR SESSION [P E R F E C T E D]

SENATE SUBSTITUTE FOR

SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

# SENATE BILL NO. 1014

#### 95TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

INTRODUCED BY SENATOR BARTLE.

Offered April 13, 2010.

Senate Substitute adopted, April 13, 2010.

Taken up for Perfection April 13, 2010. Bill declared Perfected and Ordered Printed, as amended.

5235S.05P

TERRY L. SPIELER, Secretary.

## AN ACT

To repeal sections 221.105, 558.011, 559.100, 566.067, 595.036, 595.037, and 595.060, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof eleven new sections relating to crime, with penalty provisions and an expiration date for certain sections.

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

Section A. Sections 221.105, 558.011, 559.100, 566.067, 595.036, 595.037,

- 2 and 595.060, RSMo, are repealed and eleven new sections enacted in lieu thereof,
- 3 to be known as sections 217.023, 217.1000, 221.105, 558.011, 559.015, 559.100,
- 4 566.067, 595.036, 595.037, 595.060, and 621.275, to read as follows:
  - 217.023. 1. (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the
- 2 contrary, the department of corrections shall not accept for
- 3 commitment to a prison operated by the department any offender who
- 4 pleads guilty to or is found guilty of a class D felony unless such person
- 5 has been found to have at least two prior pleas or findings of guilt for
- 6 any felony in this state or any other state, federal, tribal, or military
- 7 offense that, if committed in this state, would be a felony. Nor shall the
- 8 department accept for commitment any offender who pleads guilty to
- 9 or is found guilty of a class C felony under the following sections:
- 10 (a) Possession of a controlled substance under section 195.202;
- 11 (b) Keeping or maintaining a public nuisance under section

EXPLANATION—Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in this bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law.

- 12 **195.130**;
- 13 (c) Creation of a controlled substance under section 195.420;
- 14 (d) Tampering in the first degree under section 569.080;
- 15 (e) Receiving stolen property when it is a class C felony under 16 subsection 3 of section 570.080;
- 17 (f) Stealing under subsection 3 or 4 of section 570.030;
- 18 (g) Forgery under section 570.090;
- 19 (h) Passing no account or no drawee check or checks in the 20 amount of at least five hundred dollars under subdivisions (1) or (2) of 21 subsection 4 of section 570.120;
  - (i) Check kiting under section 570.220;
- 23 (j) Identity theft exceeding five hundred dollars but not 24 exceeding five thousand dollars under subdivision (3) of subsection 3 25 of section 570.223;
- 26 (k) Failure to return leased or rented property of a value of five 27 hundred dollars or more under section 578.150;
- unless such person has been found to have at least one prior plea or finding of guilt of any felony in this state or any other state, federal, tribal, or military offense that, if committed in this state, would be a
- 31 felony.

- 32 (2) Any such offender may be:
- 33 (a) Directed, with the agreement of the parties and the approval 34 of the court, to participate in a drug court, DWI court, or any other 35 treatment court approved by the drug courts coordinating commission;
  - (b) Sentenced to county jail; or
- 37 (c) Placed upon probation.
- 38 2. For the purpose of calculating the savings to the state that 39 result from the implementation of the provisions of this section, the department of corrections shall calculate a state baseline number 40 consisting of the average of the numbers of persons in the department 41 of corrections on the last day of each month in fiscal year 2009 who are 42committed to the department solely for class D felonies and class C 43felonies as enumerated under subsection 1 of this section. The 44 department shall also calculate a baseline number for each county. The baseline number for each county shall be the average end of month 46 population of persons during fiscal year 2009 committed from the 47county to the department solely for class D felonies and class C felonies

49 as enumerated under subsection 1 of this section. The department shall 50 include all offenders in the department's prisons in its calculations, 51 including offenders sentenced under section 217.362 and 559.115.

- 3. The department of corrections shall calculate the savings to the state each quarter by subtracting the average daily population of offenders housed in prison for class D felonies and class C felonies as enumerated under subsection 1 of this section during the quarter from the state baseline number determined in accordance with subsection 2 of this section. The quarterly savings to the state shall be determined by multiplying the operational costs per offender by the difference between the state baseline number and average daily population for the quarter and then subtracting from that number the cost of probation and parole and the cost of drug, DWI, or other treatment courts for the diverted offenders. If the population of offenders in prison for class D felonies and class C felonies as enumerated under subsection 1 of this section increases in any quarter, no calculations will be required by this subsection.
- 4. The savings calculated in accordance with subsection 3 of this section shall be distributed in accordance with this subsection. One-half shall revert to the general revenue fund of the state. Subject to appropriations, one-sixth shall be retained by the department of corrections for any costs associated with community supervision, one-sixth shall be distributed to the circuit courts, and one-sixth shall be distributed to the county corrections stabilization fund established under subsection 5 of this section. The county corrections stabilization fund shall receive the first two million dollars of savings toward its one-sixth share prior to any other distribution.
- 5. There is hereby created in the state treasury the "County Corrections Stabilization Fund". The state treasurer shall be custodian of the fund and may approve disbursements from the fund in accordance with sections 30.170 and 30.180. Money in the fund shall be used by the counties to fund the housing, by the county, of inmates who are serving sentences on class D felonies and class C felonies as enumerated under subsection 1 of this section. The department of corrections shall administer the fund and disburse the money to reimburse the actual costs of incarceration up to one hundred eighty days per individual offender incurred under subdivision (3) or (4) of

102103

104

105

106

107

108

109

110

111

subsection 3 of section 221.105 to each county that has reduced the 86 number of offenders serving sentences in the department of corrections 88 below the county baseline number calculated under subsection 2 of this section for class D felonies and class C felonies as enumerated under 89 subsection 1 of this section. If insufficient moneys are available, the 90 department shall pay each county that has reduced the number of 91persons serving sentences in the department on class D felonies and 92class C felonies as enumerated under subsection 1 of this section a pro 93 94rata share of the amount available in the fund. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 33.080 to the contrary, any moneys remaining in 95 the fund at the end of the biennium shall not revert to the credit of the 96 general revenue fund. The state treasurer shall invest moneys in the 97fund in the same manner as other funds are invested. Any interest and 98moneys earned on such investments shall be credited to the fund. 99

6. The department of corrections shall provide the prosecuting or circuit attorney, on a monthly basis, with a list of persons incarcerated in the department of corrections for offenses from such county, including the risk assessment and parole release guidelines utilized by the board of probation and parole for each individual, the list of offenses of which the individual was found guilty of or pleaded guilty to, and the person's conditional and board release date.

7. The provisions of this section shall expire August 28, 2013, except that the savings resulting from implementation of this section during the year ending on August 28, 2013, shall be calculated and distributed as provided under subsection 4 of this section after such date.

217.1000. 1. There is hereby created the "Criminal Justice

Review Commission" whose purpose shall be to study the effects of
sections 217.023, 221.105, 558.011, and 559.015, and to make
recommendations regarding any proposed changes to those and similar
sections prior to August 28, 2013. The commission shall make annual
reports no later than November first of each year to the governor, the
speaker of the house, and the president pro tem of the senate. Members
of the commission shall include the following: one member of the senate
to be appointed by the president pro tem; one member of the house of
representatives to be appointed by the speaker of the house; two judges
named by the chief justice of the supreme court; the executive director

20

21

of the office of prosecution services or his or her designee; one prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney to be named by the executive director of the office of prosecution services; a member to be named by 14 the public defender commission; a member to be named by the 15 sentencing advisory commission; the director of the department of 16 corrections or his or her designee; the director of the department of 17 public safety or his or her designee; and the following individuals to be 18 named by the governor: a county sheriff, a practicing criminal defense 19 attorney, and a representative of a crime victims' rights organization.

#### 2. The provisions of this section shall expire on August 28, 2013.

221.105. 1. The governing body of any county and of any city not within a county shall fix the amount to be expended for the cost of incarceration of  $^{2}$ prisoners confined in jails or medium security institutions or electronic monitoring of offenders supervised by the counties under subdivision (1), (2), or (3) of subsection 3 of this section excluding instances when the prisoner is found guilty of or pleads guilty to a state offense for 6 7 which he or she is sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the department of corrections but receives credit for the time he or she served in the county jail prior to the sentencing for such offense. [The per diem cost of incarceration of these prisoners chargeable by the law to the 10 state shall be determined, subject to the review and approval of the department 11 of corrections.] 12

13 2. When the final determination of any criminal prosecution shall be such as to render the state liable for costs under existing laws, it shall be the duty of 14 the sheriff to certify to the clerk of the circuit court [or court of common pleas] 15 in which the case was determined the total number of days any prisoner who was 16 a party in such case remained in the county jail or was subject to electronic 1718 monitoring. It shall be the duty of the county commission to supply the cost per 19 diem for county prisons or electronic monitoring to the clerk of the circuit 20 court on the first day of each year[,] and thereafter whenever the amount may be changed. It shall then be the duty of the clerk of the court in which the case was 2122 determined to include in the bill of cost against the state all fees [which] that are properly chargeable to the state. In any city not within a county it shall be the 23duty of the superintendent of any facility boarding prisoners or supervising 2425electronic monitoring to certify to the chief executive officer of such city not within a county the total number of days any prisoner who was a party in such 26

case remained in such facility or was subject to electronic monitoring. It shall be the duty of the superintendents of such facilities to supply the cost per diem to the chief executive officer on the first day of each year[,] and thereafter whenever the amount may be changed. It shall be the duty of the chief executive officer to bill the state all fees for boarding or electronic monitoring such prisoners [which] that are properly chargeable to the state. The chief executive may by notification to the department of corrections delegate such responsibility to another duly sworn official of such city not within a county. The clerk of the court of any city not within a county shall not include such fees in the bill of costs chargeable to the state. The department of corrections shall revise its criminal cost manual in accordance with this provision. 

- 3. The actual costs chargeable to the state, including those incurred for a prisoner who is incarcerated in the county jail, regardless of whether or not a warrant has been issued, or electronically monitored by the county under subdivisions (1), (2), or (3) of this subsection excluding instances when the prisoner is found guilty of or pleads guilty to a state offense for which he or she is sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the department of corrections but receives credit for the time he or she served in the county jail prior to the sentencing for such offense, because:
- (1) The prisoner's parole or probation has been revoked or because the prisoner has, or allegedly has, violated any condition of the prisoner's parole or probation, and such parole or probation is a consequence of a violation of a state statute[, or];
- 51 (2) The prisoner is a fugitive from the Missouri department of corrections 52 [or];
  - (3) The prisoner is otherwise held at the request of the Missouri department of corrections [regardless of whether or not a warrant has been issued], including instances when the prisoner is found guilty of or pleads guilty to a state offense for which he or she is sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the department of corrections but receives credit for the time he or she served in the county jail prior to the sentencing for such offense; or
  - (4) The prisoner is held in a county jail for a state offense on a sentence or portion of a sentence following a plea or finding of guilt or is incarcerated under section 559.026;

7

8

20

63 shall be the actual cost of incarceration not to exceed[:

- (1) Until July 1, 1996, seventeen dollars per day per prisoner;
- 65 (2) On and after July 1, 1996, twenty dollars per day per prisoner;
- 66 (3) On and after July 1, 1997, up to thirty-seven dollars and fifty cents per day per prisoner for incarcerating prisoners confined in jails or 67 68 medium security institutions and not to exceed eight dollars per day 69 per prisoner for electronic monitoring supervised by the county, subject to appropriations, but not less than the amount appropriated in the previous 70 fiscal year. A county shall be reimbursed for the actual cost of 7172incarceration incurred under subdivision (3) or (4) of this subsection only from the county corrections stabilization fund established under section 217.023 when there are available moneys in such fund and the 7475county has reduced the number of persons in the department of 76 corrections below the county baseline number of subsection 2 of section 217.023 for class D felonies and class C felonies as enumerated under 77 subsection 1 of section 217.023. 78
- 558.011. 1. The authorized terms of imprisonment, including both prison 2 and conditional release terms, are:
- 3 (1) For a class A felony, a term of years not less than ten years and not 4 to exceed thirty years, or life imprisonment;
- 5 (2) For a class B felony, a term of years not less than five years and not 6 to exceed fifteen years;
  - (3) For a class C felony, a term of years not to exceed seven years;
  - (4) For a class D felony, a term of years not to exceed four years;
- 9 (5) For a class A misdemeanor, a term not to exceed one year;
- 10 (6) For a class B misdemeanor, a term not to exceed six months;
- 11 (7) For a class C misdemeanor, a term not to exceed fifteen days.
- 12 2. In cases of class C and D felonies, the court shall have discretion to imprison for a [special] term not to exceed [one year] two years in the county 13 14 jail or other authorized penal institution for class D felonies and three years in the county jail or other authorized penal institution for class C 15 felonies, and the place of confinement shall be fixed by the court. If the court 16 imposes a sentence of imprisonment [for a term longer than one year upon a 17 person convicted of a class C or D felony, it shall commit the person to the 18 custody of the department of corrections for a term of years not less than two 19

years and not exceeding the maximum authorized terms provided in subdivisions

30

31 32

33

34

35

36 37

39

40

41

42

43

48

49 50

5152

5354

55

- (3) and (4) of subsection 1 of this section in the department of corrections, 2122it shall make a finding that the person has at least one prior plea or 23 finding of guilt to any felony in this state or any federal, tribal, or military offense, that, if committed in this state, would be a felony in 2425 the case of class C felonies included in subsection 1 of section 217.023 and at least two prior pleas or findings of guilt to any felony in this 26 27state or any federal, tribal, or military offense, that, if committed in 28 this state, would be a felony in the case of class D felonies.
  - 3. (1) When a [regular] sentence of imprisonment to the department of corrections for a felony is imposed, the court shall commit the person to the custody of the department of corrections for the term imposed under section 557.036, RSMo, or until released under procedures established elsewhere by law.
  - (2) A sentence of imprisonment for a misdemeanor shall be for a definite term and the court shall commit the person to the county jail or other authorized penal institution for the term of his or her sentence or until released under procedure established elsewhere by law.
- 4. (1) A sentence of imprisonment to the department of corrections for a term of years for felonies other than dangerous felonies as defined in section 38 556.061, RSMo, and other than sentences of imprisonment which involve the individual's fourth or subsequent remand to the department of corrections shall consist of a prison term and a conditional release term. The conditional release term of any term imposed under section 557.036, RSMo, shall be:
  - (a) One-third for terms of nine years or less;
- 44 (b) Three years for terms between nine and fifteen years;
- (c) Five years for terms more than fifteen years; and the prison term shall 45 be the remainder of such term. The prison term may be extended by the board 46 47 of probation and parole pursuant to subsection 5 of this section.
  - (2) "Conditional release" means the conditional discharge of an offender by the board of probation and parole, subject to conditions of release that the board deems reasonable to assist the offender to lead a law-abiding life, and subject to the supervision under the state board of probation and parole. The conditions of release shall include avoidance by the offender of any other crime, federal or state, and other conditions that the board in its discretion deems reasonably necessary to assist the releasee in avoiding further violation of the law.
  - 5. The date of conditional release from the prison term may be extended

up to a maximum of the entire sentence of imprisonment by the board of 57 58 probation and parole. The director of any division of the department of corrections except the board of probation and parole may file with the board of 59 60 probation and parole a petition to extend the conditional release date when an offender fails to follow the rules and regulations of the division or commits an act 61 62 in violation of such rules. Within ten working days of receipt of the petition to 63 extend the conditional release date, the board of probation and parole shall convene a hearing on the petition. The offender shall be present and may call 64 65 witnesses in his or her behalf and cross-examine witnesses appearing against the offender. The hearing shall be conducted as provided in section 217.670, RSMo. 66 67 If the violation occurs in close proximity to the conditional release date, the conditional release may be held for a maximum of fifteen working days to permit 68 necessary time for the division director to file a petition for an extension with the 69 board and for the board to conduct a hearing, provided some affirmative 70 manifestation of an intent to extend the conditional release has occurred prior to 71 72 the conditional release date. If at the end of a fifteen-working-day period a board 73 decision has not been reached, the offender shall be released conditionally. The decision of the board shall be final. 74

559.015. 1. The board of probation and parole may select nonviolent offenders for release upon their admission to a drug, DWI, or any other treatment court approved by the drug courts coordinating commission with the consent of the prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney and upon agreement of the drug court judge. Any such offender shall thereafter be subject to the jurisdiction of the court as if on original probation.

### 2. The provisions of this section shall expire August 28, 2013.

559.100. 1. The circuit courts of this state shall have power, herein provided, to place on probation or to parole persons convicted of any offense over which they have jurisdiction, except as otherwise provided in sections 195.275 to 195.296, RSMo, section 558.018, RSMo, section 559.115, section 565.020, RSMo, sections 566.030, 566.060, 566.067, 566.151, and 566.213, RSMo, section 571.015, RSMo, and subsection 3 of section 589.425, RSMo.

2. The circuit court shall have the power to revoke the probation or parole previously granted and commit the person to the department of corrections. The circuit court shall determine any conditions of probation or parole for the defendant that it deems necessary to ensure the successful completion of the

19 20

- probation or parole term, including the extension of any term of supervision for 12 any person while on probation or parole. The circuit court may require that the defendant pay restitution for his crime. The probation or parole may be revoked 13 14 for failure to pay restitution or for failure to conform his behavior to the conditions imposed by the circuit court. The circuit court may, in its discretion, 1516 credit any period of probation or parole as time served on a sentence.
- 3. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, the circuit court shall retain jurisdiction over any person sentenced to 18 a term of confinement in a county jail for the duration of the sentence or the term of probation granted under law.
- 566.067. 1. A person commits the crime of child molestation in the first degree if he or she subjects another person who is less than fourteen years of age 3 to sexual contact.
- 2. Child molestation in the first degree is a class B felony unless: 4
- 5 (1) The actor has previously pleaded guilty to or been [convicted] found guilty of an offense under this chapter, or has pleaded guilty to or been found guilty of an offense in another jurisdiction that would constitute an offense under this chapter, or in the course thereof the actor inflicts serious physical injury, displays a deadly weapon or deadly instrument in a threatening manner, or the offense is committed as part of a ritual or 10 11 ceremony, in which case the crime is a class A felony; or
  - (2) The victim is a child less than twelve years of age and:
- 13 (a) The actor has previously been convicted of an offense under this 14 chapter; or
- 15 (b) In the course thereof the actor inflicts serious physical injury, displays a deadly weapon or deadly instrument in a threatening manner, or if the offense 16 is committed as part of a ritual or ceremony, in which case, the crime is a class 17 A felony and such person shall serve his or her term of imprisonment without 18 19 eligibility for probation or parole.
  - 595.036. 1. For any claim filed on or after August 28, 2010, any party aggrieved by a decision of the department of public safety on a claim under the provisions of sections 595.010 to [595.070] 595.075 may, within thirty days following the date of notification [of mailing] of such decision, file a petition with the [division of workers' compensation of the] department [of labor and industrial relations] to have such decision heard de novo by [an administrative law judge] the director. The [administrative law judge] director may affirm[,]

- or reverse[, or set aside] the department's decision [of the department of public safety] on the basis of the evidence previously submitted in such case or may take additional evidence [or may remand the matter to the department of public safety with directions]. The [division of workers' compensation] department shall promptly notify the [parties] party of its decision and the reasons therefor.
- 2. Any [of the parties to a] party aggrieved by the director's decision of an administrative law judge of the division of workers' compensation, as provided by subsection 1 of this section, on a claim heard under the provisions of sections 595.010 to 595.070] may, within thirty days following the date of notification [or mailing] of such decision, file a petition with the [labor and industrial relations] administrative hearing commission to [have] appeal such decision [reviewed by the commission] as provided in section 621.275. [The commission may allow or deny a petition for review. If a petition is allowed, the commission may affirm, reverse, or set aside the decision of the division of workers' compensation on the basis of the evidence previously submitted in such case or may take additional evidence or may remand the matter to the division of workers' compensation with directions. The commission shall promptly notify the parties of its decision and the reasons therefor.
  - 3. Any petition for review filed pursuant to subsection 1 of this section shall be deemed to be filed as of the date endorsed by the United States Postal Service on the envelope or container in which such petition is received.
  - 4. Any party who is aggrieved by a final decision of the labor and industrial relations commission pursuant to the provisions of subsections 2 and 3 of this section shall within thirty days from the date of the final decision appeal the decision to the court of appeals. Such appeal may be taken by filing notice of appeal with commission, whereupon the commission shall, under its certificate, return to the court all documents and papers on file in the matter, together with a transcript of the evidence, the findings and award, which shall thereupon become the record of the cause. Upon appeal no additional evidence shall be heard and, in the absence of fraud, the findings of fact made by the commission within its powers shall be conclusive and binding. The court, on appeal, shall review only questions of law and may modify, reverse, remand for rehearing, or set aside the award upon any of the following grounds and no other:
    - (1) That the commission acted without or in excess of its powers;
  - (2) That the award was procured by fraud;
    - (3) That the facts found by the commission do not support the award;

7

14

18

19

20

21

44 (4) That there was not sufficient competent evidence in the record to 45 warrant the making of the award.]

595.037. 1. All information submitted to the department [or division of workers' compensation] and any hearing of the [division of workers' compensation] department on a claim filed pursuant to sections 595.010 to 595.075 shall be open to the public except for the following claims which shall be deemed closed and confidential:

- (1) A claim in which the alleged assailant has not been brought to trial and disclosure of the information or a public hearing would adversely affect either the apprehension, or the trial, of the alleged assailant;
- 9 (2) A claim in which the offense allegedly perpetrated against the victim 10 is rape, sodomy or sexual abuse and it is determined by the department [or 11 division of workers' compensation] to be in the best interest of the victim or of the 12 victim's dependents that the information be kept confidential or that the public 13 be excluded from the hearing;
  - (3) A claim in which the victim or alleged assailant is a minor; or
- 15 (4) A claim in which any record or report obtained by the department [or 16 division of workers' compensation], the confidentiality of which is protected by 17 any other law, shall remain confidential subject to such law.
  - 2. The department [and division of workers' compensation, by separate order,] may close any record, report or hearing if it determines that the interest of justice would be frustrated rather than furthered if such record or report was disclosed or if the hearing was open to the public.

595.060. The director shall promulgate rules and regulations necessary to implement the provisions of sections 595.010 to 595.220 as provided in this  $^{2}$ section and chapter 536, RSMo. [In the performance of its functions under 3 section 595.036, the division of workers' compensation is authorized to promulgate rules pursuant to chapter 536, RSMo, prescribing the procedures to be followed in the proceedings under section 595.036.] Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, RSMo, that is created under the authority delegated in this section shall become effective only if it complies with 8 and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536, RSMo, and, if applicable, section 536.028, RSMo. This section and chapter 536, RSMo, are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 11 12 536, RSMo, to review, to delay the effective date, or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking

14 authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2009, shall be invalid and void.

621.275. 1. Any person shall have the right to appeal to the administrative hearing commission from any decision made by the director of the department of public safety under section 595.036 regarding that person's claim for compensation as provided in sections 595.010 to 595.075.

2. Any person filing an appeal with the administrative hearing commission shall be entitled to a hearing before the commission. The person shall file a petition with the commission within thirty days after the decision of the director of the department of public safety is sent in the United States mail or within thirty days after the decision is delivered, whichever is earlier. The director's decision shall contain a notice of the person's right to appeal:

"If you were adversely affected by this decision, you may appeal to the administrative hearing commission. To appeal, you must file a petition with the administrative hearing commission within thirty days after the date this decision was delivered or sent in the United States mail, whichever is earlier. If your petition is sent by registered or certified mail, it will be deemed filed on the date it is mailed; if it is sent by any method other than registered mail, it will be deemed filed on the date it is received by the commission."

3. Decisions of the administrative hearing commission under this section shall be binding, subject to appeal by either party. The procedures established by chapter 536 shall apply to any hearings and determinations under this section.

Section B. The provisions of sections 221.105, 558.011, and 559.100 as 2 enacted by senate substitute for senate committee substitute for senate bill no. 3 1014 of the ninety-fifth general assembly, second regular session shall expire 4 August 28, 2013 and revert to the version of said sections that were in effect on 5 August 27, 2010.

/