SECOND REGULAR SESSION HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

SENATE BILL NO. 662

100TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

3931H.05C

DANA RADEMAN MILLER, Chief Clerk

AN ACT

To repeal sections 89.080, 211.438, 211.439, 435.415, 451.040, 485.060, 523.262, 537.037, 537.065, 537.115, 565.002, 575.040, 575.050, 575.160, 575.270, 575.280, and 576.030, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof twenty-six new sections relating to judicial proceedings, with penalty provisions and an emergency clause for a certain section.

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

Section A. Sections 89.080, 211.438, 211.439, 435.415, 451.040, 485.060, 523.262,

- 2 537.037, 537.065, 537.115, 565.002, 575.040, 575.050, 575.160, 575.270, 575.280, and 576.030,
- 3 RSMo, are repealed and twenty-six new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections
- 4 21.403, 21.405, 89.080, 160.082, 196.1170, 211.439, 213.012, 301.576, 435.415, 441.231,
- 5 451.040, 485.060, 516.099, 523.262, 537.037, 537.065, 537.115, 550.125, 565.002, 575.040,
- 6 575.050, 575.160, 575.270, 575.280, 575.330, and 576.030, to read as follows:
- 21.403. 1. If an individual who has been subpoenaed to testify or provide other
- 2 information at a proceeding before a body of the general assembly has refused to give or
- 3 provide such testimony or other information on the basis of his or her privilege against
- 4 self-incrimination, the president pro tempore or speaker of the originating body of the
- 5 general assembly may request the court to issue an order requiring such individual to
- testify or provide other information, and if the court finds that such request has been
- 7 approved by an affirmative vote of a three-fifths majority of the members of such body of
- 8 the general assembly, the court shall issue an order requiring such individual to give such
- 9 testimony or provide other information requested or subpoenaed by such body of the
- 10 general assembly, which shall become effective as provided under this section.

- 2. After being provided written notice that an order has been issued under this section, the witness shall not refuse to comply with the order on the basis of his or her privilege against self-incrimination. However, no testimony or other information compelled under such order, or any information directly or indirectly derived from such testimony or other information, shall be used against the witness in any criminal proceeding except for perjury, giving false statement, or otherwise failing to comply with such order.
 - 21.405. 1. If a person is subpoenaed as a witness by a body of the general assembly to give testimony or to produce documents and he or she willfully:
 - (1) Fails to appear to testify;
 - (2) After having appeared, refuses to answer any question pertinent to the question under inquiry; or
 - (3) Fails to produce required documents,

a statement of facts constituting such failure or refusal may be reported to and filed with the president pro tempore or speaker of the originating body of the general assembly. Upon receipt of such statement of facts, the president pro tempore or the speaker may certify such statement of facts to the prosecuting attorney or such other attorney having jurisdiction for prosecution under section 575.330. The state attorney general shall have concurrent original jurisdiction to commence such criminal action throughout the state where such violation has occurred.

2. Upon request by the president pro tempore or speaker of the originating body of the general assembly who has certified a statement of facts under this section, the court shall within fifteen days of the request appoint independent counsel, who shall have jurisdiction to prosecute under section 575.330. In the event independent counsel is appointed under this section, such independent counsel shall have sole jurisdiction to prosecute under section 575.330.

89.080. Such local legislative body shall provide for the appointment of a board of adjustment[5] and, in the regulations and restrictions adopted pursuant to the authority of sections 89.010 to 89.140, may provide that the board of adjustment may determine and vary their application in harmony with their general purpose and intent and in accordance with general or specific rules therein contained. The board of adjustment shall consist of five members, who shall be residents of the municipality except as provided in section 305.410. The membership of the first board appointed shall serve respectively, one for one year, one for two years, one for three years, one for four years, and one for five years. Thereafter members shall be appointed for terms of five years each. Three alternate members may be appointed to serve in the absence

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10 of or the disqualification of the regular members. All members and alternates shall be removable 11 for cause by the appointing authority upon written charges and after public hearing. Vacancies 12 shall be filled for the unexpired term of any member whose term becomes vacant. The board 13 shall elect its own [chairman] chair who shall serve for one year. The board shall adopt rules in accordance with the provisions of any ordinance adopted pursuant to sections 89.010 to 14 15 89.140. Meetings of the board shall be held at the call of the [chairman] chair and at such other times as the board may determine. Such [chairman] chair, or in his or her absence the acting 16 [chairman] chair, may administer oaths and compel the attendance of witnesses. All meetings 17 of the board shall be open to the public. The board shall keep minutes of its proceedings, 18 showing the vote of each member upon question, or, if absent or failing to vote, indicating such 20 fact, and shall keep records of its examinations and other official actions, all of which shall be 21 immediately filed in the office of the board and shall be a public record. A record of all 22 testimony, objections thereto, and rulings thereon[1] held in board of adjustment hearings only 23 shall be:

- (1) Taken down by a **certified court** reporter employed by the board for that purpose;
- (2) Made by a certified electronic recorder who has basic knowledge of court proceedings and related legal terminology and who may utilize any form of audio, video, or digital recording; or
 - (3) By an officer of the court as provided by supreme court rule 57.

160.082. 1. For purposes of this section, the following terms shall mean:

- (1) "Educational institution", any public or private prekindergarten program, public or private elementary or secondary school, or public or private school board or other school administrative body;
- 5 (2) "Protective hairstyles" includes, but is not limited to, such hairstyles as braids, 6 locks, and twists;
 - (3) "Race" includes, but is not limited to, traits historically associated with race including, but not limited to, hair texture and protective hairstyles. "Race" includes a perception that a person is associated with another person who has, or is perceived to have, any qualities relating to race;
 - (4) "State financial assistance", any funds or other form of financial aid appropriated or authorized under the laws of this state, or under any federal law administered by any state agency, for the purpose of providing assistance to any educational institution for its own benefit or for the benefit of any pupils admitted to the educational institution. "State financial assistance" shall include, but not be limited to, all of the following:
 - (a) Grants of state property, or any interest therein;

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- 18 **(b) Provision of the services of state personnel; and**
 - (c) Funds provided by contract, tax rebate, appropriation, allocation, or formula;
- 20 (5) "State student financial aid", any funds or other form of financial aid 21 appropriated or authorized under the laws of this state, or under any federal law 22 administered by any state agency, for the purpose of providing assistance directly to any 23 student admitted to an educational institution. "State student financial aid" shall include, 24 but not be limited to, scholarships, loans, grants, or wages.
 - 2. No person shall be subjected to discrimination on the basis of race in any program or activity conducted by an educational institution that receives or benefits from state financial assistance or enrolls pupils who receive state student financial aid.
 - 3. The provisions of subsection 2 of this section shall not apply to an educational institution that is controlled by a religious organization if the application would not be consistent with the religious tenets of that organization.
 - 196.1170. 1. The provisions of this section shall be known and may be cited as the "Kratom Consumer Protection Act".
 - 2. As used in this section, the following terms mean:
 - (1) "Dealer", a person who sells, prepares, or maintains kratom products or advertises, represents, or holds himself or herself out as selling, preparing, or maintaining kratom products. Such person may include, but not be limited to, a manufacturer, wholesaler, store, restaurant, hotel, catering facility, camp, bakery, delicatessen, supermarket, grocery store, convenience store, nursing home, or food or drink company;
 - (2) "Department", the department of health and senior services;
 - (3) "Director", the director of the department or the director's designee;
 - (4) "Food", a food, food product, food ingredient, dietary ingredient, dietary supplement, or beverage for human consumption;
 - (5) "Kratom product", a food product or dietary ingredient containing any part of the leaf of the plant Mitragyna speciosa.
 - 3. The general assembly hereby occupies and preempts the entire field of regulating kratom products as provided in this section to the complete exclusion of any order, ordinance, or regulation by any political subdivision of this state. Any existing or future orders, ordinances, or regulations relating to kratom products as provided in this section are hereby void.
- 4. (1) A dealer who prepares, distributes, sells, or exposes for sale a food that is represented to be a kratom product shall disclose on the product label the factual basis upon which that representation is made.

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- 23 (2) A dealer shall not prepare, distribute, sell, or expose for sale a food represented 24 to be a kratom product that does not conform to the disclosure requirement under 25 subdivision (1) of this subsection.
 - 5. A dealer shall not prepare, distribute, sell, or expose for sale any of the following:
- (1) A kratom product that is adulterated with a dangerous non-kratom substance. A kratom product shall be considered to be adulterated with a dangerous non-kratom 29 substance if the kratom product is mixed or packed with a non-kratom substance and that 30 substance affects the quality or strength of the kratom product to such a degree as to 31 render the kratom product injurious to a consumer;
 - A kratom product that is contaminated with a dangerous non-kratom substance. A kratom product shall be considered to be contaminated with a dangerous non-kratom substance if the kratom product contains a poisonous or otherwise deleterious non-kratom ingredient including, but not limited to, any substance listed in section 195.017;
 - (3) A kratom product containing a level of 7-hydroxymitragynine in the alkaloid fraction that is greater than two percent of the alkaloid composition of the product;
 - (4) A kratom product containing any synthetic alkaloids, including synthetic mitragynine, synthetic 7-hydroxymitragynine, or any other synthetically derived compounds of the plant Mitragyna speciosa; or
 - (5) A kratom product that does not include on its package or label the amount of mitragynine and 7-hydroxymitragynine contained in the product.
 - 6. A dealer shall not distribute, sell, or expose for sale a kratom product to an individual under eighteen years of age.
 - 7. (1) If a dealer violates subdivision (1) of subsection 4 of this section, the director may, after notice and hearing, impose a fine on the dealer of not more than five hundred dollars for the first offense and not more than one thousand dollars for the second or subsequent offense.
- 50 (2) A dealer who violates subdivision (2) of subsection 4 of this section, subsection 51 5 of this section, or subsection 6 of this section is guilty of a class D misdemeanor.
 - (3) A person aggrieved by a violation of subdivision (2) of subsection 4 of this section or subsection 5 of this section may, in addition to and distinct from any other remedy at law or in equity, bring a private cause of action in a court of competent jurisdiction for damages resulting from that violation including, but not limited to, economic, noneconomic, and consequential damages.
 - (4) A dealer does not violate subdivision (2) of subsection 4 of this section or subsection 5 of this section if a preponderance of the evidence shows that the dealer relied

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59 in good faith upon the representations of a manufacturer, processor, packer, or distributor 60 of food represented to be a kratom product.

8. The department shall promulgate rules to implement the provisions of this section including, but not limited to, the requirements for the format, size, and placement of the disclosure label required under subdivision (1) of subsection 4 of this section and for the information to be included in the disclosure label. 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, 2020, shall be invalid and void.

211.439. The repeal and reenactment of sections 211.021, 211.031, 211.032, 211.033, 211.041, 211.061, 211.071, 211.073, 211.081, 211.091, 211.101, 211.161, 211.181, 211.321, 211.421, 211.425, 211.431, and 221.044 shall become effective on January 1, [2021] 2022.

213.012. As used in this chapter, the term "race" shall include traits historically associated with race including, but not limited to, hair texture and protective hairstyles. The term "protective hairstyles" shall include, but is not limited to, such hairstyles as braids, locks, and twists.

301.576. A motor vehicle dealer, as defined in section 301.550, and the dealer's owners, shareholders, officers, employees, and agents who, in conjunction with the actual or potential sale or lease of a motor vehicle, arrange to provide, actually provide, or otherwise make available to a vehicle purchaser, lessee, or other person any third-party motor vehicle history report shall not be liable to the vehicle purchaser, lessee, or other person for any errors, omissions, or other inaccuracies contained in the third-party motor 7 vehicle history report that are not based on information provided directly to the preparer of the third-party motor vehicle history report by that dealer. For purposes of this section, a "third-party motor vehicle report" means any information prepared by a party other than the dealer relating to any one or more of the following: vehicle ownership or titling history; liens on the vehicle; vehicle service, maintenance, or repair history; vehicle 12 condition; or vehicle accident or collision history. This section shall not apply in the case of any dealer having actual knowledge about a vehicle's accident, salvage, or service history which is different from, or not disclosed on, any third-party motor vehicle report.

435.415. 1. Except as provided in subsection 2 of this section, upon the granting of an order confirming, modifying or correcting an award, judgment or decree shall be entered in

3 conformity therewith and be enforced as any other judgment or decree. Costs of the application 4 and of the proceedings subsequent thereto, and disbursements may be awarded by the court.

- 2. Any arbitration award or any judgment or decree entered on an arbitration award shall not be binding on any liability insurer, shall not be admissible in evidence in any lawsuit against any liability insurer for any party to an arbitration award, and shall not provide the basis for any judgment or decree, including any garnishment, against any liability insurer, unless the liability insurer has agreed in writing to the arbitration proceeding. Any arbitration award or any judgment or decree confirming, modifying, or correcting any arbitration award shall not be subject to garnishment, enforcement, or collection from any liability insurer unless the liability insurer has agreed in writing to the written arbitration agreement. Unless otherwise required by its insurance contract, a liability insurer's election not to participate in an arbitration proceeding shall not constitute, nor be construed to be, bad faith. This section shall not apply to any arbitration required by statute or arising out of an arbitration agreement preceding the date of the injury or loss which is the subject of the arbitration.
- 3. As used in this section, the term "insurer" shall include any entity authorized to transact liability insurance business in this state including, but not limited to, any liability insurance company organized, incorporated, or doing business under the provisions of chapter 379, any entity formed under section 537.620, any entity that is subject to sections 537.700 to 537.756, or any entity that provides risk management services to any public or private entity.
- 441.231. If a landlord evicts a tenant in violation of any statute or county or municipal ordinance, the landlord shall be guilty of a class E felony.
- 451.040. 1. Previous to any marriage in this state, a license for that purpose shall be obtained from the officer authorized to issue the same, and no marriage contracted shall be recognized as valid unless the license has been previously obtained, and unless the marriage is solemnized by a person authorized by law to solemnize marriages.
- 2. Before applicants for a marriage license shall receive a license, and before the recorder of deeds shall be authorized to issue a license, the parties to the marriage shall present an application for the license, duly executed and signed in the presence of the recorder of deeds or their deputy **or electronically through an online process**. If an applicant is unable to sign the application in the presence of the recorder of deeds as a result of the applicant's incarceration or because the applicant has been called or ordered to active military duty out of the state or country, the recorder of deeds may issue a license if:
- 12 (1) An affidavit or sworn statement is submitted by the incarcerated or military applicant 13 on a form furnished by the recorder of deeds which includes the necessary information for the

- recorder of deeds to issue a marriage license under this section. The form shall include, but not be limited to, the following:
 - (a) The names of both applicants for the marriage license;
 - (b) The date of birth of the incarcerated or military applicant;
- 18 (c) An attestation by the incarcerated or military applicant that both applicants are not 19 related;
- 20 (d) The date the marriage ended if the incarcerated or military applicant was previously 21 married;
 - (e) An attestation signed by the incarcerated or military applicant stating in substantial part that the applicant is unable to appear in the presence of the recorder of deeds as a result of the applicant's incarceration or because the applicant has been called or ordered to active military duty out of the state or country, which will be verified by the professional or official who directs the operation of the jail or prison or the military applicant's military officer, or such professional's or official's designee, and acknowledged by a notary public commissioned by the state of Missouri at the time of verification. However, in the case of an applicant who is called or ordered to active military duty outside Missouri, [acknowledgement] acknowledgment may be obtained by a notary public who is duly commissioned by a state other than Missouri or by notarial services of a military officer in accordance with the Uniform Code of Military Justice at the time of verification;
 - (2) The completed marriage license application of the incarcerated or military applicant is submitted which includes the applicant's Social Security number; except that, in the event the applicant does not have a Social Security number, a sworn statement by the applicant to that effect; and
 - (3) A copy of a government-issued identification for the incarcerated or military applicant which contains the applicant's photograph. However, in such case the incarcerated applicant does not have such an identification because the jail or prison to which he or she is confined does not issue an identification with a photo his or her notarized application shall satisfy this requirement.
 - 3. Each application for a license shall contain the Social Security number of the applicant, provided that the applicant in fact has a Social Security number, or the applicant shall sign a statement provided by the recorder that the applicant does not have a Social Security number. The Social Security number contained in an application for a marriage license shall be exempt from examination and copying pursuant to section 610.024. After the receipt of the application the recorder of deeds shall issue the license, unless one of the parties withdraws the application. The license shall be void after thirty days from the date of issuance.

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- 49 4. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be deemed guilty of a 50 misdemeanor.
 - 5. Common-law marriages shall be null and void.
- 6. Provided, however, that no marriage shall be deemed or adjudged invalid, nor shall the validity be in any way affected for want of authority in any person so solemnizing the marriage pursuant to section 451.100, if consummated with the full belief on the part of the persons, so married, or either of them, that they were lawfully joined in marriage.
 - 485.060. **1.** Each court reporter for a circuit judge shall receive an annual salary of twenty-six thousand nine hundred dollars beginning January 1, 1985, until December 31, 1985, and beginning January 1, 1986, an annual salary of thirty thousand dollars.
- 4 2. Such annual salary shall be modified by any salary adjustment provided by section 5 476.405[5].
- 3. Beginning January 1, 2021, the annual salary, as modified under section 476.405, shall be adjusted as follows:
 - (1) Increased by five and one-quarter percent for any court reporter with six to ten years of service;
- 10 (2) Increased by eight and one-quarter percent for any court reporter with eleven to fifteen years of service;
 - (3) Increased by eight and one-half percent for any court reporter with sixteen to twenty years of service; and
 - (4) Increased by eight and one-quarter percent for any court reporter with twentyone years or more of service.

A court reporter may receive multiple modifications under this subsection as his or her years of service increase, but only one modification under this subsection shall apply to the annual salary at a time.

- **4. Salaries shall be** payable in equal monthly installments on the certification of the judge of the court or division in whose court the reporter is employed. [When] **If** paid by the state, the salaries of such court reporters shall be paid in semimonthly or monthly installments, as designated by the commissioner of administration.
- 516.099. 1. Any action to recover damages for economic loss, personal injury, property damage, or wrongful death arising out of a defective or unsafe condition of any product that is sold, leased, or otherwise placed in the stream of commerce, or arising out of the negligent design, manufacture, sale, or distribution of any such product shall be commerced within fifteen years of the date on which such product is first sold or leased to any person or otherwise placed into the stream of commerce.

- 2. This section shall apply to all actions falling within it, whether arising under the common law or by operation of statute; except that, if an action within this section is barred by another provision of law, such other provision of law shall govern.
 - 3. This section shall not apply:
 - (1) To any action brought with respect to a product that is real property or an improvement to real property;
 - (2) If the person against whom an action is brought has knowingly concealed any defective or unsafe condition in the product that is the subject of the action, or has knowingly concealed any negligence in the product's construction, manufacture, sale, distribution, or placing into the stream of commerce, and if any matter so concealed directly resulted in the economic loss, personal injury, property damage, or wrongful death for which the action is brought;
 - (3) If a manufacturer, lessor, seller, or person who first placed a product in the stream of commerce against whom an action within this section is brought brings an action for indemnity or contribution against a person who is or may be liable to such person for all or any portion of any judgment rendered against such person, in which event such action for indemnity or contribution shall not be barred by this section;
 - (4) If a manufacturer, lessor, seller, or person who first placed a product in the stream of commerce has stated in a written warranty or an advertisement to the public that the product has an expected useful life for a period certain that is greater than fifteen years, in which event any action that is otherwise within this section and is not barred by any other provision of law shall be brought no later than two years following the expiration of that period certain;
 - (5) To any action regarding negligent service or negligent maintenance of a product;
 - (6) To any action regarding a defective or unsafe condition of a product if the product is subject to a government mandated product recall related to consumer safety, provided that the action shall be limited to the extent that the subject of the action and the underlying reason for the recall are the same;
 - (7) To any action regarding a defective or unsafe condition of a product causing a respiratory or malignant disease with a latency of more than fifteen years. No action shall be commenced under this subdivision based upon strict product liability, or negligence against a seller of a product, in which the product is alleged to contain or possess a defective condition unreasonably dangerous to the buyer, user, or consumer, unless such seller is also the manufacturer of the product claimed to be defective; or

- (8) Notwithstanding subdivision (4) of this subsection, to any action against a manufacturer where the harm occurred during the useful safe life of the product. In determining whether a product's useful safe life has expired, the trier of fact may consider:
 - (a) The amount of wear and tear to which the product had been subject;
- (b) The effect of deterioration from natural causes, and from climate and other conditions under which the product was used or stored;
- (c) The normal practices of the user, similar users, and the product seller with respect to the circumstances, frequency, and purposes of the product's use, and with respect to repairs, renewals, and replacements;
- (d) Any representations, instructions, or warnings made by the product manufacturer concerning proper maintenance, storage, and use of the product or the expected useful safe life of the product; and
 - (e) Any modification or alteration of the product by a user or third party.
- 4. This section shall apply to all civil actions commenced on or after August 28, 2020, or any new causes of action asserted in civil actions pending on that date; except that, any cause of action falling within this section that accrued on or before August 28, 2020, may, in any event, be brought no later than August 28, 2021, unless barred by another provision of law.
- 523.262. 1. Except as set forth in subsection 2 of this section, the power of eminent domain shall only be vested in governmental bodies or agencies whose governing body is elected or whose governing body is appointed by elected officials or in an urban redevelopment corporation operating pursuant to a redevelopment agreement with the municipality for a particular redevelopment area, which agreement was executed prior to or on December 31, 2006.
- 2. A private utility company, public utility, rural electric cooperative, municipally owned utility, pipeline, railroad or common carrier shall have the power of eminent domain as may be granted pursuant to the provisions of other sections of the revised statutes of Missouri. For the purposes of this section, the term "common carrier" shall not include motor carriers, contract carriers, or express companies. Where a condemnation by such an entity results in a displaced person, as defined in section 523.200, the provisions of subsections 3 and 6 to 10 of section 523.205 shall apply unless the condemning entity is subject to the relocation assistance provisions of the federal Uniform Relocation Assistance Act.
- 3. Any entity with the power of eminent domain and pursuing the acquisition of property for the purpose of constructing a power generation facility after December 31, 2006, after providing notice in a newspaper of general circulation in the county where the facility is to be constructed, shall conduct a public meeting disclosing the purpose of the proposed facility prior to making any offer to purchase property in pursuit thereof or, alternatively, shall provide the

property owner with notification of the identity of the condemning authority and the proposed purpose for which the condemned property shall be used at the time of making the initial offer.

- 4. (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 2 of this section, no entity shall have the power of eminent domain under the provisions of this section for the purpose of constructing above-ground merchant lines.
 - (2) For the purpose of this subsection, the following terms mean:
- (a) "Merchant line", a high-voltage direct current electric transmission line that does not provide for the erection of electric substations at intervals of less than fifty miles, which substations are necessary to accommodate both the purchase and sale to persons located in this state of electricity generated or transmitted by such entity; and
- (b) "Entity", a utility company that does not provide service to end-use customers or provide retail service in Missouri, or does not collect its costs to provide service under a regional transmission organization tariff, regardless of whether it has received a certificate of convenience and necessity from the public service commission under section 393.170.
- (3) This subsection shall not apply to any rural electric cooperative organized or operating under the provisions of chapter 394, or to any corporation organized on a nonprofit or a cooperative basis as described in subsection 1 of section 394.200, or to any electrical corporation operating under a cooperative business plan as described in subsection 2 of section 393.110.
- 537.037. 1. Any physician or surgeon, registered professional nurse or licensed practical nurse licensed to practice in this state under the provisions of chapter 334 or 335, or licensed to practice under the equivalent laws of any other state and any person licensed as a mobile emergency medical technician under the provisions of chapter 190, may:
- (1) In good faith render emergency care or assistance, without compensation, at the scene of an emergency or accident, and shall not be liable for any civil damages for acts or omissions other than damages occasioned by gross negligence or by willful or wanton acts or omissions by such person in rendering such emergency care;
- (2) In good faith render emergency care or assistance, without compensation, to any minor involved in an accident, or in competitive sports, or other emergency at the scene of an accident, without first obtaining the consent of the parent or guardian of the minor, and shall not be liable for any civil damages other than damages occasioned by gross negligence or by willful or wanton acts or omissions by such person in rendering the emergency care.
- 2. Any other person who has been trained to provide first aid in a standard recognized training program may, without compensation, render emergency care or assistance to the level for which he or she has been trained, at the scene of an emergency or accident, and shall not be

liable for civil damages for acts or omissions other than damages occasioned by gross negligence or by willful or wanton acts or omissions by such person in rendering such emergency care.

- 3. Any mental health professional, as defined in section 632.005, or qualified counselor, as defined in section 631.005, or any practicing medical, osteopathic, or chiropractic physician, or certified nurse practitioner, or physicians' assistant may in good faith render suicide prevention interventions at the scene of a threatened suicide and shall not be liable for any civil damages for acts or omissions other than damages occasioned by gross negligence or by willful or wanton acts or omissions by such person in rendering such suicide prevention interventions.
- 4. Any other person may, without compensation, render suicide prevention interventions at the scene of a threatened suicide and shall not be liable for civil damages for acts or omissions other than damages occasioned by gross negligence or by willful or wanton acts or omissions by such person in rendering such suicide prevention interventions.
- 5. Any health care provider who in good faith renders care or assistance, with or without compensation, in connection with the COVID-19 pandemic, including, but not limited to, taking measures to coordinate, arrange for, respond to, provide, or address issues related to the delivery of health care services, shall not be liable for any civil damages for any acts or omissions that occur during the period there is in effect an executive order of the governor of Missouri declaring that a state of emergency exists, other than damages occasioned by gross negligence or by willful or wanton acts or omissions in rendering the care or assistance. For purposes of this subsection, "health care provider" shall include:
- (1) Any physician, hospital, health maintenance organization, ambulatory surgical center, long-term care facility including those licensed under chapter 198, dentist, registered or licensed practical nurse, optometrist, podiatrist, pharmacist, chiropractor, physical therapist, psychologist, physician-in-training, consumer directed services, personal care assistance services, home-based health care services and any other person or entity that provides health care services under the authority of a license or certificate, and the employers or agents of any such person or entity listed herein;
- (2) Any individual, health care system, or other entity that takes measures to coordinate, arrange for, respond to, provide, or address issues related to the delivery of health care services; and
- (3) Any individual permitted to provide health care services in the state due to a declared public health emergency.
- 537.065. 1. Any person having an unliquidated claim for damages against a tort-feasor, on account of personal injuries, bodily injuries, or death[, provided that, such tort-feasor's insurer or indemnitor has the opportunity to defend the tort-feasor without reservation but refuses to do

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so, may enter into a contract with such tort-feasor or any insurer on his or her behalf or both if 5 the insurer has refused to withdraw a reservation of rights or declined coverage for such 6 **unliquidated claim**, whereby, in consideration of the payment of a specified amount, the person 7 asserting the claim agrees that in the event of a judgment against the tort-feasor, neither such person nor any other person, firm, or corporation claiming by or through him or her will levy execution, by garnishment or as otherwise provided by law, except against the specific assets listed in the contract and except against any insurer which insures the legal liability of the 10 tort-feasor for such damage and which insurer is not excepted from execution, garnishment or 12 other legal procedure by such contract. Execution or garnishment proceedings in aid thereof 13 shall lie only as to assets of the tort-feasor specifically mentioned in the contract or the insurer 14 or insurers not excluded in such contract. Such contract, when properly acknowledged by the 15 parties thereto, may be recorded in the office of the recorder of deeds in any county where a 16 judgment may be rendered, or in the county of the residence of the tort-feasor, or in both such 17 counties, and if the same is so recorded then such tort-feasor's property, except as to the assets specifically listed in the contract, shall not be subject to any judgment lien as the result of any 18 judgment rendered against the tort-feasor, arising out of the transaction for which the contract 20 is entered into.

2. [Before a judgment may be entered against any tort-feasor after such tort-feasor has entered into a contract under this section, the insurer or insurers shall be provided with written notice of the execution of the contract and shall have thirty days after receipt of such notice to intervene as a matter of right in any pending lawsuit involving the claim for damages.] If any action seeking a judgment on the claim against the tort-feasor is pending at the time of the execution of any contract entered into under this section, then, within thirty days after such execution, the tort-feasor shall provide his or her insurer or insurers with a copy of the executed contract and a copy of any such action. If any action seeking a judgment on the claim against the tort-feasor is pending at the time of the execution of any contract entered into under this section but is thereafter dismissed, then, within thirty days after the refiling of that action or the filing of any subsequent action arising out of the claim for damages against the tort-feasor, the tort-feasor shall provide his or her insurer or insurers with a copy of the executed contract and a copy of the refiled or subsequently filed action seeking a judgment on the claim against the tort-feasor. If no action seeking a judgment on the claim against the tort-feasor is pending at the time of the execution of any contract entered into under this section, then, within thirty days after the tort-feasor receives notice of any subsequent action, by service of process or otherwise, the tort-feasor shall provide his or her insurer or insurers with a copy of the executed contract and a copy of any action seeking a judgment on the claim against the tort-feasor.

- 3. No judgment shall be entered against any tort-feasor after such tort-feasor has entered into a contract under this section for at least thirty days after the insurer or insurers have received written notice as provided in subsection 2 of this section.
- 4. Any insurer or insurers who receive notice under this section shall have the unconditional right to intervene in any pending civil action involving the claim for damages within thirty days after receipt of such notice. Upon intervention under this section, the intervenor shall have all rights afforded to defendants under the Missouri rules of civil procedure including, but not limited to, the right to conduct discovery, the right to engage in motion practice, and the right to a trial by jury. The intervenor shall also have the right to assert any rights or raise any defenses available to the tort-feasor and to assert any rights or raise any defenses that would have been available to the tort-feasor in the absence of the contract entered into under this section or other agreement between the parties to that contract. However, nothing in this section shall alter or reduce the intervening insurer's obligations to any insureds other than the tort-feasor, including any coinsureds of the defendant tort-feasor.
- 5. The provisions of this section shall apply to any covenant not to execute or any contract to limit recovery to specified assets, regardless of whether it is referred to as a contract under this section.
- 6. All terms of any covenant not to execute or of any contract to limit recovery to specified assets, regardless of whether it is referred to as a contract under this section, shall be in writing and signed by the parties to the covenant or contract. No unwritten term of any covenant not to execute or of any contract to limit recovery to specified assets, regardless of whether it is referred to as a contract under this section, shall be enforceable against any party to the covenant or contract, the liability insurer of any party to the covenant or contract, or any other person or entity.
- [4-] 7. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit an insured from bringing a separate action asserting that the insurer acted in bad faith. In any such action for bad faith, any agreement between the tort-feasor and insured, including any contract under this section, shall be admissible in evidence. The exercise of any rights under this section shall not constitute, nor be construed to be bad faith.
- 8. As used in this section, the term "insurer" shall include any entity authorized to transact liability insurance business in this state including, but not limited to, any liability insurance company organized, incorporated, or doing business under the provisions of chapter 379, any entity formed under section 537.620, any entity that is subject to sections 537.700 to 537.756, or any entity that provides risk management services to any public or private entity.

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

- 2 (1) "Canned food", any food commercially processed and prepared for human 3 consumption;
 - (2) "Perishable food", any food which may spoil or otherwise become unfit for human consumption because of its nature, type or physical condition. This term includes, but is not limited to, fresh and processed meats, poultry, seafood, dairy products, bakery products, eggs in the shell, fresh fruits and vegetables, and foods which have been packaged, refrigerated, or frozen;
 - (3) "Shelf stable", any food that can be safely stored in a sealed package at room or ambient temperature for a usefully long shelf life. The term includes foods that would normally be stored refrigerated, but that have been processed or treated by heat or dried to destroy food-borne microorganisms that can cause illness or spoil food.
 - 2. All other provisions of law notwithstanding, a good faith donor of canned [er], perishable, or shelf stable food, which complies with chapter 196 at the time it was donated and which is fit for human consumption at the time it is donated, to a bona fide charitable or not-for-profit organization for free distribution, shall not be subject to criminal or civil liability arising from an injury or death due to the condition of such food unless such injury or death is a direct result of the negligence, recklessness or intentional misconduct of such donor.
 - 3. All other provisions of law notwithstanding, a bona fide charitable or not-for-profit organization which in good faith receives and distributes food, which complies with chapter 196 at the time it was donated and which is fit for human consumption at the time it is distributed, without charge, shall not be subject to criminal or civil liability arising from an injury or death due to the condition of such food unless such injury or death is a direct result of the negligence, recklessness, or intentional misconduct of such organization.
 - 4. (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, a good faith donor or a charitable or not-for-profit organization, who in good faith receives or distributes frozen [and] or shelf stable packaged venison without charge, shall not be subject to criminal or civil liability arising from an injury or death due to the condition of such food, except as provided in this subsection.
 - (2) The venison must:
 - [(1)] (a) Come from a whitetail deer harvested in accordance with the rules and regulations of the department of conservation;
- 33 [(2)] (b) Be field dressed and handled in a sanitary manner and the carcass of which 34 remains in sound condition;

35 [(3)] (c) Be processed in a licensed facility that is subject to the United States 36 Department of Agriculture's mandated inspections during domesticated animal operations or is 37 approved by the Missouri department of agriculture meat inspection program.

[Except that,] (3) The provisions of this subsection shall not apply if the injury or death is a direct result of the negligence, recklessness, or intentional misconduct of such donor or the deer was harvested during a season that the deer in Missouri were found to have diseases communicable to humans. Venison handled and processed in accordance with the provisions of this section and protected by all reasonable means from foreign or injurious contamination is exempt from the provisions of chapter 196.

5. The provisions of this section shall govern all good faith donations of canned [ex], perishable, or shelf stable food which is not readily marketable due to appearance, freshness, grade, surplus, or other conditions, but nothing in this section shall restrict the authority of any appropriate agency to regulate or ban the use of such food for human consumption.

550.125. 1. There is hereby created in the state treasury the "Change of Venue for Capital Cases Fund", which shall consist of moneys appropriated to the fund by the general assembly. The office of state courts administrator shall administer and disburse moneys in the fund in accordance with subsection 2 of this section. The fund shall be a dedicated fund and, upon appropriation, moneys in the fund shall be used solely for the administration of this section. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 33.080, any moneys remaining in the fund at the end of the biennium shall not revert to the credit of the general revenue fund. 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.

- 2. In a capital case in which a change of venue is taken from one county to any other county, at the conclusion of such case the county to which the case was transferred may apply to the office of state courts administrator for reimbursement from the change of venue for capital cases fund any costs associated with the sequestering of jurors. The costs of reimbursement shall not exceed the then approved state rates for travel reimbursement for lodging and meals.
- 3. The office of state courts administrator shall develop an application process and other procedures to determine if a county is eligible for reimbursement under this section. If a county is eligible for reimbursement, the office of state courts administrator shall disburse such moneys to the county. If the office of state courts administrator determines a county is not eligible for reimbursement under this section, the county in which the capital case originated shall be responsible for reimbursement.

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4. 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, 2020, shall be invalid and void.

565.002. As used in this chapter, unless a different meaning is otherwise plainly required the following terms mean:

- (1) "Adequate cause", cause that would reasonably produce a degree of passion in a person of ordinary temperament sufficient to substantially impair an ordinary person's capacity for self-control;
 - (2) "Child", a person under seventeen years of age;
 - (3) "Conduct", includes any act or omission;
- (4) "Course of conduct", a pattern of conduct composed of two or more acts, which may include communication by any means, over a period of time, however short, evidencing a continuity of purpose. Constitutionally protected activity is not included within the meaning of course of conduct. Such constitutionally protected activity includes picketing or other organized protests;
 - (5) "Deliberation", cool reflection for any length of time no matter how brief,
- (6) "Domestic victim", a household or family member as the term "family" or "household member" is defined in section 455.010, including any child who is a member of the household or family;
- (7) "Emotional distress", something markedly greater than the level of uneasiness, nervousness, unhappiness, or the like which are commonly experienced in day-to-day living;
- (8) "Full or partial nudity", the showing of all or any part of the human genitals, pubic area, buttock, or any part of the nipple of the breast of any female person, with less than a fully opaque covering;
 - (9) "Legal custody", the right to the care, custody and control of a child;
- (10) "Parent", either a biological parent or a parent by adoption;
- 24 (11) "Person having a right of custody", a parent or legal guardian of the child;
- 25 (12) "Photographs" or "films", the making of any photograph, motion picture film, videotape, or any other recording or transmission of the image of a person;

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- 27 (13) "Place where a person would have a reasonable expectation of privacy", any place 28 where a reasonable person would believe that a person could disrobe in privacy, without being 29 concerned that the person's undressing was being viewed, photographed or filmed by another;
 - (14) "Special victim", any of the following:
 - (a) A law enforcement officer assaulted in the performance of his or her official duties or as a direct result of such official duties;
- 33 (b) Emergency personnel, any paid or volunteer firefighter, emergency room, hospital, 34 or trauma center personnel, or emergency medical technician, assaulted in the performance of 35 his or her official duties or as a direct result of such official duties;
 - (c) A probation and parole officer assaulted in the performance of his or her official duties or as a direct result of such official duties;
 - (d) An elderly person;
 - (e) A person with a disability;
- 40 (f) A vulnerable person;
- 41 (g) Any jailer or corrections officer of the state or one of its political subdivisions 42 assaulted in the performance of his or her official duties or as a direct result of such official 43 duties:
 - (h) A highway worker in a construction or work zone as the terms "highway worker", "construction zone", and "work zone" are defined under section 304.580;
 - (i) Any utility worker, meaning any employee of a utility that provides gas, heat, electricity, water, steam, telecommunications services, or sewer services, whether privately, municipally, or cooperatively owned, while in the performance of his or her job duties, including any person employed under a contract;
 - (j) Any cable worker, meaning any employee of a cable operator, as such term is defined in section 67.2677, including any person employed under contract, while in the performance of his or her job duties; [and]
 - (k) Any employee of a mass transit system, including any employee of public bus or light rail companies, while in the performance of his or her job duties; **and**
 - (1) Any employee of a public school or charter school while in the performance of his or her job duties for the public school district or charter school;
- 57 (15) "Sudden passion", passion directly caused by and arising out of provocation by the 58 victim or another acting with the victim which passion arises at the time of the offense and is not 59 solely the result of former provocation;
- 60 (16) "Trier", the judge or jurors to whom issues of fact, guilt or innocence, or the assessment and declaration of punishment are submitted for decision;

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- 62 (17) "Views", the looking upon of another person, with the unaided eye or with any 63 device designed or intended to improve visual acuity, for the purpose of arousing or gratifying 64 the sexual desire of any person.
- 575.040. 1. A person commits the offense of perjury if, with the purpose to deceive, he or she knowingly testifies falsely to any material fact upon oath or affirmation legally administered, in any official proceeding before any court, public body, notary public or other officer authorized to administer oaths.
- 2. A fact is material, regardless of its admissibility under rules of evidence, if it could substantially affect, or did substantially affect, the course or outcome of the cause, matter or proceeding.
- 8 3. Knowledge of the materiality of the statement is not an element of this crime, and it 9 is no defense that:
 - (1) The person mistakenly believed the fact to be immaterial; or
 - (2) The person was not competent, for reasons other than mental disability or immaturity, to make the statement.
 - 4. It is a defense to a prosecution under subsection 1 of this section that the person retracted the false statement in the course of the official proceeding in which it was made provided he or she did so before the falsity of the statement was exposed. Statements made in separate hearings at separate stages of the same proceeding, including but not limited to statements made before a grand jury, at a preliminary hearing, at a deposition or at previous trial, are made in the course of the same proceeding.
- 5. The defendant shall have the burden of injecting the issue of retraction under subsection 4 of this section.
- 6. The offense of perjury committed in any proceeding not involving a felony charge is a class E felony.
 - 7. The offense of perjury committed in any proceeding involving a felony charge is a class D felony unless:
- 25 (1) It is committed during a criminal trial for the purpose of securing the conviction of 26 an accused for any felony except murder, in which case it is a class B felony; or
- 27 (2) It is committed during a criminal trial for the purpose of securing the conviction of 28 an accused for murder, in which case it is a class A felony.
- 8. The offense of perjury committed in any proceeding before a body of the general assembly is a class D felony.
 - 575.050. 1. A person commits the offense of making a false affidavit if, with purpose to mislead any person, he or she, in any affidavit, swears falsely to a fact which is material to the purpose for which said affidavit is made.

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- 4 2. The provisions of subsections 2 and 3 of section 575.040 shall apply to prosecutions 5 under subsection 1 of this section.
- 3. It is a defense to a prosecution under subsection 1 of this section that the person retracted the false statement by affidavit or testimony but this defense shall not apply if the retraction was made after:
 - (1) The falsity of the statement was exposed; or
 - (2) Any person took substantial action in reliance on the statement.
- 4. The defendant shall have the burden of injecting the issue of retraction under subsection 3 of this section.
- 5. The offense of making a false affidavit is a class C misdemeanor, unless done for the purpose of misleading a public servant in the performance of his or her duty, in which case it is a class A misdemeanor.
- 6. The offense of making a false affidavit when done in any proceeding before a body of the general assembly is a class A misdemeanor.
 - 575.160. 1. A person commits the offense of interference with legal process if, knowing another person is authorized by law to serve process, he or she interferes with or obstructs such person for the purpose of preventing such person from effecting the service of any process.
- 2. "Process" includes any writ, summons, subpoena, warrant other than an arrest warrant, or other process or order of a court or body of the general assembly.
 - 3. The offense of interference with legal process is a class B misdemeanor.
 - 575.270. 1. A person commits the offense of tampering with a witness or victim if:
 - (1) With the purpose to induce a witness or a prospective witness to disobey a subpoena or other legal process, absent himself or herself, avoid subpoena or other legal process, withhold evidence, information, or documents, or testify falsely, he or she:
 - (a) Threatens or causes harm to any person or property; or
 - (b) Uses force, threats or deception; or
- 7 (c) Offers, confers or agrees to confer any benefit, direct or indirect, upon such witness; 8 or
 - (d) Conveys any of the foregoing to another in furtherance of a conspiracy; or
- 10 (2) He or she purposely prevents or dissuades or attempts to prevent or dissuade any person who has been a victim of any crime or a person who is acting on behalf of any such victim from:
- 13 (a) Making any report of such victimization to any peace officer, state, local or federal law enforcement officer, prosecuting agency, or judge;
- 15 (b) Causing a complaint, indictment or information to be sought and prosecuted or assisting in the prosecution thereof;

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- 17 (c) Arresting or causing or seeking the arrest of any person in connection with such victimization.
- 2. The offense of tampering with a witness or victim is a class A misdemeanor, unless the original charge is a felony, in which case tampering with a witness or victim is a class D felony. Persons convicted under this section shall not be eligible for parole.
- 3. The offense of tampering with a witness subpoenaed in a proceeding before a body of the general assembly is a class E felony.
 - 575.280. 1. A person commits the offense of acceding to corruption if he or she:
 - (1) Is a judge, juror, special master, referee or arbitrator and knowingly solicits, accepts, or agrees to accept any benefit, direct or indirect, on the representation or understanding that it will influence his or her official action in a judicial proceeding pending in any court or before such official or juror;
 - (2) Is a witness or prospective witness in any official proceeding and knowingly solicits, accepts, or agrees to accept any benefit, direct or indirect, on the representation or understanding that he or she will disobey a subpoena or other legal process, absent himself or herself, avoid subpoena or other legal process, withhold evidence, information or documents, or testify falsely.
- 2. The offense of acceding to corruption under subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of this section is a class C felony. The offense of acceding to corruption under subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of this section in a felony prosecution [or], on the representation or understanding of testifying falsely, or in a proceeding before a body of the general assembly is a class D felony. Otherwise acceding to corruption is a class A misdemeanor.
 - 575.330. 1. A person commits the offense of contempt of a body of the general assembly if he or she was subpoenaed as a witness by a body of the general assembly to give testimony or to produce documents or provide other information upon any matter under inquiry before the body of the general assembly and he or she willfully:
 - (1) Fails to appear to testify;
 - (2) After having appeared, refuses to answer any question pertinent to the question under inquiry; or
 - (3) Fails to produce required documents.
 - 2. The offense of contempt of a body of the general assembly is a class A misdemeanor.
- 3. The offense of contempt of a body of the general assembly after an order has been issued under section 21.403 is a class E felony.
 - 576.030. 1. A person commits the offense of obstructing government operations if he or she purposely obstructs, impairs, hinders or perverts the performance of a governmental

function by the use or threat of **harm, intimidation, coercion,** violence, force, or other physical interference or obstacle.

2. The offense of obstructing government operations is a class [B] A misdemeanor, unless committed against a body of the general assembly, in which case it is a class E felony.

[211.438. Expanding services from seventeen years of age to eighteen years of age is a new service and shall not be effective until an appropriation sufficient to fund the expanded service is provided therefor.]

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Section B. Because immediate action is necessary to protect health care providers rendering assistance related to the severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2, the repeal and reenactment of section 537.037 of section A of this act is deemed necessary for the immediate preservation of the public health, welfare, peace, and safety and is hereby declared to be an emergency act within the meaning of the constitution, and the repeal and reenactment of section 537.037 of section A of this act shall be in full force and effect upon its passage and approval.

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