SECOND REGULAR SESSION

[PERFECTED]

HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

HOUSE BILL NO. 1699

101ST GENERAL ASSEMBLY

3371H.02P

DANA RADEMAN MILLER, Chief Clerk

AN ACT

To repeal sections 455.073, 455.075, and 455.085, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof six new sections relating to domestic violence, with penalty provisions.

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

Section A. Sections 455.073, 455.075, and 455.085, RSMo, are repealed and six new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 455.073, 455.075, 455.085, 546.262,

- 3 546.263, and 595.320, to read as follows:
 - 455.073. 1. By July 1, 1996, the supreme court of the state of Missouri shall:
- 2 (1) Develop and adopt uniform forms for petitions and orders of protection; and
- 3 (2) Provide the forms to each circuit clerk.
- 2. The following statements shall be printed in bold faced type or in capital letters on the order of protection:
- 6 (1) "Violation of this order may be punished by confinement in jail for as long as five 7 years and by a fine of as much as five thousand dollars"; and
- 8 (2) "If so ordered by the court, the respondent is forbidden to enter or stay at the 9 petitioner's residence".
- 3. The form prescribed by the supreme court for the notice of hearing required by subsection 2 of section 455.040 shall list all potential relief that can be granted by the court in
- 12 any proceeding pursuant to sections 455.010 to 455.085 as described in section 455.050, and
- 13 shall advise the respondent that such relief may be granted if the court finds for the petitioner,
- 14 or if the respondent defaults to the petition.

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

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- 4. If a full order of protection is granted, all temporary orders shall continue in the full order of protection and shall remain in full force and effect unless otherwise ordered by the court.
- 5. All orders of protection shall be issued on the form adopted pursuant to subsection 19 1 of this section.

455.075. The court may order a party to pay a reasonable amount to the other party for attorney's fees incurred prior to the commencement of the proceeding [er], throughout the proceeding, and after entry of judgment. The court shall consider all relevant factors, including the financial resources of both parties, and may order that the amount be paid directly to the attorney, who may enforce the order in his name.

455.085. 1. When a law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe a party has committed a violation of law amounting to domestic violence, as defined in section 455.010, against a family or household member, the officer may arrest the offending party whether or not the violation occurred in the presence of the arresting officer. When the officer declines 5 to make arrest pursuant to this subsection, the officer shall make a written report of the incident completely describing the offending party, giving the victim's name, time, address, reason why no arrest was made and any other pertinent information. Any law enforcement officer subsequently called to the same address within a twelve-hour period, who shall find probable cause to believe the same offender has again committed a violation as stated in this subsection against the same or any other family or household member, shall arrest the 10 offending party for this subsequent offense. The primary report of nonarrest in the preceding twelve-hour period may be considered as evidence of the defendant's intent in the violation 12 for which arrest occurred. The refusal of the victim to sign an official complaint against the 13 14 violator shall not prevent an arrest under this subsection.

- 2. When a law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that a party, against whom a protective order has been entered and who has notice of such order entered, has committed an act of abuse in violation of such order, the officer shall arrest the offending party-respondent whether or not the violation occurred in the presence of the arresting officer. Refusal of the victim to sign an official complaint against the violator shall not prevent an arrest under this subsection.
- 3. When an officer makes an arrest, the officer is not required to arrest two parties involved in an assault when both parties claim to have been assaulted. The arresting officer shall attempt to identify and shall arrest the party the officer believes is the primary physical aggressor. The term "primary physical aggressor" is defined as the most significant, rather than the first, aggressor. The law enforcement officer shall consider any or all of the following in determining the primary physical aggressor:
 - (1) The intent of the law to protect victims from continuing domestic violence;

28 (2) The comparative extent of injuries inflicted or serious threats creating fear of 29 physical injury;

(3) The history of domestic violence between the persons involved.

- No law enforcement officer investigating an incident of domestic violence shall threaten the arrest of all parties for the purpose of discouraging requests or law enforcement intervention by any party. Where complaints are received from two or more opposing parties, the officer shall evaluate each complaint separately to determine whether the officer should seek a warrant for an arrest.
- 4. In an arrest in which a law enforcement officer acted in good faith reliance on this section, the arresting and assisting law enforcement officers and their employing entities and superiors shall be immune from liability in any civil action alleging false arrest, false imprisonment or malicious prosecution.
- 5. When a person against whom an order of protection has been entered fails to surrender custody of minor children to the person to whom custody was awarded in an order of protection, the law enforcement officer shall arrest the respondent, and shall turn the minor children over to the care and custody of the party to whom such care and custody was awarded.
- 6. The same procedures, including those designed to protect constitutional rights, shall be applied to the respondent as those applied to any individual detained in police custody.
- 7. A violation of the terms and conditions, with regard to domestic violence, stalking, sexual assault, child custody, communication initiated by the respondent or entrance upon the premises of the petitioner's dwelling unit or place of employment or school, or being within a certain distance of the petitioner or a child of the petitioner, of an ex parte order of protection of which the respondent has notice, shall be a class A misdemeanor unless the respondent has previously pleaded guilty to or has been found guilty in any division of the circuit court of violating an ex parte order of protection or a full order of protection within five years of the date of the subsequent violation, in which case the subsequent violation shall be a class E felony. Evidence of prior pleas of guilty or findings of guilt shall be heard by the court out of the presence of the jury prior to submission of the case to the jury. If the court finds the existence of such prior pleas of guilty or finding of guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, the court shall decide the extent or duration of sentence or other disposition and shall not instruct the jury as to the range of punishment or allow the jury to assess and declare the punishment as a part of its verdict.
- 8. A violation of the terms and conditions, with regard to domestic violence, stalking, sexual assault, child custody, communication initiated by the respondent or entrance upon the

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premises of the petitioner's dwelling unit or place of employment or school, or being within a certain distance of the petitioner or a child of the petitioner, of a full order of protection shall be a class A misdemeanor, unless the respondent has previously pleaded guilty to or has been 67 found guilty in any division of the circuit court of violating an ex parte order of protection or 68 a full order of protection within five years of the date of the subsequent violation, in which case the subsequent violation shall be a class E felony. Evidence of prior pleas of guilty or 70 71 findings of guilt shall be heard by the court out of the presence of the jury prior to submission 72 of the case to the jury. If the court finds the existence of such prior plea of guilty or finding of 73 guilt beyond a reasonable doubt, the court shall decide the extent or duration of the sentence or other disposition and shall not instruct the jury as to the range of punishment or allow the jury to assess and declare the punishment as a part of its verdict. For the purposes of this 75 subsection, in addition to the notice provided by actual service of the order, a party is deemed to have notice of an order of protection if: 77

- (1) The law enforcement officer responding to a call of a reported incident of domestic violence, stalking, sexual assault, or violation of an order of protection presented a copy of the order of protection to the respondent; or
- (2) Notice is given by actual communication to the respondent in a manner reasonably likely to advise the respondent.
- 9. Good faith attempts to effect a reconciliation of a marriage shall not be deemed tampering with a witness or victim tampering under section 575.270.
- 10. Nothing in this section shall be interpreted as creating a private cause of action for damages to enforce the provisions set forth herein.
- 546.262. A court shall not compel a victim or member of the victim's family testifying in a criminal proceeding for a violation of sections 565.072 to 565.076 to disclose a residential address or place of employment on the record in open court unless the court finds that disclosure of the address or place of employment is necessary.
- 546.263. 1. A person may testify by video conference at a civil trial involving an offense under sections 565.072 to 565.076 if the person testifying is the victim of the offense. The circuit and associate circuit court judges for each circuit shall develop local rules and instructions for appearances by video conference permitted under this subsection, which shall be posted on the circuit court's internet website.
- 2. The circuit and associate circuit court judges for each circuit shall provide, and post on the circuit court's internet website, a telephone number for the public to call for assistance regarding appearances by video conference.

595.320. If a judge orders a person who has been convicted of an offense under

- 2 sections 565.072 to 565.076 to attend any batterer intervention program, as defined in
- 3 section 455.549, the person shall be financially responsible for any costs associated with

4 attending such class.

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