



Rules of
Office of Administration
Division 20—Personnel Advisory Board and
Division of Personnel
Chapter 3—Personnel Selection, Appointment,
Evaluation and Separation

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**Title 1—OFFICE OF
ADMINISTRATION**

**Division 20—Personnel Advisory Board
and Division of Personnel
Chapter 3—Personnel Selection,
Appointment, Evaluation and
Separation**

1 CSR 20-3.010 Examinations

PURPOSE: This rule prescribes procedures and practices which govern the administration of merit system examinations.

(1) Verification of Qualifications. In any competitive examination, the director, appointing authorities, or both, may verify statements contained in the application of an applicant either before or after employment. If a verification of the qualifications of an applicant should reveal any material misrepresentation of employment qualifications and related information as described in the application for examination or attachments, this shall be cause for removal from the register(s) involved, from current and future employment, or both, as provided elsewhere in these rules.

(2) Veterans' Preference. In any competitive examination for the purpose of establishing a register of eligibles, veterans, disabled veterans, surviving spouses, and spouses of disabled veterans shall be given preference in appointment and examination as provided by law.

(A) Proof of Eligibility. Proof of eligibility for veterans' preference shall be provided by applicants in the form of their discharge papers, a copy of their discharge papers, or other satisfactory evidence of honorable service. Applicants also shall submit on a form, as may be required by the director, proof of disability certified by the appropriate federal agency responsible for the administration of veterans' affairs. Any papers submitted to establish proof of service of disability, upon request, shall be returned to veterans.

(3) Parental Preference. In any competitive examination for the purpose of establishing a register of eligibles, a parental preference shall be given to persons who were previously employed by the state but terminated such employment to care for young children. This preference shall be given only for persons who were full-time homemakers and caretakers of children under the age of ten (10) and were not otherwise gainfully employed for a period of at least two (2) years.

(A) Proof of Eligibility. Proof of eligibility for parental preference shall be provided

by applicants on a preference claim form and, upon request, other evidence such as birth certificates, income tax returns, or other documents may be required by the director.

(4) Error in Examination. A manifest error in an examination which affects the appointment of persons shall be corrected if called to the attention of the director within thirty (30) days after the establishment of the register, but this correction shall not invalidate any appointments previously made from this register unless it is established that the error was made in bad faith and with intent to deprive the person of consideration.

AUTHORITY: sections 36.060 and 36.070, RSMo Supp. 2018. Original rule filed July 9, 1947, effective July 19, 1947. Amended: Filed March 25, 1948, effective April 4, 1948. Amended: Filed June 1, 1954, effective June 11, 1954. Amended: Filed Nov. 18, 1957, effective Nov. 28, 1957. Amended: Filed July 21, 1967, effective July 31, 1967. Amended: Filed Dec. 8, 1975, effective Dec. 19, 1975. Amended: Filed March 14, 1978, effective June 11, 1978. Amended: Filed Dec. 13, 1978, effective April 12, 1979. Emergency amendment filed Sept. 13, 1979, effective Sept. 28, 1979, expired Jan. 25, 1980. Amended: Filed Oct. 12, 1979, effective Jan. 15, 1980. Amended: Filed Oct. 31, 1995, effective May 30, 1996. Amended: Filed May 15, 1996, effective Nov. 30, 1996. Amended: Filed Dec. 15, 2004, effective June 30, 2005. Emergency amendment filed Aug. 27, 2010, effective Sept. 7, 2010, expired March 5, 2011. Amended: Filed Aug. 27, 2010, effective Feb. 28, 2011. Emergency amendment filed Aug. 17, 2018, effective Aug. 28, 2018, expired Feb. 28, 2019. Amended: Filed Aug. 31, 2018, effective Feb. 28, 2019.*

**Original authority: 36.060, RSMo 1945, amended 1971, 1979, 1993, 1995, 2010, 2018 and 36.070, RSMo 1945, amended 1979, 1995, 2018.*

1 CSR 20-3.020 Registers

PURPOSE: This rule specifies the conditions under which the various types of merit system registers are established and maintained.

(1) Establishment of Registers. The director may establish and maintain the registers necessary to provide an adequate supply of qualified candidates.

(2) Availability of Eligibles. It shall be the responsibility of eligibles to notify the Personnel Division, and any applicable appointing authority, of any change in address or

other changes affecting availability for employment. However, the director, or any appointing authority, may circulate lists or use other methods to determine at any time the availability of eligibles. Whenever an eligible submits a statement restricting the conditions under which s/he will be available for employment, his/her name may be withheld from all certification, or from consideration for any employment opportunity, which does not meet the conditions which s/he has specified. An eligible may file a new statement at any time within the duration of an eligible list modifying any prior statement as to conditions under which s/he will be available for employment.

AUTHORITY: sections 36.060 and 36.070, RSMo Supp. 2018. Original rule filed July 9, 1947, effective July 19, 1947. Amended: Filed Sept. 20, 1947, effective Sept. 30, 1947. Amended: Filed Sept. 15, 1948, effective Sept. 25, 1948. Amended: Filed June 1, 1954, effective June 11, 1954. Amended: Filed April 23, 1974, effective May 2, 1974. Amended: Filed Dec. 8, 1975, effective Dec. 19, 1975. Emergency amendment filed Sept. 13, 1979, effective Sept. 28, 1979, expired Jan. 25, 1980. Amended: Filed Oct. 12, 1979, effective Jan. 15, 1980. Amended: Filed Oct. 31, 1995, effective May 30, 1996. Amended: Filed July 9, 1997, effective Jan. 30, 1998. Amended: Filed March 11, 1999, effective Sept. 30, 1999. Amended: Filed Dec. 15, 2004, effective June 30, 2005. Emergency amendment filed Aug. 27, 2010, effective Sept. 7, 2010, expired March 5, 2011. Amended: Filed Aug. 27, 2010, effective Feb. 28, 2011. Emergency amendment filed Aug. 17, 2018, effective Aug. 28, 2018, expired Feb. 28, 2019. Amended: Filed Aug. 31, 2018, effective Feb. 28, 2019.*

**Original authority: 36.060, RSMo 1945, amended 1971, 1979, 1993, 1995, 2010, 2018 and 36.070, RSMo 1945, amended 1979, 1995, 2018.*

1 CSR 20-3.030 Certification and Appointment

PURPOSE: This rule prescribes the conditions under which positions may be filled by certification and appointment from merit system registers and by other types of appointment authorized in the merit system law.

(1) Certification of eligibles shall be designed to provide the appointing authorities with a viable tool for efficient selection of an effective work force and shall be governed by the following provisions:



(A) In the absence of an established register or whenever there are not sufficient names on a register, the director may supplement those names with names from other appropriate registers.

(2) The following types of appointment may be made for those positions under section 36.030.1, RSMo:

(A) Appointment From a Register. Appointments to vacancies in the classified service may be made following certification from an appropriate register in accordance with the provisions of the law and these rules;

(B) Direct Appointment. After appropriate public notice, an appointing authority may appoint any applicant meeting the minimum qualifications for a particular position within the appointing authority's division of service. This type of appointment may be made regardless of whether or not the applicant was added to a register or whether or not the applicant applied through any central statewide application process or system; and

(C) Temporary Appointments. No temporary appointment shall be made for more than a total of six (6) months, either continuously or intermittently, in any twelve- (12-) month period. Successive temporary appointments to the same position shall not exceed a total of six (6) months in any twelve- (12-) month period.

(3) Transfers. Transfers may be used in accordance with statute and these rules.

AUTHORITY: sections 36.060 and 36.070, RSMo Supp. 2018. Original rule filed July 9, 1947, effective July 19, 1947. Amended: Filed Sept. 20, 1947, effective Sept. 30, 1947. Amended: Filed March 25, 1948, effective April 4, 1948. Amended: Filed June 1, 1954, effective June 11, 1954. Amended: Filed April 23, 1974, effective May 2, 1974. Amended: Filed Feb. 28, 1975, effective March 10, 1975. Amended: Filed Dec. 8, 1975, effective Dec. 19, 1975. Amended: Filed Dec. 13, 1978, effective April 12, 1979. Emergency amendment filed Sept. 13, 1979, effective Sept. 28, 1979, expired Jan. 25, 1980. Amended: Filed Oct. 12, 1979, effective Jan. 15, 1980. Amended: Filed June 2, 1988, effective Oct. 1, 1988. Amended: Filed Jan. 26, 1990, effective June 30, 1990. Amended: Filed March 1, 1993, effective Oct. 10, 1993. Amended: Filed July 21, 1994, effective Feb. 26, 1995. Amended: Filed May 15, 1996, effective Nov. 30, 1996. Emergency amendment filed Aug. 27, 2010, effective Sept. 7, 2010, expired March 5, 2011. Amended: Filed Aug. 27, 2010, effective Feb. 28, 2011. Emergency amendment filed Aug. 17,*

2018, effective Aug. 28, 2018, expired Feb. 28, 2019. Amended: Filed Aug. 31, 2018, effective Feb. 28, 2019.

**Original authority: 36.060, RSMo 1945, amended 1971, 1979, 1993, 1995, 2010, 2018 and 36.070, RSMo 1945, amended 1979, 1995, 2018.*

1 CSR 20-3.040 Probationary Period

PURPOSE: This rule establishes the conditions and procedures which govern the probationary period of employment required for individuals appointed or promoted to positions described under section 36.030.1(2), RSMo.

(1) Objective and Scope. The probationary or working test period shall be utilized for closely observing the employee's work, for securing the most effective adjustment of a new employee to his/her position and for rejecting any employee whose performance does not meet the required work standards. This rule applies only to positions described under section 36.030.1(2), RSMo.

(2) Duration. The probationary period shall begin upon the appointment or promotion of the employee. Any interruption of service during the probationary period shall not be counted as a part of the total probationary service required. Probationary service will be subject to the following provisions:

(A) The normal length of probation for employees in all medical and dental classes of positions and in classes identified by the director as having substantial supervisory or administrative responsibilities shall be twelve (12) months. The maximum length of probation shall be eighteen (18) months and the minimum length of probation shall be six (6) months for employees in those positions serving original or promotional probationary periods;

(B) The normal and the minimum length of probation for all other classes of positions shall be six (6) months for employees in those positions serving an original or promotional probationary period. The maximum length of probation for those employees shall be twelve (12) months;

(C) If an appointing authority finds that it will require more time than the normal probationary period to evaluate an employee's ability to successfully perform the various duties of a position, the appointing authority may extend the probationary period not to exceed the maximum period allowed under these rules. Prior to the expiration of a normal probationary period, the appointing authority shall notify the employee in writing

of the reasons for, and duration of, the extension. A copy of the notice shall be filed with the director;

(D) If an appointing authority finds that a probationary employee is performing the duties of a position in an effective and fully satisfactory manner, the appointing authority may reduce the length of probation to no less than the minimum probationary period prescribed under these rules for the class and type of appointment involved. The appointing authority shall notify the employee and the director in writing of the reduction and the reasons; and

(E) The normal probationary period for the class involved shall be served by all employees unless the appointing authority takes specific action under these rules to extend or reduce the length of probation for a specific probationary employee or for employees in a particular job class.

AUTHORITY: section 36.070, RSMo Supp. 2018. Original rule filed July 9, 1947, effective July 19, 1947. Amended: Filed March 25, 1948, effective April 4, 1948. Amended: Filed June 1, 1954, effective June 11, 1954. Amended: Filed Dec. 22, 1960, effective Jan. 1, 1961. Amended: Filed July 21, 1967, effective July 31, 1967. Amended: Filed June 12, 1972, effective July 1, 1972. Amended: Filed April 23, 1974, effective May 2, 1974. Amended: Filed Feb. 28, 1975, effective March 10, 1975. Amended: Filed Dec. 8, 1975, effective Dec. 19, 1975. Amended: Filed Dec. 13, 1978, effective April 12, 1979. Emergency amendment filed Sept. 13, 1979, effective Sept. 28, 1979, expired Jan. 25, 1980. Amended: Filed Oct. 12, 1979, effective Jan. 15, 1980. Amended: Filed March 11, 1999, effective Sept. 30, 1999. Emergency amendment filed Aug. 17, 2018, effective Aug. 28, 2018, expired Feb. 28, 2019. Amended: Filed Aug. 31, 2018, effective Feb. 28, 2019.*

**Original authority: 36.070, RSMo 1945, amended 1979, 1995, 2018.*

Hedges v. Department of Social Services, 585 SW2d 170 (Mo. App. 1979). The personnel board's failure to comply with its own "directory" rule does not have the effect of changing the status of an employee from probationary to permanent.

1 CSR 20-3.050 Service Reports (Rescinded February 28, 2019)

AUTHORITY: section 36.070, RSMo 1986. Original rule filed July 9, 1947, effective July 19, 1947. Amended: Filed Dec. 8, 1975, effective Dec. 19, 1975. Emergency rescission



filed Aug. 17, 2018, effective Aug. 28, 2018, expired Feb. 28, 2019. Rescinded: Filed Aug. 31, 2018, effective Feb. 28, 2019.

1 CSR 20-3.060 Service Credit
(Rescinded January 30, 1998)

AUTHORITY: section 36.070, RSMo 1986. Original rule filed July 9, 1947, effective July 19, 1947. Amended: Filed Sept. 15, 1948, effective Sept. 25, 1948. Amended: Filed June 1, 1954, effective June 11, 1954. Amended: Filed Aug. 22, 1958, effective Sept. 1, 1958. Amended: Filed April 23, 1974, effective May 2, 1974. Amended: Filed Dec. 8, 1975, effective Dec. 19, 1975. Amended: Filed Dec. 13, 1978, effective April 12, 1979. Emergency amendment filed Jan. 15, 1981, effective Jan. 25, 1981, expired May 25, 1981. Amended: Filed Jan. 7, 1981, effective April 12, 1981. Rescinded: Filed July 9, 1997, effective Jan. 30, 1998.

1 CSR 20-3.070 Separation, Suspension, and Demotion

PURPOSE: This rule establishes conditions and procedures to govern various types of separations from the classified service and personnel transactions, such as suspension and demotion.

(1) Layoffs in the classified service shall be administered by each respective appointing authority based on the needs of the service.

(2) Causes for Suspension, Demotion, and Dismissal. The following are declared to be causes for suspension, demotion, or dismissal of any regular employee in the classified service, depending upon the seriousness of the cause; however, those actions may be based upon causes other than those enumerated below:

(A) The employee has willfully violated any of the provisions of the State Merit System Law or of the rules of the Personnel Advisory Board;

(B) The employee is incompetent, inadequate, careless, or inefficient in the performance of the duties of his/her position (specific instances to be charged) or has failed to meet established minimum standards in the performance of those duties;

(C) The employee has been wantonly careless or negligent in the care of the property of the state;

(D) The employee has engaged in abusive or improper treatment toward an inmate or patient of any state institution or to a person

in custody; provided the acts committed were not necessarily or lawfully committed in self-defense, to protect the lives of others, or to prevent the escape of anyone lawfully in custody;

(E) The employee is unable, with or without a reasonable accommodation, to perform the essential functions of his or her job;

(F) The employee has been habitually tardy in reporting for duty or has absented him/herself frequently from duty during the course of regular working hours; or has been completely absent from duty without prior or subsequent authorization for that absence;

(G) The employee has been convicted of, or pled guilty to, a felony or of a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude;

(H) The employee has engaged in scandalous and disgraceful conduct while on or off duty where this conduct tends to bring the state service into public disrepute or has exhibited behavior which adversely affects the employee's job performance, the employing agency, or both;

(I) The employee has engaged in abusive or improper treatment of guests or clients while on duty at any state facility or on any state land normally open to the public;

(J) The employee has submitted a false statement of a material fact or has practiced or attempted to practice any fraud or deception in an application or examination or in otherwise attempting to secure employment subject to the provisions of these rules;

(K) The employee has engaged in insubordination or has failed to respond in a reasonable manner to his/her lawful orders or instructions of persons with duly delegated authority over the employee;

(L) The employee has willfully violated the lawful regulations or policies of the agency by which employed after having been made aware of the regulations and policies;

(M) The employee has been abusive or physically violent toward other employees while on duty or in the duty area or has willfully exhibited behavior which is disruptive of the working activities of other employees;

(N) The employee has been intoxicated or under the influence of a controlled substance while on duty, except as may have been required by a licensed medical physician; or

(O) The employee has practiced or attempted to practice fraud or deception in securing or attempting to secure benefits or grants from a state agency either for him/herself or for another applicant.

(3) Suspension. An appointing authority, for disciplinary purposes, may suspend, without pay, any employee in his/her division. A suspension may be made for a length of time as

s/he considers appropriate, not exceeding twenty (20) working days in any twelve- (12-) month period except that this limitation shall not apply in the event of a terminal suspension given in conjunction with a dismissal or discharge; a suspension given in connection with a criminal offense involving the use of a controlled substance; or, with the approval of the director, a suspension made pending the investigation or trial of any charges against the employee (see section 36.370, RSMo). Employees enumerated in 1 CSR 20-5.010(1)(C) and (D) and designated as exempt from the overtime requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act shall not be suspended from duty without pay for disciplinary purposes unless the said suspension is for one (1) or more full workdays.

(A) Any employee covered under section 36.030.1(2), RSMo being suspended shall be furnished with a statement in writing specifically setting forth the reasons for the suspension. A copy of the statement shall be furnished to the director. No suspension of a regular employee for a period longer than five (5) workdays shall take effect unless, prior to the effective date, the appointing authority gives to the employee a written statement setting forth in substance the reason, informs the employee of appeal rights, provides the employee with a copy of the form for appeal to the administrative hearing commission, and provides the employee with an opportunity to respond to the reason prior to the effective date. Any regular employee who is suspended for more than five (5) workdays may appeal in writing to the administrative hearing commission within thirty (30) days after the effective date thereof setting forth in substance reasons for claiming the suspension was for political, religious, or racial reasons or not for the good of the service. For the purpose of the appeal process, the effective date of a suspension will be the first day the employee is suspended without pay. There is no appeal from a suspension of five (5) working days or less. Employees not covered under section 36.030.1(2), RSMo do not have the right to notice or an opportunity to be heard on such suspension.

(B) Any employee covered under section 36.030.1(2), RSMo being suspended for a period of five (5) workdays or less shall be given a statement in writing specifically setting forth the reasons for the suspension. A copy of that statement shall be furnished to the director. No suspension of a regular employee for a period of five (5) days or less shall take effect unless, prior to the effective date, the appointing authority gives to the employee a written statement setting forth in substance the reason and gives the employee



an opportunity to respond to the reason. Employees not covered under section 36.030.1(2), RSMo do not have the right to notice, opportunity to be heard, or appeal from a suspension.

(C) An employee who has been convicted of, pleads guilty to, or pleads *nolo contendere* for the first time to any criminal offense involving the use of a controlled substance, and who fails to satisfactorily meet the requirements of education and treatment as defined in section 105.1105, RSMo, shall be suspended for a period of no more than three (3) months. In the case of a suspension under this section of the law, the appointing authority must provide the director and the employee with a statement in writing specifically setting forth the case for suspension and the conditions the employee must meet in order to be returned from suspension.

(D) In the event that an employee's conduct or performance is such that change is required as a condition of employment, an appointing authority may issue to the employee a statement describing the necessity for change, including what needs to be changed and in what time period. A permanent record of the conditional employment period may be established in the employee's service history by notifying the personnel director in a manner prescribed by the director. This action must contain a time period that may not exceed three (3) months.

(E) In the event of an instance of unacceptable conduct by an employee that in the judgment of the appointing authority does not warrant immediate suspension, dismissal or discharge, or demotion, but which requires a permanent record, the appointing authority may record such conduct in the employee's service history by notifying the personnel director in a manner prescribed by the director. Employees do not have the right to notice, opportunity to be heard, or appeal from an unacceptable conduct record.

(4) Demotions. An appointing authority may demote an employee in accordance with the following:

(A) No demotion for cause of a regular employee shall take effect unless, prior to the effective date, the appointing authority gives to the employee a written statement setting forth in substance the reason, informs the employee of appeal rights, provides the employee with a copy of the form for appeal to the administrative hearing commission, provides the employee with an opportunity to respond to the reason prior to the effective date, and files a copy of the statement of the reason with the director. Any regular employee who is involuntarily demoted for cause

may appeal in writing to the administrative hearing commission within thirty (30) days after the effective date thereof setting forth in substance reasons for claiming that the demotion was for political, religious, or racial reasons or not for the good of the service. Employees not covered under section 36.030.1(2), RSMo do not have the right to notice, opportunity to be heard, or appeal from a demotion and may be demoted for no reason or any reason not prohibited by law; and

(B) No demotions for cause shall be made unless the employee to be demoted meets the minimum qualifications for the lower class and shall not be made if any regular employee in the lower class would be laid off by reason of the action.

(5) Dismissals or Discharges.

(A) No dismissal of a regular employee shall take effect unless, prior to the effective date, the appointing authority gives to the regular employee a written statement setting forth, in substance, the reason, informs the regular employee of appeal rights, provides the regular employee with a copy of the form for appeal to the Administrative Hearing Commission, and provides the regular employee with an opportunity to respond to the reason prior to the effective date.

(B) Employees not covered under section 36.030.1(2), RSMo do not have the right to notice, opportunity to be heard, or appeal from a discharge and may be discharged for no reason or any reason not prohibited by law.

(6) Resignations from the classified service shall be governed by the following provisions:

(A) Method of Resignation. To resign in good standing, an employee must give the appointing authority at least fourteen (14) calendar days prior notice unless the appointing authority, because of extenuating circumstances, agrees to permit a shorter period of notice. A written resignation shall be supplied by the employee to the appointing authority;

(B) An employee who applies and is approved by the applicable state benefit system for long-term disability or retirement status shall be deemed to have voluntarily resigned.

(7) Absence Without Leave. The following provisions apply to regular employees who are absent from duty without appropriate authorization:

(A) A regular employee who absents him/herself from duty without prior authorization and under conditions which are not

subsequently found to justify the granting of leave under these rules, depending upon the reason for and length of the absence, may be subject to appropriate discipline as provided in these rules;

(B) If a regular employee is dismissed for a continuing period of unauthorized absence, the circumstances of which indicate that the employee does not intend to return to duty, the notice of dismissal may allow the employee the option of submitting a resignation; and

(C) If a regular employee requests a leave of absence without pay under these rules and the appointing authority does not find it practicable to grant leave under its normal policy in those cases, a continuing absence from duty without leave after the denial of this request will require the separation of the employee. If the employee, after being so notified, does not elect to submit a voluntary resignation, the appointing authority may separate the employee by dismissal as provided in these rules.

(8) Furloughs of Employees in the Classified Service. An appointing authority, in accordance with these rules and procedures approved by the director and the board, may place an employee in a position subject to this law on a furlough without pay for a limited period of time whenever deemed necessary by reason of shortage of funds, or for other reasons which are outside the employee's control and which do not reflect discredit on the service of the employee. When a furlough or furloughs become necessary, the appointing authority will present a plan to the director and to the board describing why a furlough of limited duration is necessary, the functional areas that are affected, the number of employees who will need to be furloughed, and a detailed plan indicating why specific employees have been designated for furlough. Furloughs need not be for a continuous period for all employees involved. The furlough plan shall be submitted to the board for approval. Whenever, in the opinion of the director, there is an urgent necessity for the immediate approval of a furlough plan, the director may approve a plan until the board has an opportunity to act on the plan. Upon approval of the plan, employees to be furloughed will be given at least five (5) working days notice. Once the furlough ends, employees will be given up to forty-eight (48) hours to report. If the appointing authority determines that it is necessary to lay the employee(s) off on a permanent basis, a lay-off may be conducted by the appointing authority.



AUTHORITY: sections 36.025 and 36.070, RSMo Supp. 2018. Original rule filed July 9, 1947, effective July 19, 1947. Amended: Filed Sept. 20, 1947, effective Sept. 30, 1947. Amended: Filed Dec. 23, 1947, effective Jan. 2, 1948. Amended: Filed March 25, 1948, effective April 4, 1948. Amended: Filed Aug. 13, 1949, effective Aug. 23, 1949. Amended: Filed June 1, 1954, effective June 11, 1954. Amended: Filed April 23, 1974, effective May 2, 1974. Amended: Filed Dec. 8, 1975, effective Dec. 19, 1975. Amended: Filed March 14, 1978, effective June 11, 1978. Amended: Filed Dec. 13, 1978, effective April 12, 1979. Emergency amendment filed Sept. 13, 1979, effective Sept. 28, 1979, expired Jan. 25, 1980. Amended: Filed Oct. 12, 1979, effective Jan. 15, 1980. Emergency amendment filed Jan. 15, 1981, effective Jan. 25, 1981, expired May 25, 1981. Amended: Filed Jan. 7, 1981, effective April 12, 1981. Amended: Filed Jan. 11, 1982, effective April 11, 1982. Amended: Filed March 1, 1993, effective Oct. 10, 1993. Amended: Filed Nov. 16, 1993, effective July 30, 1994. Amended: Filed July 21, 1994, effective Feb. 26, 1995. Amended: Filed July 21, 1994, effective Feb. 26, 1995. Amended: Filed June 15, 1995, effective Jan. 30, 1996. Amended: Filed July 9, 1997, effective Jan. 30, 1998. Amended: Filed Sept. 15, 1998, effective March 30, 1999. Amended: Filed Aug. 15, 2003, effective Feb. 29, 2004. Amended: Filed Sept. 15, 2004, effective March 30, 2005. Amended: Filed Aug. 15, 2008, effective Feb. 28, 2009. Emergency amendment filed Aug. 27, 2010, effective Sept. 7, 2010, expired March 5, 2011. Amended: Filed Aug. 27, 2010, effective Feb. 28, 2011. Emergency amendment filed Aug. 17, 2018, effective Aug. 28, 2018, expired Feb. 28, 2019. Amended: Filed Aug. 31, 2018, effective Feb. 28, 2019.*

**Original authority: 36.025, RSMo 2018 and 36.070, RSMo 1945, amended 1979, 1995, 2018.*

Anderson v. Personnel Advisory Board, 586 SW2d 738 (Mo. App. 1979). Transfer of the old Department of Corrections to the reorganized Department of Social Services does not render the director of the Department of Social Services the sole “appointing authority” for purposes of dismissal under the state merit system law.

Mills v. Federal Soldiers Home, 549 SW2d 862 (Mo. banc 1977). Venue of action on appeal from administrative agency’s determination sustaining discharge from employment is governed by section 536.110, RSMo. This provision does not conflict with Supreme Court Rule 100.04. Because respondent failed to raise any issue with respect to the adequacy

of notice before the Personnel Advisory Board, he cannot raise that point for the first time on judicial review in the circuit court.

Holley v. Personnel Advisory Board, 536 SW2d 830 (Mo. App. 1976). The purpose of a rule of the Personnel Advisory Board requiring the substance of the reasons for dismissal be set forth in a written statement is so an appellant can protect him/herself under the state merit system by appeal to the board and the courts.

1 CSR 20-3.080 General Provisions and Prohibitions

PURPOSE: This rule prohibits discrimination and influences other than merit in the various aspects of personnel administration.

(1) Prohibition of Discrimination.

(A) Unlawful discrimination proscribed under Missouri law or any applicable federal law against any person in recruitment, examination, appointment, training, promotion, retention, discipline, or any other aspect of personnel administration, because of political or religious opinions or affiliations or because of race, creed, color, national origin, ancestry, or any other non-merit factors is prohibited. Discrimination on the basis of age or sex or physical disability is prohibited except where specific age, sex, or physical requirements constitute a *bona fide* occupational qualification necessary to proper and efficient administration.

AUTHORITY: sections 36.060 and 36.070, RSMo Supp. 2018. Original rule filed July 9, 1947, effective July 19, 1947. Amended: Filed April 23, 1974, effective May 2, 1974. Amended: Filed March 14, 1978, effective June 11, 1978. Emergency amendment filed Sept. 13, 1979, effective Sept. 28, 1979, expired Jan. 25, 1980. Amended: Filed Oct. 12, 1979, effective Jan. 15, 1980. Amended: Filed Nov. 16, 1993, effective July 30, 1994. Amended: Filed July 21, 1994, effective Feb. 26, 1995. Amended: Filed Sept. 15, 1998, effective March 30, 1999. Emergency amendment filed Aug. 27, 2010, effective Sept. 7, 2010, expired March 5, 2011. Amended: Filed Aug. 27, 2010, effective Feb. 28, 2011. Emergency amendment filed Aug. 17, 2018, effective Aug. 28, 2018, expired Feb. 28, 2019. Amended: Filed Aug. 31, 2018, effective Feb. 28, 2019.*

**Original authority: 36.060, RSMo 1945, amended 1971, 1979, 1993, 1995, 2010, 2018 and 36.070, RSMo 1945, amended 1979, 1995, 2018.*

Op. Atty. Gen. No. 45, James (5-1-53). Per-

sonnel Advisory Board Rule 15.4(b) (now 1 CSR 20-3.080(1)(B)) prohibits employees under the state merit system from being candidates for nomination or election to public office, or engaging in political activities while holding such position. A merit system employee cannot become candidate for election of director to city school board without resigning or securing leave of absence. The merit system employee may attend political mass meeting but cannot take active part except to express opinion or vote on any proposition if afforded the opportunity.

Wilderman v. Nelson, 467 F2d 1173 (1972). Welfare caseworker with Missouri Division of Public Welfare could not be dismissed from his job without a pretermination hearing even though employee was not formally tenured because 1) the governmental conduct was here likely to impose a stigma upon the employee that will foreclose future opportunities to practice his chosen profession; and 2) existence of tenure is immaterial (as it affects right to pretermination hearing) to a claim of dismissal in retaliation of employee’s exercise of his constitutional protected right of free speech.