FIRST REGULAR SESSION

[TRULY AGREED TO AND FINALLY PASSED]

SENATE SUBSTITUTE FOR

SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

HOUSE BILL NO. 215

97TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

0284S.09T 2013

AN ACT

To repeal sections 43.518, 160.261, 167.115, 167.171, 168.071, 188.023, 211.071, 211.447, 217.010, 217.345, 217.703, 339.100, 375.1312, 455.010, 455.015, 455.020, 455.030, 455.032, 455.035, 455.040, 455.045, 455.050, 455.060, 455.080, 455.085, 455.503, 455.505, 455.513, 455.520, 455.523, 455.538, 527.290, 544.455, 556.036, 556.037, 556.061, 557.011, 558.018, 558.026, 559.036, 559.100, 559.105, 559.115, 559.117, 566.020, 566.030, 566.040, 566.060, 566.070, 566.090, 566.093, 566.095, 566.100, 566.224, 566.226, 570.120, 573.037, 589.015, 590.700, 595.220, 600.011, 600.040, 600.042, 600.048, 632.480, 632.498, and 632.505, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof seventy-one new sections relating to criminal procedures, with penalty provisions, and an emergency clause for certain sections.

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

Section A. Sections 43.518, 160.261, 167.115, 167.171, 168.071, 188.023, 211.071, 211.447, 217.010, 217.345, 217.703, 339.100, 375.1312, 455.010, 455.015, 455.020, 455.030, 455.032, 455.035, 455.040, 455.045, 455.050, 455.060, 455.080, 455.085, 455.503, 455.505, 455.513, 455.520, 455.523, 455.538, 527.290, 544.455, 556.036, 556.037, 556.061, 557.011, 558.018, 558.026, 559.036, 559.100, 559.105, 559.115, 559.117, 566.020, 566.030, 566.040, 566.060, 566.070, 566.090, 566.093, 566.095, 566.100, 566.224, 566.226, 570.120, 573.037,

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.

589.015, 590.700, 595.220, 600.011, 600.040, 600.042, 600.048, 632.480, 632.498, and 632.505, RSMo, are repealed and seventy-one new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 43.518, 160.261, 167.115, 167.171, 168.071, 188.023, 211.071, 211.447, 217.010, 217.345, 217.703, 339.100, 375.1312, 455.010, 455.015, 455.020, 455.030, 455.032, 455.035, 455.040, 455.045, 455.050, 455.060, 455.080, 455.085, 455.503, 455.505, 455.513, 455.520, 455.523, 455.538, 527.290, 544.455, 556.036, 556.037, 556.061, 557.011, 558.018, 558.026, 559.036, 559.100, 559.105, 559.115, 559.117, 566.020, 566.030, 566.031, 566.060, 566.061, 566.093, 566.095, 566.100, 566.101, 566.224, 566.226, 570.120, 573.037, 589.015, 590.700, 595.220, 600.011, 600.040, 600.042, 600.048, 600.062, 600.063, 600.064, 632.480, 632.498, 632.505, and 1, to read as follows:

43.518. 1. There is hereby established within the department of public safety a "Criminal Records and Justice Information Advisory Committee" whose purpose is to:

(1) Recommend general policies with respect to the philosophy, concept and operational principles of the Missouri criminal history record information system established by sections 43.500 to 43.530, in regard to the collection, processing, storage, dissemination and use of criminal history record information maintained by the central repository;

(2) Assess the current state of electronic justice information sharing; and

(3) Recommend policies and strategies, including standards and technology, for promoting electronic justice information sharing, and coordinating among the necessary agencies and institutions; and

(4) Provide guidance regarding the use of any state or federal funds appropriated for promoting electronic justice information sharing.

2. The committee shall be composed of the following officials or their designees: the director of the department of public safety; the director of the department of corrections and human resources; the attorney general; the director of the Missouri office of prosecution services; the president of the Missouri prosecutors association; the president of the Missouri court clerks association; the chief clerk of the Missouri state supreme court; the director of the state courts administrator; the chairman of the state judicial record committee; the chairman of the **[**circuit court budget**]** **court automation** committee; the presidents of the Missouri peace officers association; the Missouri sheriffs association; the Missouri police chiefs association or their successor agency; the superintendent of the Missouri highway patrol; the chiefs of police of agencies in jurisdictions with over two hundred thousand population; except that, in any county of the first class having a charter form of government, the chief executive of the county may designate another person in place of the police chief of any countywide police force, to serve on the committee; and, at the discretion of the director of public safety, as many as three other representatives of other criminal justice records systems or law enforcement agencies may be

appointed by the director of public safety. The director of the department of public safety will serve as the permanent chairman of this committee.

3. The committee shall meet as determined by the director but not less than semiannually to perform its duties. A majority of the appointed members of the committee shall constitute a quorum.

4. No member of the committee shall receive any state compensation for the performance of duties associated with membership on this committee.

5. Official minutes of all committee meetings will be prepared by the director, promptly distributed to all committee members, and filed by the director for a period of at least five years.

160.261. 1. The local board of education of each school district shall clearly establish a written policy of discipline, including the district's determination on the use of corporal punishment and the procedures in which punishment will be applied. A written copy of the district's discipline policy and corporal punishment procedures, if applicable, shall be provided to the pupil and parent or legal guardian of every pupil enrolled in the district at the beginning of each school year and also made available in the office of the superintendent of such district, during normal business hours, for public inspection. All employees of the district shall annually receive instruction related to the specific contents of the policy of discipline and any interpretations necessary to implement the provisions of the policy in the course of their duties, including but not limited to approved methods of dealing with acts of school violence, disciplining students with disabilities and instruction in the necessity and requirements for confidentiality.

2. The policy shall require school administrators to report acts of school violence to all teachers at the attendance center and, in addition, to other school district employees with a need to know. For the purposes of this chapter or chapter 167, "need to know" is defined as school personnel who are directly responsible for the student's education or who otherwise interact with the student on a professional basis while acting within the scope of their assigned duties. As used in this section, the phrase "act of school violence" or "violent behavior" means the exertion of physical force by a student with the intent to do serious physical injury as defined in subdivision (6) of section 565.002 to another person while on school property, including a school bus in service on behalf of the district, or while involved in school activities. The policy shall at a minimum require school administrators to report, as soon as reasonably practical, to the appropriate law enforcement agency any of the following crimes, or any act which if committed by an adult would be one of the following crimes:

(1) First degree murder under section 565.020;

(2) Second degree murder under section 565.021;

(3) Kidnapping under section 565.110;

(4) First degree assault under section 565.050;

(5) **[**Forcible**]** Rape **in the first degree** under section 566.030;

(6) **[**Forcible**]** Sodomy **in the first degree** under section 566.060;

(7) Burglary in the first degree under section 569.160;

(8) Burglary in the second degree under section 569.170;

(9) Robbery in the first degree under section 569.020;

(10) Distribution of drugs under section 195.211;

(11) Distribution of drugs to a minor under section 195.212;

(12) Arson in the first degree under section 569.040;

(13) Voluntary manslaughter under section 565.023;

(14) Involuntary manslaughter under section 565.024;

(15) Second degree assault under section 565.060;

(16) **[**Sexual assault**]** **Rape in the second degree** under section **[**566.040**]** **566.031**;

(17) Felonious restraint under section 565.120;

(18) Property damage in the first degree under section 569.100;

(19) The possession of a weapon under chapter 571;

(20) Child molestation in the first degree pursuant to section 566.067;

(21) **[**Deviate sexual assault**]** **Sodomy in the second degree** pursuant to section **[**566.070**]** **566.061**;

(22) Sexual misconduct involving a child pursuant to section 566.083;

(23) Sexual abuse **in the first degree** pursuant to section 566.100;

(24) Harassment under section 565.090; or

(25) Stalking under section 565.225; committed on school property, including but not limited to actions on any school bus in service on behalf of the district or while involved in school activities. The policy shall require that any portion of a student's individualized education program that is related to demonstrated or potentially violent behavior shall be provided to any teacher and other school district employees who are directly responsible for the student's education or who otherwise interact with the student on an educational basis while acting within the scope of their assigned duties. The policy shall also contain the consequences of failure to obey standards of conduct set by the local board of education, and the importance of the standards to the maintenance of an atmosphere where orderly learning is possible and encouraged.

3. The policy shall provide that any student who is on suspension for any of the offenses listed in subsection 2 of this section or any act of violence or drug-related activity defined by school district policy as a serious violation of school discipline pursuant to subsection 9 of this section shall have as a condition of his or her suspension the requirement that such student is not

allowed, while on such suspension, to be within one thousand feet of any school property in the school district where such student attended school or any activity of that district, regardless of whether or not the activity takes place on district property unless:

(1) Such student is under the direct supervision of the student's parent, legal guardian, or custodian and the superintendent or the superintendent's designee has authorized the student to be on school property;

(2) Such student is under the direct supervision of another adult designated by the student's parent, legal guardian, or custodian, in advance, in writing, to the principal of the school which suspended the student and the superintendent or the superintendent's designee has authorized the student to be on school property;

(3) Such student is enrolled in and attending an alternative school that is located within one thousand feet of a public school in the school district where such student attended school; or

(4) Such student resides within one thousand feet of any public school in the school district where such student attended school in which case such student may be on the property of his or her residence without direct adult supervision.

4. Any student who violates the condition of suspension required pursuant to subsection 3 of this section may be subject to expulsion or further suspension pursuant to the provisions of sections 167.161, 167.164, and 167.171. In making this determination consideration shall be given to whether the student poses a threat to the safety of any child or school employee and whether such student's unsupervised presence within one thousand feet of the school is disruptive to the educational process or undermines the effectiveness of the school's disciplinary policy. Removal of any pupil who is a student with a disability is subject to state and federal procedural rights. This section shall not limit a school district's ability to:

(1) Prohibit all students who are suspended from being on school property or attending an activity while on suspension;

(2) Discipline students for off-campus conduct that negatively affects the educational environment to the extent allowed by law.

5. The policy shall provide for a suspension for a period of not less than one year, or expulsion, for a student who is determined to have brought a weapon to school, including but not limited to the school playground or the school parking lot, brought a weapon on a school bus or brought a weapon to a school activity whether on or off of the school property in violation of district policy, except that:

(1) The superintendent or, in a school district with no high school, the principal of the school which such child attends may modify such suspension on a case-by-case basis; and

(2) This section shall not prevent the school district from providing educational services in an alternative setting to a student suspended under the provisions of this section.

6. For the purpose of this section, the term "weapon" shall mean a firearm as defined under 18 U.S.C. 921 and the following items, as defined in section 571.010: a blackjack, a concealable firearm, an explosive weapon, a firearm, a firearm silencer, a gas gun, a knife, knuckles, a machine gun, a projectile weapon, a rifle, a shotgun, a spring gun or a switchblade knife; except that this section shall not be construed to prohibit a school board from adopting a policy to allow a Civil War reenactor to carry a Civil War era weapon on school property for educational purposes so long as the firearm is unloaded. The local board of education shall define weapon in the discipline policy. Such definition shall include the weapons defined in this subsection but may also include other weapons.

7. All school district personnel responsible for the care and supervision of students are authorized to hold every pupil strictly accountable for any disorderly conduct in school or on any property of the school, on any school bus going to or returning from school, during school-sponsored activities, or during intermission or recess periods.

8. Teachers and other authorized district personnel in public schools responsible for the care, supervision, and discipline of schoolchildren, including volunteers selected with reasonable care by the school district, shall not be civilly liable when acting in conformity with the established policies developed by each board, including but not limited to policies of student discipline or when reporting to his or her supervisor or other person as mandated by state law acts of school violence or threatened acts of school violence, within the course and scope of the duties of the teacher, authorized district personnel or volunteer, when such individual is acting in conformity with the established policies developed by the board. Nothing in this section shall be construed to create a new cause of action against such school district, or to relieve the school district from liability for the negligent acts of such persons.

9. Each school board shall define in its discipline policy acts of violence and any other acts that constitute a serious violation of that policy. "Acts of violence" as defined by school boards shall include but not be limited to exertion of physical force by a student with the intent to do serious bodily harm to another person while on school property, including a school bus in service on behalf of the district, or while involved in school activities. School districts shall for each student enrolled in the school district compile and maintain records of any serious violation of the district's discipline policy. Such records shall be made available to teachers and other school district employees with a need to know while acting within the scope of their assigned duties, and shall be provided as required in section 167.020 to any school district in which the student subsequently attempts to enroll.

10. Spanking, when administered by certificated personnel and in the presence of a witness who is an employee of the school district, or the use of reasonable force to protect persons or property, when administered by personnel of a school district in a reasonable manner in accordance with the local board of education's written policy of discipline, is not abuse within the meaning of chapter 210. The provisions of sections 210.110 to 210.165 notwithstanding, the children's division shall not have jurisdiction over or investigate any report of alleged child abuse arising out of or related to the use of reasonable force to protect persons or property when administered by personnel of a school district or any spanking administered in a reasonable manner by any certificated school personnel in the presence of a witness who is an employee of the school district pursuant to a written policy of discipline established by the board of education of the school district, as long as no allegation of sexual misconduct arises from the spanking or use of force.

11. If a student reports alleged sexual misconduct on the part of a teacher or other school employee to a person employed in a school facility who is required to report such misconduct to the children's division under section 210.115, such person and the superintendent of the school district shall forward the allegation to the children's division within twenty-four hours of receiving the information. Reports made to the children's division under this subsection shall be investigated by the division in accordance with the provisions of sections 210.145 to 210.153 and shall not be investigated by the school district under subsections 12 to 20 of this section for purposes of determining whether the allegations should or should not be substantiated. The district may investigate the allegations for the purpose of making any decision regarding the employment of the accused employee.

12. Upon receipt of any reports of child abuse by the children's division other than reports provided under subsection 11 of this section, pursuant to sections 210.110 to 210.165 which allegedly involve personnel of a school district, the children's division shall notify the superintendent of schools of the district or, if the person named in the alleged incident is the superintendent of schools, the president of the school board of the school district where the alleged incident occurred.

13. If, after an initial investigation, the superintendent of schools or the president of the school board finds that the report involves an alleged incident of child abuse other than the administration of a spanking by certificated school personnel or the use of reasonable force to protect persons or property when administered by school personnel pursuant to a written policy of discipline or that the report was made for the sole purpose of harassing a public school employee, the superintendent of schools or the president of the school board shall immediately refer the matter back to the children's division and take no further action. In all matters referred

back to the children's division, the division shall treat the report in the same manner as other reports of alleged child abuse received by the division.

14. If the report pertains to an alleged incident which arose out of or is related to a spanking administered by certificated personnel or the use of reasonable force to protect persons or property when administered by personnel of a school district pursuant to a written policy of discipline or a report made for the sole purpose of harassing a public school employee, a notification of the reported child abuse shall be sent by the superintendent of schools or the president of the school board to the law enforcement in the county in which the alleged incident occurred.

15. The report shall be jointly investigated by the law enforcement officer and the superintendent of schools or, if the subject of the report is the superintendent of schools, by a law enforcement officer and the president of the school board or such president's designee.

16. The investigation shall begin no later than forty-eight hours after notification from the children's division is received, and shall consist of, but need not be limited to, interviewing and recording statements of the child and the child's parents or guardian within two working days after the start of the investigation, of the school district personnel allegedly involved in the report, and of any witnesses to the alleged incident.

17. The law enforcement officer and the investigating school district personnel shall issue separate reports of their findings and recommendations after the conclusion of the investigation to the school board of the school district within seven days after receiving notice from the children's division.

18. The reports shall contain a statement of conclusion as to whether the report of alleged child abuse is substantiated or is unsubstantiated.

19. The school board shall consider the separate reports referred to in subsection 17 of this section and shall issue its findings and conclusions and the action to be taken, if any, within seven days after receiving the last of the two reports. The findings and conclusions shall be made in substantially the following form:

(1) The report of the alleged child abuse is unsubstantiated. The law enforcement officer and the investigating school board personnel agree that there was not a preponderance of evidence to substantiate that abuse occurred;

(2) The report of the alleged child abuse is substantiated. The law enforcement officer and the investigating school district personnel agree that the preponderance of evidence is sufficient to support a finding that the alleged incident of child abuse did occur;

(3) The issue involved in the alleged incident of child abuse is unresolved. The law enforcement officer and the investigating school personnel are unable to agree on their findings and conclusions on the alleged incident.

20. The findings and conclusions of the school board under subsection 19 of this section shall be sent to the children's division. If the findings and conclusions of the school board are that the report of the alleged child abuse is unsubstantiated, the investigation shall be terminated, the case closed, and no record shall be entered in the children's division central registry. If the findings and conclusions of the school board are that the report of the alleged child abuse is substantiated, the children's division shall report the incident to the prosecuting attorney of the appropriate county along with the findings and conclusions of the school district and shall include the information in the division's central registry. If the findings and conclusions of the school board are that the issue involved in the alleged incident of child abuse is unresolved, the children's division shall report the incident to the prosecuting attorney of the appropriate county along with the findings and conclusions of the school board, however, the incident and the names of the parties allegedly involved shall not be entered into the central registry of the children's division unless and until the alleged child abuse is substantiated by a court of competent jurisdiction.

21. Any superintendent of schools, president of a school board or such person's designee or law enforcement officer who knowingly falsifies any report of any matter pursuant to this section or who knowingly withholds any information relative to any investigation or report pursuant to this section is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

22. In order to ensure the safety of all students, should a student be expelled for bringing a weapon to school, violent behavior, or for an act of school violence, that student shall not, for the purposes of the accreditation process of the Missouri school improvement plan, be considered a dropout or be included in the calculation of that district's educational persistence ratio.

167.115. 1. Notwithstanding any provision of chapter 211 or chapter 610 to the contrary, the juvenile officer, sheriff, chief of police or other appropriate law enforcement authority shall, as soon as reasonably practical, notify the superintendent, or the superintendent's designee, of the school district in which the pupil is enrolled when a petition is filed pursuant to subsection 1 of section 211.031 alleging that the pupil has committed one of the following acts:

(1) First degree murder under section 565.020;

(2) Second degree murder under section 565.021;

(3) Kidnapping under section 565.110;

(4) First degree assault under section 565.050;

(5) Forcible rape under section 566.030 **as it existed prior to August 28, 2013, or rape in the first degree under section 566.030**;

(6) Forcible sodomy under section 566.060 **as it existed prior to August 28, 2013, or sodomy in the first degree under section 566.060**;

(7) Burglary in the first degree under section 569.160;

(8) Robbery in the first degree under section 569.020;

(9) Distribution of drugs under section 195.211;

(10) Distribution of drugs to a minor under section 195.212;

(11) Arson in the first degree under section 569.040;

(12) Voluntary manslaughter under section 565.023;

(13) Involuntary manslaughter under section 565.024;

(14) Second degree assault under section 565.060;

(15) Sexual assault under section 566.040 **as it existed prior to August 28, 2013, or rape in the second degree under section 566.031**;

(16) Felonious restraint under section 565.120;

(17) Property damage in the first degree under section 569.100;

(18) The possession of a weapon under chapter 571;

(19) Child molestation in the first degree pursuant to section 566.067;

(20) Deviate sexual assault pursuant to section 566.070 **as it existed prior to August 28, 2013, or sodomy in the second degree under section 566.061**;

(21) Sexual misconduct involving a child pursuant to section 566.083; or

(22) Sexual abuse pursuant to section 566.100 **as it existed prior to August 28, 2013, or sexual abuse in the first degree under section 566.100**.

2. The notification shall be made orally or in writing, in a timely manner, no later than five days following the filing of the petition. If the report is made orally, written notice shall follow in a timely manner. The notification shall include a complete description of the conduct the pupil is alleged to have committed and the dates the conduct occurred but shall not include the name of any victim. Upon the disposition of any such case, the juvenile office or prosecuting attorney or their designee shall send a second notification to the superintendent providing the disposition of the case, including a brief summary of the relevant finding of facts, no later than five days following the disposition of the case.

3. The superintendent or the designee of the superintendent shall report such information to teachers and other school district employees with a need to know while acting within the scope of their assigned duties. Any information received by school district officials pursuant to this section shall be received in confidence and used for the limited purpose of assuring that good order and discipline is maintained in the school. This information shall not be used as the sole basis for not providing educational services to a public school pupil.

4. The superintendent shall notify the appropriate division of the juvenile or family court upon any pupil's suspension for more than ten days or expulsion of any pupil that the school district is aware is under the jurisdiction of the court.

5. The superintendent or the superintendent's designee may be called to serve in a consultant capacity at any dispositional proceedings pursuant to section 211.031 which may involve reference to a pupil's academic treatment plan.

6. Upon the transfer of any pupil described in this section to any other school district in this state, the superintendent or the superintendent's designee shall forward the written notification given to the superintendent pursuant to subsection 2 of this section to the superintendent of the new school district in which the pupil has enrolled. Such written notification shall be required again in the event of any subsequent transfer by the pupil.

7. As used in this section, the terms "school" and "school district" shall include any charter, private or parochial school or school district, and the term "superintendent" shall include the principal or equivalent chief school officer in the cases of charter, private or parochial schools.

8. The superintendent or the designee of the superintendent or other school employee who, in good faith, reports information in accordance with the terms of this section and section 160.261 shall not be civilly liable for providing such information.

167.171. 1. The school board in any district, by general rule and for the causes provided in section 167.161, may authorize the summary suspension of pupils by principals of schools for a period not to exceed ten school days and by the superintendent of schools for a period not to exceed one hundred and eighty school days. In case of a suspension by the superintendent for more than ten school days, the pupil, the pupil's parents or others having such pupil's custodial care may appeal the decision of the superintendent to the board or to a committee of board members appointed by the president of the board which shall have full authority to act in lieu of the board. Any suspension by a principal shall be immediately reported to the superintendent who may revoke the suspension at any time. In event of an appeal to the board, the superintendent shall promptly transmit to it a full report in writing of the facts relating to the suspension, the action taken by the superintendent and the reasons therefor and the board, upon request, shall grant a hearing to the appealing party to be conducted as provided in section 167.161.

2. No pupil shall be suspended unless:

(1) The pupil shall be given oral or written notice of the charges against such pupil;

(2) If the pupil denies the charges, such pupil shall be given an oral or written explanation of the facts which form the basis of the proposed suspension;

(3) The pupil shall be given an opportunity to present such pupil's version of the incident; and

(4) In the event of a suspension for more than ten school days, where the pupil gives notice that such pupil wishes to appeal the suspension to the board, the suspension shall be

stayed until the board renders its decision, unless in the judgment of the superintendent of schools, or of the district superintendent, the pupil's presence poses a continuing danger to persons or property or an ongoing threat of disrupting the academic process, in which case the pupil may be immediately removed from school, and the notice and hearing shall follow as soon as practicable.

3. No school board shall readmit or enroll a pupil properly suspended for more than ten consecutive school days for an act of school violence as defined in subsection 2 of section 160.261 regardless of whether or not such act was committed at a public school or at a private school in this state, provided that such act shall have resulted in the suspension or expulsion of such pupil in the case of a private school, or otherwise permit such pupil to attend school without first holding a conference to review the conduct that resulted in the expulsion or suspension and any remedial actions needed to prevent any future occurrences of such or related conduct. The conference shall include the appropriate school officials including any teacher employed in that school or district directly involved with the conduct that resulted in the suspension or expulsion, the pupil, the parent or guardian of the pupil or any agency having legal jurisdiction, care, custody or control of the pupil. The school board shall notify in writing the parents or guardians and all other parties of the time, place, and agenda of any such conference. Failure of any party to attend this conference shall not preclude holding the conference. Notwithstanding any provision of this subsection to the contrary, no pupil shall be readmitted or enrolled to a regular program of instruction if:

(1) Such pupil has been convicted of; or

(2) An indictment or information has been filed alleging that the pupil has committed one of the acts enumerated in subdivision (4) of this subsection to which there has been no final judgment; or

(3) A petition has been filed pursuant to section 211.091 alleging that the pupil has committed one of the acts enumerated in subdivision (4) of this subsection to which there has been no final judgment; or

(4) The pupil has been adjudicated to have committed an act which if committed by an adult would be one of the following:

(a) First degree murder under section 565.020;

(b) Second degree murder under section 565.021;

(c) First degree assault under section 565.050;

(d) Forcible rape under section 566.030 **as it existed prior to August 28, 2013, or rape in the first degree under section 566.030**;

(e) Forcible sodomy under section 566.060 **as it existed prior to August 28, 2013, or sodomy in the first degree under section 566.060**;

(f) Statutory rape under section 566.032;

(g) Statutory sodomy under section 566.062;

(h) Robbery in the first degree under section 569.020;

(i) Distribution of drugs to a minor under section 195.212;

(j) Arson in the first degree under section 569.040;

(k) Kidnapping, when classified as a class A felony under section 565.110. Nothing in this subsection shall prohibit the readmittance or enrollment of any pupil if a petition has been dismissed, or when a pupil has been acquitted or adjudicated not to have committed any of the above acts. This subsection shall not apply to a student with a disability, as identified under state eligibility criteria, who is convicted or adjudicated guilty as a result of an action related to the student's disability. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prohibit a school district which provides an alternative education program from enrolling a pupil in an alternative education program if the district determines such enrollment is appropriate.

4. If a pupil is attempting to enroll in a school district during a suspension or expulsion from another in-state or out-of-state school district including a private, charter or parochial school or school district, a conference with the superintendent or the superintendent's designee may be held at the request of the parent, court-appointed legal guardian, someone acting as a parent as defined by rule in the case of a special education student, or the pupil to consider if the conduct of the pupil would have resulted in a suspension or expulsion in the district in which the pupil is enrolling. Upon a determination by the superintendent or the superintendent's designee that such conduct would have resulted in a suspension or expulsion in the district in which the pupil is enrolling or attempting to enroll, the school district may make such suspension or expulsion from another school or district effective in the district in which the pupil is enrolling or attempting to enroll. Upon a determination by the superintendent or the superintendent's designee that such conduct would not have resulted in a suspension or expulsion in the district in which the student is enrolling or attempting to enroll, the school district shall not make such suspension or expulsion effective in its district in which the student is enrolling or attempting to enroll.

168.071. 1. The state board of education may refuse to issue or renew a certificate, or may, upon hearing, discipline the holder of a certificate of license to teach for the following causes:

(1) A certificate holder or applicant for a certificate has pleaded to or been found guilty of a felony or crime involving moral turpitude under the laws of this state, any other state, of the United States, or any other country, whether or not sentence is imposed;

(2) The certification was obtained through use of fraud, deception, misrepresentation or bribery;

(3) There is evidence of incompetence, immorality, or neglect of duty by the certificate holder;

(4) A certificate holder has been subject to disciplinary action relating to certification issued by another state, territory, federal agency, or country upon grounds for which discipline is authorized in this section; or

(5) If charges are filed by the local board of education, based upon the annulling of a written contract with the local board of education, for reasons other than election to the general assembly, without the consent of the majority of the members of the board that is a party to the contract.

2. A public school district may file charges seeking the discipline of a holder of a certificate of license to teach based upon any cause or combination of causes outlined in subsection 1 of this section, including annulment of a written contract. Charges shall be in writing, specify the basis for the charges, and be signed by the chief administrative officer of the district, or by the president of the board of education as authorized by a majority of the board of education. The board of education may also petition the office of the attorney general to file charges on behalf of the school district for any cause other than annulment of contract, with acceptance of the petition at the discretion of the attorney general.

3. The department of elementary and secondary education may file charges seeking the discipline of a holder of a certificate of license to teach based upon any cause or combination of causes outlined in subsection 1 of this section, other than annulment of contract. Charges shall be in writing, specify the basis for the charges, and be signed by legal counsel representing the department of elementary and secondary education.

4. If the underlying conduct or actions which are the basis for charges filed pursuant to this section are also the subject of a pending criminal charge against the person holding such certificate, the certificate holder may request, in writing, a delayed hearing on advice of counsel under the fifth amendment of the Constitution of the United States. Based upon such a request, no hearing shall be held until after a trial has been completed on this criminal charge.

5. The certificate holder shall be given not less than thirty days' notice of any hearing held pursuant to this section.

6. Other provisions of this section notwithstanding, the certificate of license to teach shall be revoked or, in the case of an applicant, a certificate shall not be issued, if the certificate holder or applicant has pleaded guilty to or been found guilty of any of the following offenses established pursuant to Missouri law or offenses of a similar nature established under the laws of any other state or of the United States, or any other country, whether or not the sentence is imposed:

(1) Any dangerous felony as defined in section 556.061, or murder in the first degree under section 565.020;

(2) Any of the following sexual offenses: rape **in the first degree** under section 566.030; **forcible rape under section 566.030 as it existed prior to August 28, 2013; rape as it existed prior to August 13, 1980;** statutory rape in the first degree under section 566.032; statutory rape in the second degree under section 566.034; **rape in the second degree under section 566.031;** sexual assault under section 566.040 **as it existed prior to August 28, 2013; sodomy in the first degree under section 566.060**; forcible sodomy under section 566.060 **as it existed prior to August 28, 2013; sodomy as it existed prior to January 1, 1995**; statutory sodomy in the first degree under section 566.062; statutory sodomy in the second degree under section 566.064; child molestation in the first degree under section 566.067; child molestation in the second degree under section 566.068; **sodomy in the second degree under section 566.061;** deviate sexual assault under section 566.070 **as it existed prior to August 28, 2013**; sexual misconduct involving a child under section 566.083; sexual contact with a student while on public school property under section 566.086; **sexual misconduct in the first degree under section 566.093;** sexual misconduct in the first degree under section 566.090 **as it existed prior to August 28, 2013**; **sexual misconduct in the second degree under section 566.095;** sexual misconduct in the second degree under section 566.093 **as it existed prior to August 28, 2013**; sexual misconduct in the third degree under section 566.095 **as it existed prior to August 28, 2013**; **sexual abuse in the first degree under section 566.100;** sexual abuse under section 566.100 **as it existed prior to August 28, 2013**; **sexual abuse in the second degree under section 566.101;** enticement of a child under section 566.151; or attempting to entice a child;

(3) Any of the following offenses against the family and related offenses: incest under section 568.020; abandonment of child in the first degree under section 568.030; abandonment of child in the second degree under section 568.032; endangering the welfare of a child in the first degree under section 568.045; abuse of a child under section 568.060; child used in a sexual performance under section 568.080; promoting sexual performance by a child under section 568.090; or trafficking in children under section 568.175; and

(4) Any of the following offenses involving child pornography and related offenses: promoting obscenity in the first degree under section 573.020; promoting obscenity in the second degree when the penalty is enhanced to a class D felony under section 573.030; promoting child pornography in the first degree under section 573.025; promoting child pornography in the second degree under section 573.035; possession of child pornography under section 573.037; furnishing pornographic materials to minors under section 573.040; or coercing acceptance of obscene material under section 573.065.

7. When a certificate holder pleads guilty or is found guilty of any offense that would authorize the state board of education to seek discipline against that holder's certificate of license to teach, the local board of education or the department of elementary and secondary education shall immediately provide written notice to the state board of education and the attorney general regarding the plea of guilty or finding of guilty.

8. The certificate holder whose certificate was revoked pursuant to subsection 6 of this section may appeal such revocation to the state board of education. Notice of this appeal must be received by the commissioner of education within ninety days of notice of revocation pursuant to this subsection. Failure of the certificate holder to notify the commissioner of the intent to appeal waives all rights to appeal the revocation. Upon notice of the certificate holder's intent to appeal, an appeal hearing shall be held by a hearing officer designated by the commissioner of education, with the final decision made by the state board of education, based upon the record of that hearing. The certificate holder shall be given not less than thirty days' notice of the hearing, and an opportunity to be heard by the hearing officer, together with witnesses.

9. In the case of any certificate holder who has surrendered or failed to renew his or her certificate of license to teach, the state board of education may refuse to issue or renew, or may suspend or revoke, such certificate for any of the reasons contained in this section.

10. In those cases where the charges filed pursuant to this section are based upon an allegation of misconduct involving a minor child, the hearing officer may accept into the record the sworn testimony of the minor child relating to the misconduct received in any court or administrative hearing.

11. Hearings, appeals or other matters involving certificate holders, licensees or applicants pursuant to this section may be informally resolved by consent agreement or agreed settlement or voluntary surrender of the certificate of license pursuant to the rules promulgated by the state board of education.

12. The final decision of the state board of education is subject to judicial review pursuant to sections 536.100 to 536.140.

13. A certificate of license to teach to an individual who has been convicted of a felony or crime involving moral turpitude, whether or not sentence is imposed, shall be issued only upon motion of the state board of education adopted by a unanimous affirmative vote of those members present and voting.

188.023. Any licensed health care professional who delivers a baby or performs an abortion, who has prima facie evidence that a patient has been the victim of statutory rape in the first degree or statutory rape in the second degree, or if the patient is under the age of eighteen, that he or she has been a victim of sexual abuse, including **[**forcible rape, sexual assault**]** **rape**

in the first or second degree, or incest, shall be required to report such offenses in the same manner as provided for by section 210.115.

211.071. 1. If a petition alleges that a child between the ages of twelve and seventeen has committed an offense which would be considered a felony if committed by an adult, the court may, upon its own motion or upon motion by the juvenile officer, the child or the child's custodian, order a hearing and may, in its discretion, dismiss the petition and such child may be transferred to the court of general jurisdiction and prosecuted under the general law; except that if a petition alleges that any child has committed an offense which would be considered first degree murder under section 565.020, second degree murder under section 565.021, first degree assault under section 565.050, forcible rape under section 566.030 **as it existed prior to August 28, 2013, rape in the first degree under section 566.030**, forcible sodomy under section 566.060 **as it existed prior to August 28, 2013, sodomy in the first degree under section 566.060**, first degree robbery under section 569.020, or distribution of drugs under section 195.211, or has committed two or more prior unrelated offenses which would be felonies if committed by an adult, the court shall order a hearing, and may in its discretion, dismiss the petition and transfer the child to a court of general jurisdiction for prosecution under the general law.

2. Upon apprehension and arrest, jurisdiction over the criminal offense allegedly committed by any person between seventeen and twenty-one years of age over whom the juvenile court has retained continuing jurisdiction shall automatically terminate and that offense shall be dealt with in the court of general jurisdiction as provided in section 211.041.

3. Knowing and willful age misrepresentation by a juvenile subject shall not affect any action or proceeding which occurs based upon the misrepresentation. Any evidence obtained during the period of time in which a child misrepresents his or her age may be used against the child and will be subject only to rules of evidence applicable in adult proceedings.

4. Written notification of a transfer hearing shall be given to the juvenile and his or her custodian in the same manner as provided in sections 211.101 and 211.111. Notice of the hearing may be waived by the custodian. Notice shall contain a statement that the purpose of the hearing is to determine whether the child is a proper subject to be dealt with under the provisions of this chapter, and that if the court finds that the child is not a proper subject to be dealt with under the provisions of this chapter, the petition will be dismissed to allow for prosecution of the child under the general law.

5. The juvenile officer may consult with the office of prosecuting attorney concerning any offense for which the child could be certified as an adult under this section. The prosecuting or circuit attorney shall have access to police reports, reports of the juvenile or deputy juvenile officer, statements of witnesses and all other records or reports relating to the offense alleged to

have been committed by the child. The prosecuting or circuit attorney shall have access to the disposition records of the child when the child has been adjudicated pursuant to subdivision (3) of subsection 1 of section 211.031. The prosecuting attorney shall not divulge any information regarding the child and the offense until the juvenile court at a judicial hearing has determined that the child is not a proper subject to be dealt with under the provisions of this chapter.

6. A written report shall be prepared in accordance with this chapter developing fully all available information relevant to the criteria which shall be considered by the court in determining whether the child is a proper subject to be dealt with under the provisions of this chapter and whether there are reasonable prospects of rehabilitation within the juvenile justice system. These criteria shall include but not be limited to:

(1) The seriousness of the offense alleged and whether the protection of the community requires transfer to the court of general jurisdiction;

(2) Whether the offense alleged involved viciousness, force and violence;

(3) Whether the offense alleged was against persons or property with greater weight being given to the offense against persons, especially if personal injury resulted;

(4) Whether the offense alleged is a part of a repetitive pattern of offenses which indicates that the child may be beyond rehabilitation under the juvenile code;

(5) The record and history of the child, including experience with the juvenile justice system, other courts, supervision, commitments to juvenile institutions and other placements;

(6) The sophistication and maturity of the child as determined by consideration of his home and environmental situation, emotional condition and pattern of living;

(7) The age of the child;

(8) The program and facilities available to the juvenile court in considering disposition;

(9) Whether or not the child can benefit from the treatment or rehabilitative programs available to the juvenile court; and

(10) Racial disparity in certification.

7. If the court dismisses the petition to permit the child to be prosecuted under the general law, the court shall enter a dismissal order containing:

(1) Findings showing that the court had jurisdiction of the cause and of the parties;

(2) Findings showing that the child was represented by counsel;

(3) Findings showing that the hearing was held in the presence of the child and his counsel; and

(4) Findings showing the reasons underlying the court's decision to transfer jurisdiction.

8. A copy of the petition and order of the dismissal shall be sent to the prosecuting attorney.

9. When a petition has been dismissed thereby permitting a child to be prosecuted under the general law, the jurisdiction of the juvenile court over that child is forever terminated, except as provided in subsection 10 of this section, for an act that would be a violation of a state law or municipal ordinance.

10. If a petition has been dismissed thereby permitting a child to be prosecuted under the general law and the child is found not guilty by a court of general jurisdiction, the juvenile court shall have jurisdiction over any later offense committed by that child which would be considered a misdemeanor or felony if committed by an adult, subject to the certification provisions of this section.

11. If the court does not dismiss the petition to permit the child to be prosecuted under the general law, it shall set a date for the hearing upon the petition as provided in section 211.171.

211.447. 1. Any information that could justify the filing of a petition to terminate parental rights may be referred to the juvenile officer by any person. The juvenile officer shall make a preliminary inquiry and if it does not appear to the juvenile officer that a petition should be filed, such officer shall so notify the informant in writing within thirty days of the referral. Such notification shall include the reasons that the petition will not be filed. Thereupon, the informant may bring the matter directly to the attention of the judge of the juvenile court by presenting the information in writing, and if it appears to the judge that the information could justify the filing of a petition, the judge may order the juvenile officer to take further action, including making a further preliminary inquiry or filing a petition.

2. Except as provided for in subsection 4 of this section, a petition to terminate the parental rights of the child's parent or parents shall be filed by the juvenile officer or the division, or if such a petition has been filed by another party, the juvenile officer or the division shall seek to be joined as a party to the petition, when:

(1) Information available to the juvenile officer or the division establishes that the child has been in foster care for at least fifteen of the most recent twenty-two months; or

(2) A court of competent jurisdiction has determined the child to be an abandoned infant. For purposes of this subdivision, an "infant" means any child one year of age or under at the time of filing of the petition. The court may find that an infant has been abandoned if:

(a) The parent has left the child under circumstances that the identity of the child was unknown and could not be ascertained, despite diligent searching, and the parent has not come forward to claim the child; or

(b) The parent has, without good cause, left the child without any provision for parental support and without making arrangements to visit or communicate with the child, although able to do so; or

(3) A court of competent jurisdiction has determined that the parent has:

(a) Committed murder of another child of the parent; or

(b) Committed voluntary manslaughter of another child of the parent; or

(c) Aided or abetted, attempted, conspired or solicited to commit such a murder or voluntary manslaughter; or

(d) Committed a felony assault that resulted in serious bodily injury to the child or to another child of the parent.

3. A termination of parental rights petition shall be filed by the juvenile officer or the division, or if such a petition has been filed by another party, the juvenile officer or the division shall seek to be joined as a party to the petition, within sixty days of the judicial determinations required in subsection 2 of this section, except as provided in subsection 4 of this section. Failure to comply with this requirement shall not deprive the court of jurisdiction to adjudicate a petition for termination of parental rights which is filed outside of sixty days.

4. If grounds exist for termination of parental rights pursuant to subsection 2 of this section, the juvenile officer or the division may, but is not required to, file a petition to terminate the parental rights of the child's parent or parents if:

(1) The child is being cared for by a relative; or

(2) There exists a compelling reason for determining that filing such a petition would not be in the best interest of the child, as documented in the permanency plan which shall be made available for court review; or

(3) The family of the child has not been provided such services as provided for in section 211.183.

5. The juvenile officer or the division may file a petition to terminate the parental rights of the child's parent when it appears that one or more of the following grounds for termination exist:

(1) The child has been abandoned. For purposes of this subdivision a "child" means any child over one year of age at the time of filing of the petition. The court shall find that the child has been abandoned if, for a period of six months or longer:

(a) The parent has left the child under such circumstances that the identity of the child was unknown and could not be ascertained, despite diligent searching, and the parent has not come forward to claim the child; or

(b) The parent has, without good cause, left the child without any provision for parental support and without making arrangements to visit or communicate with the child, although able to do so;

(2) The child has been abused or neglected. In determining whether to terminate parental rights pursuant to this subdivision, the court shall consider and make findings on the following conditions or acts of the parent:

(a) A mental condition which is shown by competent evidence either to be permanent or such that there is no reasonable likelihood that the condition can be reversed and which renders the parent unable to knowingly provide the child the necessary care, custody and control;

(b) Chemical dependency which prevents the parent from consistently providing the necessary care, custody and control of the child and which cannot be treated so as to enable the parent to consistently provide such care, custody and control;

(c) A severe act or recurrent acts of physical, emotional or sexual abuse toward the child or any child in the family by the parent, including an act of incest, or by another under circumstances that indicate that the parent knew or should have known that such acts were being committed toward the child or any child in the family; or

(d) Repeated or continuous failure by the parent, although physically or financially able, to provide the child with adequate food, clothing, shelter, or education as defined by law, or other care and control necessary for the child's physical, mental, or emotional health and development. Nothing in this subdivision shall be construed to permit discrimination on the basis of disability or disease;

(3) The child has been under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court for a period of one year, and the court finds that the conditions which led to the assumption of jurisdiction still persist, or conditions of a potentially harmful nature continue to exist, that there is little likelihood that those conditions will be remedied at an early date so that the child can be returned to the parent in the near future, or the continuation of the parent-child relationship greatly diminishes the child's prospects for early integration into a stable and permanent home. In determining whether to terminate parental rights under this subdivision, the court shall consider and make findings on the following:

(a) The terms of a social service plan entered into by the parent and the division and the extent to which the parties have made progress in complying with those terms;

(b) The success or failure of the efforts of the juvenile officer, the division or other agency to aid the parent on a continuing basis in adjusting his circumstances or conduct to provide a proper home for the child;

(c) A mental condition which is shown by competent evidence either to be permanent or such that there is no reasonable likelihood that the condition can be reversed and which renders the parent unable to knowingly provide the child the necessary care, custody and control;

(d) Chemical dependency which prevents the parent from consistently providing the necessary care, custody and control over the child and which cannot be treated so as to enable the parent to consistently provide such care, custody and control; or

(4) The parent has been found guilty or pled guilty to a felony violation of chapter 566 when the child or any child in the family was a victim, or a violation of section 568.020 when the child or any child in the family was a victim. As used in this subdivision, a "child" means any person who was under eighteen years of age at the time of the crime and who resided with such parent or was related within the third degree of consanguinity or affinity to such parent; or

(5) The child was conceived and born as a result of an act of forcible rape **or rape in the first degree**. When the biological father has pled guilty to, or is convicted of, the forcible rape **or rape in the first degree** of the birth mother, such a plea or conviction shall be conclusive evidence supporting the termination of the biological father's parental rights; or

(6) The parent is unfit to be a party to the parent and child relationship because of a consistent pattern of committing a specific abuse, including but not limited to abuses as defined in section 455.010, child abuse or drug abuse before the child or of specific conditions directly relating to the parent and child relationship either of which are determined by the court to be of a duration or nature that renders the parent unable, for the reasonably foreseeable future, to care appropriately for the ongoing physical, mental or emotional needs of the child. It is presumed that a parent is unfit to be a party to the parent-child relationship upon a showing that within a three-year period immediately prior to the termination adjudication, the parent's parental rights to one or more other children were involuntarily terminated pursuant to subsection 2 or 4 of this section or subdivisions (1), (2), (3) or (4) of subsection 5 of this section or similar laws of other states.

6. The juvenile court may terminate the rights of a parent to a child upon a petition filed by the juvenile officer or the division, or in adoption cases, by a prospective parent, if the court finds that the termination is in the best interest of the child and when it appears by clear, cogent and convincing evidence that grounds exist for termination pursuant to subsection 2, 4 or 5 of this section.

7. When considering whether to terminate the parent-child relationship pursuant to subsection 2 or 4 of this section or subdivision (1), (2), (3) or (4) of subsection 5 of this section, the court shall evaluate and make findings on the following factors, when appropriate and applicable to the case:

(1) The emotional ties to the birth parent;

(2) The extent to which the parent has maintained regular visitation or other contact with the child;

(3) The extent of payment by the parent for the cost of care and maintenance of the child when financially able to do so including the time that the child is in the custody of the division or other child-placing agency;

(4) Whether additional services would be likely to bring about lasting parental adjustment enabling a return of the child to the parent within an ascertainable period of time;

(5) The parent's disinterest in or lack of commitment to the child;

(6) The conviction of the parent of a felony offense that the court finds is of such a nature that the child will be deprived of a stable home for a period of years; provided, however, that incarceration in and of itself shall not be grounds for termination of parental rights;

(7) Deliberate acts of the parent or acts of another of which the parent knew or should have known that subjects the child to a substantial risk of physical or mental harm.

8. The court may attach little or no weight to infrequent visitations, communications, or contributions. It is irrelevant in a termination proceeding that the maintenance of the parent-child relationship may serve as an inducement for the parent's rehabilitation.

9. In actions for adoption pursuant to chapter 453, the court may hear and determine the issues raised in a petition for adoption containing a prayer for termination of parental rights filed with the same effect as a petition permitted pursuant to subsection 2, 4, or 5 of this section.

10. The disability or disease of a parent shall not constitute a basis for a determination that a child is a child in need of care, for the removal of custody of a child from the parent, or for the termination of parental rights without a specific showing that there is a causal relation between the disability or disease and harm to the child.

217.010. As used in this chapter and chapter 558, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the following terms shall mean:

(1) "Administrative segregation unit", a cell for the segregation of offenders from the general population of a facility for relatively extensive periods of time;

(2) "Board", the board of probation and parole;

(3) "Chief administrative officer", the institutional head of any correctional facility or his designee;

(4) "Correctional center", any premises or institution where incarceration, evaluation, care, treatment, or rehabilitation is provided to persons who are under the department's authority;

(5) "Department", the department of corrections of the state of Missouri;

(6) "Director", the director of the department of corrections or his designee;

(7) "Disciplinary segregation", a cell for the segregation of offenders from the general population of a correctional center because the offender has been found to have committed a violation of a division or facility rule and other available means are inadequate to regulate the offender's behavior;

(8) "Division", a statutorily created agency within the department or an agency created by the departmental organizational plan;

(9) "Division director", the director of a division of the department or his designee;

(10) "Local volunteer community board", a board of qualified local community volunteers selected by the court for the purpose of working in partnership with the court and the department of corrections in a reparative probation program;

(11) "Nonviolent offender", any offender who is convicted of a crime other than murder in the first or second degree, involuntary manslaughter, kidnapping, **rape in the first degree,** forcible rape, **sodomy in the first degree,** forcible sodomy, robbery in the first degree or assault in the first degree;

(12) "Offender", a person under supervision or an inmate in the custody of the department;

(13) "Probation", a procedure under which a defendant found guilty of a crime upon verdict or plea is released by the court without imprisonment, subject to conditions imposed by the court and subject to the supervision of the board;

(14) "Volunteer", any person who, of his own free will, performs any assigned duties for the department or its divisions with no monetary or material compensation.

217.345. 1. Correctional treatment programs for first offenders in the department shall be established, subject to the control and supervision of the director, and shall include such programs deemed necessary and sufficient for the successful rehabilitation of offenders.

2. Correctional treatment programs for offenders who are younger than **[**seventeen**]** **eighteen** years of age shall be established, subject to the control and supervision of the director. By January 1, 1998, such programs shall include physical separation of offenders who are younger than **[**seventeen**]** **eighteen** years of age from offenders who are **[**seventeen**]** **eighteen** years of age or older.

3. The department shall have the authority to promulgate rules pursuant to subsection 2 of section 217.378 to establish correctional treatment programs for offenders under age **[**seventeen**]** **eighteen**. Such rules may include:

(1) Establishing separate housing units for such offenders; **and**

(2) Providing housing and program space in existing housing units for such offenders that is not accessible to adult offenders**[**; and

(3) Establishing a regimented training program for such offenders.

4. Any regimented training program established pursuant to subdivision (3) of subsection 3 of this section shall include the following objectives:

(1) To provide a daily regimen for offenders including physical training, self-discipline, educational programs and work programs;

(2) To provide staff who have received appropriate training in the treatment of offenders under age seventeen and who are capable role models and mentors;

(3) To provide offenders with instruction on how to solve problems and strategies to change offenders' predisposition to commit crime;

(4) To provide offenders who have demonstrated positive behavioral change with the opportunity to gradually reenter the community; and

(5) To provide for parole supervision consisting of highly structured surveillance and monitoring, educational and treatment programs**[**.

[5.**] 4.** The department shall have the authority to determine the number of juvenile offenders participating in any treatment program depending on available appropriations. The department may contract with any private or public entity for the provision of services and facilities for offenders under age **[**seventeen**] eighteen**. The department shall apply for and accept available federal, state and local public funds including project demonstration funds as well as private moneys to fund such services and facilities.

[6.**] 5.** The department shall develop and implement an **[**ongoing**]** evaluation process for all juvenile offender programs.

[7. Any prosecuting attorney who prosecutes an offender under the age of seventeen shall maintain records regarding the sentencing of that offender, including any treatment programs to which that offender is assigned.

8. The department shall submit an evaluation report to the governor and the general assembly concerning offenders under age seventeen and the programs available to them on or before each January 30, beginning in 1999. This report shall include, but is not limited to, the following items:

(1) The specific content and structure of programs for offenders, including staffing ratios for each program, and a description of the daily routine of offenders in those programs;

(2) The process used for placing offenders on parole, including whether offenders may be returned to their original environment for the parole period, the specific means of parole supervision and the specific educational and treatment programs provided to offenders during their parole period;

(3) The procedure for transferring an offender to another facility for vocational or training services or when an offender poses a danger to himself or others, and identification of the facilities used for such purposes;

(4) The specific criteria and procedures for determining successful completion of a treatment program, whether an offender cannot successfully complete a treatment program, and whether an offender's parole shall be revoked;

(5) The recidivism rate for offenders successfully completing a treatment program compared with the recidivism rate for offenders not successfully completing a treatment program.**]**

217.703. 1. The division of probation and parole shall award earned compliance credits to any offender who is:

(1) Not subject to lifetime supervision under sections 217.735 and 559.106 or otherwise found to be ineligible to earn credits by a court pursuant to subsection 2 of this section;

(2) On probation, parole, or conditional release for an offense listed in chapter 195 or for a class C or D felony, excluding the offenses of aggravated stalking, **rape in the second degree,** sexual assault, **sodomy in the second degree,** deviate sexual assault, assault in the second degree under subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 565.060, sexual misconduct involving a child, endangering the welfare of a child in the first degree under subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 568.045, incest, invasion of privacy, and abuse of a child;

(3) Supervised by the board; and

(4) In compliance with the conditions of supervision imposed by the sentencing court or board.

2. If an offender was placed on probation, parole, or conditional release for an offense of:

(1) Involuntary manslaughter in the first degree;

(2) Involuntary manslaughter in the second degree;

(3) Assault in the second degree except under subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 565.060;

(4) Domestic assault in the second degree;

(5) Assault of a law enforcement officer in the second degree;

(6) Statutory rape in the second degree;

(7) Statutory sodomy in the second degree;

(8) Endangering the welfare of a child in the first degree under subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of section 568.045; or

(9) Any case in which the defendant is found guilty of a felony offense under chapter 571,

the sentencing court may, upon its own motion or a motion of the prosecuting or circuit attorney, make a finding that the offender is ineligible to earn compliance credits because the nature and circumstances of the offense or the history and character of the offender indicate that a longer term of probation, parole, or conditional release is necessary for the protection of the public or the guidance of the offender. The motion may be made any time prior to the first month in which the person may earn compliance credits under this section. The offender's ability to earn credits

shall be suspended until the court or board makes its finding. If the court or board finds that the offender is eligible for earned compliance credits, the credits shall begin to accrue on the first day of the next calendar month following the issuance of the decision.

3. Earned compliance credits shall reduce the term of probation, parole, or conditional release by thirty days for each full calendar month of compliance with the terms of supervision. Credits shall begin to accrue for eligible offenders after the first full calendar month of supervision or on October 1, 2012, if the offender began a term of probation, parole, or conditional release before September 1, 2012.

4. For the purposes of this section, the term "compliance" shall mean the absence of an initial violation report submitted by a probation or parole officer during a calendar month, or a motion to revoke or motion to suspend filed by a prosecuting or circuit attorney, against the offender.

5. Credits shall not accrue during any calendar month in which a violation report has been submitted or a motion to revoke or motion to suspend has been filed, and shall be suspended pending the outcome of a hearing, if a hearing is held. If no hearing is held or the court or board finds that the violation did not occur, then the offender shall be deemed to be in compliance and shall begin earning credits on the first day of the next calendar month following the month in which the report was submitted or the motion was filed. All earned credits shall be rescinded if the court or board revokes the probation or parole or the court places the offender in a department program under subsection 4 of section 559.036. Earned credits shall continue to be suspended for a period of time during which the court or board has suspended the term of probation, parole, or release, and shall begin to accrue on the first day of the next calendar month following the lifting of the suspension.

6. Offenders who are deemed by the division to be absconders shall not earn credits. For purposes of this subsection, "absconder" shall mean an offender under supervision who has left such offender's place of residency without the permission of the offender's supervising officer for the purpose of avoiding supervision. An offender shall no longer be deemed an absconder when such offender is available for active supervision.

7. Notwithstanding subsection 2 of section 217.730 to the contrary, once the combination of time served in custody, if applicable, time served on probation, parole, or conditional release, and earned compliance credits satisfy the total term of probation, parole, or conditional release, the board or sentencing court shall order final discharge of the offender, so long as the offender has completed at least two years of his or her probation or parole, which shall include any time served in custody under section 217.718 and sections 559.036 and 559.115.

8. The award or rescission of any credits earned under this section shall not be subject to appeal or any motion for postconviction relief.

9. At least twice a year, the division shall calculate the number of months the offender has remaining on his or her term of probation, parole, or conditional release, taking into consideration any earned compliance credits, and notify the offender of the length of the remaining term.

10. No less than sixty days before the date of final discharge, the division shall notify the sentencing court, the board, and, for probation cases, the circuit or prosecuting attorney of the impending discharge. If the sentencing court, the board, or the circuit or prosecuting attorney upon receiving such notice does not take any action under subsection 5 of this section, the offender shall be discharged under subsection 7 of this section.

339.100. 1. The commission may, upon its own motion, and shall upon receipt of a written complaint filed by any person, investigate any real estate-related activity of a licensee licensed under sections 339.010 to 339.180 and sections 339.710 to 339.860 or an individual or entity acting as or representing themselves as a real estate licensee. In conducting such investigation, if the questioned activity or written complaint involves an affiliated licensee, the commission may forward a copy of the information received to the affiliated licensee's designated broker. The commission shall have the power to hold an investigatory hearing to determine whether there is a probability of a violation of sections 339.010 to 339.180 and sections 339.710 to 339.860. The commission shall have the power to issue a subpoena to compel the production of records and papers bearing on the complaint. The commission shall have the power to issue a subpoena and to compel any person in this state to come before the commission to offer testimony or any material specified in the subpoena. Subpoenas and subpoenas duces tecum issued pursuant to this section shall be served in the same manner as subpoenas in a criminal case. The fees and mileage of witnesses shall be the same as that allowed in the circuit court in civil cases.

2. The commission may cause a complaint to be filed with the administrative hearing commission as provided by the provisions of chapter 621 against any person or entity licensed under this chapter or any licensee who has failed to renew or has surrendered his or her individual or entity license for any one or any combination of the following acts:

(1) Failure to maintain and deposit in a special account, separate and apart from his or her personal or other business accounts, all moneys belonging to others entrusted to him or her while acting as a real estate broker or as the temporary custodian of the funds of others, until the transaction involved is consummated or terminated, unless all parties having an interest in the funds have agreed otherwise in writing;

(2) Making substantial misrepresentations or false promises or suppression, concealment or omission of material facts in the conduct of his or her business or pursuing a flagrant and

continued course of misrepresentation through agents, salespersons, advertising or otherwise in any transaction;

(3) Failing within a reasonable time to account for or to remit any moneys, valuable documents or other property, coming into his or her possession, which belongs to others;

(4) Representing to any lender, guaranteeing agency, or any other interested party, either verbally or through the preparation of false documents, an amount in excess of the true and actual sale price of the real estate or terms differing from those actually agreed upon;

(5) Failure to timely deliver a duplicate original of any and all instruments to any party or parties executing the same where the instruments have been prepared by the licensee or under his or her supervision or are within his or her control, including, but not limited to, the instruments relating to the employment of the licensee or to any matter pertaining to the consummation of a lease, listing agreement or the purchase, sale, exchange or lease of property, or any type of real estate transaction in which he or she may participate as a licensee;

(6) Acting for more than one party in a transaction without the knowledge of all parties for whom he or she acts, or accepting a commission or valuable consideration for services from more than one party in a real estate transaction without the knowledge of all parties to the transaction;

(7) Paying a commission or valuable consideration to any person for acts or services performed in violation of sections 339.010 to 339.180 and sections 339.710 to 339.860;

(8) Guaranteeing or having authorized or permitted any licensee to guarantee future profits which may result from the resale of real property;

(9) Having been finally adjudicated and been found guilty of the violation of any state or federal statute which governs the sale or rental of real property or the conduct of the real estate business as defined in subsection 1 of section 339.010;

(10) Obtaining a certificate or registration of authority, permit or license for himself or herself or anyone else by false or fraudulent representation, fraud or deceit;

(11) Representing a real estate broker other than the broker with whom associated without the express written consent of the broker with whom associated;

(12) Accepting a commission or valuable consideration for the performance of any of the acts referred to in section 339.010 from any person except the broker with whom associated at the time the commission or valuable consideration was earned;

(13) Using prizes, money, gifts or other valuable consideration as inducement to secure customers or clients to purchase, lease, sell or list property when the awarding of such prizes, money, gifts or other valuable consideration is conditioned upon the purchase, lease, sale or listing; or soliciting, selling or offering for sale real property by offering free lots, or conducting

lotteries or contests, or offering prizes for the purpose of influencing a purchaser or prospective purchaser of real property;

(14) Placing a sign on or advertising any property offering it for sale or rent without the written consent of the owner or his or her duly authorized agent;

(15) Violation of, or attempting to violate, directly or indirectly, or assisting or enabling any person to violate, any provision of sections 339.010 to 339.180 and sections 339.710 to 339.860, or of any lawful rule adopted pursuant to sections 339.010 to 339.180 and sections 339.710 to 339.860;

(16) Committing any act which would otherwise be grounds for the commission to refuse to issue a license under section 339.040;

(17) Failure to timely inform seller of all written offers unless otherwise instructed in writing by the seller;

(18) Been finally adjudicated and found guilty, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, in a criminal prosecution under the laws of this state or any other state or of the United States, for any offense reasonably related to the qualifications, functions or duties of any profession licensed or regulated under this chapter, for any offense an essential element of which is fraud, dishonesty or an act of violence, or for any offense involving moral turpitude, whether or not sentence is imposed;

(19) Any other conduct which constitutes untrustworthy, improper or fraudulent business dealings, demonstrates bad faith or incompetence, misconduct, or gross negligence;

(20) Disciplinary action against the holder of a license or other right to practice any profession regulated under sections 339.010 to 339.180 and sections 339.710 to 339.860 granted by another state, territory, federal agency, or country upon grounds for which revocation, suspension, or probation is authorized in this state;

(21) Been found by a court of competent jurisdiction of having used any controlled substance, as defined in chapter 195, to the extent that such use impairs a person's ability to perform the work of any profession licensed or regulated by sections 339.010 to 339.180 and sections 339.710 to 339.860;

(22) Been finally adjudged insane or incompetent by a court of competent jurisdiction;

(23) Assisting or enabling any person to practice or offer to practice any profession licensed or regulated under sections 339.010 to 339.180 and sections 339.710 to 339.860 who is not registered and currently eligible to practice under sections 339.010 to 339.180 and sections 339.710 to 339.860;

(24) Use of any advertisement or solicitation which is knowingly false, misleading or deceptive to the general public or persons to whom the advertisement or solicitation is primarily directed;

(25) Making any material misstatement, misrepresentation, or omission with regard to any application for licensure or license renewal. As used in this section, "material" means important information about which the commission should be informed and which may influence a licensing decision;

(26) Engaging in, committing, or assisting any person in engaging in or committing mortgage fraud, as defined in section 443.930.

3. After the filing of such complaint, the proceedings will be conducted in accordance with the provisions of law relating to the administrative hearing commission. A finding of the administrative hearing commissioner that the licensee has performed or attempted to perform one or more of the foregoing acts shall be grounds for the suspension or revocation of his license by the commission, or the placing of the licensee on probation on such terms and conditions as the real estate commission shall deem appropriate, or the imposition of a civil penalty by the commission not to exceed two thousand five hundred dollars for each offense. Each day of a continued violation shall constitute a separate offense.

4. The commission may prepare a digest of the decisions of the administrative hearing commission which concern complaints against licensed brokers or salespersons and cause such digests to be mailed to all licensees periodically. Such digests may also contain reports as to new or changed rules adopted by the commission and other information of significance to licensees.

5. Notwithstanding other provisions of this section, a broker or salesperson's license shall be revoked, or in the case of an applicant, shall not be issued, if the licensee or applicant has pleaded guilty to, entered a plea of nolo contendere to, or been found guilty of any of the following offenses or offenses of a similar nature established under the laws of this, any other state, the United States, or any other country, notwithstanding whether sentence is imposed:

(1) Any dangerous felony as defined under section 556.061 or murder in the first degree;

(2) Any of the following sexual offenses: rape **in the first degree, forcible rape, rape**, statutory rape in the first degree, statutory rape in the second degree, **rape in the second degree,** sexual assault, **sodomy in the first degree,** forcible sodomy, statutory sodomy in the first degree, statutory sodomy in the second degree, child molestation in the first degree, child molestation in the second degree, **sodomy in the second degree,** deviate sexual assault, sexual misconduct involving a child, sexual misconduct in the first degree **under section 566.090 as it existed prior to August 28, 2013**, sexual abuse **under section 566.100 as it existed prior to August 28, 2013, sexual abuse in the first or second degree**, enticement of a child, or attempting to entice a child;

(3) Any of the following offenses against the family and related offenses: incest, abandonment of a child in the first degree, abandonment of a child in the second degree,

endangering the welfare of a child in the first degree, abuse of a child, using a child in a sexual performance, promoting sexual performance by a child, or trafficking in children;

(4) Any of the following offenses involving child pornography and related offenses: promoting obscenity in the first degree, promoting obscenity in the second degree when the penalty is enhanced to a class D felony, promoting child pornography in the first degree, promoting child pornography in the second degree, possession of child pornography in the first degree, possession of child pornography in the second degree, furnishing child pornography to a minor, furnishing pornographic materials to minors, or coercing acceptance of obscene material; and

(5) Mortgage fraud as defined in section 570.310.

6. A person whose license was revoked under subsection 5 of this section may appeal such revocation to the administrative hearing commission. Notice of such appeal must be received by the administrative hearing commission within ninety days of mailing, by certified mail, the notice of revocation. Failure of a person whose license was revoked to notify the administrative hearing commission of his or her intent to appeal waives all rights to appeal the revocation. Upon notice of such person's intent to appeal, a hearing shall be held before the administrative hearing commission.

375.1312. 1. As used in this section, the following terms mean:

(1) "Domestic violence"**[**, the occurrence of stalking or one or more of the following acts between family or household members:

(a) Attempting to cause or intentionally or knowingly causing bodily injury or physical harm;

(b) Knowingly engaging in a course of conduct or repeatedly committing acts toward another person under circumstances that place the person in reasonable fear of bodily injury or physical harm; or

(c) Knowingly committing forcible rape, sexual assault or forcible sodomy, as defined in chapter 566;

(2) "Family or household member", spouses, former spouses, adults related by blood or marriage, adults who are presently residing together or have resided together in the past and adults who have a child in common regardless of whether they have been married or have resided together at any time**] and "family" or "household member", as such terms are defined in section 455.010**;

[(3)**] (2)** "Innocent coinsured", an insured who did not cooperate in or contribute to the creation of a property loss and the loss arose out of a pattern of domestic violence;

[(4)**] (3)** "Sole", a single act or a pattern of domestic violence which may include multiple acts**[**;

(5) "Stalking", when an adult purposely and repeatedly harasses or follows with the intent of harassing another adult. As used in this subdivision, "harasses" means to engage in a course of conduct directed at a specific adult that serves no legitimate purpose, that would cause a reasonable adult to suffer substantial emotional distress. As used in this subdivision, "course of conduct" means a pattern of conduct composed of a series of acts 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"**]**.

2. No insurer shall do any of the following on the sole basis of the status of an insured or prospective insured as a victim of domestic violence:

(1) Deny, cancel or refuse to issue or renew an insurance policy;

(2) Require a greater premium, deductible or any other payment;

(3) Exclude or limit coverage for losses or deny a claim;

(4) Designate domestic violence as a preexisting condition for which coverage will be denied or reduced;

(5) Terminate group coverage solely because of claims relating to the fact that any individual in the group is or has been a victim of domestic violence; or

(6) Fix any lower rate or discriminate in the fees or commissions of an agent for writing or renewing a policy insuring an individual solely because an individual is or has been a victim of domestic violence.

3. The fact that an insured or prospective insured has been a victim of domestic violence shall not be considered a permitted underwriting or rating criterion.

4. Nothing in this section shall prohibit an insurer from taking an action described in subsection 2 of this section if the action is otherwise permissible by law and is taken in the same manner and to the same extent with respect to all insureds and prospective insureds without regard to whether the insured or prospective insured is a victim of domestic violence.

5. If an innocent coinsured files a police report and completes a sworn affidavit for the insurer that indicates both the cause of the loss and a pledge to cooperate in any criminal prosecution of the person committing the act causing the loss, then no insurer shall deny payment to an innocent coinsured on a property loss claim due to any policy provision that excludes coverage for intentional acts. Payment to the innocent coinsured may be limited to such innocent coinsured's ownership interest in the property as reduced by any payment to a mortgagor or other secured interest; however, insurers shall not be required to make any subsequent payment to any other insured for the part of any loss for which the innocent coinsured has received payment. An insurer making payment to an insured shall have all rights of subrogation to recover against the perpetrator of the loss.

6. A violation of this section shall be subject to the provisions of sections 375.930 to 375.948, relating to unfair trade practices.

455.010. As used in this chapter, unless the context clearly indicates otherwise, the following terms shall mean:

(1) "Abuse" includes but is not limited to the occurrence of any of the following acts, attempts or threats against a person who may be protected pursuant to this chapter, except abuse shall not include abuse inflicted on a child by accidental means by an adult household member or discipline of a child, including spanking, in a reasonable manner:

(a) "Assault", purposely or knowingly placing or attempting to place another in fear of physical harm;

(b) "Battery", purposely or knowingly causing physical harm to another with or without a deadly weapon;

(c) "Coercion", compelling another by force or threat of force to engage in conduct from which the latter has a right to abstain or to abstain from conduct in which the person has a right to engage;

(d) "Harassment", engaging in a purposeful or knowing course of conduct involving more than one incident that alarms or causes distress to an adult or child and serves no legitimate purpose. The course of conduct must be such as would cause a reasonable adult or child to suffer substantial emotional distress and must actually cause substantial emotional distress to the petitioner or child. Such conduct might include, but is not limited to:

a. Following another about in a public place or places;

b. Peering in the window or lingering outside the residence of another; but does not include constitutionally protected activity;

(e) "Sexual assault", causing or attempting to cause another to engage involuntarily in any sexual act by force, threat of force, or duress;

(f) "Unlawful imprisonment", holding, confining, detaining or abducting another person against that person's will;

(2) "Adult", any person seventeen years of age or older or otherwise emancipated;

(3) "Child", any person under seventeen years of age unless otherwise emancipated;

(4) "Court", the circuit or associate circuit judge or a family court commissioner;

(5) "Domestic violence", abuse or stalking **committed by a family or household member**, as **[**both**] such** terms are defined in this section;

(6) "Ex parte order of protection", an order of protection issued by the court before the respondent has received notice of the petition or an opportunity to be heard on it;

(7) "Family" or "household member", spouses, former spouses, any person related by blood or marriage, persons who are presently residing together or have resided together in the

past, any person who is or has been in a continuing social relationship of a romantic or intimate nature with the victim, and anyone who has a child in common regardless of whether they have been married or have resided together at any time;

(8) "Full order of protection", an order of protection issued after a hearing on the record where the respondent has received notice of the proceedings and has had an opportunity to be heard;

(9) "Order of protection", either an ex parte order of protection or a full order of protection;

(10) "Pending", exists or for which a hearing date has been set;

(11) "Petitioner", a family or household member who has been a victim of domestic violence, or any person who has been the victim of stalking, or a person filing on behalf of a child pursuant to section 455.503 who has filed a verified petition pursuant to the provisions of section 455.020 or section 455.505;

(12) "Respondent", the family or household member alleged to have committed an act of domestic violence, or person alleged to have committed an act of stalking, against whom a verified petition has been filed or a person served on behalf of a child pursuant to section 455.503;

(13) "Stalking" is when any person purposely and repeatedly engages in an unwanted course of conduct that causes alarm to another person when it is reasonable in that person's situation to have been alarmed by the conduct. As used in this subdivision:

(a) "Alarm" means to cause fear of danger of physical harm;

(b) "Course of conduct" means a pattern of conduct composed of repeated acts over a period of time, however short, that serves no legitimate purpose. Such conduct may include, but is not limited to, following the other person or unwanted communication or unwanted contact; and

(c) "Repeated" means two or more incidents evidencing a continuity of purpose.

455.015. The petition shall be filed in the county where the petitioner resides, where the alleged incident of **[**abuse**]** **domestic violence** occurred, or where the respondent may be served.

455.020. 1. Any **[**adult**]** **person** who has been subject to domestic violence by a present or former family or household member, or who has been the victim of stalking, may seek relief under sections 455.010 to 455.085 by filing a verified petition alleging such domestic violence or stalking by the respondent.

2. **[**An adult's**]** **A person's** right to relief under sections 455.010 to 455.085 shall not be affected by **[**his**]** **the person** leaving the residence or household to avoid domestic violence.

3. Any protection order issued pursuant to sections 455.010 to 455.085 shall be effective throughout the state in all cities and counties.

455.030. 1. When the court is unavailable after business hours or on holidays or weekends, a verified petition for protection from **[**abuse**]** **domestic violence** or a motion for hearing on violation of any order of protection under sections 455.010 to 455.085 may be filed before any available court in the city or county having jurisdiction to hear the petition pursuant to the guidelines developed pursuant to subsection 4 of this section. An ex parte order may be granted pursuant to section 455.035.

2. All papers in connection with the filing of a petition or the granting of an ex parte order of protection or a motion for a hearing on a violation of an order of protection under this section shall be certified by such court or the clerk within the next regular business day to the circuit court having jurisdiction to hear the petition.

3. A petitioner seeking a protection order shall not be required to reveal any current address or place of residence except to the court in camera for the purpose of determining jurisdiction and venue. The petitioner may be required to provide a mailing address unless the petitioner alleges that he or she would be endangered by such disclosure, or that other family or household members would be endangered by such disclosure. Effective January 1, 2004, a petitioner shall not be required to provide his or her Social Security number on any petition or document filed in connection with a protection order; except that, the court may require that a petitioner's Social Security number be retained on a confidential case sheet or other confidential record maintained in conjunction with the administration of the case.

4. The supreme court shall develop guidelines which ensure that a verified petition may be filed on holidays, evenings and weekends.

455.032. In addition to any other jurisdictional grounds provided by law, a court shall have jurisdiction to enter an order of protection restraining or enjoining the respondent from **[**abusing, threatening to abuse**]** **committing or threatening to commit domestic violence, stalking**, molesting or disturbing the peace of petitioner, pursuant to sections 455.010 to 455.085, if the petitioner is present, whether permanently or on a temporary basis within the state of Missouri and if the respondent's actions constituting **[**abuse**]** **domestic violence** have occurred, have been attempted or have been or are threatened within the state of Missouri. For purposes of this section, if the petitioner has been the subject of **[**abuse**]** **domestic violence** within or outside of the state of Missouri, such evidence shall be admissible to demonstrate the need for protection in Missouri.

455.035. 1. Upon the filing of a verified petition pursuant to sections 455.010 to 455.085 and for good cause shown in the petition, the court may immediately issue an ex parte order of protection. An immediate and present danger of **[**abuse**]** **domestic violence** to the petitioner **or the child on whose behalf the petition is filed** shall constitute good cause for purposes of this section. An ex parte order of protection entered by the court shall take effect

when entered and shall remain in effect until there is valid service of process and a hearing is held on the motion. **The court shall deny the ex parte order and dismiss the petition if the petitioner is not authorized to seek relief pursuant to section 455.020.**

2. Failure to serve an ex parte order of protection on the respondent shall not affect the validity or enforceability of such order. If the respondent is less than seventeen years of age, unless otherwise emancipated, service of process shall be made upon a **custodial** parent or guardian of the respondent, or upon a guardian ad litem appointed by the court**, requiring that the person appear and bring the respondent before the court at the time and place stated**.

3. If an ex parte order is entered and **[**the allegations in the petition would give rise to jurisdiction under section 211.031 because**]** the respondent is less than seventeen years of age, the court shall transfer the case to juvenile court for a hearing on a full order of protection. The court shall appoint a guardian ad litem for any such respondent not represented by a parent or guardian.

455.040. 1. Not later than fifteen days after the filing of a petition **[**pursuant to sections 455.010 to 455.085**]** **that meets the requirements of section 455.020,** a hearing shall be held unless the court deems, for good cause shown, that a continuance should be granted. At the hearing, if the petitioner has proved the allegation of **[**abuse**]** **domestic violence** or stalking by a preponderance of the evidence, **and the respondent cannot show that his or her actions alleged to constitute abuse were otherwise justified under the law,** the court shall issue a full order of protection for a period of time the court deems appropriate, except that the protective order shall be valid for at least one hundred eighty days and not more than one year. Upon motion by the petitioner, and after a hearing by the court, the full order of protection may be renewed for a period of time the court deems appropriate, except that the protective order shall be valid for at least one hundred eighty days and not more than one year from the expiration date of the originally issued full order of protection. The court may, upon finding that it is in the best interest of the parties, include a provision that any full order of protection for one year shall automatically renew unless the respondent requests a hearing by thirty days prior to the expiration of the order. If for good cause a hearing cannot be held on the motion to renew or the objection to an automatic renewal of the full order of protection prior to the expiration date of the originally issued full order of protection, an ex parte order of protection may be issued until a hearing is held on the motion. When an automatic renewal is not authorized, upon motion by the petitioner, and after a hearing by the court, the second full order of protection may be renewed for an additional period of time the court deems appropriate, except that the protective order shall be valid for at least one hundred eighty days and not more than one year. For purposes of this subsection, a finding by the court of a subsequent act of **[**abuse**]** **domestic violence or stalking** is not required for a renewal order of protection.

2. The court shall cause a copy of the petition and notice of the date set for the hearing on such petition and any ex parte order of protection to be served upon the respondent as provided by law or by any sheriff or police officer at least three days prior to such hearing. **[**Such notice shall be served at the earliest time, and service of such notice shall take priority over service in other actions, except those of a similar emergency nature.**]** The court shall cause a copy of any full order of protection to be served upon or mailed by certified mail to the respondent at the respondent's last known address. **Notice of an ex parte or full order of protection shall be served at the earliest time, and service of such notice shall take priority over service in other actions, except those of a similar emergency nature.** Failure to serve or mail a copy of the full order of protection to the respondent shall not affect the validity or enforceability of a full order of protection.

3. A copy of any order of protection granted pursuant to sections 455.010 to 455.085 shall be issued to the petitioner and to the local law enforcement agency in the jurisdiction where the petitioner resides. The clerk shall also issue a copy of any order of protection to the local law enforcement agency responsible for maintaining the Missouri uniform law enforcement system or any other comparable law enforcement system the same day the order is granted. The law enforcement agency responsible for maintaining MULES shall, for purposes of verification, within twenty-four hours from the time the order is granted, enter information contained in the order including but not limited to any orders regarding child custody or visitation and all specifics as to times and dates of custody or visitation that are provided in the order. A notice of expiration or of termination of any order of protection or any change in child custody or visitation within that order shall be issued to the local law enforcement agency and to the law enforcement agency responsible for maintaining MULES or any other comparable law enforcement system. The law enforcement agency responsible for maintaining the applicable law enforcement system shall enter such information in the system within twenty-four hours of receipt of information evidencing such expiration or termination. The information contained in an order of protection may be entered in the Missouri uniform law enforcement system or comparable law enforcement system using a direct automated data transfer from the court automated system to the law enforcement system.

4. The court shall cause a copy of any objection filed by the respondent and notice of the date set for the hearing on such objection to an automatic renewal of a full order of protection for a period of one year to be personally served upon the petitioner by personal process server as provided by law or by a sheriff or police officer at least three days prior to such hearing. Such service of process shall be served at the earliest time and shall take priority over service in other actions except those of a similar emergency nature.

455.045. Any ex parte order of protection granted pursuant to sections 455.010 to 455.085 shall be to protect the petitioner from **[**abuse**]** **domestic violence** or stalking and may include:

(1) Restraining the respondent from **[**abusing, threatening to abuse**]** **committing or threatening to commit domestic violence**, molesting, stalking or disturbing the peace of the petitioner;

(2) Restraining the respondent from entering the premises of the dwelling unit of petitioner when the dwelling unit is:

(a) Jointly owned, leased or rented or jointly occupied by both parties; or

(b) Owned, leased, rented or occupied by petitioner individually; or

(c) Jointly owned, leased or rented by petitioner and a person other than respondent; provided, however, no spouse shall be denied relief pursuant to this section by reason of the absence of a property interest in the dwelling unit; or

(d) Jointly occupied by the petitioner and a person other than the respondent; provided that the respondent has no property interest in the dwelling unit;

(3) Restraining the respondent from communicating with the petitioner in any manner or through any medium;

(4) A temporary order of custody of minor children where appropriate.

455.050. 1. Any full or ex parte order of protection granted pursuant to sections 455.010 to 455.085 shall be to protect the petitioner from domestic violence and may include such terms as the court reasonably deems necessary to ensure the petitioner's safety, including but not limited to:

(1) Temporarily enjoining the respondent from **[**abusing, threatening to abuse**]** **committing or threatening to commit domestic violence**, molesting, stalking or disturbing the peace of the petitioner;

(2) Temporarily enjoining the respondent from entering the premises of the dwelling unit of the petitioner when the dwelling unit is:

(a) Jointly owned, leased or rented or jointly occupied by both parties; or

(b) Owned, leased, rented or occupied by petitioner individually; or

(c) Jointly owned, leased, rented or occupied by petitioner and a person other than respondent; provided, however, no spouse shall be denied relief pursuant to this section by reason of the absence of a property interest in the dwelling unit; or

(d) Jointly occupied by the petitioner and a person other than respondent; provided that the respondent has no property interest in the dwelling unit; or

(3) Temporarily enjoining the respondent from communicating with the petitioner in any manner or through any medium.

2. Mutual orders of protection are prohibited unless both parties have properly filed written petitions and proper service has been made in accordance with sections 455.010 to 455.085.

3. When the court has, after a hearing for any full order of protection, issued an order of protection, it may, in addition:

(1) Award custody of any minor child born to or adopted by the parties when the court has jurisdiction over such child and no prior order regarding custody is pending or has been made, and the best interests of the child require such order be issued;

(2) Establish a visitation schedule that is in the best interests of the child;

(3) Award child support in accordance with supreme court rule 88.01 and chapter 452;

(4) Award maintenance to petitioner when petitioner and respondent are lawfully married in accordance with chapter 452;

(5) Order respondent to make or to continue to make rent or mortgage payments on a residence occupied by the petitioner if the respondent is found to have a duty to support the petitioner or other dependent household members;

(6) Order the respondent to pay the petitioner's rent at a residence other than the one previously shared by the parties if the respondent is found to have a duty to support the petitioner and the petitioner requests alternative housing;

(7) Order that the petitioner be given temporary possession of specified personal property, such as automobiles, checkbooks, keys, and other personal effects;

(8) Prohibit the respondent from transferring, encumbering, or otherwise disposing of specified property mutually owned or leased by the parties;

(9) Order the respondent to participate in a court-approved counseling program designed to help batterers stop violent behavior or to participate in a substance abuse treatment program;

(10) Order the respondent to pay a reasonable fee for housing and other services that have been provided or that are being provided to the petitioner by a shelter for victims of domestic violence;

(11) Order the respondent to pay court costs;

(12) Order the respondent to pay the cost of medical treatment and services that have been provided or that are being provided to the petitioner as a result of injuries sustained to the petitioner by an act of domestic violence committed by the respondent.

4. A verified petition seeking orders for maintenance, support, custody, visitation, payment of rent, payment of monetary compensation, possession of personal property, prohibiting the transfer, encumbrance, or disposal of property, or payment for services of a shelter for victims of domestic violence, shall contain allegations relating to those orders and shall pray for the orders desired.

5. In making an award of custody, the court shall consider all relevant factors including the presumption that the best interests of the child will be served by placing the child in the custody and care of the nonabusive parent, unless there is evidence that both parents have engaged in abusive behavior, in which case the court shall not consider this presumption but may appoint a guardian ad litem or a court-appointed special advocate to represent the children in accordance with chapter 452 and shall consider all other factors in accordance with chapter 452.

6. The court shall grant to the noncustodial parent rights to visitation with any minor child born to or adopted by the parties, unless the court finds, after hearing, that visitation would endanger the child's physical health, impair the child's emotional development or would otherwise conflict with the best interests of the child, or that no visitation can be arranged which would sufficiently protect the custodial parent from further **[**abuse**]** **domestic violence**. The court may appoint a guardian ad litem or court-appointed special advocate to represent the minor child in accordance with chapter 452 whenever the custodial parent alleges that visitation with the noncustodial parent will damage the minor child.

7. The court shall make an order requiring the noncustodial party to pay an amount reasonable and necessary for the support of any child to whom the party owes a duty of support when no prior order of support is outstanding and after all relevant factors have been considered, in accordance with Missouri supreme court rule 88.01 and chapter 452.

8. The court may grant a maintenance order to a party for a period of time, not to exceed one hundred eighty days. Any maintenance ordered by the court shall be in accordance with chapter 452.

455.060. 1. After notice and hearing, the court may modify an order of protection at any time, upon subsequent motion filed by the guardian ad litem, the court-appointed special advocate or by either party together with an affidavit showing a change in circumstances sufficient to warrant the modification. All full orders of protection shall be final orders and appealable and shall be for a fixed period of time as provided in section 455.040.

2. Any order for child support, custody, temporary custody, visitation or maintenance entered under sections 455.010 to 455.085 shall terminate prior to the time fixed in the order upon the issuance of a subsequent order pursuant to chapter 452 or any other Missouri statute.

3. No order entered pursuant to sections 455.010 to 455.085 shall be res judicata to any subsequent proceeding, including, but not limited to, any action brought under chapter 452**[**, RSMo 1978, as amended**]**.

4. All provisions of an order of protection shall terminate upon entry of a decree of dissolution of marriage or legal separation except as to those provisions which require the respondent to participate in a court-approved counseling program or enjoin the respondent from **[**abusing, molesting, stalking or disturbing the peace of**]** **committing an act of domestic**

violence against the petitioner and which enjoin the respondent from entering the premises of the dwelling unit of the petitioner as described in the order of protection when the petitioner continues to reside in that dwelling unit unless the respondent is awarded possession of the dwelling unit pursuant to a decree of dissolution of marriage or legal separation.

5. Any order of protection or order for child support, custody, temporary custody, visitation or maintenance entered under sections 455.010 to 455.085 shall terminate upon the order of the court granting a motion to terminate the order of protection by the petitioner. **[**The court shall set the motion to dismiss for hearing and both parties shall have an opportunity to be heard.**]** Prior to terminating any order of protection, the court may **[**examine the circumstances of the motion to dismiss and may**]** inquire of the petitioner or others in order to **[**assist the court in determining if**]** **determine whether the** dismissal is voluntary.

6. The order of protection may not change the custody of children when an action for dissolution of marriage has been filed or the custody has previously been awarded by a court of competent jurisdiction.

455.080. 1. Law enforcement agencies may establish procedures to ensure that dispatchers and officers at the scene of an alleged incident of **[**abuse**]** **domestic violence or stalking** or violation of an order of protection can be informed of any recorded prior incident of **[**abuse**]** **domestic violence or stalking** involving the abused party and can verify the effective dates and terms of any recorded order of protection.

2. The law enforcement agency shall apply the same standard for response to an alleged incident of **[**abuse**]** **domestic violence or stalking** or a violation of any order of protection as applied to any like offense involving strangers, except as otherwise provided by law. Law enforcement agencies shall not assign lower priority to calls involving alleged incidents of **[**abuse**]** **domestic violence or stalking** or violation of protection orders than is assigned in responding to offenses involving strangers. Existence of any of the following factors shall be interpreted as indicating a need for immediate response:

(1) The caller indicates that violence is imminent or in progress; or

(2) A protection order is in effect; or

(3) The caller indicates that incidents of domestic violence have occurred previously between the parties.

3. Law enforcement agencies may establish domestic crisis teams or, if the agency has fewer than five officers whose responsibility it is to respond to calls of this nature, individual officers trained in methods of dealing with **[**family and household quarrels**]** **domestic violence**. Such teams or individuals may be supplemented by social workers, ministers or other persons trained in counseling or crisis intervention. When an alleged incident of **[**family or household

abuse**] domestic violence** is reported, the agency may dispatch a crisis team or specially trained officer, if available, to the scene of the incident.

4. The officer at the scene of an alleged incident of **[**abuse**] domestic violence or stalking** shall inform the abused party of available judicial remedies for relief from **[**adult abuse**] domestic violence** and of available shelters for victims of domestic violence.

5. Law enforcement officials at the scene shall provide or arrange transportation for the abused party to a medical facility for treatment of injuries or to a place of shelter or safety.

455.085. 1. When a law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe a party has committed a violation of law amounting to **[**abuse or assault**] 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 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 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 for which arrest occurred. The refusal of the victim to sign an official complaint against the 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 **[**he**] , 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 **[**he**] 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 **[**of domestic violence**]** from continuing **[**abuse**] domestic violence**;

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

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

No law enforcement officer investigating an incident of **[**family**]** **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 **[**he**]** **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 **[**abuse**]** **domestic violence**, stalking, 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 D 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 **[**abuse**]** **domestic violence**, stalking, 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 a full order of protection 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 D 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 plea of guilty or finding of 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 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 the law enforcement officer responding to a call of a reported incident of **[**abuse**]** **domestic violence, stalking,** or violation of an order of protection presented a copy of the order of protection to 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.

455.503. 1. A petition for an order of protection for a child shall be filed in the county where the child resides, where the alleged incident of **[**abuse**]** **domestic violence or stalking** occurred, or where the respondent may be served.

2. Such petition may be filed by any of the following:

(1) A parent or guardian of the victim;

(2) A guardian ad litem or court-appointed special advocate appointed for the victim; or

(3) The juvenile officer.

455.505. 1. An order of protection for a child who has been subject to domestic violence by a present or former **[**adult**]** household member or person stalking the child may be sought under sections 455.500 to 455.538 by the filing of a verified petition alleging such domestic violence **or stalking** by the respondent.

2. A child's right to relief under sections 455.500 to 455.538 shall not be affected by **[**his**]** **the child's** leaving the residence or household to avoid domestic violence.

3. Any protection order issued pursuant to sections 455.500 to 455.538 shall be effective throughout the state in all cities and counties.

455.513. 1. Upon the filing of a verified petition under sections 455.500 to 455.538, for good cause shown in the petition, and upon finding that no prior order regarding custody is pending or has been made or that the respondent is less than seventeen years of age, the court may immediately issue an ex parte order of protection. An immediate and present danger of **[**abuse**]** **domestic violence or stalking** to a child shall constitute good cause for purposes of this

section. An ex parte order of protection entered by the court shall be in effect until the time of the hearing. **The court shall deny the ex parte order and dismiss the petition if the petitioner is not authorized to seek relief pursuant to section 455.505.**

2. Upon the entry of the ex parte order of protection, the court shall enter its order appointing a guardian ad litem or court-appointed special advocate to represent the child victim.

3. If the allegations in the petition would give rise to jurisdiction under section 211.031, the court may direct the children's division to conduct an investigation and to provide appropriate services. The division shall submit a written investigative report to the court and to the juvenile officer within thirty days of being ordered to do so. The report shall be made available to the parties and the guardian ad litem or court-appointed special advocate.

4. If **[**an ex parte order is entered and**]** the allegations in the petition would give rise to jurisdiction under section 211.031 because the respondent is less than seventeen years of age, the court **may issue an ex parte order and** shall transfer the case to juvenile court for a hearing on a full order of protection. Service of process shall be made pursuant to section 455.035.

455.520. 1. Any ex parte order of protection granted under sections 455.500 to 455.538 shall be to protect the victim from domestic violence **or stalking** and may include such terms as the court reasonably deems necessary to ensure the **[**petitioner's**] victim's** safety, including but not limited to:

(1) Restraining the respondent from **[**abusing, threatening to abuse**] committing or threatening to commit domestic violence, stalking**, molesting**,** or disturbing the peace of the victim;

(2) Restraining the respondent from entering the family home of the victim except as specifically authorized by the court;

(3) Restraining the respondent from communicating with the victim in any manner or through any medium, except as specifically authorized by the court;

(4) A temporary order of custody of minor children.

2. No ex parte order of protection excluding the respondent from the family home shall be issued unless the court finds that:

(1) The order is in the best interests of the child or children remaining in the home;

(2) The verified allegations of domestic violence present a substantial risk to the child or children unless the respondent is excluded; and

(3) A remaining adult family or household member is able to care adequately for the child or children in the absence of the excluded party.

455.523. 1. Any full order of protection granted under sections 455.500 to 455.538 shall be to protect the victim from domestic violence and **stalking** may include such terms as the court reasonably deems necessary to ensure the petitioner's safety, including but not limited to:

(1) Temporarily enjoining the respondent from **[**abusing**]** **committing domestic violence**, threatening to **[**abuse**]** **commit domestic violence, stalking**, molesting**,** or disturbing the peace of the victim;

(2) Temporarily enjoining the respondent from entering the family home of the victim, except as specifically authorized by the court;

(3) Temporarily enjoining the respondent from communicating with the victim in any manner or through any medium, except as specifically authorized by the court.

2. When the court has, after hearing for any full order of protection, issued an order of protection, it may, in addition:

(1) Award custody of any minor child born to or adopted by the parties when the court has jurisdiction over such child and no prior order regarding custody is pending or has been made, and the best interests of the child require such order be issued;

(2) Award visitation;

(3) Award child support in accordance with supreme court rule 88.01 and chapter 452;

(4) Award maintenance to petitioner when petitioner and respondent are lawfully married in accordance with chapter 452;

(5) Order respondent to make or to continue to make rent or mortgage payments on a residence occupied by the victim if the respondent is found to have a duty to support the victim or other dependent household members;

(6) Order the respondent to participate in a court-approved counseling program designed to help **[**child abusers**]** stop violent behavior or to treat substance abuse;

(7) Order the respondent to pay, to the extent that he or she is able, the costs of his or her treatment, together with the treatment costs incurred by the victim;

(8) Order the respondent to pay a reasonable fee for housing and other services that have been provided or that are being provided to the victim by a shelter for victims of domestic violence.

455.538. 1. When a law enforcement officer has probable cause to believe that a party, against whom a protective order for a child has been entered, has committed an act **[**of abuse**]** in violation of that order, **[**he**]** **the officer** shall have the authority to arrest the respondent whether or not the violation occurred in the presence of the arresting officer.

2. When a person, against whom an order of protection for a child 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.

3. 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.

4. (1) Violation of the terms and conditions of an ex parte or full order of protection with regard to **[**abuse**]** **domestic violence, stalking**, child custody, communication initiated by the respondent, or entrance upon the premises of the victim'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 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 D felony. Evidence of a prior plea of guilty or finding 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 a prior plea 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.

(2) For purposes of this 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 for a child if the law enforcement officer responding to a call of a reported incident of **[**abuse**]** **domestic violence or stalking** or violation of an order of protection for a child presents a copy of the order of protection to the respondent.

5. The fact that an act by a respondent is a violation of a valid order of protection for a child shall not preclude prosecution of the respondent for other crimes arising out of the incident in which the protection order is alleged to have been violated.

527.290. 1. Public notice of such a change of name shall be given at least three times in a newspaper published in the county where such person is residing, within twenty days after the order of court is made, and if no newspaper is published in **[**his**]** **the person's** or any adjacent county, then such notice shall be given in a newspaper published in the City of St. Louis, or at the seat of government.

2. Public notice of such name change through publication as required in subsection 1 of this section shall not be required**, and any system operated by the judiciary that is designed to provide public case information electronically shall not post the name change,** if the petitioner is:

(1) The victim of a crime, the underlying factual basis of which is found by the court on the record to include an act of domestic violence, as defined in section 455.010;

(2) The victim of child abuse, as defined in section 210.110; or

(3) The victim of **[**abuse**]** **domestic violence** by a family or household member, as defined in section 455.010.

544.455. 1. Any person charged with a bailable offense, at his or her appearance before an associate circuit judge or judge may be ordered released pending trial, appeal, or other stage of the proceedings against him on his personal recognizance, unless the associate circuit judge or judge determines, in the exercise of his discretion, that such a release will not reasonably assure the appearance of the person as required. When such a determination is made, the associate circuit judge or judge may either in lieu of or in addition to the above methods of release, impose any or any combination of the following conditions of release which will reasonably assure the appearance of the person for trial:

(1) Place the person in the custody of a designated person or organization agreeing to supervise him;

(2) Place restriction on the travel, association, or place of abode of the person during the period of release;

(3) Require the execution of a bail bond with sufficient solvent sureties, or the deposit of cash in lieu thereof;

(4) Require the person to report regularly to some officer of the court, or peace officer, in such manner as the associate circuit judge or judge directs;

(5) Require the execution of a bond in a given sum and the deposit in the registry of the court of ten percent, or such lesser percent as the judge directs, of the sum in cash or negotiable bonds of the United States or of the state of Missouri or any political subdivision thereof;

(6) Place the person on house arrest with electronic monitoring**[**,**]** **;** except that all costs associated with the electronic monitoring shall be charged to the person on house arrest. If the judge finds the person unable to afford the costs associated with electronic monitoring, **[**then**]** the judge **[**shall not**]** **may** order that the person be placed on house arrest with electronic monitoring **if the county commission agrees to pay from the general revenue of the county the costs of such monitoring. If the person on house arrest is unable to afford the costs associated with electronic monitoring and the county commission does not agree to pay the costs of such electronic monitoring, the judge shall not order that the person be placed on house arrest with electronic monitoring**;

(7) Impose any other condition deemed reasonably necessary to assure appearance as required, including a condition requiring that the person return to custody after specified hours.

2. In determining which conditions of release will reasonably assure appearance, the associate circuit judge or judge shall, on the basis of available information, take into account the nature and circumstances of the offense charged, the weight of the evidence against the accused, the accused's family ties, employment, financial resources, character and mental condition, the length of his residence in the community, his record of convictions, and his record of appearance at court proceedings or flight to avoid prosecution or failure to appear at court proceedings.

3. An associate circuit judge or judge authorizing the release of a person under this section shall issue an appropriate order containing a statement of the conditions imposed, if any, shall inform such person of the penalties applicable to violations of the conditions of his release and shall advise him that a warrant for his arrest will be issued immediately upon any such violation.

4. A person for whom conditions of release are imposed and who after twenty-four hours from the time of the release hearing continues to be detained as a result of his inability to meet the conditions of release, shall, upon application, be entitled to have the condition reviewed by the associate circuit judge or judge who imposed them. The motion shall be determined promptly.

5. An associate circuit judge or judge ordering the release of a person on any condition specified in this section may at any time amend his order to impose additional or different conditions of release; except that, if the imposition of such additional or different conditions results in the detention of the person as a result of his inability to meet such conditions or in the release of the person on a condition requiring him to return to custody after specified hours, the provisions of subsection 4 **of this section** shall apply.

6. Information stated in, or offered in connection with, any order entered pursuant to this section need not conform to the rules pertaining to the admissibility of evidence in a court of law.

7. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to prevent the disposition of any case or class of cases by forfeiture of collateral security where such disposition is authorized by the court.

8. Persons charged with violations of municipal ordinances may be released by a municipal judge or other judge who hears and determines municipal ordinance violation cases of the municipality involved under the same conditions and in the same manner as provided in this section for release by an associate circuit judge.

9. A circuit court may adopt a local rule authorizing the pretrial release on electronic monitoring pursuant to subdivision (6) of subsection 1 of this section in lieu of incarceration of individuals charged with offenses specifically identified therein.

556.036. 1. A prosecution for murder, **rape in the first degree,** forcible rape, **attempted rape in the first degree,** attempted forcible rape, **sodomy in the first degree,** forcible sodomy, **attempted sodomy in the first degree,** attempted forcible sodomy, or any class A felony may be commenced at any time.

2. Except as otherwise provided in this section, prosecutions for other offenses must be commenced within the following periods of limitation:

(1) For any felony, three years, except as provided in subdivision (4) of this subsection;

(2) For any misdemeanor, one year;

(3) For any infraction, six months;

(4) For any violation of section 569.040, when classified as a class B felony, or any violation of section 569.050 or 569.055, five years.

3. If the period prescribed in subsection 2 of this section has expired, a prosecution may nevertheless be commenced for:

(1) Any offense a material element of which is either fraud or a breach of fiduciary obligation within one year after discovery of the offense by an aggrieved party or by a person who has a legal duty to represent an aggrieved party and who is himself or herself not a party to the offense, but in no case shall this provision extend the period of limitation by more than three years. As used in this subdivision, the term "person who has a legal duty to represent an aggrieved party" shall mean the attorney general or the prosecuting or circuit attorney having jurisdiction pursuant to section 407.553, for purposes of offenses committed pursuant to sections 407.511 to 407.556; and

(2) Any offense based upon misconduct in office by a public officer or employee at any time when the defendant is in public office or employment or within two years thereafter, but in no case shall this provision extend the period of limitation by more than three years; and

(3) Any offense based upon an intentional and willful fraudulent claim of child support arrearage to a public servant in the performance of his or her duties within one year after discovery of the offense, but in no case shall this provision extend the period of limitation by more than three years.

4. An offense is committed either when every element occurs, or, if a legislative purpose to prohibit a continuing course of conduct plainly appears, at the time when the course of conduct or the defendant's complicity therein is terminated. Time starts to run on the day after the offense is committed.

5. A prosecution is commenced for a misdemeanor or infraction when the information is filed and for a felony when the complaint or indictment is filed.

6. The period of limitation does not run:

(1) During any time when the accused is absent from the state, but in no case shall this provision extend the period of limitation otherwise applicable by more than three years; or

(2) During any time when the accused is concealing himself from justice either within or without this state; or

(3) During any time when a prosecution against the accused for the offense is pending in this state; or

(4) During any time when the accused is found to lack mental fitness to proceed pursuant to section 552.020.

556.037. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 556.036, prosecutions for unlawful sexual offenses involving a person eighteen years of age or under must be commenced within thirty years after the victim reaches the age of eighteen unless the prosecutions are for **rape in the first degree,** forcible rape, **attempted rape in the first degree,** attempted forcible rape, **sodomy in the first degree,** forcible sodomy, kidnapping, **attempted sodomy in the first degree,** or attempted forcible sodomy in which case such prosecutions may be commenced at any time.

556.061. In this code, unless the context requires a different definition, the following shall apply:

(1) "Affirmative defense" has the meaning specified in section 556.056;

(2) "Burden of injecting the issue" has the meaning specified in section 556.051;

(3) "Commercial film and photographic print processor", any person who develops exposed photographic film into negatives, slides or prints, or who makes prints from negatives or slides, for compensation. The term commercial film and photographic print processor shall include all employees of such persons but shall not include a person who develops film or makes prints for a public agency;

(4) "Confinement":

(a) A person is in confinement when such person is held in a place of confinement pursuant to arrest or order of a court, and remains in confinement until:

a. A court orders the person's release; or

b. The person is released on bail, bond, or recognizance, personal or otherwise; or

c. A public servant having the legal power and duty to confine the person authorizes his release without guard and without condition that he return to confinement;

(b) A person is not in confinement if:

a. The person is on probation or parole, temporary or otherwise; or

b. The person is under sentence to serve a term of confinement which is not continuous, or is serving a sentence under a work-release program, and in either such case is not being held in a place of confinement or is not being held under guard by a person having the legal power and duty to transport the person to or from a place of confinement;

(5) "Consent": consent or lack of consent may be expressed or implied. Assent does not constitute consent if:

(a) It is given by a person who lacks the mental capacity to authorize the conduct charged to constitute the offense and such mental incapacity is manifest or known to the actor; or

(b) It is given by a person who by reason of youth, mental disease or defect, **[**or**]** intoxication, **a drug-induced state, or any other reason** is manifestly unable or known by the

actor to be unable to make a reasonable judgment as to the nature or harmfulness of the conduct charged to constitute the offense; or

(c) It is induced by force, duress or deception;

(6) "Criminal negligence" has the meaning specified in section 562.016;

(7) "Custody", a person is in custody when the person has been arrested but has not been delivered to a place of confinement;

(8) "Dangerous felony" means the felonies of arson in the first degree, assault in the first degree, **attempted rape in the first degree if physical injury results,** attempted forcible rape if physical injury results, **attempted sodomy in the first degree if physical injury results,** attempted forcible sodomy if physical injury results, **rape in the first degree,** forcible rape, **sodomy in the first degree,** forcible sodomy, kidnapping, murder in the second degree, assault of a law enforcement officer in the first degree, domestic assault in the first degree, elder abuse in the first degree, robbery in the first degree, statutory rape in the first degree when the victim is a child less than twelve years of age at the time of the commission of the act giving rise to the offense, statutory sodomy in the first degree when the victim is a child less than twelve years of age at the time of the commission of the act giving rise to the offense, and, abuse of a child **[**pursuant to subdivision (2) of subsection 3 of**]** **if the child dies as a result of injuries sustained from conduct chargeable under** section 568.060, child kidnapping, and parental kidnapping committed by detaining or concealing the whereabouts of the child for not less than one hundred twenty days under section 565.153;

(9) "Dangerous instrument" means any instrument, article or substance, which, under the circumstances in which it is used, is readily capable of causing death or other serious physical injury;

(10) "Deadly weapon" means any firearm, loaded or unloaded, or any weapon from which a shot, readily capable of producing death or serious physical injury, may be discharged, or a switchblade knife, dagger, billy, blackjack or metal knuckles;

(11) "Felony" has the meaning specified in section 556.016;

(12) "Forcible compulsion" means either:

(a) Physical force that overcomes reasonable resistance; or

(b) A threat, express or implied, that places a person in reasonable fear of death, serious physical injury or kidnapping of such person or another person;

(13) "Incapacitated" means that physical or mental condition, temporary or permanent, in which a person is unconscious, unable to appraise the nature of such person's conduct, or unable to communicate unwillingness to an act**[**. A person is not incapacitated with respect to an act committed upon such person if he or she became unconscious, unable to appraise the

nature of such person's conduct or unable to communicate unwillingness to an act, after consenting to the act**]**;

(14) "Infraction" has the meaning specified in section 556.021;

(15) "Inhabitable structure" has the meaning specified in section 569.010;

(16) "Knowingly" has the meaning specified in section 562.016;

(17) "Law enforcement officer" means any public servant having both the power and duty to make arrests for violations of the laws of this state, and federal law enforcement officers authorized to carry firearms and to make arrests for violations of the laws of the United States;

(18) "Misdemeanor" has the meaning specified in section 556.016;

(19) "Offense" means any felony, misdemeanor or infraction;

(20) "Physical injury" means physical pain, illness, or any impairment of physical condition;

(21) "Place of confinement" means any building or facility and the grounds thereof wherein a court is legally authorized to order that a person charged with or convicted of a crime be held;

(22) "Possess" or "possessed" means having actual or constructive possession of an object with knowledge of its presence. A person has actual possession if such person has the object on his or her person or within easy reach and convenient control. A person has constructive possession if such person has the power and the intention at a given time to exercise dominion or control over the object either directly or through another person or persons. Possession may also be sole or joint. If one person alone has possession of an object, possession is sole. If two or more persons share possession of an object, possession is joint;

(23) "Public servant" means any person employed in any way by a government of this state who is compensated by the government by reason of such person's employment, any person appointed to a position with any government of this state, or any person elected to a position with any government of this state. It includes, but is not limited to, legislators, jurors, members of the judiciary and law enforcement officers. It does not include witnesses;

(24) "Purposely" has the meaning specified in section 562.016;

(25) "Recklessly" has the meaning specified in section 562.016;

(26) "Ritual" or "ceremony" means an act or series of acts performed by two or more persons as part of an established or prescribed pattern of activity;

(27) "Serious emotional injury", an injury that creates a substantial risk of temporary or permanent medical or psychological damage, manifested by impairment of a behavioral, cognitive or physical condition. Serious emotional injury shall be established by testimony of qualified experts upon the reasonable expectation of probable harm to a reasonable degree of medical or psychological certainty;

(28) "Serious physical injury" means physical injury that creates a substantial risk of death or that causes serious disfigurement or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any part of the body;

(29) "Sexual conduct" means acts of human masturbation; deviate sexual intercourse; sexual intercourse; or physical contact with a person's clothed or unclothed genitals, pubic area, buttocks, or the breast of a female in an act of apparent sexual stimulation or gratification;

(30) "Sexual contact" means any touching of the genitals or anus of any person, or the breast of any female person, or any such touching through the clothing, for the purpose of arousing or gratifying sexual desire of any person;

(31) "Sexual performance", any performance, or part thereof, which includes sexual conduct by a child who is less than seventeen years of age;

(32) "Voluntary act" has the meaning specified in section 562.011.

557.011. 1. Every person found guilty of an offense shall be dealt with by the court in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, except that for offenses defined outside this code and not repealed, the term of imprisonment or the fine that may be imposed is that provided in the statute defining the offense; however, the conditional release term of any sentence of a term of years shall be determined as provided in subsection 4 of section 558.011.

2. Whenever any person has been found guilty of a felony or a misdemeanor the court shall make one or more of the following dispositions of the offender in any appropriate combination. The court may:

(1) Sentence the person to a term of imprisonment as authorized by chapter 558;

(2) Sentence the person to pay a fine as authorized by chapter 560;

(3) Suspend the imposition of sentence, with or without placing the person on probation;

(4) Pronounce sentence and suspend its execution, placing the person on probation;

(5) Impose a period of detention as a condition of probation, as authorized by section 559.026.

3. Whenever any person has been found guilty of an infraction, the court shall make one or more of the following dispositions of the offender in any appropriate combination. The court may:

(1) Sentence the person to pay a fine as authorized by chapter 560;

(2) Suspend the imposition of sentence, with or without placing the person on probation;

(3) Pronounce sentence and suspend its execution, placing the person on probation.

4. Whenever any organization has been found guilty of an offense, the court shall make one or more of the following dispositions of the organization in any appropriate combination. The court may:

(1) Sentence the organization to pay a fine as authorized by chapter 560;

(2) Suspend the imposition of sentence, with or without placing the organization on probation;

(3) Pronounce sentence and suspend its execution, placing the organization on probation;

(4) Impose any special sentence or sanction authorized by law.

5. This chapter shall not be construed to deprive the court of any authority conferred by law to decree a forfeiture of property, suspend or cancel a license, remove a person from office, or impose any other civil penalty. An appropriate order exercising such authority may be included as part of any sentence.

6. In the event a sentence of confinement is ordered executed, a court may order that an individual serve all or any portion of such sentence on electronic monitoring**[**,**]** **;** except that all costs associated with the electronic monitoring shall be charged to the person on house arrest. If the judge finds the person unable to afford the costs associated with electronic monitoring, **[**then**]** the judge **[**shall not**]** **may** order that the person be placed on house arrest with electronic monitoring **if the county commission agrees to pay the costs of such monitoring. If the person on house arrest is unable to afford the costs associated with electronic monitoring and the county commission does not agree to pay from the general revenue of the county the costs of such electronic monitoring, the judge shall not order that the person be placed on house arrest with electronic monitoring**.

558.018. 1. The court shall sentence a person **[**who has pleaded guilty to or**]** **to an extended term of imprisonment if it finds the defendant is a persistent sexual offender and** has been found guilty of **[**the felony of forcible rape, statutory rape in the first degree, forcible sodomy, statutory sodomy in the first degree or an attempt to commit any of the crimes designated in this subsection to an extended term of imprisonment if it finds the defendant is a persistent sexual offender**]** **attempting to commit or committing the following offenses:**

(1) Statutory rape in the first degree or statutory sodomy in the first degree;

(2) Rape in the first degree or sodomy in the first degree attempted or committed on or after August 28, 2013;

(3) Forcible rape committed or attempted any time during the period of August 13, 1980 to August 27, 2013;

(4) Forcible sodomy committed or attempted any time during the period of January 1, 1995 to August 27, 2013;

(5) Rape committed or attempted before August 13, 1980;

(6) Sodomy committed or attempted before January 1, 1995.

2. A "persistent sexual offender" is one who has previously **[**pleaded guilty to or has been found guilty of the felony of forcible rape, rape, statutory rape in the first degree, forcible sodomy, sodomy, statutory sodomy in the first degree or an attempt to commit any of the crimes

designated in this subsection**] been found guilty of attempting to commit or committing any of the offenses listed in subsection 1 of this section**.

3. The term of imprisonment for one found to be a persistent sexual offender shall be imprisonment for life without eligibility for probation or parole. Subsection 4 of section 558.019 shall not apply to any person imprisoned under this subsection, and "imprisonment for life" shall mean imprisonment for the duration of the person's natural life.

4. The court shall sentence a person **[**who has pleaded guilty to or has**] to an extended term of imprisonment as provided for in this section if it finds the defendant is a predatory sexual offender and has** been found guilty of **[**the felony of forcible rape, statutory rape in the first degree, forcible sodomy, statutory sodomy in the first degree, or an attempt to commit any of the preceding crimes or**] committing or attempting to commit any of the offenses listed in subsection 1 of this section or committing** child molestation in the first degree when classified as a class B felony or sexual abuse when classified as a class B felony to an extended term of imprisonment as provided for in this section if it finds the defendant is a predatory sexual offender.

5. For purposes of this section, a "predatory sexual offender" is a person who:

(1) Has previously **[**pleaded guilty to or has**]** been found guilty of **[**the felony of forcible rape, rape, statutory rape in the first degree, forcible sodomy, sodomy, statutory sodomy in the first degree, or an attempt to commit any of the preceding crimes or**] committing or attempting to commit any of the offenses listed in subsection 1 of this section, or committing** child molestation in the first degree when classified as a class B felony or sexual abuse when classified as a class B felony; or

(2) Has previously committed an act which would constitute an offense listed in subsection 4 of this section, whether or not the act resulted in a conviction; or

(3) Has committed an act or acts against more than one victim which would constitute an offense or offenses listed in subsection 4 of this section, whether or not the defendant was charged with an additional offense or offenses as a result of such act or acts.

6. A person found to be a predatory sexual offender shall be imprisoned for life with eligibility for parole, however subsection 4 of section 558.019 shall not apply to persons found to be predatory sexual offenders for the purposes of determining the minimum prison term or the length of sentence as defined or used in such subsection. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in no event shall a person found to be a predatory sexual offender receive a final discharge from parole.

7. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the court shall set the minimum time required to be served before a predatory sexual offender is eligible for parole, conditional release

or other early release by the department of corrections. The minimum time to be served by a person found to be a predatory sexual offender who:

(1) Has previously **[**pleaded guilty to or has**]** been found guilty of **[**the felony of forcible rape, rape, statutory rape in the first degree, forcible sodomy, sodomy, statutory sodomy in the first degree, or an attempt to commit any of the preceding crimes and pleads guilty to or is found guilty of the felony of forcible rape, statutory rape in the first degree, forcible sodomy, statutory sodomy in the first degree or an attempt to commit any of the preceding crimes**] committing or attempting to commit any of the offenses listed in subsection 1 of this section and is found guilty of committing or attempting to commit any of the offenses listed in subsection 1 of this section** shall be any number of years but not less than thirty years;

(2) Has previously pleaded guilty to or has been found guilty of child molestation in the first degree when classified as a class B felony or sexual abuse when classified as a class B felony and **[**pleads guilty to or**]** is found guilty of attempting to commit or committing **[**forcible rape, statutory rape in the first degree, forcible sodomy or statutory sodomy in the first degree**] any of the offenses listed in subsection 1 of this section** shall be any number of years but not less than fifteen years;

(3) Has previously **[**pleaded guilty to or has**]** been found guilty of **[**the felony of forcible rape, rape, statutory rape in the first degree, forcible sodomy, sodomy, statutory sodomy in the first degree, or an attempt to commit any of the preceding crimes and pleads guilty to or is found guilty of**] committing or attempting to commit any of the offenses listed in subsection 1 of this section, or committing** child molestation in the first degree when classified as a class B felony or sexual abuse when classified as a class B felony shall be any number of years but not less than fifteen years;

(4) Has previously pleaded guilty to or has been found guilty of child molestation in the first degree when classified as a class B felony or sexual abuse when classified as a class B felony, and pleads guilty to or is found guilty of child molestation in the first degree when classified as a class B felony or sexual abuse when classified as a class B felony shall be any number of years but not less than fifteen years;

(5) Is found to be a predatory sexual offender pursuant to subdivision (2) or (3) of subsection 5 of this section shall be any number of years within the range to which the person could have been sentenced pursuant to the applicable law if the person was not found to be a predatory sexual offender.

8. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, the department of corrections, or any division thereof, may not furlough an individual found to be and sentenced as a persistent sexual offender or a predatory sexual offender.

558.026. 1. Multiple sentences of imprisonment shall run concurrently unless the court specifies that they shall run consecutively; except **[**that,**]** in the case of multiple sentences of imprisonment imposed for **[**the felony of rape, forcible rape, sodomy, forcible sodomy or**] any offense committed during or at the same time as, or multiple offenses of, the following felonies:**

(1) Rape in the first degree, forcible rape, or rape;

(2) Statutory rape in the first degree;

(3) Sodomy in the first degree, forcible sodomy, or sodomy;

(4) Statutory sodomy in the first degree; or

(5) An attempt to commit any of the **[**aforesaid and for other offenses committed during or at the same time as that rape, forcible rape, sodomy, forcible sodomy or an attempt to commit any of the aforesaid, the sentences of imprisonment imposed for the other offenses may run concurrently, but**] felonies listed in this subsection.**

In such case, the sentence of imprisonment imposed for **[**the felony of rape, forcible rape, sodomy, forcible sodomy**] any felony listed in this subsection** or an attempt to commit any of the aforesaid shall run consecutively to the other sentences. **The sentences imposed for any other offense may run concurrently.**

2. If a person who is on probation, parole or conditional release is sentenced to a term of imprisonment for an offense committed after the granting of probation or parole or after the start of his conditional release term, the court shall direct the manner in which the sentence or sentences imposed by the court shall run with respect to any resulting probation, parole or conditional release revocation term or terms. If the subsequent sentence to imprisonment is in another jurisdiction, the court shall specify how any resulting probation, parole or conditional release revocation term or terms shall run with respect to the foreign sentence of imprisonment.

3. A court may cause any sentence it imposes to run concurrently with a sentence an individual is serving or is to serve in another state or in a federal correctional center. If the Missouri sentence is served in another state or in a federal correctional center, subsection 4 of section 558.011 and section 217.690 shall apply as if the individual were serving his sentence within the department of corrections of the state of Missouri, except that a personal hearing before the board of probation and parole shall not be required for parole consideration.

559.036. 1. A term of probation commences on the day it is imposed. Multiple terms of Missouri probation, whether imposed at the same time or at different times, shall run concurrently. Terms of probation shall also run concurrently with any federal or other state jail, prison, probation or parole term for another offense to which the defendant is or becomes subject during the period, unless otherwise specified by the Missouri court.

2. The court may terminate a period of probation and discharge the defendant at any time before completion of the specific term fixed under section 559.016 if warranted by the conduct of the defendant and the ends of justice. The court may extend the term of the probation, but no more than one extension of any probation may be ordered except that the court may extend the term of probation by one additional year by order of the court if the defendant admits he or she has violated the conditions of probation or is found by the court to have violated the conditions of his or her probation. Total time on any probation term, including any extension shall not exceed the maximum term established in section 559.016. Procedures for termination, discharge and extension may be established by rule of court.

3. If the defendant violates a condition of probation at any time prior to the expiration or termination of the probation term, the court may continue him on the existing conditions, with or without modifying or enlarging the conditions or extending the term.

4. (1) **Unless the defendant consents to the revocation of probation,** if a continuation, modification, enlargement or extension is not appropriate under this section, the court shall order placement of the offender in one of the department of corrections' one hundred twenty-day programs so long as:

(a) The underlying offense for the probation is a class C or D felony or an offense listed in chapter 195; except that, the court may, upon its own motion or a motion of the prosecuting or circuit attorney, make a finding that an offender is not eligible if the underlying offense is involuntary manslaughter in the first degree, involuntary manslaughter in the second degree, aggravated stalking, assault in the second degree, sexual assault, **rape in the second degree,** domestic assault in the second degree, assault of a law enforcement officer in the second degree, statutory rape in the second degree, statutory sodomy in the second degree, deviate sexual assault, **sodomy in the second degree,** sexual misconduct involving a child, incest, endangering the welfare of a child in the first degree under subdivision (1) or (2) of subsection 1 of section 568.045, abuse of a child, invasion of privacy or any case in which the defendant is found guilty of a felony offense under chapter 571;

(b) The probation violation is not the result of the defendant being an absconder or being found guilty of, pleading guilty to, or being arrested on suspicion of any felony, misdemeanor, or infraction. For purposes of this subsection, "absconder" shall mean an offender under supervision who has left such offender's place of residency without the permission of the offender's supervising officer for the purpose of avoiding supervision;

(c) The defendant has not violated any conditions of probation involving the possession or use of weapons, or a stay-away condition prohibiting the defendant from contacting a certain individual; and

(d) The defendant has not already been placed in one of the programs by the court for the same underlying offense or during the same probation term.

(2) Upon receiving the order, the department of corrections shall conduct an assessment of the offender and place such offender in the appropriate one hundred twenty-day program under subsection 3 of section 559.115.

(3) Notwithstanding any of the provisions of subsection 3 of section 559.115 to the contrary, once the defendant has successfully completed the program under this subsection, the court shall release the defendant to continue to serve the term of probation, which shall not be modified, enlarged, or extended based on the same incident of violation. Time served in the program shall be credited as time served on any sentence imposed for the underlying offense.

5. If **the defendant consents to the revocation of probation or if** the defendant is not eligible under subsection 4 of this section for placement in a program and a continuation, modification, enlargement, or extension of the term under this section is not appropriate, the court may revoke probation and order that any sentence previously imposed be executed. If imposition of sentence was suspended, the court may revoke probation and impose any sentence available under section 557.011. The court may mitigate any sentence of imprisonment by reducing the prison or jail term by all or part of the time the defendant was on probation. The court may, upon revocation of probation, place an offender on a second term of probation. Such probation shall be for a term of probation as provided by section 559.016, notwithstanding any amount of time served by the offender on the first term of probation.

6. Probation shall not be revoked without giving the probationer notice and an opportunity to be heard on the issues of whether **[**he**]** **such probationer** violated a condition of probation and, if **[**he did**]** **a condition was violated**, whether revocation is warranted under all the circumstances. **Not less than five business days prior to the date set for a hearing on the violation, except for a good cause shown, the judge shall inform the probationer that he or she may have the right to request the appointment of counsel if the probationer is unable to retain counsel. If the probationer requests counsel, the judge shall determine whether counsel is necessary to protect the probationer's due process rights. If the judge determines that counsel is not necessary, the judge shall state the grounds for the decision in the record.**

7. The prosecuting or circuit attorney may file a motion to revoke probation or at any time during the term of probation, the court may issue a notice to the probationer to appear to answer a charge of a violation, and the court may issue a warrant of arrest for the violation. Such notice shall be personally served upon the probationer. The warrant shall authorize the return of the probationer to the custody of the court or to any suitable detention facility designated by the court. Upon the filing of the prosecutor's or circuit attorney's motion or on the court's own

motion, the court may immediately enter an order suspending the period of probation and may order a warrant for the defendant's arrest. The probation shall remain suspended until the court rules on the prosecutor's or circuit attorney's motion, or until the court otherwise orders the probation reinstated.

8. The power of the court to revoke probation shall extend for the duration of the term of probation designated by the court and for any further period which is reasonably necessary for the adjudication of matters arising before its expiration, provided that some affirmative manifestation of an intent to conduct a revocation hearing occurs prior to the expiration of the period and that every reasonable effort is made to notify the probationer and to conduct the hearing prior to the expiration of the period.

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

2. The circuit court shall have the power to revoke the probation or parole previously granted under section 559.036 and commit the person to the department of corrections. The circuit court shall determine any conditions of probation or parole for the defendant that it deems necessary to ensure the successful completion of the probation or parole term, including the extension of any term of supervision for any person while on probation or parole. The circuit court may require that the defendant pay restitution for his crime. The probation or parole may be revoked under section 559.036 for failure to pay restitution or for failure to conform his behavior to the conditions imposed by the circuit court. The circuit court may, in its discretion, credit any period of probation or parole as time served on a sentence.

3. Restitution, whether court ordered as provided in subsection 2 of this section or agreed to by the parties, or as enforced under section 558.019, shall be paid through the office of the prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney. Nothing in this section shall prohibit the prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney from contracting with or utilizing another entity for the collection of restitution and costs under this section. When ordered by the court, interest shall be allowed under subsection 1 of section 408.040. In addition to all other costs and fees allowed by law, each prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney who takes any action to collect restitution shall collect from the person paying restitution an administrative handling cost. The cost shall be twenty-five dollars for restitution of less than one hundred dollars and fifty dollars for restitution of at least one hundred dollars but less than two hundred fifty dollars. For restitution of two hundred fifty dollars or more an additional fee of ten percent of the total restitution shall be assessed, with a

maximum fee for administrative handling costs not to exceed seventy-five dollars total. Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 50.525 to 50.745, the costs provided for in this subsection shall be deposited by the county treasurer into a separate interest-bearing fund to be expended by the prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney. This fund shall be known as the "Administrative Handling Cost Fund", and it shall be the fund for deposits under this section and under section 570.120. The funds shall be expended, upon warrants issued by the prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney directing the treasurer to issue checks thereon, only for purposes related to that authorized by subsection 4 of this section.

4. The moneys deposited in the fund may be used by the prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney for office supplies, postage, books, training, office equipment, capital outlay, expenses of trial and witness preparation, additional employees for the staff of the prosecuting or circuit attorney, employees' salaries, and for other lawful expenses incurred by the prosecuting or circuit attorney in the operation of that office.

5. This fund may be audited by the state auditor's office or the appropriate auditing agency.

6. If the moneys collected and deposited into this fund are not totally expended annually, then the unexpended balance shall remain in the fund and the balance shall be kept in the fund to accumulate from year to year.

7. Nothing in this section shall be construed to prohibit a crime victim from pursuing other lawful remedies against a defendant for restitution.

559.105. 1. Any person who has been found guilty of or has pled guilty to **[**a violation of subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 569.080 or paragraph (a) of subdivision (3) of subsection 3 of section 570.030**]** **an offense** may be ordered by the court to make restitution to the victim for the victim's losses due to such offense. Restitution pursuant to this section shall include, but not be limited to**[**, the following:

(1)**]** A victim's reasonable expenses to participate in the prosecution of the crime**[**;

(2) A victim's payment for any repairs or replacement of the motor vehicle, watercraft, or aircraft; and

(3) A victim's costs associated with towing or storage fees for the motor vehicle caused by the acts of the defendant**]**.

2. No person ordered by the court to pay restitution pursuant to this section shall be released from probation until such restitution is complete. If full restitution is not made within the original term of probation, the court shall order the maximum term of probation allowed for such offense.

3. Any person eligible to be released on parole **[**for a violation of subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 569.080 or paragraph (a) of subdivision (3) of subsection 3 of section

570.030 may**] shall** be required, as a condition of parole, to make restitution pursuant to this section. The board of probation and parole shall not release any person from any term of parole for such offense until the person has completed such restitution, or until the maximum term of parole for such offense has been served.

4. The court may set an amount of restitution to be paid by the defendant. Said amount may be taken from the inmate's account at the department of corrections while the defendant is incarcerated. Upon conditional release or parole, if any amount of such court-ordered restitution is unpaid, the payment of the unpaid balance may be collected as a condition of conditional release or parole by the prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney under section 559.100. The prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney may refer any failure to make such restitution as a condition of conditional release or parole to the parole board for enforcement.

559.115. 1. Neither probation nor parole shall be granted by the circuit court between the time the transcript on appeal from the offender's conviction has been filed in appellate court and the disposition of the appeal by such court.

2. Unless otherwise prohibited by subsection **[**5**] 8** of this section, a circuit court only upon its own motion and not that of the state or the offender shall have the power to grant probation to an offender anytime up to one hundred twenty days after such offender has been delivered to the department of corrections but not thereafter. The court may request information and a recommendation from the department concerning the offender and such offender's behavior during the period of incarceration. Except as provided in this section, the court may place the offender on probation in a program created pursuant to section 217.777, or may place the offender on probation with any other conditions authorized by law.

3. The court may recommend placement of an offender in a department of corrections one hundred twenty-day program under this **[**section**] subsection** or order such placement under subsection 4 of section 559.036. Upon the recommendation or order of the court, the department of corrections shall assess each offender to determine the appropriate **one hundred twenty-day** program in which to place the offender, **[**including**] which may include placement in the** shock incarceration **program** or institutional treatment **program**. When the court recommends and receives placement of an offender in a department of corrections one hundred twenty-day program, the offender shall be released on probation if the department of corrections determines that the offender has successfully completed the program except as follows. Upon successful completion of a **[**treatment**]** program **under this subsection**, the board of probation and parole shall advise the sentencing court of an offender's probationary release date thirty days prior to release. **[**The court shall release the offender unless such release constitutes an abuse of discretion. If the court determined that there is an abuse of discretion, the court may order the

execution of the offender's sentence only after conducting a hearing on the matter within ninety to one hundred twenty days of the offender's sentence. If the court does not respond when an offender successfully completes the program, the offender shall be released on probation. Upon successful completion of a shock incarceration program, the board of probation and parole shall advise the sentencing court of an offender's probationary release date thirty days prior to release.**]** The court shall follow the recommendation of the department unless the court determines that probation is not appropriate. If the court determines that probation is not appropriate, the court may order the execution of the offender's sentence only after conducting a hearing on the matter within ninety to one hundred twenty days **[**of the offender's sentence. If the department determines that an offender is not successful in a program, then after one hundred days of incarceration the circuit court shall receive from**] from the date the offender was delivered to the department of corrections. If the department determines the offender has not successfully completed a one hundred twenty-day program under this subsection, the offender shall be removed from the program and the court shall be advised of the removal.** The department **[**of corrections a**] shall** report on the offender's participation in the program and **[**department**] may provide** recommendations for terms and conditions of an offender's probation. The court shall then **[**release the offender on probation or order the offender to remain in the department to serve the sentence imposed**] have the power to grant probation or order the execution of the offender's sentence**.

4. **If the court is advised that an offender is not eligible for placement in a one hundred twenty-day program under subsection 3 of this section, the court shall consider other authorized dispositions.** If the department of corrections one hundred twenty-day program **under subsection 3 of this section** is full, the court may place the offender in a private program approved by the department of corrections or the court, the expenses of such program to be paid by the offender, or in an available program offered by another organization. If the offender is convicted of a class C or class D nonviolent felony, the court may order probation while awaiting appointment to treatment.

5. Except when the offender has been found to be a predatory sexual offender pursuant to section 558.018, the court shall request **[**that the offender be placed in the sexual offender assessment unit of the department of corrections**] the department of corrections to conduct a sexual offender assessment** if the defendant has pleaded guilty to or has been found guilty of sexual abuse when classified as a class B felony. **Upon completion of the assessment, the department shall provide to the court a report on the offender and may provide recommendations for terms and conditions of an offender's probation. The assessment shall not be considered a one hundred twenty-day program as provided under subsection**

3 of this section. The process for granting probation to an offender who has completed the assessment shall be as provided under subsections 2 and 6 of this section.

6. Unless the offender is being granted probation pursuant to successful completion of a one hundred twenty-day program the circuit court shall notify the state in writing when the court intends to grant probation to the offender pursuant to the provisions of this section. The state may, in writing, request a hearing within ten days of receipt of the court's notification that the court intends to grant probation. Upon the state's request for a hearing, the court shall grant a hearing as soon as reasonably possible. If the state does not respond to the court's notice in writing within ten days, the court may proceed upon its own motion to grant probation.

7. An offender's first incarceration **[**for one hundred twenty days for participation in a department of corrections program**] under this section** prior to release on probation shall not be considered a previous prison commitment for the purpose of determining a minimum prison term under the provisions of section 558.019.

8. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, probation may not be granted pursuant to this section to offenders who have been convicted of murder in the second degree pursuant to section 565.021; forcible rape pursuant to section 566.030 **as it existed prior to August 28, 2013; rape in the first degree under section 566.030**; forcible sodomy pursuant to section 566.060 **as it existed prior to August 28, 2013; sodomy in the first degree under section 566.060**; statutory rape in the first degree pursuant to section 566.032; statutory sodomy in the first degree pursuant to section 566.062; child molestation in the first degree pursuant to section 566.067 when classified as a class A felony; abuse of a child pursuant to section 568.060 when classified as a class A felony; an offender who has been found to be a predatory sexual offender pursuant to section 558.018; or any offense in which there exists a statutory prohibition against either probation or parole.

559.117. 1. The director of the department of corrections is authorized to establish, as a three-year pilot program, a mental health assessment process.

2. Only upon a motion filed by the prosecutor in a criminal case, the judge who is hearing the criminal case in a participating county may request that an offender be placed in the department of corrections for one hundred twenty days for a mental health assessment and for treatment if it appears that the offender has a mental disorder or mental illness such that the offender may qualify for probation including community psychiatric rehabilitation (CPR) programs and such probation is appropriate and not inconsistent with public safety. Before the judge rules upon the motion, the victim shall be given notice of such motion and the opportunity to be heard. Upon recommendation of the court, the department shall determine the offender's eligibility for the mental health assessment process.

3. Following this assessment and treatment period, an assessment report shall be sent to the sentencing court and the sentencing court may, if appropriate, release the offender on probation. The offender shall be supervised on probation by a state probation and parole officer, who shall work cooperatively with the department of mental health to enroll eligible offenders in community psychiatric rehabilitation (CPR) programs.

4. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, probation shall not be granted under this section to offenders who:

(1) Have been found guilty of, or plead guilty to, murder in the second degree under section 565.021;

(2) Have been found guilty of, or plead guilty to, **rape in the first degree under section 566.030 or** forcible rape under section 566.030 **as it existed prior to August 28, 2013**;

(3) Have been found guilty of, or plead guilty to, statutory rape in the first degree under section 566.032;

(4) Have been found guilty of, or plead guilty to, **sodomy in the first degree under section 566.060 or** forcible sodomy under section 566.060 **as it existed prior to August 28, 2013**;

(5) Have been found guilty of, or plead guilty to, statutory sodomy in the first degree under section 566.062;

(6) Have been found guilty of, or plead guilty to, child molestation in the first degree under section 566.067 when classified as a class A felony;

(7) Have been found to be a predatory sexual offender under section 558.018; or

(8) Have been found guilty of, or plead guilty to, any offense for which there exists a statutory prohibition against either probation or parole.

5. At the end of the three-year pilot, the director of the department of corrections and the director of the department of mental health shall jointly submit recommendations to the governor and to the general assembly by December 31, 2015, on whether to expand the process statewide.

566.020. 1. **[**Whenever in this chapter the criminality of conduct depends upon a victim's being incapacitated, no crime is committed if the actor reasonably believed that the victim was not incapacitated and reasonably believed that the victim consented to the act. The defendant shall have the burden of injecting the issue of belief as to capacity and consent.

2.**]** Whenever in this chapter the criminality of conduct depends upon a child being thirteen years of age or younger, it is no defense that the defendant believed the child to be older.

[3.**] 2.** Whenever in this chapter the criminality of conduct depends upon a child being under seventeen years of age, it is an affirmative defense that the defendant reasonably believed that the child was seventeen years of age or older.

[4.**]** **3.** Consent is not an affirmative defense to any offense under chapter 566 if the alleged victim is less than twelve years of age.

566.030. 1. A person commits the **[**crime**]** **offense** of **[**forcible**]** rape **in the first degree** if **[**such person**]** **he or she** has sexual intercourse with another person **who is incapacitated, incapable of consent, or lacks the capacity to consent, or** by the use of forcible compulsion. Forcible compulsion includes the use of a substance administered without a victim's knowledge or consent which renders the victim physically or mentally impaired so as to be incapable of making an informed consent to sexual intercourse.

2. **[**Forcible**]** **The offense of** rape **in the first degree** or an attempt to commit **[**forcible**]** rape **in the first degree** is a felony for which the authorized term of imprisonment is life imprisonment or a term of years not less than five years, unless:

(1) In the course thereof the actor inflicts serious physical injury or displays a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument in a threatening manner or subjects the victim to sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse with more than one person, in which case the authorized term of imprisonment is life imprisonment or a term of years not less than fifteen years;

(2) The victim is a child less than twelve years of age, in which case the required term of imprisonment is life imprisonment without eligibility for probation or parole until the **[**defendant**]** **offender** has served not less than thirty years of such sentence or unless the **[**defendant**]** **offender** has reached the age of seventy-five years and has served at least fifteen years of such sentence, unless such **[**forcible**]** rape **in the first degree** is described under subdivision (3) of this subsection; or

(3) The victim is a child less than twelve years of age and such **[**forcible**]** rape **in the first degree or attempt to commit rape in the first degree** was outrageously or wantonly vile, horrible or inhumane, in that it involved torture or depravity of mind, in which case the required term of imprisonment is life imprisonment without eligibility for probation, parole or conditional release.

3. Subsection 4 of section 558.019 shall not apply to the sentence of a person who has **[**pleaded guilty to or has**]** been found guilty of **[**forcible**]** rape **in the first degree or attempt to commit rape in the first degree** when the victim is **[**under the age of**]** **less than** twelve **years of age**, and "life imprisonment" shall mean imprisonment for the duration of a person's natural life for the purposes of this section.

4. No person found guilty of **[**or pleading guilty to forcible**]** rape **in the first degree** or an attempt to commit **[**forcible**]** rape **in the first degree** shall be granted a suspended imposition of sentence or suspended execution of sentence.

[566.040.**]** **566.031.** 1. A person commits the **[**crime**]** **offense** of **[**sexual assault**]** **rape in the second degree** if he **or she** has sexual intercourse with another person knowing that he **or she** does so without that person's consent.

2. **[**Sexual assault**]** **The offense of rape in the second degree** is a class C felony.

566.060. 1. A person commits the **[**crime**]** **offense** of **[**forcible**]** sodomy **in the first degree** if **[**such person**]** **he or she** has deviate sexual intercourse with another person **who is incapacitated, incapable of consent, or lacks the capacity to consent, or** by the use of forcible compulsion. Forcible compulsion includes the use of a substance administered without a victim's knowledge or consent which renders the victim physically or mentally impaired so as to be incapable of making an informed consent to sexual intercourse.

2. **[**Forcible**]** **The offense of** sodomy **in the first degree** or an attempt to commit **[**forcible**]** sodomy **in the first degree** is a felony for which the authorized term of imprisonment is life imprisonment or a term of years not less than five years, unless:

(1) In the course thereof the actor inflicts serious physical injury or displays a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument in a threatening manner or subjects the victim to sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse with more than one person, in which case the authorized term of imprisonment is life imprisonment or a term of years not less than ten years; or

(2) The victim is a child less than twelve years **[**of age**]** **old**, in which case the required term of imprisonment is life imprisonment without eligibility for probation or parole until the **[**defendant**]** **offender** has served not less than thirty years of such sentence or unless the **[**defendant**]** **offender** has reached the age of seventy-five years and has served at least fifteen years of such sentence, unless such **[**forcible**]** sodomy **in the first degree** is described under subdivision (3) of this subsection; or

(3) The victim is a child less than twelve years of age and such **[**forcible**]** sodomy **in the first degree or attempt to commit sodomy in the first degree** was outrageously or wantonly vile, horrible or inhumane, in that it involved torture or depravity of mind, in which case the required term of imprisonment is life imprisonment without eligibility for probation, parole or conditional release.

3. Subsection 4 of section 558.019 shall not apply to the sentence of a person who has **[**pleaded guilty to or has**]** been found guilty of **[**forcible**]** sodomy **in the first degree or an attempt to commit sodomy in the first degree** when the victim is **[**under the age of**]** **less than** twelve **years of age**, and "life imprisonment" shall mean imprisonment for the duration of a person's natural life for the purposes of this section.

4. No person found guilty of **[**or pleading guilty to forcible**]** sodomy **in the first degree** or an attempt to commit **[**forcible**]** sodomy **in the first degree** shall be granted a suspended imposition of sentence or suspended execution of sentence.

[566.070.**] 566.061.** 1. A person commits the **[**crime of deviate sexual assault**] offense of sodomy in the second degree** if he **or she** has deviate sexual intercourse with another person knowing that he **or she** does so without that person's consent.

2. **[**Deviate sexual assault**] The offense of sodomy in the second degree** is a class C felony.

566.093. 1. A person commits the **[**crime**] offense** of sexual misconduct in the **[**second**] first** degree if such person:

(1) Exposes his or her genitals under circumstances in which he or she knows that his or her conduct is likely to cause affront or alarm;

(2) Has sexual contact in the presence of a third person or persons under circumstances in which he or she knows that such conduct is likely to cause affront or alarm; or

(3) Has sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse in a public place in the presence of a third person.

2. **The offense of** sexual misconduct in the **[**second**] first** degree is a class B misdemeanor unless the **[**actor**] person** has previously been **[**convicted**] found guilty** of an offense under this chapter, in which case it is a class A misdemeanor.

566.095. 1. A person commits the **[**crime**] offense** of sexual misconduct in the **[**third**] second** degree if he **or she** solicits or requests another person to engage in sexual conduct under circumstances in which he **or she** knows that **[**his requests**] such request** or solicitation is likely to cause affront or alarm.

2. **The offense of** sexual misconduct in the **[**third**] second** degree is a class C misdemeanor.

566.100. 1. A person commits the **[**crime**] offense** of sexual abuse **in the first degree** if he **or she** subjects another person to sexual contact **when that person is incapacitated, incapable of consent, or lacks the capacity to consent, or** by the use of forcible compulsion.

2. **The offense of** sexual abuse **in the first degree** is a class C felony unless in the course thereof the actor inflicts serious physical injury or displays a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument in a threatening manner or subjects the victim to sexual contact with more than one person or the victim is less than fourteen years of age, in which case **[**the crime**] it** is a class B felony.

[566.090.**]** **566.101.** 1. A person commits the **[**crime**]** **offense** of sexual **[**misconduct**]** **abuse** in the **[**first**]** **second** degree if **[**such person**]** **he or she** purposely subjects another person to sexual contact without that person's consent.

2. **The offense of** sexual **[**misconduct**]** **abuse** in the **[**first**]** **second** degree is a class A misdemeanor**,** unless the actor has previously been convicted of an offense under this chapter or unless in the course thereof the actor displays a deadly weapon in a threatening manner or the offense is committed as a part of a ritual or ceremony, in which case it is a class D felony.

566.224. No prosecuting or circuit attorney, peace officer, governmental official, or employee of a law enforcement agency shall request or require a victim of **rape in the second degree under section 566.031,** sexual assault under section 566.040 **as it existed prior to August 28, 2013, rape in the first degree under section 566.030,** or forcible rape under section 566.030 **as it existed prior to August 28, 2013** to submit to any polygraph test or psychological stress evaluator exam as a condition for proceeding with a criminal investigation of such crime.

566.226. 1. After August 28, 2007, any information contained in any court record, whether written or published on the internet, that could be used to identify or locate any victim of sexual assault, domestic assault, stalking, **rape in the first or second degree,** or forcible rape shall be closed and redacted from such record prior to disclosure to the public. Identifying information shall include the name, home or temporary address, telephone number, Social Security number or physical characteristics.

2. If the court determines that a person or entity who is requesting identifying information of a victim has a legitimate interest in obtaining such information, the court may allow access to the information, but only if the court determines that disclosure to the person or entity would not compromise the welfare or safety of such victim.

3. Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 1 of this section, the judge presiding over a sexual assault, domestic assault, stalking, **[**or**]** forcible rape**, or rape in the first or second degree** case shall have the discretion to publicly disclose identifying information regarding the defendant which could be used to identify or locate the victim of the crime. The victim may provide a statement to the court regarding whether he or she desires such information to remain closed. When making the decision to disclose such information, the judge shall consider the welfare and safety of the victim and any statement to the court received from the victim regarding the disclosure.

570.120. 1. A person commits the crime of passing a bad check when:

(1) With purpose to defraud, the person makes, issues or passes a check or other similar sight order or any other form of presentment involving the transmission of account information for the payment of money, knowing that it will not be paid by the drawee, or that there is no such drawee; or

(2) The person makes, issues, or passes a check or other similar sight order or any other form of presentment involving the transmission of account information for the payment of money, knowing that there are insufficient funds in or on deposit with that account for the payment of such check, sight order, or other form of presentment involving the transmission of account information in full and all other checks, sight orders, or other forms of presentment involving the transmission of account information upon such funds then outstanding, or that there is no such account or no drawee and fails to pay the check or sight order or other form of presentment involving the transmission of account information within ten days after receiving actual notice in writing that it has not been paid because of insufficient funds or credit with the drawee or because there is no such drawee.

2. As used in subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of this section, "actual notice in writing" means notice of the nonpayment which is actually received by the defendant. Such notice may include the service of summons or warrant upon the defendant for the initiation of the prosecution of the check or checks which are the subject matter of the prosecution if the summons or warrant contains information of the ten-day period during which the instrument may be paid and that payment of the instrument within such ten-day period will result in dismissal of the charges. The requirement of notice shall also be satisfied for written communications which are tendered to the defendant and which the defendant refuses to accept.

3. The face amounts of any bad checks passed pursuant to one course of conduct within any ten-day period may be aggregated in determining the grade of the offense.

4. Passing bad checks is a class A misdemeanor, unless:

(1) The face amount of the check or sight order or the aggregated amounts is five hundred dollars or more; or

(2) The issuer had no account with the drawee or if there was no such drawee at the time the check or order was issued, in which cases passing bad checks is a class C felony.

5. **[**(1)**]** In addition to all other costs and fees allowed by law, each prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney who takes any action pursuant to the provisions of this section shall collect from the issuer in such action an administrative handling cost. The cost shall be twenty-five dollars for checks of less than one hundred dollars, and fifty dollars for checks of one hundred dollars but less than two hundred fifty dollars. For checks of two hundred fifty dollars or more an additional fee of ten percent of the face amount shall be assessed, with a maximum fee for administrative handling costs not to exceed seventy-five dollars total. Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 50.525 to 50.745, the costs provided for in this subsection shall be deposited by the county treasurer into **[**a separate interest-bearing fund to be expended by the prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney. The funds shall be expended, upon warrants issued by the prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney directing the treasurer to issue checks thereon, only

for purposes related to that previously authorized in this section. Any revenues that are not required for the purposes of this section may be placed in the general revenue fund of the county or city not within a county**] the "Administrative Handling Cost Fund", established under section 559.100**. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, in addition to the administrative handling cost, the prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney shall collect an additional cost of five dollars per check for deposit to the Missouri office of prosecution services fund established in subsection 2 of section 56.765. All moneys collected pursuant to this section which are payable to the Missouri office of prosecution services fund shall be transmitted at least monthly by the county treasurer to the director of revenue who shall deposit the amount collected pursuant to the credit of the Missouri office of prosecution services fund under the procedure established pursuant to subsection 2 of section 56.765.

[(2) The moneys deposited in the fund may be used by the prosecuting or circuit attorney for office supplies, postage, books, training, office equipment, capital outlay, expenses of trial and witness preparation, additional employees for the staff of the prosecuting or circuit attorney, employees' salaries, and for other lawful expenses incurred by the circuit or prosecuting attorney in operation of that office.

(3) This fund may be audited by the state auditor's office or the appropriate auditing agency.

(4) If the moneys collected and deposited into this fund are not totally expended annually, then the unexpended balance shall remain in said fund and the balance shall be kept in said fund to accumulate from year to year.**]**

6. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary:

(1) In addition to the administrative handling costs provided for in subsection 5 of this section, the prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney may collect from the issuer, in addition to the face amount of the check, a reasonable service charge, which along with the face amount of the check, shall be turned over to the party to whom the bad check was issued;

(2) If a check that is dishonored or returned unpaid by a financial institution is not referred to the prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney for any action pursuant to the provisions of this section, the party to whom the check was issued, or his or her agent or assignee, or a holder, may collect from the issuer, in addition to the face amount of the check, a reasonable service charge, not to exceed twenty-five dollars, plus an amount equal to the actual charge by the depository institution for the return of each unpaid or dishonored instrument.

7. When any financial institution returns a dishonored check to the person who deposited such check, it shall be in substantially the same physical condition as when deposited, or in such condition as to provide the person who deposited the check the information required to identify the person who wrote the check.

573.037. 1. A person commits the **[**crime**]** **offense** of possession of child pornography if such person knowingly or recklessly possesses any child pornography of a minor **[**under the age of**]** **less than** eighteen **years old** or obscene material portraying what appears to be a minor **[**under the age of**]** **less than** eighteen **years old**.

2. **The offense of** possession of child pornography is a class C felony **[**unless**]** **if the person possesses one still image of child pornography or one obscene still image. The offense of possession of child pornography is a class B felony if** the person:

(1) Possesses**:**

(a) More than twenty still images of child pornography**[**, possesses**]** **; or**

(b) More than twenty obscene still images; or

(c) Child pornography comprised of one motion picture, film, videotape, videotape production, or other moving image **[**of child pornography,**]** **; or**

(d) Obscene material comprised of one motion picture, film, videotape production, or other moving image; or

(2) Has **previously** pleaded guilty to or has been found guilty of an offense under this section**[**, in which case it is a class B felony**]**.

3. A person who has committed the offense of possession of child pornography is subject to separate punishments for each item of child pornography or obscene material possessed by the person.

589.015. As used in sections 589.010 to 589.040:

(1) The term "center" shall mean the state center for the prevention and control of sexual assault established pursuant to section 589.030;

(2) The term "sexual assault" shall include:

(a) The acts of rape **in the first or second degree**, forcible rape, **rape,** statutory rape in the first degree, statutory rape in the second degree, sexual assault, sodomy **in the first or second degree**, forcible sodomy, **sodomy,** statutory sodomy in the first degree, statutory sodomy in the second degree, child molestation in the first degree, child molestation in the second degree, deviate sexual assault, sexual misconduct and sexual abuse, or attempts to commit any of the aforesaid, as these acts are defined in chapter 566;

(b) The act of incest, as this act is defined in section 568.020;

(c) The act of abuse of a child, as defined in subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of section 568.060, which involves sexual contact, and as defined in subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 568.060;

(d) The act of use of a child in a sexual performance as defined in section 568.080; and

(e) The act of enticement of a child, as defined in section 566.151, or any attempt to commit such act.

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

(1) "Custodial interrogation", the questioning of a person under arrest, who is no longer at the scene of the crime, by a member of a law enforcement agency along with the answers and other statements of the person questioned. "Custodial interrogation" shall not include:

(a) A situation in which a person voluntarily agrees to meet with a member of a law enforcement agency;

(b) A detention by a law enforcement agency that has not risen to the level of an arrest;

(c) Questioning that is routinely asked during the processing of the arrest of the suspect;

(d) Questioning pursuant to an alcohol influence report;

(e) Questioning during the transportation of a suspect;

(2) "Recorded" and "recording", any form of audiotape, videotape, motion picture, or digital recording.

2. All custodial interrogations of persons suspected of committing or attempting to commit murder in the first degree, murder in the second degree, assault in the first degree, assault of a law enforcement officer in the first degree, domestic assault in the first degree, elder abuse in the first degree, robbery in the first degree, arson in the first degree, **rape in the first degree,** forcible rape, **sodomy in the first degree,** forcible sodomy, kidnapping, statutory rape in the first degree, statutory sodomy in the first degree, child abuse, or child kidnapping shall be recorded when feasible.

3. Law enforcement agencies may record an interrogation in any circumstance with or without the knowledge or consent of a suspect, but they shall not be required to record an interrogation under subsection 2 of this section:

(1) If the suspect requests that the interrogation not be recorded;

(2) If the interrogation occurs outside the state of Missouri;

(3) If exigent public safety circumstances prevent recording;

(4) To the extent the suspect makes spontaneous statements;

(5) If the recording equipment fails; or

(6) If recording equipment is not available at the location where the interrogation takes place.

4. Each law enforcement agency shall adopt a written policy to record custodial interrogations of persons suspected of committing or attempting to commit the felony crimes described in subsection 2 of this section.

5. If a law enforcement agency fails to comply with the provisions of this section, the governor may withhold any state funds appropriated to the noncompliant law enforcement agency if the governor finds that the agency did not act in good faith in attempting to comply with the provisions of this section.

6. Nothing in this section shall be construed as a ground to exclude evidence, and a violation of this section shall not have impact other than that provided for in subsection 5 of this section. Compliance or noncompliance with this section shall not be admitted as evidence, argued, referenced, considered or questioned during a criminal trial.

7. Nothing contained in this section shall be construed to authorize, create, or imply a private cause of action.

595.220. 1. The department of public safety shall make payments to appropriate medical providers, out of appropriations made for that purpose, to cover the reasonable charges of the forensic examination of persons who may be a victim of a sexual offense if:

(1) The victim or the victim's guardian consents in writing to the examination; and

(2) The report of the examination is made on a form approved by the attorney general with the advice of the department of public safety. The department shall establish maximum reimbursement rates for charges submitted under this section, which shall reflect the reasonable cost of providing the forensic exam.

2. A minor may consent to examination under this section. Such consent is not subject to disaffirmance because of minority, and consent of parent or guardian of the minor is not required for such examination. The appropriate medical provider making the examination shall give written notice to the parent or guardian of a minor that such an examination has taken place.

3. The attorney general, with the advice of the department of public safety, shall develop the forms and procedures for gathering evidence during the forensic examination under the provisions of this section. The department of health and senior services shall develop a checklist, protocols, and procedures for appropriate medical providers to refer to while providing medical treatment to victims of a sexual offense, including those specific to victims who are minors.

4. Evidentiary collection kits shall be developed and made available, subject to appropriation, to appropriate medical providers by the highway patrol or its designees and eligible crime laboratories. Such kits shall be distributed with the forms and procedures for gathering evidence during forensic examinations of victims of a sexual offense to appropriate medical providers upon request of the provider, in the amount requested, and at no charge to the medical provider. All appropriate medical providers shall, with the written consent of the victim, perform a forensic examination using the evidentiary collection kit, or other collection procedures developed for victims who are minors, and forms and procedures for gathering evidence following the checklist for any person presenting as a victim of a sexual offense.

5. In reviewing claims submitted under this section, the department shall first determine if the claim was submitted within ninety days of the examination. If the claim is submitted within ninety days, the department shall, at a minimum, use the following criteria in reviewing

the claim: examination charges submitted shall be itemized and fall within the definition of forensic examination as defined in subdivision (3) of subsection **[**7**]** **8** of this section.

6. All appropriate medical provider charges for eligible forensic examinations shall be billed to and paid by the department of public safety. No appropriate medical provider conducting forensic examinations and providing medical treatment to victims of sexual offenses shall charge the victim for the forensic examination. For appropriate medical provider charges related to the medical treatment of victims of sexual offenses, if the victim is an eligible claimant under the crime victims' compensation fund, the victim shall seek compensation under sections 595.010 to 595.075.

7. **The department of public safety shall establish rules regarding the reimbursement of the costs of forensic examinations for children under fourteen years of age, including establishing conditions and definitions for emergency and nonemergency forensic examinations and may by rule establish additional qualifications for appropriate medical providers performing nonemergency forensic examinations for children under fourteen years of age. The department shall provide reimbursement regardless of whether or not the findings indicate that the child was abused.**

8. For purposes of this section, the following terms mean:

(1) "Appropriate medical provider",

(a) Any licensed nurse, physician, or physician assistant, and any institution employing licensed nurses, physicians, or physician assistants, provided that such licensed professionals are the only persons at such institution to perform tasks under the provisions of this section; **or**

(b) For the purposes of any nonemergency forensic examination of a child under fourteen years of age, the department of public safety may establish additional qualifications for any provider listed in paragraph (a) under rules authorized under subsection 7 of this section;

(2) "Evidentiary collection kit", a kit used during a forensic examination that includes materials necessary for appropriate medical providers to gather evidence in accordance with the forms and procedures developed by the attorney general for forensic examinations;

(3) "Forensic examination", an examination performed by an appropriate medical provider on a victim of an alleged sexual offense to gather evidence for the evidentiary collection kit or using other collection procedures developed for victims who are minors;

(4) "Medical treatment", the treatment of all injuries and health concerns resulting directly from a patient's sexual assault or victimization**;**

(5) "Emergency forensic examination", an examination of a person under fourteen years of age that occurs within five days of the alleged sexual offense. The department of public safety may further define the term "emergency forensic examination" by rule;

(6) "Nonemergency forensic examination", an examination of a person under fourteen years of age that occurs more than five days after the alleged sexual offense. The department of public safety may further define the term "nonemergency forensic examination" by rule.

[8.**] 9.** The department shall have authority to promulgate rules and regulations necessary to implement the provisions of this section. 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, 2009, shall be invalid and void.

600.011. The following words and phrases as used in this chapter have the following meanings, unless the context otherwise requires:

(1) "Assigned counsel" means private attorneys who are hired by the state public defender director to handle the cases of eligible persons from time to time on a case basis;

(2) **[**"Chief deputy director" means the attorney appointed by the commission to assist the state public defender director and to exercise the duties and powers of the director in his absence or upon his resignation;

(3)**]** **"Assistant public defender", a staff attorney within a particular public defender office responsible for the handling of cases of eligible persons;**

(3) "Commission" **[**means**] ,** the public defender commission;

(4) "Defender(s)"**,** includes both attorneys which serve as staff attorneys in the state defender system and **[**assigned**] contract** counsel **[**who provide defense services on a case basis**]**, but does not include secretarial, investigative, social service, or paraprofessional staff;

(5) **"Deputy director", the attorney or attorneys appointed by the commission to assist the state public defender director and to temporarily exercise the duties and powers of the director in his or her absence or upon his or her resignation, pending the commission's appointment of a new director;**

(6) "Deputy district defender", an attorney who assists the district defender in the management and supervision of a public defender district office and performs the duty of the district defender in his or her absence;

(7) "Director" **[**means**] ,** the state public defender director;

[(6)**] (8) "District defender", the managing attorney in charge of a public defender district office;**

(9) "Division director", an employee responsible for the supervision and management of multiple district offices or areas of statewide responsibility as assigned by the director, or both;

(10) "Eligible person" **[**means**] ,** a person who falls within the financial rules for legal representation at public expense prescribed by section 600.086;

[(7)**] (11)** "State public defender system" **[**means**] ,** a system for providing defense services to every jurisdiction within the state by means of a centrally administered organization having a full-time staff.

600.040. 1. The city or county shall provide office space and utility services, other than telephone service, for the **[**circuit or regional**] district** public defender and his **or her** personnel. If there is more than one county in a **[**circuit or region**] district**, each county shall contribute, on the basis of population, its pro rata share of the costs of office space and utility services, other than telephone service. The state shall pay, within the limits of the appropriation therefor, all other expenses and costs of the state public defender system authorized under this chapter.

2. A complete budget for the state public defender system shall be provided through an annual appropriation subject to approval by the governor and the general assembly. The budget request for the state public defender system shall be approved by the commission and submitted directly to the governor and the general assembly by the director and shall not be subject to diminution or alteration by the judicial department of state government.

3. Any person who is a public defender or employee of a public defender shall be entitled to all benefits of the Missouri state employees' retirement system as defined in sections 104.310 to 104.550.

600.042. 1. The director shall:

(1) Direct and supervise the work of the deputy directors and other state public defender office personnel appointed pursuant to this chapter; and he **or she** and the **[**chief**]** deputy director **or directors** may participate in the trial and appeal of criminal actions at the request of the defender;

(2) Submit to the commission, between August fifteenth and September fifteenth of each year, a report which shall include all pertinent data on the operation of the state public defender system, the costs, projected needs, and recommendations for statutory changes. Prior to October fifteenth of each year, the commission shall submit such report along with such recommendations, comments, conclusions, or other pertinent information it chooses to make to the chief justice, the governor, and the general assembly. Such reports shall be a public record, shall be maintained in the office of the state public defender, and shall be otherwise distributed as the commission shall direct;

(3) With the approval of the commission, establish such divisions, facilities and offices and select such professional, technical and other personnel, including investigators, as he deems reasonably necessary for the efficient operation and discharge of the duties of the state public defender system under this chapter;

(4) Administer and coordinate the operations of defender services and be responsible for the overall supervision of all personnel, offices, divisions and facilities of the state public defender system, except that the director shall have no authority to direct or control the legal defense provided by a defender to any person served by the state public defender system;

(5) Develop programs and administer activities to achieve the purposes of this chapter;

(6) Keep and maintain proper financial records with respect to the **[**providing**]** **provision** of all public defender services for use in the calculating of direct and indirect costs of any or all aspects of the operation of the state public defender system;

(7) Supervise the training of all public defenders, **[**assistant public defenders, deputy public defenders**]** and other personnel and establish such training courses as shall be appropriate;

(8) With approval of the commission, promulgate necessary rules, regulations and instructions consistent with this chapter defining the organization of **[**his office**]** **the state public defender system** and the responsibilities of **[**public**]** **division directors, district** defenders, **[**assistant public**]** **deputy district** defenders, **[**deputy**]** **assistant** public defenders and other personnel;

(9) With the approval of the commission, apply for and accept on behalf of the public defender system any funds which may be offered or which may become available from government grants, private gifts, donations or bequests or from any other source. Such moneys shall be deposited in the state general revenue fund;

(10) Contract for legal services with private attorneys on a case-by-case basis and with assigned counsel as the commission deems necessary considering the needs of the area, for fees approved and established by the commission;

(11) With the approval and on behalf of the commission, contract with private attorneys for the collection and enforcement of liens and other judgments owed to the state for services rendered by the state public defender system**;**

(12) Prepare a plan to establish district offices, the boundaries of which shall coincide with existing judicial circuits. Any district office may contain more than one judicial circuit within its boundaries, but in no event shall any district office boundary include any geographic region of a judicial circuit without including the entire judicial circuit. The director shall submit the plan to the chair of the house judiciary committee and the chair of the senate judiciary committee, with fiscal estimates, by December 31, 2014. The plan shall be implemented by December 31, 2018.

2. No rule or portion of a rule promulgated under the authority of this chapter shall become effective unless it has been promulgated pursuant to the provisions of section 536.024.

3. The director and defenders shall, within guidelines as established by the commission and as set forth in subsection 4 of this section, accept requests for legal services from eligible persons entitled to counsel under this chapter or otherwise so entitled under the constitution or laws of the United States or of the state of Missouri and provide such persons with legal services when, in the discretion of the director or the defenders, such provision of legal services is appropriate.

4. The director and defenders shall provide legal services to an eligible person:

(1) Who is detained or charged with a felony, including appeals from a conviction in such a case;

(2) Who is detained or charged with a misdemeanor which will probably result in confinement in the county jail upon conviction, including appeals from a conviction in such a case**, unless the prosecuting or circuit attorney has waived a jail sentence**;

(3) Who is **[**detained or**]** charged with a violation of probation **[**or parole**] when it has been determined by a judge that the appointment of counsel is necessary to protect the person's due process rights under section 559.036**;

(4) Who has been taken into custody pursuant to section 632.489, including appeals from a determination that the person is a sexually violent predator and petitions for release, notwithstanding any provisions of law to the contrary;

(5) For whom the federal constitution or the state constitution requires the appointment of counsel; and

(6) **[**For whom,**] Who is charged** in a case in which he **or she** faces a loss or deprivation of liberty, **and in which the federal or the state constitution or** any law of this state requires the appointment of counsel; however, the director and the defenders shall not be required to provide legal services to persons charged with violations of county or municipal ordinances**, or misdemeanor offenses except as provided in this section**.

5. The director may:

(1) Delegate the legal representation of any person to any member of the state bar of Missouri;

(2) Designate persons as representatives of the director for the purpose of making indigency determinations and assigning counsel.

600.048. 1. It shall be the duty of every person in charge of a jail, police station, constable's or sheriff's office, or detention facility provided by any county to post in a conspicuous place a notice stating in effect:

(1) That every person held in custody under a charge or suspicion of a crime is entitled to have a lawyer;

(2) That if any such person is held in custody in connection with any of the cases or proceedings set out in section 600.042, and wants a lawyer to represent him **or her** and is unable, without substantial financial hardship to **[**himself**]** **self** or his **or her** dependents, to obtain a lawyer, the state will provide a lawyer to represent him **[**if he requests such representation**]** **or her upon request**; and

(3) That if the state provides **such** a lawyer **[**for him, he**]** **, the client** may be liable to the state for the cost of the services and expenses of the lawyer who handles **[**his**]** **the** case if he **or she** is or will be able to pay all or any part of such costs. The notice shall also contain a listing of the cases and proceedings for which defender services are available under section 600.042, and the telephone number of a person or answering service to call to request that a person designated by the state public defender system visit and interview him **or her**, and **[**give him**]** **provide** further information.

2. A person who is charged or detained in any case listed in section 600.042 or who appears in court without counsel at any stage of a case, or any other person on behalf of such person, may request that legal representation be furnished to him **or her** by the state. The court or any person representing the state public defender system to whom such request is made shall first **[**give him**]** **provide** a copy of the notice referred to in subsection 1 of this section or call the posted notice to **[**his**]** **the charged or detained person's** attention and permit him **or her** to read it or **[**explain it**]** **have it explained** to him **or her**. If such person renews a request for state public defender system services, he **or she** shall be required to complete and sign an affidavit in accordance with section 600.086**[**. He**]** **and** shall be orally informed of the punishment for intentionally falsifying such affidavit.

3. It shall be the duty of every person in charge of a jail, police station, constable's or sheriff's office, or detention facility to make a room or place available therein where any person held in custody under a charge or suspicion of a crime will be able to talk privately with his **or her** lawyer, **[**his**]** lawyer's representative, or any authorized person responding to **[**his**]** **a** request for an interview concerning his **or her** right to counsel.

600.062. Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 600.017 and 600.042 to the contrary, neither the director nor the commission shall have the authority to limit the availability of a district office or any division director, district defender, deputy district defender, or assistant public defender to accept cases based on a determination that the office has exceeded a caseload standard. The director, commission, any division director, district defender, deputy district defender, or assistant public defender may not refuse to

provide representation required under this chapter without prior approval from a court of competent jurisdiction.

600.063. 1. Upon approval by the director or the commission, any district defender may file a motion to request a conference to discuss caseload issues involving any individual public defender or defenders, but not the entire office, with the presiding judge of any circuit court served by the district office. The motion shall state the reasons why the individual public defender or public defenders will be unable to provide effective assistance of counsel due to caseload concerns. When a motion to request a conference has been filed, the clerk of the court shall immediately provide a copy of the motion to the prosecuting or circuit attorney who serves the circuit court.

2. If the presiding judge approves the motion, a date for the conference shall be set within thirty days of the filing of the motion. The court shall provide notice of the conference date and time to the district defender and the prosecuting or circuit attorney.

3. Within thirty days of the conference, the presiding judge shall issue an order either granting or denying relief. If relief is granted, it shall be based upon a finding that the individual public defender or defenders will be unable to provide effective assistance of counsel due to caseload issues. The judge may order one or more of the following types of relief in any appropriate combination:

(1) Appoint private counsel to represent any eligible defendant pursuant to the provisions of section 600.064;

(2) Investigate the financial status of any defendant determined to be eligible for public defender representation under section 600.086 and make findings regarding the eligibility of such defendants;

(3) Determine, with the express concurrence of the prosecuting or circuit attorney, whether any cases can be disposed of without the imposition of a jail or prison sentence and allow such cases to proceed without the provision of counsel to the defendant;

(4) Modify the conditions of release ordered in any case in which the defendant is being represented by a public defender, including, but not limited to, reducing the amount of any bond required for release;

(5) Place cases on a waiting list for defender services, taking into account the seriousness of the case, the incarceration status of the defendant, and such other special circumstances as may be brought to the attention of the court by the prosecuting or circuit attorney, the district defender, or other interested parties; and

(6) Grant continuances.

4. Upon receiving the order, the prosecuting or circuit attorney and the district defender shall have ten days to file an application for review to the appropriate appellate court. Such appeal shall be expedited by the court in every manner practicable.

5. Nothing in this section shall deny any party the right to seek any relief authorized by law nor shall any provisions of this section be construed as providing a basis for a claim for post conviction relief by a defendant.

6. The commission and the supreme court may make such rules and regulations to implement this section. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, that is created by the commission 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, 2013, shall be invalid and void.

600.064. 1. Before a circuit court judge appoints private counsel to represent an indigent defendant, the judge shall:

(1) Investigate the defendant's financial status to verify that the defendant does not have the means to obtain counsel;

(2) Provide each appointed lawyer, upon request, with an evidentiary hearing as to the propriety of the appointment, taking into consideration the lawyer's right to earn a livelihood and be free from involuntary servitude. If the judge determines after the hearing that the appointment will cause any undue hardship to the lawyer, the judge shall appoint another lawyer; and

(3) Determine whether the private counsel to be appointed possesses the necessary experience, education, and expertise in criminal defense to provide effective assistance of counsel.

2. No judge shall require a lawyer to advance personal funds in any amount for the payment of litigation expenses to prepare a proper defense for an indigent defendant.

3. If an employee of the general assembly is appointed to represent an indigent defendant during the time period beginning January first and ending June first of each year, or whenever the general assembly is in a veto session or special session or is holding out-of-session committee hearings, the judge who made the appointment shall postpone the trial and all other proceedings of any kind or nature to a date that does not fall within such time period or appoint a different lawyer who is not an employee of the general assembly to represent the defendant.

4. Private counsel appointed to represent an indigent defendant may seek payment of litigation expenses from the public defender system. Such litigation expenses shall not include counsel fees and shall be limited to those expenses approved in advance by the director as reasonably necessary for the proper defense of the defendant.

632.480. As used in sections 632.480 to 632.513, the following terms mean:

(1) "Agency with jurisdiction", the department of corrections or the department of mental health;

(2) "Mental abnormality", a congenital or acquired condition affecting the emotional or volitional capacity which predisposes the person to commit sexually violent offenses in a degree constituting such person a menace to the health and safety of others;

(3) "Predatory", acts directed towards individuals, including family members, for the primary purpose of victimization;

(4) "Sexually violent offense", the felonies of **rape in the first degree,** forcible rape, rape, statutory rape in the first degree, **sodomy in the first degree,** forcible sodomy, sodomy, statutory sodomy in the first degree, or an attempt to commit any of the preceding crimes, or child molestation in the first or second degree, sexual abuse, **sexual abuse in the first degree, rape in the second degree,** sexual assault, **sexual assault in the first degree, sodomy in the second degree,** deviate sexual assault, **deviate sexual assault in the first degree,** or the act of abuse of a child **[**as defined in subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of section 568.060 which involves sexual contact, and as defined in subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 568.060**] involving either sexual contact, a prohibited sexual act, sexual abuse, or sexual exploitation of a minor, or any felony offense that contains elements substantially similar to the offenses listed above**;

(5) "Sexually violent predator", any person who suffers from a mental abnormality which makes the person more likely than not to engage in predatory acts of sexual violence if not confined in a secure facility and who:

(a) Has pled guilty or been found guilty, or been found not guilty by reason of mental disease or defect pursuant to section 552.030 of a sexually violent offense; or

(b) Has been committed as a criminal sexual psychopath pursuant to section 632.475 and statutes in effect before August 13, 1980.

632.498. 1. Each person committed pursuant to sections 632.480 to 632.513 shall have a current examination of the person's mental condition made once every year by the director of the department of mental health or designee. The yearly report shall be provided to the court that committed the person pursuant to sections 632.480 to 632.513. The court shall conduct an annual review of the status of the committed person. The court shall not conduct an annual

review of a person's status if he or she has been conditionally released pursuant to section 632.505.

2. Nothing contained in sections 632.480 to 632.513 shall prohibit the person from otherwise petitioning the court for release. The director of the department of mental health shall provide the committed person who has not been conditionally released with an annual written notice of the person's right to petition the court for release over the director's objection. The notice shall contain a waiver of rights. The director shall forward the notice and waiver form to the court with the annual report.

3. If the committed person petitions the court for conditional release over the director's objection, the petition shall be served upon the court that committed the person, the **prosecuting attorney of the jurisdiction into which the committed person is to be released, the** director of the department of mental health, the head of the facility housing the person, and the attorney general.

4. The committed person shall have a right to have an attorney represent the person at the hearing but the person is not entitled to be present at the hearing. If the court at the hearing determines by a preponderance of the evidence that the person no longer suffers from a mental abnormality that makes the person likely to engage in acts of sexual violence if released, then the court shall set a trial on the issue.

5. The trial shall be governed by the following provisions:

(1) The committed person shall be entitled to be present and entitled to the benefit of all constitutional protections that were afforded the person at the initial commitment proceeding;

(2) The attorney general shall represent the state and shall have a right to a jury trial and to have the committed person evaluated by a psychiatrist or psychologist not employed by the department of mental health or the department of corrections. In addition, the person may be examined by a consenting psychiatrist or psychologist of the person's choice at the person's own expense;

(3) The burden of proof at the trial shall be upon the state to prove by clear and convincing evidence that the committed person's mental abnormality remains such that the person is not safe to be at large and if released is likely to engage in acts of sexual violence. If such determination is made by a jury, the verdict must be unanimous;

(4) If the court or jury finds that the person's mental abnormality remains such that the person is not safe to be at large and if released is likely to engage in acts of sexual violence, the person shall remain in the custody of the department of mental health in a secure facility designated by the director of the department of mental health. If the court or jury finds that the person's mental abnormality has so changed that the person is not likely to commit acts of sexual violence if released, the person shall be conditionally released as provided in section 632.505.

632.505. 1. Upon determination by a court or jury that the person's mental abnormality has so changed that the person is not likely to commit acts of sexual violence if released, the court shall place the person on conditional release pursuant to the terms of this section. The primary purpose of conditional release is to provide outpatient treatment and monitoring to prevent the person's condition from deteriorating to the degree that the person would need to be returned to a secure facility designated by the director of the department of mental health.

2. The department of mental health is authorized to enter into an interagency agreement with the department of corrections for the supervision of persons granted a conditional release by the court. In conjunction with the department of corrections, the department of mental health shall develop a conditional release plan which contains appropriate conditions for the person to be released. The plan shall address the person's need for supervision, counseling, medication, community support services, residential services, vocational services, and alcohol and drug treatment. The department of mental health shall submit the proposed plan for conditional release to the court.

3. The court shall review the plan and determine the conditions that it deems necessary to meet the person's need for treatment and supervision and to protect the safety of the public. The court shall order that the person shall be subject to the following conditions and other conditions as deemed necessary:

(1) Maintain a residence approved by the department of mental health and not change residence unless approved by the department of mental health;

(2) Maintain employment unless engaged in other structured activity approved by the department of mental health;

(3) Obey all federal and state laws;

(4) Not possess a firearm or dangerous weapon;

(5) Not be employed or voluntarily participate in an activity that involves contact with children without approval of the department of mental health;

(6) Not consume alcohol or use a controlled substance except as prescribed by a treating physician and to submit, upon request, to any procedure designed to test for alcohol or controlled substance use;

(7) Not associate with any person who has been convicted of a felony unless approved by the department of mental health;

(8) Not leave the state without permission of the department of mental health;

(9) Not have contact with specific persons, including but not limited to, the victim or victim's family, as directed by the department of mental health;

(10) Not have any contact with any child without specific approval by the department of mental health;

(11) Not possess material that is pornographic, sexually oriented, or sexually stimulating;

(12) Not enter a business providing sexually stimulating or sexually oriented entertainment;

(13) Submit to a polygraph, plethysmograph, or other electronic or behavioral monitoring or assessment;

(14) Submit to electronic monitoring which may be based on a global positioning system or other technology which identifies and records a person's location at all times;

(15) Attend and fully participate in assessment and treatment as directed by the department of mental health;

(16) Take all psychiatric medications as prescribed by a treating physician;

(17) Authorize the department of mental health to access and obtain copies of confidential records pertaining to evaluation, counseling, treatment, and other such records and provide the consent necessary for the release of any such records;

(18) Pay fees to the department of mental health and the department of corrections to cover the costs of services and monitoring;

(19) Report to or appear in person as directed by the department of mental health and the department of corrections, and to follow all directives of such departments;

(20) Comply with any registration requirements under sections 589.400 to 589.425; and

(21) Comply with any other conditions that the court determines to be in the best interest of the person and society.

4. The court shall provide a copy of the order containing the conditions of release to the person, the attorney general, the department of mental health, the head of the facility housing the person, and the department of corrections.

5. A person who is conditionally released and supervised by a probation and parole officer employed by the department of corrections remains under the control, care, and treatment of the department of mental health.

6. The court may modify conditions of release upon its own motion or upon the petition of the department of mental health, the department of corrections, or the person on conditional release.

7. The following provisions shall apply to violations of conditional release:

(1) If any probation and parole officer has reasonable cause to believe that a person on conditional release has violated a condition of release or that the person is no longer a proper subject for conditional release, the officer may issue a warrant for the person's arrest. The warrant shall contain a brief recitation of the facts supporting the officer's belief. The warrant shall direct any peace officer to take the person into custody immediately so that the person can be returned to a secure facility;

(2) If the director of the department of mental health or the director's designee has reasonable cause to believe that a person on conditional release has violated a condition of release or that the person is no longer a proper subject for conditional release, the director or the director's designee may request that a peace officer take the person into custody immediately, or request that a probation and parole officer or the court which ordered the release issue a warrant for the person's arrest so that the person can be returned to a secure facility;

(3) At any time during the period of a conditional release, the court which ordered the release may issue a notice to the released person to appear to answer a charge of a violation of the terms of the release and the court may issue a warrant of arrest for the violation. Such notice shall be personally served upon the released person. The warrant shall authorize the return of the released person to the custody of the court or to the custody of the director of mental health or the director's designee;

(4) No peace officer responsible for apprehending and returning the person to the facility upon the request of the director of the department of mental health or the director's designee or a probation and parole officer shall be civilly liable for apprehending or transporting such person to the facility so long as such duties were performed in good faith and without negligence;

(5) The department of mental health shall promptly notify the court that the person has been apprehended and returned to a secure facility;

(6) Within seven days of the person's return to a secure facility, the department of mental health must either request that the attorney general file a petition to revoke the person's conditional release or continue the person on conditional release;

(7) If a petition to revoke conditional release is filed, the person shall remain in custody until a hearing is held on the petition. The hearing shall be given priority on the court's docket. If upon hearing the evidence, the court finds by preponderance of the evidence that the person has violated a condition of release and that the violation of the condition was sufficient to render the person no longer suitable for conditional release, the court shall revoke the conditional release and order the person returned to a secure facility designated by the director of the department of mental health. If the court determines that revocation is not required, the court may modify or increase the conditions of release or order the person's release on the existing conditions of release;

(8) A person whose conditional release has been revoked may petition the court for subsequent release pursuant to sections 632.498, 632.501, and 632.504 no sooner than six months after the person's return to a secure facility.

8. The department of mental health may enter into agreements with the department of corrections and other departments and may enter into contracts with private entities for the purpose of supervising a person on conditional release.

9. The department of mental health and the department of corrections may require a person on conditional release to pay a reasonable fee to cover the costs of providing services and monitoring while the person is released. Each department may adopt rules with respect to establishing, waiving, collecting, and using fees. 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, 2006, shall be invalid and void.

10. In the event a person on conditional release escapes from custody, the department of mental health shall notify the court, the department of corrections, the attorney general, the chief law enforcement officer of the county or city not within a county from where the person escaped or absconded, and any other persons necessary to protect the safety of the public or to assist in the apprehension of the person. The attorney general shall notify victims and witnesses. Upon receiving such notice, the attorney general shall file escape from commitment charges under section 575.195.

11. When a person who has been granted conditional release under this section is being electronically monitored and remains in the county, city, town, or village where the facility is located that released the person, the department of corrections shall provide, upon request, the chief of the local law enforcement agency of such county, city, town, or village with access to the information gathered by the global positioning system or other technology used to monitor the person. This access shall include, but not be limited to, any user name or password needed to view any real-time or recorded information about the person, and any alert or message generated by the technology. The access shall continue while the person is being electronically monitored and is living in the county, city, town, or village where the facility that released the offender is located. The information obtained by the chief of the local law enforcement agency shall be closed and shall not be disclosed to any person outside the law enforcement agency except upon an order of the court supervising the conditional release.

Section 1. It is the intent of the legislature to reject and abrogate earlier case law interpretations on the meaning of or definition of "sexually violent offense" to include, but not be limited to, holdings in: Robertson v. State, 392 S.W.3d 1 (Mo. App. W.D., 2012); and State ex rel. Whitaker v. Satterfield, 386 S.W.3d 893 (Mo. App. S.D., 2012); and all cases

citing, interpreting, applying, or following those cases. It is the intent of the legislature to apply these provisions retroactively.

Section B. Because immediate action is necessary to ensure the quality of representation of indigent criminal defendants and to protect victims of criminal offenses, the enactment of section 600.062, and the repeal and reenactment of section 632.480 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, the enactment of section 600.062, and the repeal and reenactment of section 632.480 of this act shall be in full force and effect upon its passage and approval.

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