SECOND REGULAR SESSION

HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

HOUSE BILL NOS. 1577, 1760, 1433, 1430, 1029 & 1700

91ST GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Reported from the Committee on Criminal Law, April 9, 2002, with recommendation that the House Committee Substitute for House Bill Nos. 1577, 1760, 1433, 1430, 1029 & 1700 Do Pass.

TED WEDEL, Chief Clerk

4020L.04C

AN ACT

To repeal sections 50.550, 150.465, 191.656, 191.659, 191.677, 191.905, 252.235, 338.055, 557.035, 558.019, 559.021, 565.050, 565.060, 565.070, 565.253, 567.020, 569.095, 569.097, 569.099, 570.010, 570.020, 570.030, 570.080, 570.085, 570.090, 570.120, 570.123, 570.125, 570.130, 570.210, 570.300, 575.150, 578.150, 578.377, 578.379, 578.381, 578.385, 650.050, and 650.055, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof forty-five new sections relating to crimes and punishment, with penalty provisions.

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

Section A. Sections 50.550, 150.465, 191.656, 191.659, 191.677, 191.905, 252.235, 338.055, 557.035, 558.019, 559.021, 565.050, 565.060, 565.070, 565.253, 567.020, 569.095, 569.097, 569.099, 570.010, 570.020, 570.030, 570.080, 570.085, 570.090, 570.120, 570.123, 570.125, 570.130, 570.210, 570.300, 575.150, 578.150, 578.377, 578.379, 578.381, 578.385, 650.050, and 650.055, RSMo, are repealed and forty-five new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 50.550, 50.555, 150.465, 191.656, 191.659, 191.677, 191.905, 252.235, 338.055, 557.035, 558.019, 559.021, 565.050, 565.060, 565.070, 565.077, 565.252, 565.253, 565.305, 565.350, 566.135, 567.020, 569.095, 569.097, 569.099, 570.010, 570.020, 570.030, 570.080, 570.085, 570.090, 570.120, 570.123, 570.125, 570.130, 570.210, 570.300, 575.150, 578.150, 578.377, 578.379, 578.381, 578.385, 650.050, and 650.055, to read as follows:

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

50.550. **1.** The annual budget shall present a complete financial plan for the ensuing budget year. It shall set forth all proposed expenditures for the administration, operation and maintenance of all offices, departments, commissions, courts and institutions; the actual or estimated operating deficits or surpluses from prior years; all interest and debt redemption charges during the year and expenditures for capital projects.

2. The budget shall contain adequate provisions for the expenditures necessary for the care of insane pauper patients in state hospitals, for the cost of holding elections and for the costs of holding circuit court in the county that are chargeable against the county, for the repair and upkeep of bridges other than on state highways and not in any special road district, and for the salaries, office expenses and deputy and clerical hire of all county officers and agencies.

3. In addition, the budget shall set forth in detail the anticipated income and other means of financing the proposed expenditures.

4. All receipts of the county for operation and maintenance shall be credited to the general fund, and all expenditures for these purposes shall be charged to this fund; except, that receipts from the special tax levy for roads and bridges shall be kept in a special fund and expenditures for roads and bridges may be charged to the special fund.

5. All receipts from the sale of bonds for any purpose shall be credited to the bond fund created for the purpose, and all expenditures for this purpose shall be charged to the fund. All receipts for the retirement of any bond issue shall be credited to a retirement fund for the issue, and all payments to retire the issue shall be charged to the fund. All receipts for interest on outstanding bonds and all premiums and accrued interest on bonds sold shall be credited to the interest fund, and all payments of interest on the bonds shall be charged to the interest fund.

6. Subject to the provisions of section 50.555 the county commission may create a fund to be know as "The ..... County Crime Reduction Fund".

7. The county commission may create other funds as are necessary from time to time.

50.555. 1. A county commission may establish by ordinance or order a fund whose proceeds may be expended only for the purposes provided for in subsection 3 of this section. The fund shall be designated as a county crime reduction fund and shall be under the supervision of a board of trustees consisting of one citizen of the county appointed by the presiding commissioner of the county, one citizen of the county appointed by the sheriff of the county, and one citizen of the county appointed by the county prosecuting attorney.

2. Money from the county crime reduction fund shall only be expended upon the approval of a majority of the members of the county crime reduction fund's board of trustees and only for the purposes provided for by subsection 3 of this section.

3. Money from the county crime reduction fund shall only be expended for the following purposes:

(1) Narcotics investigation, prevention, and intervention;

(2) Purchase of law enforcement related equipment and supplies for the sheriff's office;

(3) Matching funds for federal or state law enforcement grants;

(4) Funding for the reporting of all state and federal crime statistics or information; and

(5) Any law enforcement related expense, including those of the prosecuting attorney, approved by the board of trustees for the county crime reduction fund that is reasonably related to investigation, preparation, trial, and disposition of criminal cases before the courts of the state of Missouri.

4. The county commission may not reduce any law enforcement agency's budget as a result of funds the law enforcement agency receives from the county crime reduction fund. The crime reduction fund is to be used only as a supplement to the law enforcement agency's funding received from other county, state, or federal funds.

5. County crime reduction funds shall be audited as are all other county funds.

150.465. 1. No itinerant vendor as defined in section 150.380, and no peddler as defined in section 150.470, shall offer for sale:

(1) Any food solely manufactured and packaged for sale for consumption by a child under the age of two years; or

(2) Drugs, devices and cosmetics as defined in section 196.010, RSMo.

2. This section shall not apply to authorized agents of a manufacturer of any item enumerated in subsection 1 of this section.

3. Violation of this section is a class A misdemeanor.

4. Itinerant vendors and peddlers shall make available within seventy-two hours upon request of any law enforcement officer any proof of purchase from a producer, manufacturer, wholesaler, or retailer of any new or unused property, as defined in section 570.010, RSMo.

5. Any forged receipt produced pursuant to subsection 4 of this section shall be prosecuted pursuant to section 570.090, RSMo.

191.656. 1. (1) All information known to, and records containing any information held or maintained by, any person, or by any agency, department, or political subdivision of the state concerning an individual's HIV infection status or the results of any individual's HIV testing shall be strictly confidential and shall not be disclosed except to:

(a) Public employees within the agency, department, or political subdivision who need to know to perform their public duties;

(b) Public employees of other agencies, departments, or political subdivisions who need

to know to perform their public duties;

(c) Peace officers, as defined in section 590.100, RSMo, the attorney general or any assistant attorneys general acting on his or her behalf, as defined in chapter 27, RSMo, and prosecuting attorneys **or circuit attorneys** as defined in chapter 56, RSMo, and pursuant to section 191.657**, or to prosecute cases pursuant to section 191.677 or 567.020, RSMo. Prosecuting attorneys or circuit attorneys may obtain from the department of health the contact information and test results of individuals with whom the HIV-infected individual has had sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse. Any prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney who receives information from the department of health and senior services pursuant to the provisions of this section shall use such information only for investigative and prosecutorial purposes and such information shall be considered strictly confidential and shall only be released as authorized by this section**;

(d) Persons other than public employees who are entrusted with the regular care of those under the care and custody of a state agency, including but not limited to operators of day care facilities, group homes, residential care facilities and adoptive or foster parents;

(e) As authorized by subsection 2 of this section;

(f) Prosecuting attorneys or circuit attorneys, in cases in which they have issued charges, or representatives of the department of health and senior services may advise victims of chapter 566, RSMo, offenses involving sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse, or pursuant to section 566.135, RSMo, in cases in which the court, for good cause shown, orders the defendant to be tested for HIV, hepatitis B, hepatitis C, syphilis, gonorrhea, or chlamydia, whether the defendant has tested positive for HIV;

(2) Further disclosure by public employees shall be governed by subsections 2 and 3 of this section;

(3) Disclosure by a public employee or any other person in violation of this section may be subject to civil actions brought under subsection 6 of this section, unless otherwise required by chapter 330, 332, 334 or 335, RSMo, pursuant to discipline taken by a state licensing board.

2. (1) Unless the person acted in bad faith or with conscious disregard, no person shall be liable for violating any duty or right of confidentiality established by law for disclosing the results of an individual's HIV testing:

(a) To the department of health and senior services;

(b) To health care personnel working directly with the infected individual who have a reasonable need to know the results for the purpose of providing direct patient health care;

(c) Pursuant to the written authorization of the subject of the test result or results;

(d) To the spouse of the subject of the test result or results;

(e) To the subject of the test result or results;

(f) To the parent or legal guardian or custodian of the subject of the testing, if he is an unemancipated minor;

(g) To the victim of any sexual offense defined in chapter 566, RSMo, which includes sexual intercourse **or deviate sexual intercourse,** as an element of the crime **or to a victim of a section 566.135, RSMo, offense, in which the court, for good cause shown, orders the defendant to be tested for HIV, hepatitis B, hepatitis C, syphilis, gonorrhea, or chlamydia**;

(h) To employees of a state licensing board in the execution of their duties under chapter 330, 332, 334 or 335, RSMo, pursuant to discipline taken by a state licensing board;

(i) The department of health and senior services and its employees shall not be held liable for disclosing an HIV-infected person's HIV status to individuals with whom that person had sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse;

(2) Paragraphs (b) and (d) of subdivision (1) of this subsection shall not be construed in any court to impose any duty on a person to disclose the results of an individual's HIV testing to a spouse or health care professional or other potentially exposed person, parent or guardian;

(3) No person to whom the results of an individual's HIV testing has been disclosed pursuant to paragraphs (b) and (c) of subdivision (1) of this subsection shall further disclose such results; **except that prosecuting attorneys or circuit attorneys may disclose such information to defense attorneys defending actions pursuant to section 191.677 or 567.020, RSMo, under the rules of discovery, or jurors or court personnel hearing cases pursuant to section 191.677 or 567.020, RSMo. Such information shall not be used or disclosed for any other purpose;**

(4) When the results of HIV testing, disclosed pursuant to paragraph (b) of subdivision (1) of this subsection, are included in the medical record of the patient who is subject to the test, the inclusion is not a disclosure for purposes of such paragraph so long as such medical record is afforded the same confidentiality protection afforded other medical records.

3. All communications between the subject of HIV testing and a physician, hospital, or other person authorized by the department of health and senior services who performs or conducts HIV sampling shall be privileged communications.

4. The identity of any individual participating in a research project approved by an institutional review board shall not be reported to the department of health and senior services by the physician conducting the research project.

5. The subject of HIV testing who is found to have HIV infection **and is aware of his or her HIV status** shall disclose such information to any health care professional from whom such person receives health care services. Said notification shall be made prior to receiving services from such health care professional **if the HIV-infected person is medically capable of conveying that information or as soon as he or she becomes capable of conveying that**

information.

6. Any individual aggrieved by a violation of this section or regulations promulgated by the department of health and senior services may bring a civil action for damages. If it is found in a civil action that:

(1) A person has negligently violated this section, the person is liable, for each violation, for:

(a) The greater of actual damages or liquidated damages of one thousand dollars; and

(b) Court costs and reasonable attorney's fees incurred by the person bringing the action; and

(c) Such other relief, including injunctive relief, as the court may deem appropriate; or

(2) A person has willfully or intentionally or recklessly violated this section, the person is liable, for each violation, for:

(a) The greater of actual damages or liquidated damages of five thousand dollars; and

(b) Exemplary damages; and

(c) Court costs and reasonable attorney's fees incurred by the person bringing the action; and

(d) Such other relief, including injunctive relief, as the court may deem appropriate.

7. No civil liability shall accrue to any health care provider as a result of making a good faith report to the department of health and senior services about a person reasonably believed to be infected with HIV, or cooperating in good faith with the department in an investigation determining whether a court order directing an individual to undergo HIV testing will be sought, or in participating in good faith in any judicial proceeding resulting from such a report or investigations; and any person making such a report, or cooperating with such an investigation or participating in such a judicial proceeding, shall be immune from civil liability as a result of such actions so long as taken in good faith.

191.659. 1. Except as provided in subsection 2 of this section, all individuals who are delivered to the department of corrections and all individuals who are released or discharged from any correctional facility operated by the department of corrections, before such individuals are released or discharged, shall undergo HIV testing without the right of refusal. In addition, the department of corrections may perform or conduct HIV testing on all individuals required to undergo annual or biannual physical examinations by the department of corrections at the time of such examinations.

2. The department of corrections shall not perform HIV testing on an individual delivered to the department if similar HIV testing has been performed on the individual subsequent to trial and if the department is able to obtain the results of the prior HIV test.

3. The department shall inform the victim of any sexual offense defined in chapter 566,

RSMo, which includes sexual intercourse **or deviate sexual intercourse** as an element of the crime, of any confirmed positive results of HIV testing on an offender within the custody of the department. If the victim is an unemancipated minor, the department shall also inform the minor's parents or custodian, if any.

191.677. 1. It shall be unlawful for any individual knowingly infected with HIV to:

(1) Be or attempt to be a blood, blood products, organ, sperm or tissue donor except as deemed necessary for medical research; **[**or**]**

(2) **Fail to advise the department of health and senior services of the identity and last known contact information of all individuals with whom that individual has engaged in sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse within five years preceding the HIV-infected individual's knowledge of his or her HIV status, in order to assist the department of health and senior services in informing those individuals of his or her HIV-infected status;**

(3) Fail to comply with any reasonable request from department of health and senior services employees to assist them in contacting, attempting to contact, or attempting to locate all individuals with whom he or she has had sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse within the five years preceding the HIV-infected individual's knowledge of his or her HIV status, in order to assist the department of health and senior services in informing those individuals of his or her HIV-infected status;

(4) Act in a reckless manner by exposing another person to HIV without the knowledge and consent of that person to be exposed to HIV, **in one of the following manners:**

(a) Through contact with blood, semen or vaginal **[**fluid**] secretions** in the course of oral, anal or vaginal sexual intercourse**[**,**];** or

(b) By the sharing of needles**; or**

(c) By biting another person or purposely acting in any other manner which causes the HIV-infected person's semen, vaginal secretions, or blood to come into contact with the mucous membranes or nonintact skin of another person.

Evidence that a person has acted recklessly in creating a risk of infecting another individual with HIV shall include, but is not limited to, the following:

[(a)**] a.** The HIV infected person knew of such infection before engaging in sexual activity with another person, **sharing needles with another person, biting another person, or purposely causing his or her semen, vaginal secretions, or blood to come into contact with the mucous membranes or nonintact skin of another person,** and such other person is unaware of the HIV infected person's condition or does not consent to contact with blood, semen or vaginal fluid in the course of **[**sexual activity, or by the sharing of needles**] such activities**;

[(b)**] b.** The HIV infected person has subsequently been infected with and tested positive to primary and secondary syphilis, or gonorrhea, or chlamydia; or

[(c)**] c.** Another person provides **[**corroborated**]** evidence of sexual contact with the HIV infected person after a diagnosis of an HIV status.

2. Violation of the provisions of **subdivision (1) or (4) of** subsection 1 of this section is a class **[**D**] B** felony **unless the victim contracts HIV from the contact in which case it is a class A felony. Violation of the provisions of subdivision (2) or (3) of subsection 1 of this section is a class D felony**.

3. **[**Violation of the provisions of subsection 1 of this section with a person under the age of seventeen is a class C felony if the actor is over the age of twenty-one.

4.**]** The department of health and senior services or local law enforcement agency, victim or others may file a complaint with the prosecuting attorney **or circuit attorney** of a court of competent jurisdiction alleging that **[**an individual**] a person** has violated a provision of subsection 1 of this section. The department of health and senior services shall assist the prosecutor **or circuit attorney** in preparing such case**[**.**], and upon request, turn over to peace officers, police officers, the prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney, or the attorney general records concerning that person's HIV-infected status, testing information, counseling received, and the identity and available contact information for individuals with whom the defendant had sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse and those individuals' test results.**

4. The use of condoms is not a defense to a violation of paragraph (a) of subdivision (4) of subsection 1 of this section.

191.905. 1. No health care provider shall knowingly make or cause to be made a false statement or false representation of a material fact in order to receive a health care payment, including but not limited to:

(1) Knowingly presenting to a health care payer a claim for a health care payment that falsely represents that the health care for which the health care payment is claimed was medically necessary, if in fact it was not;

(2) Knowingly concealing the occurrence of any event affecting an initial or continued right under a medical assistance program to have a health care payment made by a health care payer for providing health care;

(3) Knowingly concealing or failing to disclose any information with the intent to obtain a health care payment to which the health care provider or any other health care provider is not entitled, or to obtain a health care payment in an amount greater than that which the health care provider or any other health care provider is entitled;

(4) Knowingly presenting a claim to a health care payer that falsely indicates that any

particular health care was provided to a person or persons, if in fact health care of lesser value than that described in the claim was provided.

2. No person shall knowingly solicit or receive any remuneration, including any kickback, bribe, or rebate, directly or indirectly, overtly or covertly, in cash or in kind in return for:

(1) Referring another person to a health care provider for the furnishing or arranging for the furnishing of any health care; or

(2) Purchasing, leasing, ordering or arranging for or recommending purchasing, leasing or ordering any health care.

3. No person shall knowingly offer or pay any remuneration, including any kickback, bribe, or rebate, directly or indirectly, overtly or covertly, in cash or in kind, to any person to induce such person to refer another person to a health care provider for the furnishing or arranging for the furnishing of any health care.

4. Subsections 2 and 3 of this section shall not apply to a discount or other reduction in price obtained by a health care provider if the reduction in price is properly disclosed and appropriately reflected in the claim made by the health care provider to the health care payer, or any amount paid by an employer to an employee for employment in the provision of health care.

5. Exceptions to the provisions of subsections 2 and 3 of this subsection shall be provided for as authorized in 42 U.S.C. section 1320a-7b(3)(E), as may be from time to time amended, and regulations promulgated pursuant thereto.

6. No person shall knowingly abuse a person receiving health care.

7. A person who violates subsections 1 to 4 of this section is guilty of a class D felony upon his first conviction, and shall be guilty of a class C felony upon his second and subsequent convictions. A prior conviction shall be pleaded and proven as provided by section 558.021, RSMo. A person who violates subsection 6 of this section shall be guilty of a class C felony, unless the act involves no physical, sexual or emotional harm or injury and the value of the property involved is less than **[**one hundred fifty**]** **five hundred** dollars, in which event a violation of subsection 6 of this section is a class A misdemeanor.

8. Each separate false statement or false representation of a material fact proscribed by subsection 1 of this section or act proscribed by subsection 2 or 3 of this section shall constitute a separate offense and a separate violation of this section, whether or not made at the same or different times, as part of the same or separate episodes, as part of the same scheme or course of conduct, or as part of the same claim.

9. In a prosecution **[**under**]** **pursuant to** subsection 1 of this section, circumstantial evidence may be presented to demonstrate that a false statement or claim was knowingly made. Such evidence of knowledge may include but shall not be limited to the following:

(1) A claim for a health care payment submitted with the health care provider's actual, facsimile, stamped, typewritten or similar signature on the claim for health care payment;

(2) A claim for a health care payment submitted by means of computer billing tapes or other electronic means;

(3) A course of conduct involving other false claims submitted to this or any other health care payer.

10. Any person convicted of a violation of this section, in addition to any fines, penalties or sentences imposed by law, shall be required to make restitution to the federal and state governments, in an amount at least equal to that unlawfully paid to or by the person, and shall be required to reimburse the reasonable costs attributable to the investigation and prosecution pursuant to sections 191.900 to 191.910. All of such restitution shall be paid and deposited to the credit of the "Medicaid Fraud Reimbursement Fund", which is hereby established in the state treasury. Moneys in the Medicaid fraud reimbursement fund shall be divided and appropriated to the federal government and affected state agencies in order to refund moneys falsely obtained from the federal and state governments. All of such cost reimbursements attributable to the investigation and prosecution shall be paid and deposited to the credit of the "Medicaid Fraud Prosecution Revolving Fund", which is hereby established in the state treasury. Moneys in the Medicaid fraud prosecution revolving fund may be appropriated to the attorney general, or to any prosecuting or circuit attorney who has successfully prosecuted an action for a violation of sections 191.900 to 191.910 and been awarded such costs of prosecution, in order to defray the costs of the attorney general and any such prosecuting or circuit attorney in connection with their duties provided by sections 191.900 to 191.910. No moneys shall be paid into the Medicaid fraud protection revolving fund pursuant to this subsection unless the attorney general or appropriate prosecuting or circuit attorney shall have commenced a prosecution pursuant to this section, and the court finds in its discretion that payment of attorneys' fees and investigative costs is appropriate under all the circumstances, and the attorney general and prosecuting or circuit attorney shall prove to the court those expenses which were reasonable and necessary to the investigation and prosecution of such case, and the court approves such expenses as being reasonable and necessary. The provisions of section 33.080, RSMo, notwithstanding, moneys in the Medicaid fraud prosecution revolving fund shall not lapse at the end of the biennium.

11. A person who violates subsections 1 to 4 of this section shall be liable for a civil penalty of not less than five thousand dollars and not more than ten thousand dollars for each separate act in violation of such subsections, plus three times the amount of damages which the state and federal government sustained because of the act of that person, except that the court may assess not more than two times the amount of damages which the state and federal government sustained because of the act of the person, if the court finds:

(1) The person committing the violation of this section furnished personnel employed by the attorney general and responsible for investigating violations of sections 191.900 to 191.910 with all information known to such person about the violation within thirty days after the date on which the defendant first obtained the information;

(2) Such person fully cooperated with any government investigation of such violation; and

(3) At the time such person furnished the personnel of the attorney general with the information about the violation, no criminal prosecution, civil action, or administrative action had commenced with respect to such violation, and the person did not have actual knowledge of the existence of an investigation into such violation.

12. Upon conviction **[**under**]** **pursuant to** this section, the prosecution authority shall provide written notification of the conviction to all regulatory or disciplinary agencies with authority over the conduct of the defendant health care provider.

13. The attorney general may bring a civil action against any person who shall receive a health care payment as a result of a false statement or false representation of a material fact made or caused to be made by that person. The person shall be liable for up to double the amount of all payments received by that person based upon the false statement or false representation of a material fact, and the reasonable costs attributable to the prosecution of the civil action. All such restitution shall be paid and deposited to the credit of the Medicaid fraud reimbursement fund, and all such cost reimbursements shall be paid and deposited to the credit of the Medicaid fraud prosecution revolving fund. No reimbursement of such costs attributable to the prosecution of the civil action shall be made or allowed except with the approval of the court having jurisdiction of the civil action. No civil action provided by this subsection shall be brought if restitution and civil penalties provided by subsections 10 and 11 of this section have been previously ordered against the person for the same cause of action.

252.235. The sale, taking for sale or possession for sale of any species of fish or wildlife, or parts thereof, which shall include eggs, which have been taken or possessed in violation of the rules and regulations of the commission, is prohibited. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a class A misdemeanor for the first offense if the sale amounts to less than **[**one hundred fifty**]** **five hundred** dollars. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a class D felony for the second and subsequent offense if the sale amounts to less than **[**one hundred fifty**]** **five hundred** dollars. Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be guilty of a class C felony for the first and all subsequent offenses if the sale amounts to **[**more than one hundred fifty**]** **five hundred** dollars **or more**. "Sale" means the exchange of an amount of money, other negotiable instruments, or property of value received by the person or persons selling the prohibited species. "Sale", for purposes of

this section, shall also mean the intention to exchange an amount of money, other negotiable instruments or property of value for a prohibited species. For the purposes of this section "property" is defined by section 570.010, RSMo, and value shall be ascertained as set forth in section 570.020, RSMo.

338.055. 1. The board may refuse to issue any certificate of registration or authority, permit or license required pursuant to this chapter for one or any combination of causes stated in subsection 2 of this section. The board shall notify the applicant in writing of the reasons for the refusal and shall advise the applicant of his right to file a complaint with the administrative hearing commission as provided by chapter 621, RSMo.

2. The board may cause a complaint to be filed with the administrative hearing commission as provided by chapter 621, RSMo, against any holder of any certificate of registration or authority, permit or license required by this chapter or any person who has failed to renew or has surrendered his certificate of registration or authority, permit or license for any one or any combination of the following causes:

(1) Use of any controlled substance, as defined in chapter 195, RSMo, or alcoholic beverage to an extent that such use impairs a person's ability to perform the work of any profession licensed or regulated by this chapter;

(2) The person has been finally adjudicated and found guilty, or entered a plea of guilty or nolo contendere, in a criminal prosecution under the laws of any 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;

(3) Use of fraud, deception, misrepresentation or bribery in securing any certificate of registration or authority, permit or license issued pursuant to this chapter or in obtaining permission to take any examination given or required pursuant to this chapter;

(4) Obtaining or attempting to obtain any fee, charge, tuition or other compensation by fraud, deception or misrepresentation;

(5) Incompetency, misconduct, gross negligence, fraud, misrepresentation or dishonesty in the performance of the functions or duties of any profession licensed or regulated by this chapter;

(6) Violation of, or assisting or enabling any person to violate, any provision of this chapter, or of any lawful rule or regulation adopted pursuant to this chapter;

(7) Impersonation of any person holding a certificate of registration or authority, permit or license or allowing any person to use his or her certificate of registration or authority, permit, license or diploma from any school;

(8) Disciplinary action against the holder of a license or other right to practice any profession regulated by this chapter granted by another state, territory, federal agency or country upon grounds for which revocation or suspension is authorized in this state;

(9) A person is finally adjudged incapacitated by a court of competent jurisdiction;

(10) Assisting or enabling any person to practice or offer to practice any profession licensed or regulated by this chapter who is not registered and currently eligible to practice under this chapter;

(11) Issuance of a certificate of registration or authority, permit or license based upon a material mistake of fact;

(12) Failure to display a valid certificate or license if so required by this chapter or any rule promulgated hereunder;

(13) Violation of any professional trust or confidence;

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

(15) Violation of the drug laws or rules and regulations of this state, any other state or the federal government;

(16) The intentional act of substituting or otherwise changing the content, formula or brand of any drug prescribed by written or oral prescription without prior written or oral approval from the prescriber for the respective change in each prescription; provided, however, that nothing contained herein shall prohibit a **[**pharmacist**] licensee or registrant** from substituting or changing the brand of any drug as provided under section 338.056, and any such substituting or changing of the brand of any drug as provided for in section 338.056 shall not be deemed unprofessional or dishonorable conduct unless a violation of section 338.056 occurs;

(17) Personal use or consumption of any controlled substance unless it is prescribed, dispensed or administered by a health care provider who is authorized by law to do so.

3. After the filing of such complaint, the proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with the provisions of chapter 621, RSMo. Upon a finding by the administrative hearing commission that the grounds, provided in subsection 2, for disciplinary action are met, the board may, singly or in combination, censure or place the person named in the complaint on probation on such terms and conditions as the board deems appropriate for a period not to exceed five years, or may suspend, for a period not to exceed three years, or revoke the license, certificate, or permit. The board may impose additional discipline on a licensee, registrant or permittee found to have violated any disciplinary terms previously imposed under this section or by agreement. The additional discipline may include, singly or in combination, censure, placing the licensee, registrant or permittee named in the complaint on additional probation on such terms and conditions as the board deems appropriate, which additional probation shall not exceed five

years, or suspension for a period not to exceed three years, or revocation of the license, certificate or permit.

4. If the board concludes that a **[**pharmacist**]** **licensee or registrant** has committed an act or is engaging in a course of conduct which would be grounds for disciplinary action which constitutes a **[**clear and present danger**]** **probability of serious danger** to the public health and safety, the board may file a complaint before the administrative hearing commission requesting an expedited hearing and specifying the activities which give rise to the danger and the nature of the proposed restriction or suspension of the **[**pharmacist's**]** **licensee's or registrant's** license. Within fifteen days after service of the complaint on the **[**pharmacist**]** **licensee or registrant**, the administrative hearing commission shall conduct a preliminary hearing to determine whether the alleged activities of the **[**pharmacist**]** **licensee or registrant** appear to constitute a **[**clear and present danger**]** **probability of serious danger** to the public health and safety which justify that the **[**pharmacist's**]** **licensee's or registrant's** license be immediately restricted or suspended. The burden of proving that **the actions of** a **[**pharmacist is**]** **licensee or registrant constitute** a **[**clear and present danger**]** **probability of serious danger** to the public health and safety shall be upon the state board of pharmacy. The administrative hearing commission shall issue its decision immediately after the hearing and shall either grant to the board the authority to suspend or restrict the license or dismiss the action.

5. If the administrative hearing commission grants temporary authority to the board to restrict or suspend the **[**pharmacist's**]** **licensee's or registrant's** license, such temporary authority of the board shall become final authority if there is no request by the **[**pharmacist**]** **licensee or registrant** for a full hearing within thirty days of the preliminary hearing. The administrative hearing commission shall, if requested by the **[**pharmacist**]** **licensee or registrant** named in the complaint, set a date to hold a full hearing under the provisions of chapter 621, RSMo, regarding the activities alleged in the initial complaint filed by the board.

6. If the administrative hearing commission dismisses the action filed by the board pursuant to subsection 4 of this section, such dismissal shall not bar the board from initiating a subsequent action on the same grounds.

7. If the board concludes that a licensee or registrant has committed an act or is engaging in a course of conduct which would be grounds for disciplinary action and which constitutes a probability of serious danger to the public health and safety, the board may restrict or suspend the license of the licensee, registrant, or permittee pending action of the administrative hearing commission. Within three business days of such suspension, the board shall file a complaint before the administrative hearing commission requesting an expedited hearing and decision pursuant to subsection 4 of this section.

557.035. 1. **For all violations of subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of section 569.040,**

RSMo, or subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of section 569.050, RSMo, in which the building or inhabitable structure damaged is a church or place where people assemble for worship, and which the state believes to be knowingly motivated because of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, sexual orientation or disability of the victim or victims, the state may charge the crime or crimes under this section, and the violation is a class A felony.

2. For all violations of subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of section 569.100, RSMo, or subdivision (1), (2), (3), (4), (6), (7) or (8) of subsection 1 of section 571.030, RSMo, which the state believes to be knowingly motivated because of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, sexual orientation or disability of the victim or victims, the state may charge the crime or crimes under this section, and the violation is a class C felony.

[2.**] 3.** For all violations of section 565.070, RSMo; subdivisions (1), (3) and (4) of subsection 1 of section 565.090, RSMo; subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of section 569.090, RSMo; subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of section 569.120, RSMo; section 569.140, RSMo; or section 574.050, RSMo; which the state believes to be knowingly motivated because of race, color, religion, national origin, sex, sexual orientation or disability of the victim or victims, the state may charge the crime or crimes under this section, and the violation is a class D felony.

[3.**] 4.** The court shall assess punishment in all of the cases in which the state pleads and proves any of the motivating factors listed in this section.

[4.**] 5.** For the purposes of this section, the following terms mean:

(1) "Disability", a physical or mental impairment which substantially limits one or more of a person's major life activities, being regarded as having such an impairment, or a record of having such an impairment; and

(2) "Sexual orientation", male or female heterosexuality, homosexuality or bisexuality by inclination, practice, identity or expression, or having a self-image or identity not traditionally associated with one's gender.

558.019. 1. This section shall not be construed to affect the powers of the governor under article IV, section 7, of the Missouri Constitution. This statute shall not affect those provisions of section 565.020, RSMo, section 558.018 or section 571.015, RSMo, which set minimum terms of sentences, or the provisions of section 559.115, RSMo, relating to probation.

2. The provisions of this section shall be applicable to all classes of felonies except those set forth in chapter 195, RSMo, and those otherwise excluded in subsection 1 of this section. For the purposes of this section, "prison commitment" means and is the receipt by the department of corrections of a defendant after sentencing. For purposes of this section, prior prison commitments to the department of corrections shall not include commitment to a regimented discipline program established pursuant to section 217.378, RSMo. Other provisions of the law to the contrary notwithstanding, any defendant who has pleaded guilty to or has been found

guilty of a felony other than a dangerous felony as defined in section 556.061, RSMo, and is committed to the department of corrections shall be required to serve the following minimum prison terms:

(1) If the defendant has one previous prison commitment to the department of corrections for a felony offense, the minimum prison term which the defendant must serve shall be forty percent of his sentence or until the defendant attains seventy years of age, and has served at least forty percent of the sentence imposed, whichever occurs first;

(2) If the defendant has two previous prison commitments to the department of corrections for felonies unrelated to the present offense, the minimum prison term which the defendant must serve shall be fifty percent of his sentence or until the defendant attains seventy years of age, and has served at least forty percent of the sentence imposed, whichever occurs first;

(3) If the defendant has three or more previous prison commitments to the department of corrections for felonies unrelated to the present offense, the minimum prison term which the defendant must serve shall be eighty percent of his sentence or until the defendant attains seventy years of age, and has served at least forty percent of the sentence imposed, whichever occurs first.

3. Other provisions of the law to the contrary notwithstanding, any defendant who has pleaded guilty to or has been found guilty of a dangerous felony as defined in section 556.061, RSMo, and is committed to the department of corrections shall be required to serve a minimum prison term of eighty-five percent of the sentence imposed by the court or until the defendant attains seventy years of age, and has served at least forty percent of the sentence imposed, whichever occurs first.

4. For the purpose of determining the minimum prison term to be served, the following calculations shall apply:

(1) A sentence of life shall be calculated to be thirty years;

(2) Any sentence either alone or in the aggregate with other consecutive sentences for crimes committed at or near the same time which is over seventy-five years shall be calculated to be seventy-five years.

5. For purposes of this section, the term "minimum prison term" shall mean time required to be served by the defendant before he is eligible for parole, conditional release or other early release by the department of corrections. Except that the board of probation and parole, in the case of consecutive sentences imposed at the same time pursuant to a course of conduct constituting a common scheme or plan, shall be authorized to convert consecutive sentences to concurrent sentences, when the board finds, after hearing with notice to the prosecuting or circuit attorney, that the sum of the terms results in an unreasonably excessive total term, taking into

consideration all factors related to the crime or crimes committed and the sentences received by others similarly situated.

6. (1) A sentencing advisory commission is hereby created to consist of eleven members. One member shall be appointed by the speaker of the house. One member shall be appointed by the president pro tem of the senate. One member shall be the director of the department of corrections. Six members shall be appointed by and serve at the pleasure of the governor from among the following: the public defender commission; private citizens; a private member of the Missouri Bar; the board of probation and parole; and a prosecutor. Two members shall be appointed by the supreme court, one from a metropolitan area and one from a rural area. All members of the sentencing commission appointed prior to August 28, 1994, shall continue to serve on the sentencing advisory commission at the pleasure of the governor.

(2) The commission shall study sentencing practices in the circuit courts throughout the state for the purpose of determining whether and to what extent disparities exist among the various circuit courts with respect to the length of sentences imposed and the use of probation for defendants convicted of the same or similar crimes and with similar criminal histories. The commission shall also study and examine whether and to what extent sentencing disparity among economic and social classes exists in relation to the sentence of death and if so, the reasons therefor. It shall compile statistics, examine cases, draw conclusions, and perform other duties relevant to the research and investigation of disparities in death penalty sentencing among economic and social classes.

(3) The commission shall establish a system of recommended sentences, within the statutory minimum and maximum sentences provided by law for each felony committed under the laws of this state. This system of recommended sentences shall be distributed to all sentencing courts within the state of Missouri. The recommended sentence for each crime shall take into account, but not be limited to, the following factors:

(a) The nature and severity of each offense;

(b) The record of prior offenses by the offender;

(c) The data gathered by the commission showing the duration and nature of sentences imposed for each crime; and

(d) The resources of the department of corrections and other authorities to carry out the punishments that are imposed.

(4) The commission shall publish and distribute its system of recommended sentences on or before July 1, 1995. The commission shall study the implementation and use of the system of recommended sentences until July 1, 1998, and return a final report to the governor, the speaker of the house of representatives, and the president pro tem of the senate. Following the July 1, 1998, report, the commission may revise the recommended sentences every three years.

(5) The governor shall select a chairperson who shall call meetings of the commission as required or permitted pursuant to the purpose of the sentencing commission.

(6) The members of the commission shall not receive compensation for their duties on the commission, but shall be reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of these duties and for which they are not reimbursed by reason of their other paid positions.

(7) The circuit and associate circuit courts of this state, the office of the state courts administrator, the department of public safety, and the department of corrections shall cooperate with the commission by providing information or access to information needed by the commission. The office of the state courts administrator will provide needed staffing resources.

7. If the imposition or execution of a sentence is suspended, the court may consider ordering restorative justice methods pursuant to section 217.777, RSMo, including any or all of the following, or any other method that the court finds just or appropriate:

(1) Restitution to any victim for costs incurred as a result of the offender's actions;

(2) Offender treatment programs;

(3) Mandatory community services;

(4) Work release programs in local facilities; and

(5) Community-based residential and nonresidential programs.

8. If the imposition or execution of a sentence is suspended for a misdemeanor, in addition to the provisions of subsection 7 of this section, the court may order the assessment and payment of a designated amount of money to a county crime reduction fund established by the county commission pursuant to section 50.555, RSMo. Such contribution shall not exceed one thousand dollars for any charged offense. Any money deposited into the county crime reduction fund pursuant to this section shall only be expended pursuant to the provisions of section 50.555, RSMo. County crime reduction funds shall be audited as are all other county funds.

[7.**]** **9.** The provisions of this section shall apply only to offenses occurring on or after August 28, 1994.

559.021. 1. The conditions of probation shall be such as the court in its discretion deems reasonably necessary to ensure that the defendant will not again violate the law. When a defendant is placed on probation he shall be given a certificate explicitly stating the conditions on which he is being released.

2. In addition to such other authority as exists to order conditions of probation, the court may order such conditions as the court believes will serve to compensate the victim, any dependent of the victim, or society. Such conditions may include, but shall not be limited to:

(1) Restitution to the victim or any dependent of the victim, in an amount to be

determined by the judge; and

(2) The performance of a designated amount of free work for a public or charitable purpose, or purposes, as determined by the judge.

3. In addition to such other authority as exists to order conditions of probation, in the case of a plea of guilty or a finding of guilt, the court may order the assessment and payment of a designated amount of money to a county crime reduction fund established by the county commission pursuant to section 50.555, RSMo. Such contribution shall not exceed one thousand dollars for any charged offense. Any money deposited into the county crime reduction fund pursuant to this section shall only be expended pursuant to the provisions of section 50.555, RSMo. County crime reduction funds shall be audited as are all other county funds.

[3.**]** **4.** The defendant may refuse probation conditioned on the performance of free work. If he does so, the court shall decide the extent or duration of sentence or other disposition to be imposed and render judgment accordingly. Any county, city, person, organization, or agency, or employee of a county, city, organization or agency charged with the supervision of such free work or who benefits from its performance shall be immune from any suit by the defendant or any person deriving a cause of action from him if such cause of action arises from such supervision of performance, except for an intentional tort or gross negligence. The services performed by the defendant shall not be deemed employment within the meaning of the provisions of chapter 288, RSMo. A defendant performing services pursuant to this section shall not be deemed an employee within the meaning of the provisions of chapter 287, RSMo.

[4.**]** **5.** The court may modify or enlarge the conditions of probation at any time prior to the expiration or termination of the probation term.

6. The defendant may refuse probation conditioned on a payment to a county crime reduction fund. If he or she does so, the court shall decide the extent or duration of sentence or other disposition to be imposed and render judgment accordingly. A judge may order payment to a crime reduction fund only if such fund had been created prior to sentencing by ordinance or resolution of a county of the state of Missouri. A judge shall not have any direct supervisory authority or administrative control over any fund to which the judge is ordering the probationers to make payments. A defendant who fails to make a payment or payments to a county crime reduction fund may not have his probation revoked solely for failing to make such payment unless the judge, after evidentiary hearing, makes a finding supported by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant either willfully refused to make the payment or that the defendant willfully, intentionally, and purposefully failed to make sufficient bona fide efforts to acquire the resources to pay.

565.050. 1. A person commits the crime of assault in the first degree if **[**he**]** **the person**

attempts to kill or knowingly causes or attempts to cause serious physical injury to another person.

2. Assault in the first degree is a class B felony unless in the course thereof the actor inflicts serious physical injury on the victim in which case it is a class A felony.

3. No person who pleads guilty to or is found guilty of assault in the first degree shall receive a suspended imposition or execution of sentence, probation or a fine in lieu of a term of imprisonment if the assault was on a mass transit worker or passenger while on or waiting to board a bus or light rail system.

565.060. 1. A person commits the crime of assault in the second degree if **[**he**]** **the person**:

(1) Attempts to kill or knowingly causes or attempts to cause serious physical injury to another person under the influence of sudden passion arising out of adequate cause; or

(2) Attempts to cause or knowingly causes physical injury to another person by means of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument; or

(3) Recklessly causes serious physical injury to another person; or

(4) While in an intoxicated condition or under the influence of controlled substances or drugs, operates a motor vehicle in this state and, when so operating, acts with criminal negligence to cause physical injury to any other person than himself; or

(5) Recklessly causes physical injury to another person by means of discharge of a firearm.

2. The defendant shall have the burden of injecting the issue of influence of sudden passion arising from adequate cause **[**under**]** **pursuant to** subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of this section.

3. Assault in the second degree is a class C felony.

4. No person who pleads guilty to or is found guilty of assault in the second degree shall receive a suspended imposition or execution of sentence, probation or a fine in lieu of a term of imprisonment if the assault was on a mass transit worker or passenger while on or waiting to board a bus or light rail system.

565.070. 1. A person commits the crime of assault in the third degree if:

(1) The person attempts to cause or recklessly causes physical injury to another person; or

(2) With criminal negligence the person causes physical injury to another person by means of a deadly weapon; or

(3) The person purposely places another person in apprehension of immediate physical injury; or

(4) The person recklessly engages in conduct which creates a grave risk of death or

serious physical injury to another person; or

(5) The person knowingly causes physical contact with another person knowing the other person will regard the contact as offensive or provocative; or

(6) The person knowingly causes physical contact with an incapacitated person, as defined in section 475.010, RSMo, which a reasonable person, who is not incapacitated, would consider offensive or provocative.

2. Except as provided in subsections 3 and 4 of this section, assault in the third degree is a class A misdemeanor.

3. A person who violates the provisions of subdivision (3) or (5) of subsection 1 of this section is guilty of a class C misdemeanor.

4. A person who has pled guilty to or been found guilty of the crime of assault in the third degree more than two times against any family or household member as defined in section 455.010, RSMo, is guilty of a class D felony for the third or any subsequent commission of the crime of assault in the third degree when a class A misdemeanor. The offenses described in this subsection may be against the same family or household member or against different family or household members.

5. No person who pleads guilty to or is found guilty of assault in the third degree shall receive a suspended imposition or execution of sentence, probation or a fine in lieu of a term of imprisonment if the assault was on a mass transit worker or passenger while on or waiting to board a bus or light rail system.

565.077. 1. A person commits the crime of assault while on the property of a hospital emergency room, or trauma center if the person:

(1) Knowingly causes physical injury to another person; or

(2) With criminal negligence, causes physical injury to another person by means of a deadly weapon; or

(3) Recklessly engages in conduct which creates a grave risk of death or serious physical injury to another person; and

(4) The act occurred on hospital emergency room, or trauma center property, or in a vehicle that at the time of the act was in the service of a hospital emergency room, or trauma center.

2. Assault while on the property of a hospital emergency room, or trauma center is a class D felony.

565.252. 1. A person commits the crime of invasion of privacy in the first degree if such person:

(1) Knowingly photographs or films another person, without the person's knowledge and consent, while the person being photographed or filmed is in a state of full

or partial nudity and is in a place where one would have a reasonable expectation of privacy, and the person subsequently distributes the photograph or film to another or transmits the image contained in the photograph or film in a manner that allows access to that image via a computer; or

(2) Knowingly disseminates or permits the dissemination by any means, to another person, of a videotape, photograph, or film obtained in violation of subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of this section or in violation of section 565.253.

2. Invasion of privacy in the first degree is a class C felony.

565.253. 1. A person commits the crime of invasion of privacy **in the second degree** if **[**he**]:**

(1) Such person knowingly views, photographs or films another person, without that person's knowledge and consent, while the person being viewed, photographed or filmed is in a state of full or partial nudity and is in a place where **[**he**] one** would have a reasonable expectation of privacy**; or**

(2) Such person knowingly uses a concealed camcorder or photographic camera of any type to secretly videotape, photograph, or record by electronic means, another person under or through the clothing worn by that other person for the purpose of viewing the body of or the undergarments worn by that other person without that person's consent.

2. Invasion of privacy **in the second degree pursuant to subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of this section** is a class A misdemeanor; unless more than one person is viewed, photographed or filmed in full or partial nudity in violation of sections 565.250 to 565.257 during the same course of conduct, in which case invasion of privacy is a class D felony; and unless committed by a **[**prior invasion of privacy offender**] a person who has previously pled guilty to or been found guilty of invasion of privacy**, in which case invasion of privacy is a class C felony. **Invasion of privacy in the second degree pursuant to subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of this section is a class A misdemeanor; unless more than one person is secretly videotaped, photographed or recorded in violation of sections 565.250 to 565.257 during the same course of conduct, in which case invasion of privacy is a class D felony; and unless committed by a person who has previously pled guilty to or been found guilty of invasion of privacy, in which case invasion of privacy is a class C felony.** Prior pleas or findings of guilt shall be pled and proven in the same manner required by the provisions of section 558.021, RSMo.

565.305. 1. As used in this section, the following words and phrases shall mean:

(1) "Clone a human being" or "cloning a human being", genetic duplication or replication of a human being, whether living or deceased, regardless of the stage of development of such human being, from whom genetic material was donated or taken in

order to complete such duplication or replication;

(2) "Public employee", any person employed by the state of Missouri or any agency or political subdivision thereof;

(3) "Public facilities", any public institution, public facility, public equipment, or any physical asset owned, leased, or controlled by the state of Missouri or any agency or political subdivision thereof;

(4) "Public funds", any funds received or controlled by the state of Missouri or any agency or political subdivision thereof, including, but not limited to, funds derived from federal, state or local taxes, gifts or grants from any source, public or private, federal grants or payments, or intergovernmental transfers.

2. No person shall knowingly clone a human being, or participate in cloning a human being.

3. No person shall knowingly use public funds to clone a human being or attempt to clone a human being.

4. No person shall knowingly use public facilities for the purpose of cloning a human being or attempting to clone a human being.

5. No public employee shall knowingly allow any person to clone a human being or attempt to clone a human being while making use of public funds or public facilities.

6. Violation of subsections 2 to 5 of this section shall be a class B felony.

565.350. 1. A person commits the crime of tampering with a prescription drug order as defined in section 338.095, RSMo, if such person purposely:

(1) Misbrands, dilutes, or otherwise alters the concentration or chemical structure of a prescribed drug or drug therapy without the knowledge and consent of the prescribing practitioner; or

(2) Misrepresents a misbranded, altered, or diluted prescription drug or drug therapy with the purpose of misleading the recipient or the administering person of the prescription drug or drug therapy; or

(3) Sells a misbranded, altered, or diluted prescription drug or drug therapy with the intention of misleading the purchaser.

2. Tampering with a prescription drug order is a class B felony, unless death or serious physical injury occurs as a result of such tampering, in which case the offense is a class A felony.

3. Any violation of this section shall also be an unfair merchandising practice pursuant to section 407.020, RSMo.

566.135. 1. Pursuant to a motion filed by the prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney with notice given to the defense attorney and for good cause shown, in any

criminal case in which a defendant has been charged by the prosecuting attorney's office or circuit attorney's office with any sex offense under this chapter, 565, or 568, RSMo, or pursuant to section 575.150 or 567.020, RSMo, or paragraph (a), (b), or (c) of subdivision (4) of subsection 1 of section 191.677, RSMo, the court may order that the defendant be conveyed to a state, city, or county operated HIV clinic for testing for HIV, hepatitis B, hepatitis C, syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia. The results of the defendant's HIV, hepatitis B, hepatitis C, syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia tests shall be released to the victim and his or her parent or legal guardian if the victim is a minor. The results of the defendant's HIV, hepatitis B, hepatitis C, syphilis, gonorrhea, and chlamydia tests shall also be released to the prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney and the defendant's attorney. The state's motion to obtain said testing, the court's order of the same, and the test results shall be sealed in the court file.

2. As used in this section "HIV", means the human immunodeficiency virus that causes acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.

567.020. 1. A person commits the crime of prostitution if the person performs an act of prostitution.

2. Prostitution is a class B misdemeanor **unless the person knew prior to performing the act of prostitution that he or she was infected with HIV in which case prostitution is a class B felony. The use of condoms is not a defense to this crime.**

3. As used in this section "HIV", means the human immunodeficiency virus that causes acquired immunodeficiency syndrome.

[3.**]** **4.** The judge may order a drug and alcohol abuse treatment program for any person found guilty of prostitution, either after trial or upon a plea of guilty, before sentencing. **For the class B misdemeanor offense,** upon the successful completion of such program by the defendant, the court **[**shall**]** **may at its discretion** allow the defendant to withdraw the plea of guilty or reverse the verdict and enter a judgment of not guilty. **For the class B felony offense, the court shall not allow the defendant to withdraw the plea of guilty or reverse the verdict and enter a judgment of not guilty. The judge, however, has discretion to take into consideration successful completion of a drug or alcohol treatment program in determining the defendant's sentence.**

569.095. 1. A person commits the crime of tampering with computer data if he knowingly and without authorization or without reasonable grounds to believe that he has such authorization:

(1) Modifies or destroys data or programs residing or existing internal to a computer, computer system, or computer network; or

(2) Modifies or destroys data or programs or supporting documentation residing or

existing external to a computer, computer system, or computer network; or

(3) Discloses or takes data, programs, or supporting documentation, residing or existing internal or external to a computer, computer system, or computer network; or

(4) Discloses or takes a password, identifying code, personal identification number, or other confidential information about a computer system or network that is intended to or does control assess to the computer system or network;

(5) Accesses a computer, a computer system, or a computer network, and intentionally examines information about another person;

(6) Receives, retains, uses, or discloses any data he knows or believes was obtained in violation of this subsection.

2. Tampering with computer data is a class A misdemeanor, unless the offense is committed for the purpose of devising or executing any scheme or artifice to defraud or to obtain any property, the value of which is **[**one hundred fifty**]** **five hundred** dollars or more, in which case tampering with computer data is a class D felony.

569.097. 1. A person commits the crime of tampering with computer equipment if he knowingly and without authorization or without reasonable grounds to believe that he has such authorization:

(1) Modifies, destroys, damages, or takes equipment or data storage devices used or intended to be used in a computer, computer system, or computer network; or

(2) Modifies, destroys, damages, or takes any computer, computer system, or computer network.

2. Tampering with computer equipment is a class A misdemeanor, unless:

(1) The offense is committed for the purpose of executing any scheme or artifice to defraud or obtain any property, the value of which is **[**one hundred fifty**]** **five hundred** dollars or more, in which case it is a class D felony; or

(2) The damage to such computer equipment or to the computer, computer system, or computer network is **[**one hundred fifty**]** **five hundred** dollars or more but less than one thousand dollars, in which case it is a class D felony; or

(3) The damage to such computer equipment or to the computer, computer system, or computer network is one thousand dollars or greater, in which case it is a class C felony.

569.099. 1. A person commits the crime of tampering with computer users if he knowingly and without authorization or without reasonable grounds to believe that he has such authorization:

(1) Accesses or causes to be accessed any computer, computer system, or computer network; or

(2) Denies or causes the denial of computer system services to an authorized user of such

computer system services, which, in whole or in part, is owned by, under contract to, or operated for, or on behalf of, or in conjunction with another.

2. The offense of tampering with computer users is a class A misdemeanor unless the offense is committed for the purpose of devising or executing any scheme or artifice to defraud or to obtain any property, the value of which is **[**one hundred fifty**]** **five hundred** dollars or more, in which case tampering with computer users is a class D felony.

570.010. As used in this chapter:

(1) "Adulterated" means varying from the standard of composition or quality prescribed by statute or lawfully promulgated administrative regulations of this state lawfully filed, or if none, as set by commercial usage;

(2) "Appropriate" means to take, obtain, use, transfer, conceal or retain possession of;

(3) "Coercion" means a threat, however communicated:

(a) To commit any crime; or

(b) To inflict physical injury in the future on the person threatened or another; or

(c) To accuse any person of any crime; or

(d) To expose any person to hatred, contempt or ridicule; or

(e) To harm the credit or business repute of any person; or

(f) To take or withhold action as a public servant, or to cause a public servant to take or withhold action; or

(g) To inflict any other harm which would not benefit the actor.

A threat of accusation, lawsuit or other invocation of official action is not coercion if the property sought to be obtained by virtue of such threat was honestly claimed as restitution or indemnification for harm done in the circumstances to which the accusation, exposure, lawsuit or other official action relates, or as compensation for property or lawful service. The defendant shall have the burden of injecting the issue of justification as to any threat;

(4) "Credit device" means a writing, number or other device purporting to evidence an undertaking to pay for property or services delivered or rendered to or upon the order of a designated person or bearer;

(5) "Dealer" means a person in the business of buying and selling goods;

(6) "Debit device" means a card, code, number or other device, other than a check, draft or similar paper instrument, by the use of which a person may initiate an electronic fund transfer, including but not limited to devices that enable electronic transfers of benefits to public assistance recipients;

(7) "Deceit" means purposely making a representation which is false and which the actor does not believe to be true and upon which the victim relies, as to a matter of fact, law, value,

intention or other state of mind. The term "deceit" does not, however, include falsity as to matters having no pecuniary significance, or puffing by statements unlikely to deceive ordinary persons in the group addressed. Deception as to the actor's intention to perform a promise shall not be inferred from the fact alone that he did not subsequently perform the promise;

(8) "Deprive" means:

(a) To withhold property from the owner permanently; or

(b) To restore property only upon payment of reward or other compensation; or

(c) To use or dispose of property in a manner that makes recovery of the property by the owner unlikely;

(9) "Mislabeled" means varying from the standard of truth or disclosure in labeling prescribed by statute or lawfully promulgated administrative regulations of this state lawfully filed, or if none, as set by commercial usage; or represented as being another person's product, though otherwise accurately labeled as to quality and quantity;

(10) **"New and unused property" means tangible personal property that has never been used since its production or manufacture and is in its original unopened package or container if such property was packaged;**

(11) "Of another" property or services is that "of another" if any natural person, corporation, partnership, association, governmental subdivision or instrumentality, other than the actor, has a possessory or proprietary interest therein, except that property shall not be deemed property of another who has only a security interest therein, even if legal title is in the creditor pursuant to a conditional sales contract or other security arrangement;

[(11)**] (12)** "Property" means anything of value, whether real or personal, tangible or intangible, in possession or in action, and shall include but not be limited to the evidence of a debt actually executed but not delivered or issued as a valid instrument;

[(12)**] (13)** "Receiving" means acquiring possession, control or title or lending on the security of the property;

[(13)**] (14)** "Services" includes transportation, telephone, electricity, gas, water, or other public service, accommodation in hotels, restaurants or elsewhere, admission to exhibitions and use of vehicles;

[(14)**] (15)** "Writing" includes printing, any other method of recording information, money, coins, negotiable instruments, tokens, stamps, seals, credit cards, badges, trademarks and any other symbols of value, right, privilege or identification.

570.020. For the purposes of this chapter, the value of property shall be ascertained as follows:

(1) Except as otherwise specified in this section, "value" means the market value of the property at the time and place of the crime, or if such cannot be satisfactorily ascertained, the

cost of replacement of the property within a reasonable time after the crime;

(2) Whether or not they have been issued or delivered, certain written instruments, not including those having a readily ascertainable market value such as some public and corporate bonds and securities, shall be evaluated as follows:

(a) The value of an instrument constituting evidence of debt, such as a check, draft or promissory note, shall be deemed the amount due or collectible thereon or thereby, such figure ordinarily being the face amount of the indebtedness less any portion thereof which has been satisfied;

(b) The value of any other instrument which creates, releases, discharges or otherwise affects any valuable legal right, privilege or obligation shall be deemed the greatest amount of economic loss which the owner of the instrument might reasonably suffer by virtue of the loss of the instrument;

(3) When the value of property cannot be satisfactorily ascertained pursuant to the standards set forth in subdivisions (1) and (2) of this section, its value shall be deemed to be an amount less than **[**one hundred fifty**]** **five hundred** dollars.

570.030. 1. A person commits the crime of stealing if he or she appropriates property or services of another with the purpose to deprive him or her thereof, either without his or her consent or by means of deceit or coercion.

2. Evidence of the following is admissible in any criminal prosecution under this section on the issue of the requisite knowledge or belief of the alleged stealer:

(1) That he or she failed or refused to pay for property or services of a hotel, restaurant, inn or boardinghouse;

(2) That he or she gave in payment for property or services of a hotel, restaurant, inn or boardinghouse a check or negotiable paper on which payment was refused;

(3) That he or she left the hotel, restaurant, inn or boardinghouse with the intent to not pay for property or services;

(4) That he or she surreptitiously removed or attempted to remove his or her baggage from a hotel, inn or boardinghouse**;**

(5) That he or she, with intent to cheat or defraud a retailer, possesses, uses, utters, transfers, makes, alters, counterfeits, or reproduces a retail sales receipt, price tag, or universal price code label, or possesses with intent to cheat or defraud, the device that manufactures fraudulent receipts or universal price code labels.

3. Stealing is a class D felony if the value of the property or services is at least five hundred dollars but less than seven hundred fifty dollars.

[3.**]** **4.** Stealing is a class C felony if:

(1) The value of the property or services appropriated is seven hundred fifty dollars or

more; or

(2) The actor physically takes the property appropriated from the person of the victim; or

(3) The property appropriated consists of:

(a) Any motor vehicle, watercraft or aircraft; or

(b) Any will or unrecorded deed affecting real property; or

(c) Any credit card or letter of credit; or

(d) Any firearms; or

(e) A United States national flag designed, intended and used for display on buildings or stationary flagstaffs in the open; or

(f) Any original copy of an act, bill or resolution, introduced or acted upon by the legislature of the state of Missouri; or

(g) Any pleading, notice, judgment or any other record or entry of any court of this state, any other state or of the United States; or

(h) Any book of registration or list of voters required by chapter 115, RSMo; or

(i) Any animal of the species of horse, mule, ass, cattle, swine, sheep, or goat; or

(j) Live fish raised for commercial sale with a value of seventy-five dollars; or

(k) Any controlled substance as defined by section 195.010, RSMo.

[4.**]** **5.** If an actor appropriates any material with a value less than one hundred fifty dollars in violation of this section with the intent to use such material to manufacture, compound, produce, prepare, test or analyze amphetamine or methamphetamine or any of their analogues, then such violation is a class D felony. The theft of any amount of anhydrous ammonia or liquid nitrogen, or any attempt to steal any amount of anhydrous ammonia or liquid nitrogen, is a class C felony. The theft of any amount of anhydrous ammonia by appropriation of a tank truck, tank trailer, rail tank car, bulk storage tank, field (nurse) tank or field applicator is a class A felony.

[5.**]** **6.** The theft of any item of property or services **[**under**]** **pursuant to** subsection 3 of this section which exceeds seven hundred fifty dollars may be considered a separate felony and may be charged in separate counts.

[6.**]** **7.** Any person with a prior conviction of paragraph (i) of subdivision (3) of subsection **[**3**]** **4** of this section and who violates the provisions of paragraph (i) of subdivision (3) of subsection **[**3**]** **4** of this section when the value of the animal or animals stolen exceeds three thousand dollars is guilty of a class B felony.

[7.**]** **8.** Any violation of this section for which no other penalty is specified in this section is a class A misdemeanor.

570.080. 1. A person commits the crime of receiving stolen property if for the purpose of depriving the owner of a lawful interest therein, **[**he**]** **the person** receives, retains or disposes

of property of another knowing that it has been stolen, or believing that it has been stolen.

2. Evidence of the following is admissible in any criminal prosecution [under] **pursuant to** this section to prove the requisite knowledge or belief of the alleged receiver:

(1) That [he] **the person** was found in possession or control of other property stolen on separate occasions from two or more persons;

(2) That [he] **the person** received other stolen property in another transaction within the year preceding the transaction charged;

(3) That [he] **the person** acquired the stolen property for a consideration which [he] **the person** knew was far below its reasonable value.

3. Receiving stolen property is a class A misdemeanor unless the property involved has a value of [one] **at least five** hundred [fifty] dollars **but less than seven hundred fifty dollars, in which case receiving stolen property is a class D felony. If the property involved has a value of seven hundred fifty dollars** or more, or the person receiving the property is a dealer in goods of the type in question, in which cases receiving stolen property is a class C felony.

570.085. 1. A person commits the crime of alteration or removal of item numbers if he, with the purpose of depriving the owner of a lawful interest therein:

(1) Destroys, removes, covers, conceals, alters, defaces, or causes to be destroyed, removed, covered, concealed, altered, or defaced, the manufacturer's original serial number or other distinguishing owner-applied number or mark, on any item which bears a serial number attached by the manufacturer or distinguishing number or mark applied by the owner of the item, for any reason whatsoever;

(2) Sells, offers for sale, pawns or uses as security for a loan, any item on which the manufacturer's original serial number or other distinguishing owner-applied number or mark has been destroyed, removed, covered, concealed, altered, or defaced; or

(3) Buys, receives as security for a loan or in pawn, or in any manner receives or has in his possession any item on which the manufacturer's original serial number or other distinguishing owner-applied number or mark has been destroyed, removed, covered, concealed, altered, or defaced.

2. Alteration or removal of item numbers is a class D felony if the value of the item or items in the aggregate is [one hundred fifty] **five hundred** dollars or more. If the value of the item or items in the aggregate is less than [one hundred fifty] **five hundred** dollars, then it is a class B misdemeanor.

570.090. 1. A person commits the crime of forgery if, with the purpose to defraud, [he] **the person:**

(1) Makes, completes, alters or authenticates any writing so that it purports to have been made by another or at another time or place or in a numbered sequence other than was in fact the

case or with different terms or by authority of one who did not give such authority; or

(2) Erases, obliterates or destroys any writing; or

(3) Makes or alters anything other than a writing, **including receipts and universal product codes,** so that it purports to have a genuineness, antiquity, rarity, ownership or authorship which it does not possess; or

(4) Uses as genuine, or possesses for the purpose of using as genuine, or transfers with the knowledge or belief that it will be used as genuine, any writing or other thing **including receipts and universal product codes,** which the actor knows has been made or altered in the manner described in this section.

2. Forgery is a class C felony.

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 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 for the payment of money, knowing that there are insufficient funds in **[**that**]** **the person's** account or that there is no such account or no drawee and fails to pay the check or sight order 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 **[**one**]** **five** hundred **[**fifty**]** 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 D 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 five dollars for checks of less than ten dollars, ten dollars for checks of ten dollars but less than one hundred dollars, and twenty-five dollars for checks of one hundred dollars or more. For checks of one hundred 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 fifty dollars total. Notwithstanding the provisions of sections 50.525 to 50.745, RSMo, 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.

(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 and employees' salaries.

(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 provisions of law to the contrary, in addition to the administrative handling costs provided for in subsection 5 of this section, the prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney may, in his discretion, 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. If the prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney does not collect the service charge and the face amount of the check, the party to whom the check was issued may collect from the issuer a reasonable service charge along with the face amount of the check**] 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 shall 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 thirty dollars, plus an amount equal to the actual charge by the depository institution for the return of each unpaid or dishonored instrument.

7. In all cases where a prosecutor receives notice from the original holder that a person has violated this section with respect to a payroll check or order, the prosecutor, if he determines there is a violation of this section, shall file an information or seek an indictment within sixty days of such notice and may file an information or seek an indictment thereafter if the prosecutor has failed through neglect or mistake to do so within sixty days of such notice and if he determines there is sufficient evidence shall further prosecute such cases.

8. 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.

570.123. In addition to all other penalties provided by law, any person who makes, utters, draws, or delivers any check, draft, or order for the payment of money upon any bank, savings and loan association, credit union, or other depositary, financial institution, person, firm, or corporation which is not honored because of lack of funds or credit to pay or because of not having an account with the drawee and who fails to pay the amount for which such check, draft, or order was made in cash to the holder within thirty days after notice and a written demand for payment, deposited as certified or registered mail in the United States mail**, or by regular mail, supported by an affidavit of service by mailing, notice deemed conclusive three days following the date the affidavit is executed,** and addressed to the maker and to the endorser, if any, of the check, draft, or order at each of their addresses as it appears on the check, draft, or order or to the last known address, shall, in addition to the face amount owing upon such check, draft, or order, be liable to the holder for three times the face amount owed or one hundred dollars, whichever is greater, plus attorney fees incurred in bringing an action pursuant to this section. Only the original holder, whether the holder is a person, bank, savings and loan association, credit union, or other depository, financial institution, firm or corporation, may bring an action under this section. No original holder shall bring an action pursuant to this section if the original holder has been paid the face amount of the check and costs recovered by the prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney pursuant to subsection 6 of section 570.120. If the issuer of the check has paid the face amount of the check and costs pursuant to subsection 6 of section 570.120, such payment shall be an affirmative defense to any action brought pursuant to this section. The original holder shall elect to bring an action under this section or section 570.120,

but may not bring an action under both sections. In no event shall the damages allowed under this section exceed five hundred dollars, exclusive of attorney fees. In situations involving payroll checks, the damages allowed under this section shall only be assessed against the employer who issued the payroll check and not against the employee to whom the payroll check was issued. The provisions of sections 408.140 and 408.233, RSMo, to the contrary notwithstanding, a lender may bring an action pursuant to this section. The provisions of this section will not apply in cases where there exists a bona fide dispute over the quality of goods sold or services rendered.

570.125. 1. A person commits the crime of "fraudulently stopping payment of an instrument" if he, knowingly, with the purpose to defraud, stops payment on a check or draft given in payment for the receipt of goods or services.

2. Fraudulently stopping payment of an instrument is a class A misdemeanor, unless the face amount of the check or draft is **[**one hundred fifty**]** **five hundred** dollars or more or, if the stopping of payment of more than one check or draft is involved in the same course of conduct, the aggregate amount is **[**one hundred fifty**]** **five hundred** dollars or more, in which case the offense is a class D felony.

3. It shall be prima facie evidence of a violation of this section, if a person stops payment on a check or draft and fails to make good the check or draft, or return or make and comply with reasonable arrangements to return the property for which the check or draft was given in the same or substantially the same condition as when received within ten days after notice in writing from the payee that the check or draft has not been paid because of a stop payment order by the issuer to the drawee.

4. "Notice in writing" means notice deposited as certified or registered mail in the United States mail and addressed to the issuer at his address as it appears on the dishonored check or draft or to his last known address. The notice shall contain a statement that failure to make good the check or draft within ten days of receipt of the notice may subject the issuer to criminal prosecution.

570.130. 1. A person commits the crime of fraudulent use of a credit device or debit device if the person uses a credit device or debit device for the purpose of obtaining services or property, knowing that:

(1) The device is stolen, fictitious or forged; or

(2) The device has been revoked or canceled; or

(3) For any other reason his use of the device is unauthorized.

2. Fraudulent use of a credit device or debit device is a class A misdemeanor unless the value of the property or services obtained or sought to be obtained within any thirty-day period is **[**one hundred fifty**]** **five hundred** dollars or more, in which case fraudulent use of a credit

device or debit device is a class D felony.

570.210. 1. A person commits the crime of library theft if with the purpose to deprive, he:

(1) Knowingly removes any library material from the premises of a library without authorization; or

(2) Borrows or attempts to borrow any library material from a library by use of a library card:

(a) Without the consent of the person to whom it was issued; or

(b) Knowing that the library card is revoked, canceled or expired; or

(c) Knowing that the library card is falsely made, counterfeit or materially altered; or

(3) Borrows library material from any library pursuant to an agreement or procedure established by the library which requires the return of such library material and, with the purpose to deprive the library of the library material, fails to return the library material to the library.

2. It shall be prima facie evidence of the person's purpose to deprive the library of the library materials if, within ten days after notice in writing deposited as certified mail from the library demanding the return of such library material, he without good cause shown fails to return the library material. A person is presumed to have received the notice required by this subsection if the library mails such notice to the last address provided to the library by such person.

3. The crime of library theft is a class C felony if the value of the library material is **[**one hundred and fifty**]** **five hundred** dollars or more; otherwise, library theft is a class C misdemeanor.

570.300. 1. A person commits the crime of theft of cable television service if he:

(1) Knowingly obtains or attempts to obtain cable television service without paying all lawful compensation to the operator of such service, by means of artifice, trick, deception or device; or

(2) Knowingly assists another person in obtaining or attempting to obtain cable television service without paying all lawful compensation to the operator of such service; or

(3) Knowingly connects to, tampers with or otherwise interferes with any cables, wires or other devices used for the distribution of cable television if the effect of such action is to obtain cable television without paying all lawful compensation therefor; or

(4) Knowingly sells, uses, manufactures, rents or offers for sale, rental or use any device, plan or kit designed and intended to obtain cable television service in violation of this section.

2. Theft of cable television service is a class C felony if the value of the service appropriated is **[**one hundred fifty**]** **five hundred** dollars or more; otherwise theft of cable television services is a class A misdemeanor.

3. Any cable television operator may bring an action to enjoin and restrain any violation

of the provisions of this section or bring an action for conversion. In addition to any actual damages, an operator may be entitled to punitive damages and reasonable attorney fees in any case in which the court finds that the violation was committed willfully and for purposes of commercial advantage. In the event of a defendant's verdict the defendant may be entitled to reasonable attorney fees.

4. The existence on the property and in the actual possession of the accused of any connection wire, or conductor, which is connected in such a manner as to permit the use of cable television service without the same being reported for payment to and specifically authorized by the operator of the cable television service shall be sufficient to support an inference which the trial court may submit to the trier of fact, from which the trier of fact may conclude that the accused has committed the crime of theft of cable television service.

5. If a cable television company either:

(1) Provides unsolicited cable television service; or

(2) Fails to change or disconnect cable television service within ten days after receiving written notice to do so by the customer, the customer may deem such service to be a gift without any obligation to the cable television company from ten days after such written notice is received until the service is changed or disconnected.

6. Nothing in this section shall be construed to render unlawful or prohibit an individual or other legal entity from owning or operating a video cassette recorder or devices commonly known as a "satellite receiving dish" for the purpose of receiving and utilizing satellite-relayed television signals for his own use.

7. As used in this section, the term "cable television service" includes microwave television transmission from a multipoint distribution service not capable of reception by conventional television receivers without the use of special equipment.

575.150. 1. A person commits the crime of resisting or interfering with arrest**, stop, or detention** if, knowing that a law enforcement officer is making an arrest, or attempting to lawfully detain or stop an individual or vehicle, or the person reasonably should know that a law enforcement officer is making an arrest or attempting to lawfully detain or lawfully stop an individual or vehicle, for the purpose of preventing the officer from effecting the arrest, stop or detention, the person:

(1) Resists the arrest, stop or detention of such person by using or threatening the use of violence or physical force or by fleeing from such officer; or

(2) Interferes with the arrest, stop or detention of another person by using or threatening the use of violence, physical force or physical interference.

2. This section applies to arrests, stops or detentions with or without warrants and to arrests, stops or detentions for any crime, infraction or ordinance violation.

3. **[**It is no defense to a prosecution pursuant to subsection 1 of this section that the law enforcement officer was acting unlawfully in making the arrest. However, nothing in this section shall be construed to bar civil suits for unlawful arrest.

4.**]** Resisting, by means other than flight, or interfering with an arrest **detention or stop** for a felony**,** is a class D felony**[**;**]. Resisting an arrest by fleeing in such a manner that the person fleeing creates a substantial risk of serious physical injury or death to any person is a class D felony;** otherwise, resisting or interfering with arrest is a class A misdemeanor.

578.150. 1. A person commits the crime of failing to return leased or rented property if, with the intent to deprive the owner thereof, he purposefully fails to return leased or rented personal property to the place and within the time specified in an agreement in writing providing for the leasing or renting of such personal property. In addition, any person who has leased or rented personal property of another who conceals the property from the owner, or who otherwise sells, pawns, loans, abandons or gives away the leased or rented property is guilty of the crime of failing to return leased or rented property. The provisions of this section shall apply to all forms of leasing and rental agreements, including, but not limited to, contracts which provide the consumer options to buy the leased or rented personal property, lease-purchase agreements and rent-to-own contracts. For the purpose of determining if a violation of this section has occurred, leasing contracts which provide options to buy the merchandise are owned by the owner of the property until such time as the owner endorses the sale and transfer of ownership of the leased property to the lessee.

2. It shall be prima facie evidence of the crime of failing to return leased or rented property when a person who has leased or rented personal property of another willfully fails to return or make arrangements acceptable with the lessor to return the personal property to its owner at the owner's place of business within ten days after proper notice following the expiration of the lease or rental agreement, except that if the motor vehicle has not been returned within seventy-two hours after the expiration of the lease or rental agreement, such failure to return the motor vehicle shall be prima facie evidence of the intent of the crime of failing to return leased or rented property. Where the leased or rented property is a motor vehicle, if the motor vehicle has not been returned within seventy-two hours after the expiration of the lease or rental agreement, the lessor may notify the local law enforcement agency of the failure of the lessee to return such motor vehicle, and the local law enforcement agency shall cause such motor vehicle to be put into any appropriate state and local computer system listing stolen motor vehicles. Any law enforcement officer which stops such a motor vehicle may seize the motor vehicle and notify the lessor that he may recover such motor vehicle after it is photographed and its vehicle identification number is recorded for evidentiary purposes. Where the leased or rented property is not a motor vehicle, if such property has not been returned within the ten-day

period prescribed in this subsection, the owner of the property shall report the failure to return the property to the local law enforcement agency, and such law enforcement agency may within five days notify the person who leased or rented the property that such person is in violation of this section, and that failure to immediately return the property may subject such person to arrest for the violation.

3. This section shall not apply if such personal property is a vehicle and such return is made more difficult or expensive by a defect in such vehicle which renders such vehicle inoperable, if the lessee shall notify the lessor of the location of such vehicle and such defect before the expiration of the lease or rental agreement, or within ten days after proper notice.

4. Proper notice by the lessor shall consist of a written demand addressed and mailed by certified or registered mail to the lessee at the address given at the time of making the lease or rental agreement. The notice shall contain a statement that the failure to return the property may subject the lessee to criminal prosecution.

5. Any person who has leased or rented personal property of another who destroys such property so as to avoid returning it to the owner shall be guilty of property damage pursuant to section 569.100 or 569.120, RSMo, in addition to being in violation of this section.

6. Venue shall lie in the county where the personal property was originally rented or leased.

7. Failure to return leased or rented property is a class A misdemeanor unless the property involved has a value of **[**one hundred fifty**]** **five hundred** dollars or more, in which case failing to return leased or rented property is a class C felony.

578.377. 1. A person commits the crime of unlawfully receiving food stamp coupons or ATP cards if he knowingly receives or uses the proceeds of food stamp coupons or ATP cards to which he is not lawfully entitled or for which he has not applied and been approved by the department to receive.

2. Unlawfully receiving food stamp coupons or ATP cards is a class D felony unless the face value of the food stamp coupon or ATP cards is less than **[**one hundred fifty**]** **five hundred** dollars, in which case unlawful receiving of food stamp coupons and ATP cards is a class A misdemeanor.

578.379. 1. A person commits the crime of conversion of food stamp coupons or ATP cards if he knowingly engages in any transaction to convert food stamp coupons or ATP cards to other property contrary to statutes, rules and regulations, either state or federal, governing the food stamp program.

2. Unlawful conversion of food stamp coupons or ATP cards is a class D felony unless the face value of said food stamp coupons or ATP cards is less than **[**one hundred fifty**]** **five hundred** dollars, in which case unlawful conversion of food stamp coupons or ATP cards is a

class A misdemeanor.

578.381. 1. A person commits the crime of unlawful transfer of food stamp coupons or ATP cards if he knowingly transfers food stamp coupons or ATP cards to another not lawfully entitled or approved by the department to receive the food stamp coupons or ATP cards.

2. Unlawful transfer of food stamp coupons or ATP cards is a class D felony unless the face value of said food stamp coupons or ATP cards is less than **[**one hundred fifty**]** **five hundred** dollars, in which case unlawful transfer of food stamp coupons or ATP cards is a class A misdemeanor.

578.385. 1. A person commits the crime of perjury for the purpose of this section if he knowingly makes a false or misleading statement or misrepresents a fact material for the purpose of obtaining public assistance if the false or misleading statement is reduced to writing and verified by the signature of the person making the statement and by the signature of any employee of the Missouri department of social services. The same person may not be charged with unlawfully receiving public assistance benefits and perjury **[**under**]** **pursuant to** this section when both offenses arise from the same application for benefits.

2. A statement or fact is material, regardless of its admissibility under rules of evidence, if it could substantially affect or did substantially affect the granting of public assistance.

3. Knowledge of the materiality of the statement or fact is not an element of this crime, and it is no defense that:

(1) The defendant mistakenly believed the fact to be immaterial; or

(2) The defendant was not competent, for reasons other than mental disability, to make the statement.

4. Perjury committed as part of a transaction involving the making of an application to obtain public assistance is a class D felony unless the value of the public assistance unlawfully obtained or unlawfully attempted to be obtained is less than **[**one hundred fifty**]** **five hundred** dollars in which case it is a class A misdemeanor.

650.050. 1. The Missouri department of public safety shall develop and establish a "DNA Profiling System", referred to in sections 650.050 to 650.057 as the system to support criminal justice services in the local communities throughout this state in DNA identification. This establishment shall be accomplished through consultation with the Kansas City, Missouri regional crime laboratory, Missouri state highway patrol crime laboratory, St. Louis, Missouri metropolitan crime laboratory, St. Louis county crime laboratory, southeast Missouri regional crime laboratory, Springfield regional crime laboratory, and the Missouri Southern State College police academy regional crime lab.

2. The DNA profiling system as established in this section shall be compatible with that used by the Federal Bureau of Investigation to ensure that DNA records are fully exchangeable

between DNA laboratories and that quality assurance standards issued by the director of the Federal Bureau of Investigations are applied and performed.

3. The DNA profiling system established by this section shall include a separate statistical data base containing DNA profiles of persons whose identity is unknown. Information in this data base may be used for any legitimate law enforcement purpose upon written request of any federal, state, or local law enforcement agency, using the procedure provided by subsection 3 of section 650.055.

4. The DNA profiling system may charge a reasonable fee to search and provide a comparative analysis of DNA profiles to any law enforcement agency outside of this state.

650.055. 1. Every individual **[**convicted**],** in a Missouri circuit court, **[**of a felony, defined as a violent offense under chapter 565, RSMo, or as a sex offense under**] who pleads guilty to or is convicted of murder in the first degree, murder in the second degree, voluntary manslaughter, involuntary manslaughter, assault in the first degree, assault in the second degree, unlawful endangerment of another, assault in the third degree, domestic assault in the first degree, domestic assault in the second degree, domestic assault in the third degree, assault while on school property, assault of a law enforcement officer in the first degree, assault of a law enforcement officer in the second degree, assault of a law enforcement officer in the third degree, tampering with a judicial officer, harassment, aggravated harassment of an employee, elder abuse in the first degree, elder abuse in the second degree, or elder abuse in the third degree, incest, endangering the welfare of a child in the first degree, abuse of a child, use of a child in sexual performance, promoting sexual performance by a child, robbery in the first degree, pharmacy robbery in the first degree, robbery in the second degree, burglary in the first degree, burglary in the second degree, tampering in the first degree, stealing, armed criminal action, unlawful use of weapons, or of any sex offense pursuant to** chapter 566, RSMo, excluding sections 566.010 and 566.020, RSMo, **or of any attempt to commit any of the offenses listed in this subsection** shall have a blood or scientifically accepted biological sample collected for purposes of DNA profiling analysis:

(1) Upon entering the department of correction's reception and diagnostic centers; or

(2) Before release from a county jail or detention facility; or

(3) If such individual is under the jurisdiction of the department of corrections on or after August 28, 1996. Such jurisdiction includes persons currently incarcerated, persons on probation, as defined in section 217.650, RSMo, and on parole, as also defined in section 217.650, RSMo.

2. The Missouri state highway patrol and department of corrections shall be responsible for ensuring adherence to the law. Any person required to provide a DNA sample pursuant to

this section shall be required to provide such sample, without the right of refusal, at a collection site designated by the Missouri state highway patrol and the department of corrections. Authorized personnel collecting or assisting in the collection of samples shall not be liable in any civil or criminal action when the act is performed in a reasonable manner. Such force may be used as necessary to the effectual carrying out and application of such processes and operations. The enforcement of these provisions by the authorities in charge of state correctional institutions and others having custody of those convicted of the felony which shall not be set aside or reversed, is hereby made mandatory.

3. The procedure and rules for the collection, analysis, storage, expungement, use of DNA database records and privacy concerns shall not conflict with procedures and rules applicable to the Missouri DNA profiling system and the Federal Bureau of Investigation's DNA data bank system. **A written request to analyze and compare DNA samples provided by any federal, state, or local law enforcement agency with those in the Missouri DNA profiling system shall be fulfilled if made by any federal, state, or local law enforcement officers in furtherance of an official investigation of any criminal offense. The name of the requesting law enforcement official and the law enforcement agency for which the request is made shall be maintained on file by the DNA profiling system. Any person identified and charged with an offense as a result of a search of the Missouri DNA profiling system shall, upon written request, be provided a copy of the relevant written search request made by law enforcement, if the person submits a DNA sample which matches the requestor's profile in the Missouri DNA profiling system. Upon showing by the defendant in a criminal case that access to the Missouri DNA profiling system is material to the investigation, preparation or presentation of a defense at trial or in a motion for a new trial, any court having jurisdiction in such case shall direct the Missouri DNA profiling system to compare a DNA profile which has been generated by the defendant through an independent test against the profiling system, provided that such DNA has been generated in accordance with standards for forensic DNA analysis adopted pursuant to sections 650.050 to 650.057.**

4. **The name of a convicted offender whose profile is contained in the data bases may be related to any other data bases which are constructed for law enforcement purposes and may be disseminated only for law enforcement purposes except as otherwise provided by this section.** Unauthorized uses or dissemination of individually identifiable DNA information in a database for purposes other than criminal justice or law enforcement is a class A misdemeanor.

5. **Upon written request of any person whose DNA profile has been included in the Missouri DNA profiling system pursuant to this section and whose relevant felony**

conviction has been reversed, the system shall expunge the DNA profile of such person from the system, and the Missouri DNA profiling system shall purge all records and identifiable information in the system pertaining to such person and destroy all samples from such person.

6. Implementation of section 650.050 and this section shall be subject to future appropriations to keep Missouri's DNA system compatible with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's DNA data bank system.