

FIRST REGULAR SESSION  
HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR  
**HOUSE BILL NO. 371**  
**97TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY**

1137H.03C

D. ADAM CRUMBLISS, Chief Clerk

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**AN ACT**

To repeal sections 32.056, 43.518, 56.807, 160.261, 167.115, 167.171, 168.071, 188.023, 211.071, 211.447, 217.010, 339.100, 375.1312, 432.047, 443.723, 452.400, 453.030, 453.040, 453.050, 476.057, 488.026, 488.426, 488.2250, 488.5320, 513.430, 556.036, 556.037, 556.061, 558.018, 558.026, 559.115, 559.117, 566.020, 566.030, 566.040, 566.060, 566.070, 566.090, 566.093, 566.095, 566.100, 566.224, 566.226, 589.015, 590.700, and 632.480, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof fifty new sections relating to judicial procedure, with penalty provisions.

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

Section A. Sections 32.056, 43.518, 56.807, 160.261, 167.115, 167.171, 168.071, 2 188.023, 211.071, 211.447, 217.010, 339.100, 375.1312, 432.047, 443.723, 452.400, 453.030, 3 453.040, 453.050, 476.057, 488.026, 488.426, 488.2250, 488.5320, 513.430, 556.036, 556.037, 4 556.061, 558.018, 558.026, 559.115, 559.117, 566.020, 566.030, 566.040, 566.060, 566.070, 5 566.090, 566.093, 566.095, 566.100, 566.224, 566.226, 589.015, 590.700, and 632.480, RSMo, 6 are repealed and fifty new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 32.056, 7 43.518, 56.807, 57.095, 160.261, 167.115, 167.171, 168.071, 188.023, 211.071, 211.447, 8 217.010, 339.100, 375.1312, 432.047, 443.723, 452.400, 453.030, 453.040, 453.050, 476.057, 9 479.085, 488.026, 488.426, 488.2250, 488.5320, 513.430, 537.602, 545.417, 556.036, 556.037, 10 556.061, 558.018, 558.026, 559.115, 559.117, 566.020, 566.030, 566.031, 566.060, 566.061, 11 566.093, 566.095, 566.100, 566.101, 566.224, 566.226, 589.015, 590.700, and 632.480, to read 12 as follows:

32.056. Except for uses permitted under 18 U.S.C. Section 2721(b)(1), the department 2 of revenue shall not release the home address of or any information that identifies any vehicle 3 owned or leased by any person who is a county, state or federal parole officer, a federal pretrial

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

4 officer, a peace officer pursuant to section 590.010, a person vested by article V, section 1 of the  
5 Missouri Constitution with the judicial power of the state, a member of the federal judiciary, or  
6 a member of such person's immediate family contained in the department's motor vehicle or  
7 driver registration records, based on a specific request for such information from any person. Any  
8 such person may notify the department of his or her status and the department shall protect the  
9 confidentiality of the home address and vehicle records on such a person and his or her  
10 immediate family as required by this section. [If such member of the judiciary's status changes  
11 and he or she and his or her immediate family do not qualify for the exemption contained in this  
12 subsection, such person shall notify the department and the department's records shall be  
13 revised.] This section shall not prohibit the department from releasing information on a motor  
14 registration list pursuant to section 32.055 or from releasing information on any officer who  
15 holds a class A, B or C commercial driver's license pursuant to the Motor Carrier Safety  
16 Improvement Act of 1999, as amended, 49 U.S.C. 31309.

43.518. 1. There is hereby established within the department of public safety a "Criminal  
2 Records and Justice Information Advisory Committee" whose purpose is to:  
3 (1) Recommend general policies with respect to the philosophy, concept and operational  
4 principles of the Missouri criminal history record information system established by sections  
5 43.500 to 43.530, in regard to the collection, processing, storage, dissemination and use of  
6 criminal history record information maintained by the central repository;  
7 (2) Assess the current state of electronic justice information sharing; and  
8 (3) Recommend policies and strategies, including standards and technology, for  
9 promoting electronic justice information sharing, and coordinating among the necessary agencies  
10 and institutions; and  
11 (4) Provide guidance regarding the use of any state or federal funds appropriated for  
12 promoting electronic justice information sharing.

13 2. The committee shall be composed of the following officials or their designees: the  
14 director of the department of public safety; the director of the department of corrections and  
15 human resources; the attorney general; the director of the Missouri office of prosecution services;  
16 the president of the Missouri prosecutors association; the president of the Missouri court clerks  
17 association; the chief clerk of the Missouri state supreme court; the director of the state courts  
18 administrator; the chairman of the state judicial record committee; the chairman of the [circuit  
19 court budget] **court automation** committee; the presidents of the Missouri peace officers  
20 association; the Missouri sheriffs association; the Missouri police chiefs association or their  
21 successor agency; the superintendent of the Missouri highway patrol; the chiefs of police of  
22 agencies in jurisdictions with over two hundred thousand population; except that, in any county  
23 of the first class having a charter form of government, the chief executive of the county may

24 designate another person in place of the police chief of any countywide police force, to serve on  
25 the committee; and, at the discretion of the director of public safety, as many as three other  
26 representatives of other criminal justice records systems or law enforcement agencies may be  
27 appointed by the director of public safety. The director of the department of public safety will  
28 serve as the permanent chairman of this committee.

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

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

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

56.807. 1. Beginning August 28, 1989, and continuing monthly thereafter until August  
2 27, 2003, the funds for prosecuting attorneys and circuit attorneys provided for in subsection 2  
3 of this section shall be paid from county or city funds.

4         2. Beginning August 28, 1989, and continuing monthly thereafter until August 27, 2003,  
5 each county treasurer shall pay to the system the following amounts to be drawn from the general  
6 revenues of the county:

7             (1) For counties of the third and fourth classification except as provided in subdivision  
8 (3) of this subsection, three hundred seventy-five dollars;

9             (2) For counties of the second classification, five hundred forty-one dollars and sixty-  
10 seven cents;

11             (3) For counties of the first classification, counties which pursuant to section 56.363  
12 elect to make the position of prosecuting attorney a full-time position after August 28, 2001, or  
13 whose county commission has elected a full-time retirement benefit pursuant to subsection 3 of  
14 section 56.363, and the city of St. Louis, one thousand two hundred ninety-one dollars and sixty-  
15 seven cents.

16         3. Beginning August 28, 1989, and continuing until August 27, 2003, the county  
17 treasurer shall at least monthly transmit the sums specified in subsection 2 of this section to the  
18 Missouri office of prosecution services for deposit to the credit of the "Missouri Prosecuting  
19 Attorneys and Circuit Attorneys' Retirement System Fund", which is hereby created. All moneys  
20 held by the state treasurer on behalf of the system shall be paid to the system within ninety days  
21 after August 28, 1993. Moneys in the Missouri prosecuting attorneys and circuit attorneys'  
22 retirement system fund shall be used only for the purposes provided in sections 56.800 to 56.840  
23 and for no other purpose.

24 4. Beginning August 28, 2003, the funds for prosecuting attorneys and circuit attorneys  
25 provided for in this section shall be paid from county or city funds and the surcharge established  
26 in this section and collected as provided by this section and sections 488.010 to 488.020.

27 5. **(1)** Beginning August 28, 2003, each county treasurer shall pay to the system the  
28 following amounts to be drawn from the general revenues of the county:

29 **[(1)] (a)** For counties of the third and fourth classification except as provided in  
30 **[subdivision (3)] paragraph (c)** of this **[subsection] subdivision**, one hundred eighty-seven  
31 dollars;

32 **[(2)] (b)** For counties of the second classification, two hundred seventy-one dollars;

33 **[(3)] (c)** For counties of the first classification, counties which pursuant to section 56.363  
34 elect to make the position of prosecuting attorney a full-time position after August 28, 2001, or  
35 whose county commission has elected a full-time retirement benefit pursuant to subsection 3 of  
36 section 56.363, and the city of St. Louis, six hundred forty-six dollars.

37 **(2) Beginning August 28, 2013, the county contribution set forth in paragraphs (a)**  
38 **to (c) of subdivision (1) of this subsection shall be adjusted in accordance with the following**  
39 **schedule based upon the prosecuting attorneys and circuit attorneys' retirement system's**  
40 **annual actuarial valuation report. If the system's funding ratio is:**

41 **(a) One hundred twenty percent or more, no monthly sum shall be transmitted;**

42 **(b) More than one hundred ten percent but less than one hundred twenty percent,**  
43 **the monthly sum transmitted shall be reduced fifty percent;**

44 **(c) At least ninety percent and up to and including one hundred ten percent, the**  
45 **monthly sum transmitted shall remain the same;**

46 **(d) At least eighty percent and less than ninety percent, the monthly sum**  
47 **transmitted shall be increased fifty percent; and**

48 **(e) Less than eighty percent, the monthly sum transmitted shall be increased one**  
49 **hundred percent.**

50 6. Beginning August 28, 2003, the county treasurer shall at least monthly transmit the  
51 sums specified in subsection 5 of this section to the Missouri office of prosecution services for  
52 deposit to the credit of the Missouri prosecuting attorneys and circuit attorneys' retirement system  
53 fund. Moneys in the Missouri prosecuting attorneys and circuit attorneys' retirement system fund  
54 shall be used only for the purposes provided in sections 56.800 to 56.840, and for no other  
55 purpose.

56 7. Beginning August 28, 2003, the following surcharge for prosecuting attorneys and  
57 circuit attorneys shall be collected and paid as follows:

58 (1) There shall be assessed and collected a surcharge of four dollars in all criminal cases  
59 filed in the courts of this state including violation of any county ordinance [or] , any violation

60 of criminal or traffic laws of this state, including infractions, **and against any person who pled**  
61 **guilty and paid a fine through a fine collection center**, but no such surcharge shall be assessed  
62 when the costs are waived or are to be paid by the state, county, or municipality or when a  
63 criminal proceeding or the defendant has been dismissed by the court [or against any person who  
64 has pled guilty and paid their fine pursuant to subsection 4 of section 476.385]. For purposes of  
65 this section, the term "county ordinance" shall include any ordinance of the city of St. Louis;

66 (2) The clerk responsible for collecting court costs in criminal cases shall collect and  
67 disburse such amounts as provided by sections 488.010 to 488.026. Such funds shall be payable  
68 to the prosecuting attorneys and circuit attorneys' retirement fund. Moneys credited to the  
69 prosecuting attorneys and circuit attorneys' retirement fund shall be used only for the purposes  
70 provided for in sections 56.800 to 56.840 and for no other purpose.

71 8. The board may accept gifts, donations, grants and bequests from private or public  
72 sources to the Missouri prosecuting attorneys and circuit attorneys' retirement system fund.

73 9. No state moneys shall be used to fund section 56.700 and sections 56.800 to 56.840  
74 unless provided for by law.

**57.095. Notwithstanding section 537.600, sheriffs or any other law enforcement**  
2 **officers shall have immunity from any liability, civil or criminal, while conducting service**  
3 **of process at the direction of any court to the extent that the officers' actions do not violate**  
4 **clearly established statutory or constitutional rights of which a reasonable person would**  
5 **have known.**

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

13 2. The policy shall require school administrators to report acts of school violence to all  
14 teachers at the attendance center and, in addition, to other school district employees with a need  
15 to know. For the purposes of this chapter or chapter 167, "need to know" is defined as school  
16 personnel who are directly responsible for the student's education or who otherwise interact with

17 the student on a professional basis while acting within the scope of their assigned duties. As  
18 used in this section, the phrase "act of school violence" or "violent behavior" means the exertion  
19 of physical force by a student with the intent to do serious physical injury as defined in  
20 subdivision (6) of section 565.002 to another person while on school property, including a school  
21 bus in service on behalf of the district, or while involved in school activities. The policy shall  
22 at a minimum require school administrators to report, as soon as reasonably practical, to the  
23 appropriate law enforcement agency any of the following crimes, or any act which if committed  
24 by an adult would be one of the following crimes:

- 25 (1) First degree murder under section 565.020;
- 26 (2) Second degree murder under section 565.021;
- 27 (3) Kidnapping under section 565.110;
- 28 (4) First degree assault under section 565.050;
- 29 (5) [Forcible] Rape **in the first degree** under section 566.030;
- 30 (6) [Forcible] Sodomy **in the first degree** under section 566.060;
- 31 (7) Burglary in the first degree under section 569.160;
- 32 (8) Burglary in the second degree under section 569.170;
- 33 (9) Robbery in the first degree under section 569.020;
- 34 (10) Distribution of drugs under section 195.211;
- 35 (11) Distribution of drugs to a minor under section 195.212;
- 36 (12) Arson in the first degree under section 569.040;
- 37 (13) Voluntary manslaughter under section 565.023;
- 38 (14) Involuntary manslaughter under section 565.024;
- 39 (15) Second degree assault under section 565.060;
- 40 (16) [Sexual assault] **Rape in the second degree** under section [566.040] **566.031**;
- 41 (17) Felonious restraint under section 565.120;
- 42 (18) Property damage in the first degree under section 569.100;
- 43 (19) The possession of a weapon under chapter 571;
- 44 (20) Child molestation in the first degree pursuant to section 566.067;
- 45 (21) [Deviate sexual assault] **Sodomy in the second degree** pursuant to section  
46 [566.070] **566.061**;
- 47 (22) Sexual misconduct involving a child pursuant to section 566.083;
- 48 (23) Sexual abuse **in the first degree** pursuant to section 566.100;
- 49 (24) Harassment under section 565.090; or
- 50 (25) Stalking under section 565.225; committed on school property, including but not  
51 limited to actions on any school bus in service on behalf of the district or while involved in  
52 school activities. The policy shall require that any portion of a student's individualized education

53 program that is related to demonstrated or potentially violent behavior shall be provided to any  
54 teacher and other school district employees who are directly responsible for the student's  
55 education or who otherwise interact with the student on an educational basis while acting within  
56 the scope of their assigned duties. The policy shall also contain the consequences of failure to  
57 obey standards of conduct set by the local board of education, and the importance of the  
58 standards to the maintenance of an atmosphere where orderly learning is possible and  
59 encouraged.

60 3. The policy shall provide that any student who is on suspension for any of the offenses  
61 listed in subsection 2 of this section or any act of violence or drug-related activity defined by  
62 school district policy as a serious violation of school discipline pursuant to subsection 9 of this  
63 section shall have as a condition of his or her suspension the requirement that such student is not  
64 allowed, while on such suspension, to be within one thousand feet of any school property in the  
65 school district where such student attended school or any activity of that district, regardless of  
66 whether or not the activity takes place on district property unless:

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

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

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

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

80 4. Any student who violates the condition of suspension required pursuant to subsection  
81 3 of this section may be subject to expulsion or further suspension pursuant to the provisions of  
82 sections 167.161, 167.164, and 167.171. In making this determination consideration shall be  
83 given to whether the student poses a threat to the safety of any child or school employee and  
84 whether such student's unsupervised presence within one thousand feet of the school is disruptive  
85 to the educational process or undermines the effectiveness of the school's disciplinary policy.  
86 Removal of any pupil who is a student with a disability is subject to state and federal procedural  
87 rights. This section shall not limit a school district's ability to:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

160 superintendent of schools, the president of the school board of the school district where the  
161 alleged incident occurred.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

167.115. 1. Notwithstanding any provision of chapter 211 or chapter 610 to the contrary,  
2 the juvenile officer, sheriff, chief of police or other appropriate law enforcement authority shall,  
3 as soon as reasonably practical, notify the superintendent, or the superintendent's designee, of

4 the school district in which the pupil is enrolled when a petition is filed pursuant to subsection  
5 1 of section 211.031 alleging that the pupil has committed one of the following acts:

- 6 (1) First degree murder under section 565.020;
- 7 (2) Second degree murder under section 565.021;
- 8 (3) Kidnapping under section 565.110;
- 9 (4) First degree assault under section 565.050;
- 10 (5) [Forcible] Rape **in the first degree** under section 566.030;
- 11 (6) [Forcible] Sodomy **in the first degree** under section 566.060;
- 12 (7) Burglary in the first degree under section 569.160;
- 13 (8) Robbery in the first degree under section 569.020;
- 14 (9) Distribution of drugs under section 195.211;
- 15 (10) Distribution of drugs to a minor under section 195.212;
- 16 (11) Arson in the first degree under section 569.040;
- 17 (12) Voluntary manslaughter under section 565.023;
- 18 (13) Involuntary manslaughter under section 565.024;
- 19 (14) Second degree assault under section 565.060;
- 20 (15) [Sexual assault] **Rape in the second degree** under section [566.040] **566.031**;
- 21 (16) Felonious restraint under section 565.120;
- 22 (17) Property damage in the first degree under section 569.100;
- 23 (18) The possession of a weapon under chapter 571;
- 24 (19) Child molestation in the first degree pursuant to section 566.067;
- 25 (20) [Deviate sexual assault] **Sodomy in the second degree** pursuant to section  
26 [566.070] **566.061**;
- 27 (21) Sexual misconduct involving a child pursuant to section 566.083; or
- 28 (22) Sexual abuse **in the first degree** pursuant to section 566.100.

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

37 3. The superintendent or the designee of the superintendent shall report such information  
38 to teachers and other school district employees with a need to know while acting within the scope  
39 of their assigned duties. Any information received by school district officials pursuant to this

40 section shall be received in confidence and used for the limited purpose of assuring that good  
41 order and discipline is maintained in the school. This information shall not be used as the sole  
42 basis for not providing educational services to a public school pupil.

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

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

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

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

58 8. The superintendent or the designee of the superintendent or other school employee  
59 who, in good faith, reports information in accordance with the terms of this section and section  
60 160.261 shall not be civilly liable for providing such information.

167.171. 1. The school board in any district, by general rule and for the causes provided  
2 in section 167.161, may authorize the summary suspension of pupils by principals of schools for  
3 a period not to exceed ten school days and by the superintendent of schools for a period not to  
4 exceed one hundred and eighty school days. In case of a suspension by the superintendent for  
5 more than ten school days, the pupil, the pupil's parents or others having such pupil's custodial  
6 care may appeal the decision of the superintendent to the board or to a committee of board  
7 members appointed by the president of the board which shall have full authority to act in lieu of  
8 the board. Any suspension by a principal shall be immediately reported to the superintendent  
9 who may revoke the suspension at any time. In event of an appeal to the board, the  
10 superintendent shall promptly transmit to it a full report in writing of the facts relating to the  
11 suspension, the action taken by the superintendent and the reasons therefor and the board, upon  
12 request, shall grant a hearing to the appealing party to be conducted as provided in section  
13 167.161.

14 2. No pupil shall be suspended unless:

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

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

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

20 (4) In the event of a suspension for more than ten school days, where the pupil gives  
21 notice that such pupil wishes to appeal the suspension to the board, the suspension shall be  
22 stayed until the board renders its decision, unless in the judgment of the superintendent of  
23 schools, or of the district superintendent, the pupil's presence poses a continuing danger to  
24 persons or property or an ongoing threat of disrupting the academic process, in which case the  
25 pupil may be immediately removed from school, and the notice and hearing shall follow as soon  
26 as practicable.

27 3. No school board shall readmit or enroll a pupil properly suspended for more than ten  
28 consecutive school days for an act of school violence as defined in subsection 2 of section  
29 160.261 regardless of whether or not such act was committed at a public school or at a private  
30 school in this state, provided that such act shall have resulted in the suspension or expulsion of  
31 such pupil in the case of a private school, or otherwise permit such pupil to attend school without  
32 first holding a conference to review the conduct that resulted in the expulsion or suspension and  
33 any remedial actions needed to prevent any future occurrences of such or related conduct. The  
34 conference shall include the appropriate school officials including any teacher employed in that  
35 school or district directly involved with the conduct that resulted in the suspension or expulsion,  
36 the pupil, the parent or guardian of the pupil or any agency having legal jurisdiction, care,  
37 custody or control of the pupil. The school board shall notify in writing the parents or guardians  
38 and all other parties of the time, place, and agenda of any such conference. Failure of any party  
39 to attend this conference shall not preclude holding the conference. Notwithstanding any  
40 provision of this subsection to the contrary, no pupil shall be readmitted or enrolled to a regular  
41 program of instruction if:

42 (1) Such pupil has been convicted of; or

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

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

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

51 (a) First degree murder under section 565.020;

- 52 (b) Second degree murder under section 565.021;  
53 (c) First degree assault under section 565.050;  
54 (d) [Forcible] Rape **in the first degree** under section 566.030;  
55 (e) [Forcible] Sodomy **in the first degree** under section 566.060;  
56 (f) Statutory rape under section 566.032;  
57 (g) Statutory sodomy under section 566.062;  
58 (h) Robbery in the first degree under section 569.020;  
59 (i) Distribution of drugs to a minor under section 195.212;  
60 (j) Arson in the first degree under section 569.040;  
61 (k) Kidnapping, when classified as a class A felony under section 565.110. Nothing in

62 this subsection shall prohibit the readmittance or enrollment of any pupil if a petition has been  
63 dismissed, or when a pupil has been acquitted or adjudicated not to have committed any of the  
64 above acts. This subsection shall not apply to a student with a disability, as identified under state  
65 eligibility criteria, who is convicted or adjudicated guilty as a result of an action related to the  
66 student's disability. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed to prohibit a school district  
67 which provides an alternative education program from enrolling a pupil in an alternative  
68 education program if the district determines such enrollment is appropriate.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

38 6. Other provisions of this section notwithstanding, the certificate of license to teach  
39 shall be revoked or, in the case of an applicant, a certificate shall not be issued, if the certificate



40 holder or applicant has pleaded guilty to or been found guilty of any of the following offenses  
41 established pursuant to Missouri law or offenses of a similar nature established under the laws  
42 of any other state or of the United States, or any other country, whether or not the sentence is  
43 imposed:

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

46 (2) Any of the following sexual offenses: rape **in the first degree** under section  
47 566.030; statutory rape in the first degree under section 566.032; statutory rape in the second  
48 degree under section 566.034; [sexual assault] **rape in the second degree** under section  
49 [566.040] **566.031**; [forcible] sodomy **in the first degree** under section 566.060; statutory  
50 sodomy in the first degree under section 566.062; statutory sodomy in the second degree under  
51 section 566.064; child molestation in the first degree under section 566.067; child molestation  
52 in the second degree under section 566.068; [deviate sexual assault] **sodomy in the second**  
53 **degree** under section [566.070] **566.061**; sexual misconduct involving a child under section  
54 566.083; sexual contact with a student while on public school property under section 566.086;  
55 [sexual misconduct in the first degree under section 566.090;] sexual misconduct in the [second]  
56 **first degree** under section 566.093; sexual misconduct in the [third] **second degree** under section  
57 566.095; sexual abuse **in the first degree** under section 566.100; **sexual abuse in the second**  
58 **degree under section 566.101**; enticement of a child under section 566.151; or attempting to  
59 entice a child;

60 (3) Any of the following offenses against the family and related offenses: incest under  
61 section 568.020; abandonment of child in the first degree under section 568.030; abandonment  
62 of child in the second degree under section 568.032; endangering the welfare of a child in the  
63 first degree under section 568.045; abuse of a child under section 568.060; child used in a sexual  
64 performance under section 568.080; promoting sexual performance by a child under section  
65 568.090; or trafficking in children under section 568.175; and

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

73 7. When a certificate holder pleads guilty or is found guilty of any offense that would  
74 authorize the state board of education to seek discipline against that holder's certificate of license  
75 to teach, the local board of education or the department of elementary and secondary education

76 shall immediately provide written notice to the state board of education and the attorney general  
77 regarding the plea of guilty or finding of guilty.

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

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

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

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

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

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

188.023. Any licensed health care professional who delivers a baby or performs an  
2 abortion, who has prima facie evidence that a patient has been the victim of statutory rape in the  
3 first degree or statutory rape in the second degree, or if the patient is under the age of eighteen,  
4 that he or she has been a victim of sexual abuse, including [forcible rape, sexual assault] **rape**  
5 **in the first or second degree**, or incest, shall be required to report such offenses in the same  
6 manner as provided for by section 210.115.

211.071. 1. If a petition alleges that a child between the ages of twelve and seventeen  
2 has committed an offense which would be considered a felony if committed by an adult, the court

3 may, upon its own motion or upon motion by the juvenile officer, the child or the child's  
4 custodian, order a hearing and may, in its discretion, dismiss the petition and such child may be  
5 transferred to the court of general jurisdiction and prosecuted under the general law; except that  
6 if a petition alleges that any child has committed an offense which would be considered first  
7 degree murder under section 565.020, second degree murder under section 565.021, first degree  
8 assault under section 565.050, [forcible] rape **in the first degree** under section 566.030,  
9 [forcible] sodomy **in the first degree** under section 566.060, first degree robbery under section  
10 569.020, or distribution of drugs under section 195.211, or has committed two or more prior  
11 unrelated offenses which would be felonies if committed by an adult, the court shall order a  
12 hearing, and may in its discretion, dismiss the petition and transfer the child to a court of general  
13 jurisdiction for prosecution under the general law.

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

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

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

29 5. The juvenile officer may consult with the office of prosecuting attorney concerning  
30 any offense for which the child could be certified as an adult under this section. The prosecuting  
31 or circuit attorney shall have access to police reports, reports of the juvenile or deputy juvenile  
32 officer, statements of witnesses and all other records or reports relating to the offense alleged to  
33 have been committed by the child. The prosecuting or circuit attorney shall have access to the  
34 disposition records of the child when the child has been adjudicated pursuant to subdivision (3)  
35 of subsection 1 of section 211.031. The prosecuting attorney shall not divulge any information  
36 regarding the child and the offense until the juvenile court at a judicial hearing has determined  
37 that the child is not a proper subject to be dealt with under the provisions of this chapter.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

54           (7) The age of the child;

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

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

58           (10) Racial disparity in certification.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

72           10. If a petition has been dismissed thereby permitting a child to be prosecuted under the  
73 general law and the child is found not guilty by a court of general jurisdiction, the juvenile court

74 shall have jurisdiction over any later offense committed by that child which would be considered  
75 a misdemeanor or felony if committed by an adult, subject to the certification provisions of this  
76 section.

77 11. If the court does not dismiss the petition to permit the child to be prosecuted under  
78 the general law, it shall set a date for the hearing upon the petition as provided in section  
79 211.171.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

45 (3) The family of the child has not been provided such services as provided for in section  
46 211.183.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

125 (1) The emotional ties to the birth parent;

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

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

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

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

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



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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

22 (11) "Nonviolent offender", any offender who is convicted of a crime other than murder  
23 in the first or second degree, involuntary manslaughter, kidnapping, [forcible] rape **in the first**

24 **degree, [forcible] sodomy in the first degree, robbery in the first degree or assault in the first**  
25 **degree;**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

66 (15) Violation of, or attempting to violate, directly or indirectly, or assisting or enabling  
67 any person to violate, any provision of sections 339.010 to 339.180 and sections 339.710 to  
68 339.860, or of any lawful rule adopted pursuant to sections 339.010 to 339.180 and sections  
69 339.710 to 339.860;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

91 (23) Assisting or enabling any person to practice or offer to practice any profession  
92 licensed or regulated under sections 339.010 to 339.180 and sections 339.710 to 339.860 who  
93 is not registered and currently eligible to practice under sections 339.010 to 339.180 and sections  
94 339.710 to 339.860;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

122 (2) Any of the following sexual offenses: rape **in the first degree**, statutory rape in the  
123 first degree, statutory rape in the second degree, [sexual assault, forcible] **rape in the second**  
124 **degree**, sodomy **in the first degree**, statutory sodomy in the first degree, statutory sodomy in the  
125 second degree, child molestation in the first degree, child molestation in the second degree,  
126 [deviate sexual assault] **sodomy in the second degree**, sexual misconduct involving a child,  
127 [sexual misconduct in the first degree,] sexual abuse **in the first or second degree**, enticement  
128 of a child, or attempting to entice a child;

129 (3) Any of the following offenses against the family and related offenses: incest,  
130 abandonment of a child in the first degree, abandonment of a child in the second degree,  
131 endangering the welfare of a child in the first degree, abuse of a child, using a child in a sexual  
132 performance, promoting sexual performance by a child, or trafficking in children;

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

140 (5) Mortgage fraud as defined in section 570.310.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

16 [(3)] (2) "Innocent coinsured", an insured who did not cooperate in or contribute to the  
17 creation of a property loss and the loss arose out of a pattern of domestic violence;

18 [(4)] (3) "Sole", a single act or a pattern of domestic violence which may include  
19 multiple acts[;

20 (5) "Stalking", when an adult purposely and repeatedly harasses or follows with the  
21 intent of harassing another adult. As used in this subdivision, "harasses" means to engage in a

22 course of conduct directed at a specific adult that serves no legitimate purpose, that would cause  
23 a reasonable adult to suffer substantial emotional distress. As used in this subdivision, "course  
24 of conduct" means a pattern of conduct composed of a series of acts over a period of time,  
25 however short, evidencing a continuity of purpose. Constitutionally protected activity is not  
26 included within the meaning of "course of conduct"].

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

55 6. A violation of this section shall be subject to the provisions of sections 375.930 to  
56 375.948, relating to unfair trade practices.

432.047. 1. For the purposes of this section, the term "credit agreement" means an agreement to lend or forbear repayment of money, to otherwise extend credit, or to make any other financial accommodation.

2. [A debtor] **No party** may [not] maintain an action upon or a defense, regardless of legal theory in which it is based, in any way related to a credit agreement unless the credit agreement is in writing, provides for the payment of interest or for other consideration, [and] sets forth the relevant terms and conditions, **and the credit agreement is executed by the debtor and the lender.**

3. (1) [If] **When** a written credit agreement has been signed by a debtor, subsection 2 of this section shall not apply to any credit agreement between such debtor and creditor unless such written credit agreement contains the following language in boldface ten-point type: "Oral **or unexecuted** agreements or commitments to loan money, extend credit or to forbear from enforcing repayment of a debt including promises to extend or renew such debt are not enforceable, regardless of the legal theory upon which it is based that is in any way related to the credit agreement. To protect you (borrower(s)) and us (creditor) from misunderstanding or disappointment, any agreements we reach covering such matters are contained in this writing, which is the complete and exclusive statement of the agreement between us, except as we may later agree in writing to modify it."

(2) Notwithstanding any other law to the contrary in this chapter, the provisions of this section shall apply to commercial credit agreements only and shall not apply to credit agreements for personal, family, or household purposes.

4. Nothing contained in this section shall affect the enforceability by a creditor of any promissory note, guaranty, security agreement, deed of trust, mortgage, or other instrument, agreement, or document evidencing or creating an obligation for the payment of money or other financial accommodation, lien, or security interest.

443.723. 1. To meet the annual continuing education requirements referred to in sections 443.701 to 443.893, a licensed mortgage loan originator shall complete at least eight hours of education approved in accordance with subsection 2 of this section, which shall include at least:

(1) Three hours of federal law and regulations;

(2) Two hours of ethics, which shall include instruction on fraud, consumer protection, and fair lending issues; [and]

(3) Two hours of training related to lending standards for the nontraditional mortgage product marketplace; **and**

(4) **One hour of Missouri law and regulations.**



10           2. For purposes of subsection 1 of this section, continuing education courses shall be  
11 reviewed, and approved by the NMLSR based upon reasonable standards. Review and approval  
12 of a continuing education course shall include review and approval of the course provider.

13           3. Nothing in this section shall preclude any education course, as approved by the  
14 NMLSR, that is provided by the employer of the mortgage loan originator or person who is  
15 affiliated with the mortgage loan originator by an agency contract, or any subsidiary or affiliate  
16 of such employer or person.

17           4. Continuing education may be offered either in a classroom, online, or by any other  
18 means approved by the NMLSR.

19           5. A licensed mortgage loan originator:

20           (1) Shall only receive credit for a continuing education course in the year in which the  
21 course is taken except in the case of an expired license and under subsection 9 of this section;  
22 and

23           (2) Shall not take the same approved course in the same or successive years to meet the  
24 annual requirements for continuing education.

25           6. A licensed mortgage loan originator who is an approved instructor of an approved  
26 continuing education course may receive credit for the licensed mortgage loan originator's own  
27 annual continuing education requirement at the rate of two hours credit for every one hour  
28 taught.

29           7. A person having successfully completed the education requirements approved by the  
30 NMLSR in subdivisions (1) to (3) of subsection 1 of this section for any state shall be accepted  
31 as credit towards completion of continuing education requirements in Missouri.

32           8. A licensed mortgage loan originator who subsequently becomes unlicensed shall  
33 complete the continuing education requirements for the last year in which the license was held  
34 prior to issuance of a new or renewed license.

35           9. A person meeting the requirements of subdivisions (1) and (3) of subsection 2 of  
36 section 443.719 may make up any deficiency in continuing education as established by rule of  
37 the director.

452.400. 1. (1) A parent not granted custody of the child is entitled to reasonable  
2 visitation rights unless the court finds, after a hearing, that visitation would endanger the child's  
3 physical health or impair his or her emotional development. The court shall enter an order  
4 specifically detailing the visitation rights of the parent without physical custody rights to the  
5 child and any other children for whom such parent has custodial or visitation rights. In  
6 determining the granting of visitation rights, the court shall consider evidence of domestic  
7 violence. If the court finds that domestic violence has occurred, the court may find that granting  
8 visitation to the abusive party is in the best interests of the child.

9           (2) (a) The court shall not grant visitation to the parent not granted custody if such  
10 parent or any person residing with such parent has been found guilty of or pled guilty to any of  
11 the following offenses when a child was the victim:

12           a. A felony violation of section 566.030, 566.032, 566.040, 566.060, 566.062, 566.064,  
13 566.067, 566.068, 566.070, 566.083, 566.090, 566.100, 566.111, 566.151, 566.203, 566.206,  
14 566.209, 566.212, or 566.215;

15           b. A violation of section 568.020;

16           c. A violation of subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 568.060;

17           d. A violation of section 568.065;

18           e. A violation of section 568.080;

19           f. A violation of section 568.090; or

20           g. A violation of section 568.175.

21           (b) For all other violations of offenses in chapters 566 and 568 not specifically listed in  
22 paragraph (a) of this subdivision or for a violation of an offense committed in another state when  
23 a child is the victim that would be a violation of chapter 566 or 568 if committed in Missouri,  
24 the court may exercise its discretion in granting visitation to a parent not granted custody if such  
25 parent or any person residing with such parent has been found guilty of, or pled guilty to, any  
26 such offense.

27           (3) The court shall consider the parent's history of inflicting, or tendency to inflict,  
28 physical harm, bodily injury, assault, or the fear of physical harm, bodily injury, or assault on  
29 other persons and shall grant visitation in a manner that best protects the child and the parent or  
30 other family or household member who is the victim of domestic violence, and any other  
31 children for whom the parent has custodial or visitation rights from any further harm.

32           (4) The court, if requested by a party, shall make specific findings of fact to show that  
33 the visitation arrangements made by the court best protect the child or the parent or other family  
34 or household member who is the victim of domestic violence, or any other child for whom the  
35 parent has custodial or visitation rights from any further harm.

36           2. (1) The court may modify an order granting or denying visitation rights whenever  
37 modification would serve the best interests of the child, but the court shall not restrict a parent's  
38 visitation rights unless it finds that the visitation would endanger the child's physical health or  
39 impair his or her emotional development.

40           (2) (a) In any proceeding modifying visitation rights, the court shall not grant  
41 unsupervised visitation to a parent if the parent or any person residing with such parent has been  
42 found guilty of or pled guilty to any of the following offenses when a child was the victim:

- 43 a. A felony violation of section 566.030, 566.032, 566.040, 566.060, 566.062, 566.064,  
44 566.067, 566.068, 566.070, 566.083, 566.090, 566.100, 566.111, 566.151, 566.203, 566.206,  
45 566.209, 566.212, or 566.215;
- 46 b. A violation of section 568.020;
- 47 c. A violation of subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 568.060;
- 48 d. A violation of section 568.065;
- 49 e. A violation of section 568.080;
- 50 f. A violation of section 568.090; or
- 51 g. A violation of section 568.175.
- 52 (b) For all other violations of offenses in chapters 566 and 568 not specifically listed in  
53 paragraph (a) of this subdivision or for a violation of an offense committed in another state when  
54 a child is the victim that would be a violation of chapter 566 or 568 if committed in Missouri,  
55 the division may exercise its discretion regarding the placement of a child taken into the custody  
56 of the state in which a parent or any person residing in the home has been found guilty of, or pled  
57 guilty to, any such offense.
- 58 (3) When a court restricts a parent's visitation rights or when a court orders supervised  
59 visitation because of allegations of abuse or domestic violence, a showing of proof of treatment  
60 and rehabilitation shall be made to the court before unsupervised visitation may be ordered.  
61 "Supervised visitation", as used in this section, is visitation which takes place in the presence of  
62 a responsible adult appointed by the court for the protection of the child.
- 63 3. The court shall mandate compliance with its order by all parties to the action,  
64 including parents, children and third parties. In the event of noncompliance, the aggrieved  
65 person may file a verified motion for contempt. If custody, visitation or third-party custody is  
66 denied or interfered with by a parent or third party without good cause, the aggrieved person may  
67 file a family access motion with the court stating the specific facts which constitute a violation  
68 of the judgment of dissolution, [or] legal separation **or judgment of paternity**. The state courts  
69 administrator shall develop a simple form for pro se motions to the aggrieved person, which shall  
70 be provided to the person by the circuit clerk. Clerks, under the supervision of a circuit clerk,  
71 shall explain to aggrieved parties the procedures for filing the form. Notice of the fact that clerks  
72 will provide such assistance shall be conspicuously posted in the clerk's offices. The location  
73 of the office where the family access motion may be filed shall be conspicuously posted in the  
74 court building. The performance of duties described in this section shall not constitute the  
75 practice of law as defined in section 484.010. Such form for pro se motions shall not require the  
76 assistance of legal counsel to prepare and file. The cost of filing the motion shall be the standard  
77 court costs otherwise due for instituting a civil action in the circuit court.

78           4. Within five court days after the filing of the family access motion pursuant to  
79 subsection 3 of this section, the clerk of the court shall issue a summons pursuant to applicable  
80 state law, and applicable local or supreme court rules. A copy of the motion shall be personally  
81 served upon the respondent by personal process server as provided by law or by any sheriff.  
82 Such service shall be served at the earliest time and shall take priority over service in other civil  
83 actions, except those of an emergency nature or those filed pursuant to chapter 455. The motion  
84 shall contain the following statement in boldface type:

85 **"PURSUANT TO SECTION 452.400, RSMO, YOU ARE REQUIRED TO RESPOND TO THE**  
86 **CIRCUIT CLERK WITHIN TEN DAYS OF THE DATE OF SERVICE. FAILURE TO**  
87 **RESPOND TO THE CIRCUIT CLERK MAY RESULT IN THE FOLLOWING:**

88 (1)     **AN ORDER FOR A COMPENSATORY PERIOD OF CUSTODY, VISITATION OR**  
89     **THIRD-PARTY CUSTODY AT A TIME CONVENIENT FOR THE AGGRIEVED**  
90     **PARTY NOT LESS THAN THE PERIOD OF TIME DENIED;**

91 (2)     **PARTICIPATION BY THE VIOLATOR IN COUNSELING TO EDUCATE THE**  
92     **VIOLATOR ABOUT THE IMPORTANCE OF PROVIDING THE CHILD WITH A**  
93     **CONTINUING AND MEANINGFUL RELATIONSHIP WITH BOTH PARENTS;**

94 (3)     **ASSESSMENT OF A FINE OF UP TO FIVE HUNDRED DOLLARS AGAINST THE**  
95     **VIOLATOR;**

96 (4)     **REQUIRING THE VIOLATOR TO POST BOND OR SECURITY TO ENSURE**  
97     **FUTURE COMPLIANCE WITH THE COURT'S ORDERS;**

98 (5)     **ORDERING THE VIOLATOR TO PAY THE COST OF COUNSELING TO**  
99     **REESTABLISH THE PARENT-CHILD RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE**  
100     **AGGRIEVED PARTY AND THE CHILD; AND**

101 (6)     **A JUDGMENT IN AN AMOUNT NOT LESS THAN THE REASONABLE**  
102     **EXPENSES, INCLUDING ATTORNEY'S FEES AND COURT COSTS ACTUALLY**  
103     **INCURRED BY THE AGGRIEVED PARTY AS A RESULT OF THE DENIAL OF**  
104     **CUSTODY, VISITATION OR THIRD-PARTY CUSTODY."**

105           5. If an alternative dispute resolution program is available pursuant to section 452.372,  
106 the clerk shall also provide information to all parties on the availability of any such services, and  
107 within fourteen days of the date of service, the court may schedule alternative dispute resolution.

108           6. Upon a finding by the court pursuant to a motion for a family access order or a motion  
109 for contempt that its order for custody, visitation or third-party custody has not been complied  
110 with, without good cause, the court shall order a remedy, which may include, but not be limited  
111 to:

112           (1) A compensatory period of visitation, custody or third-party custody at a time  
113 convenient for the aggrieved party not less than the period of time denied;

114 (2) Participation by the violator in counseling to educate the violator about the  
115 importance of providing the child with a continuing and meaningful relationship with both  
116 parents;

117 (3) Assessment of a fine of up to five hundred dollars against the violator payable to the  
118 aggrieved party;

119 (4) Requiring the violator to post bond or security to ensure future compliance with the  
120 court's access orders; and

121 (5) Ordering the violator to pay the cost of counseling to reestablish the parent-child  
122 relationship between the aggrieved party and the child.

123 7. The reasonable expenses incurred as a result of denial or interference with custody or  
124 visitation, including attorney's fees and costs of a proceeding to enforce visitation rights, custody  
125 or third-party custody, shall be assessed, if requested and for good cause, against the parent or  
126 party who unreasonably denies or interferes with visitation, custody or third-party custody. In  
127 addition, the court may utilize any and all powers relating to contempt conferred on it by law or  
128 rule of the Missouri supreme court.

129 8. Final disposition of a motion for a family access order filed pursuant to this section  
130 shall take place not more than sixty days after the service of such motion, unless waived by the  
131 parties or determined to be in the best interest of the child. Final disposition shall not include  
132 appellate review.

133 9. Motions filed pursuant to this section shall not be deemed an independent civil action  
134 from the original action pursuant to which the judgment or order sought to be enforced was  
135 entered.

453.030. 1. In all cases the approval of the court of the adoption shall be required and  
2 such approval shall be given or withheld as the welfare of the person sought to be adopted may,  
3 in the opinion of the court, demand.

4 2. The written consent of the person to be adopted shall be required in all cases where  
5 the person sought to be adopted is fourteen years of age or older, except where the court finds  
6 that such child has not sufficient mental capacity to give the same. In a case involving a child  
7 under fourteen years of age, the guardian ad litem shall ascertain the child's wishes and feelings  
8 about his or her adoption by conducting an interview or interviews with the child, if appropriate  
9 based on the child's age and maturity level, which shall be considered by the court as a factor in  
10 determining if the adoption is in the child's best interests.

11 3. With the exceptions specifically enumerated in section 453.040, when the person  
12 sought to be adopted is under the age of eighteen years, the written consent of the following  
13 persons shall be required and filed in and made a part of the files and record of the proceeding:

14 (1) The mother of the child; and

15 (2) Only the man who:

16 (a) Is presumed to be the father pursuant to the subdivision (1), (2), or (3) of subsection  
17 1 of section 210.822; or

18 (b) Has filed an action to establish his paternity in a court of competent jurisdiction no  
19 later than fifteen days after the birth of the child and has served a copy of the petition on the  
20 mother in accordance with section 506.100; or

21 (c) Filed with the putative father registry pursuant to section 192.016 a notice of intent  
22 to claim paternity or an acknowledgment of paternity either prior to or within fifteen days after  
23 the child's birth, and has filed an action to establish his paternity in a court of competent  
24 jurisdiction no later than fifteen days after the birth of the child; or

25 (3) The child's current adoptive parents or other legally recognized mother and father.  
26 Upon request by the petitioner and within one business day of such request, the clerk of the local  
27 court shall verify whether such written consents have been filed with the court.

28 4. The written consent required in subdivisions (2) and (3) of subsection 3 of this section  
29 may be executed before or after the commencement of the adoption proceedings, and shall be  
30 **executed in front of a judge or** acknowledged before a notary public. **If consent is executed**  
31 **in front of a judge, it shall be the duty of the judge to advise the consenting birth parent**  
32 **of the consequences of the consent.** In lieu of such acknowledgment, the signature of the  
33 person giving such written consent shall be witnessed by the signatures of at least two adult  
34 persons whose signatures and addresses shall be plainly written thereon. The two adult witnesses  
35 shall not be the prospective adoptive parents or any attorney representing a party to the adoption  
36 proceeding. The notary public or witnesses shall verify the identity of the party signing the  
37 consent.

38 5. The written consent required in subdivision (1) of subsection 3 of this section by the  
39 birth parent shall not be executed anytime before the child is forty-eight hours old. Such written  
40 consent shall be executed in front of a judge or **acknowledged before** a notary public. **If**  
41 **consent is executed in front of a judge, it shall be the duty of the judge to advise the**  
42 **consenting party of the consequences of the consent.** In lieu of such acknowledgment, the  
43 signature of the person giving such written consent shall be witnessed by the signatures of at  
44 least two adult persons who are present at the execution whose signatures and addresses shall  
45 be plainly written thereon and who determine and certify that the consent is knowingly and freely  
46 given. The two adult witnesses shall not be the prospective adoptive parents or any attorney  
47 representing a party to the adoption proceeding. The notary public or witnesses shall verify the  
48 identity of the party signing the consent.

49 6. [The written consents shall be reviewed and, if found to be in compliance with this  
50 section, approved by the court within three business days of such consents being presented to the

51 court. Upon review, in lieu of approving the consent within three business days, the court may  
52 set a date for a prompt evidentiary hearing upon notice to the parties. Failure to review and  
53 approve the written consent within three business days shall not void the consent, but a party may  
54 seek a writ of mandamus from the appropriate court, unless an evidentiary hearing has been set  
55 by the court pursuant to this subsection.

56 7. The written consent required in subsection 3 of this section may be withdrawn anytime  
57 until it has been reviewed and accepted by a judge.

58 **8.] A consent is final when executed, unless the consenting party, prior to a final**  
59 **decree of adoption, alleges and proves by clear and convincing evidence that the consent**  
60 **was not freely and voluntarily given. The burden of proving the consent was not freely and**  
61 **voluntarily given shall rest with the consenting party. Consents in all cases shall have been**  
62 **executed not more than six months prior to the date the petition for adoption is filed.**

63 7. A consent form shall be developed through rules and regulations promulgated by the  
64 department of social services. No rule or portion of a rule promulgated under the authority of  
65 this section shall become effective unless it has been promulgated pursuant to the provisions of  
66 chapter 536. If a written consent is obtained after August 28, 1997, but prior to the development  
67 of a consent form by the department and the written consent complies with the provisions of  
68 subsection [9] 8 of this section, such written consent shall be deemed valid.

69 [9.] 8. However, the consent form must specify that:

70 (1) The birth parent understands the importance of identifying all possible fathers of the  
71 child and may provide the names of all such persons; and

72 (2) The birth parent understands that if he denies paternity, but consents to the adoption,  
73 he waives any future interest in the child.

74 [10.] 9. The written consent to adoption required by subsection 3 and executed through  
75 procedures set forth in subsection 5 of this section shall be valid and effective even though the  
76 parent consenting was under eighteen years of age, if such parent was represented by a guardian  
77 ad litem, at the time of the execution thereof.

78 [11.] 10. Where the person sought to be adopted is eighteen years of age or older, his **or**  
79 **her** written consent alone to his **or her** adoption shall be sufficient.

80 [12.] 11. A birth parent, including a birth parent less than eighteen years of age, shall  
81 have the right to legal representation and payment of any reasonable legal fees incurred  
82 throughout the adoption process. In addition, the court may appoint an attorney to represent a  
83 birth parent if:

84 (1) A birth parent requests representation;

85 (2) The court finds that hiring an attorney to represent such birth parent would cause a  
86 financial hardship for the birth parent; and

87 (3) The birth parent is not already represented by counsel.

88 [13.] 12. Except in cases where the court determines that the adoptive parents are unable  
89 to pay reasonable attorney fees and appoints pro bono counsel for the birth parents, the court  
90 shall order the costs of the attorney fees incurred pursuant to subsection [12] 11 of this section  
91 to be paid by the prospective adoptive parents or the child-placing agency.

453.040. The consent to the adoption of a child is not required of:

2 (1) A parent whose rights with reference to the child have been terminated pursuant to  
3 law, including section 211.444 or section 211.447 or other similar laws in other states;

4 (2) A parent of a child who has legally consented to a future adoption of the child;

5 (3) A parent whose identity is unknown and cannot be ascertained at the time of the  
6 filing of the petition;

7 (4) A man who has not been established to be the father and who is not presumed by law  
8 to be the father, and who, after the conception of the child, executes a verified statement denying  
9 paternity and disclaiming any interest in the child and acknowledging that this statement is  
10 irrevocable when executed and follows the consent as set forth in section 453.030;

11 (5) A parent or other person who has not executed a consent and who, after proper  
12 service of process, fails to file an answer or make an appearance in a proceeding for adoption or  
13 for termination of parental rights at the time such cause is heard;

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

18 (7) A parent who has for a period of at least six months, for a child one year of age or  
19 older, or at least sixty days, for a child under one year of age, immediately prior to the filing of  
20 the petition for adoption, willfully abandoned the child or, for a period of at least six months  
21 immediately prior to the filing of the petition for adoption, willfully, substantially and  
22 continuously neglected to provide him with necessary care and protection;

23 (8) **A man who has reason to believe he is the biological father of an unborn child  
24 and who attempted to coerce the mother of the child to obtain an abortion;**

25 (9) A parent whose rights to the child may be terminated for any of the grounds set forth  
26 in section 211.447 and whose rights have been terminated after hearing and proof of such  
27 grounds as required by sections 211.442 to 211.487. Such petition for termination may be filed  
28 as a count in an adoption petition.

453.050. 1. The juvenile court may, upon application, permit a parent to waive the  
2 necessity of [his] **such person's** consent to a future adoption of the child. However, that  
3 approval cannot be granted until the child is at least two days old.



4           2. The waiver of consent may be executed before or after the institution of the adoption  
5 proceedings, and shall be **executed in front of a judge or** acknowledged before a notary public,  
6 or in lieu of such acknowledgment, the signature of the person giving such written consent shall  
7 be witnessed by the signatures of at least two adult persons whose addresses shall be plainly  
8 written thereon. **If waiver of consent is executed in front of a judge, it shall be the duty of**  
9 **the judge to advise the consenting party of the consequences of the waiver of consent.**

10           3. A waiver of consent shall be valid and effective even though the parent waiving  
11 consent was under eighteen years of age at the time of the execution thereof.

          476.057. 1. The state courts administrator shall determine the amount of the projected  
2 total collections of fees pursuant to section 488.015, payable to the state pursuant to section  
3 488.023, or subdivision (4) of subsection 2 of section 488.018; and the amount of such projected  
4 total collections of fees required to be deposited into the fund in order to maintain the fund  
5 required pursuant to subsection 2 of this section. The amount of fees payable for court cases may  
6 thereafter be adjusted pursuant to section 488.015, as provided by said section. All proceeds of  
7 the adjusted fees shall thereupon be collected and deposited to the state general revenue fund as  
8 otherwise provided by law, subject to the transfer of a portion of such proceeds to the fund  
9 established pursuant to subsection 2 of this section.

10           2. There is hereby established in the state treasury a special fund for purposes of  
11 providing training and education for judicial personnel, including any clerical employees of each  
12 circuit court clerk. Moneys from collected fees shall be annually transferred by the state treasurer  
13 into the fund from the state general revenue fund in the amount of no more than two percent of  
14 the amount expended for personal service by state and local government entities for judicial  
15 personnel as determined by the state courts administrator pursuant to subsection 1 of this section.  
16 Any unexpended balance remaining in the fund at the end of each biennium shall be exempt from  
17 the provisions of section 33.080 relating to the transfer of unexpended balances to the state  
18 general revenue fund, until the amount in the fund exceeds two percent of the amounts expended  
19 for personal service by state and local government for judicial personnel.

20           3. **In addition, any moneys received by or on behalf of the state courts administrator**  
21 **from fees, grants, or any other sources in connection with providing training to judicial**  
22 **personnel shall be deposited in the fund provided, however, that moneys collected in the**  
23 **fund in connection with a particular purpose shall be segregated and shall not be disbursed**  
24 **for any other purpose.**

25           4. The state treasurer shall administer the fund and, pursuant to appropriations, shall  
26 disburse moneys from the fund to the state courts administrator in order to provide training and  
27 to purchase goods and services determined appropriate by the state courts administrator related

28 to the training and education of judicial personnel. As used in this section, the term "judicial  
29 personnel" shall include court personnel as defined in section 476.058, and judges.

**479.085. Any home rule city with more than one hundred fifty-five thousand but  
2 fewer than two hundred thousand inhabitants which owns and operates a municipal court  
3 building is authorized to impose a surcharge of ten dollars on all municipal code violations  
4 for the purpose of funding the construction, remodel, repair, and maintenance of the  
5 municipal court building. The provisions of this section shall automatically expire on  
6 December 31, 2033, unless reauthorized by an act of the general assembly.**

488.026. As provided by section 56.807, there shall be assessed and collected a  
2 surcharge of four dollars in all criminal cases filed in the courts of this state, including violations  
3 of any county ordinance [or] , any violation of criminal or traffic laws of this state, including  
4 infractions, **or against any person who pled guilty and paid a fine through a fine collection  
5 center**, but no such surcharge shall be assessed when the costs are waived or are to be paid by  
6 the state, county, or municipality or when a criminal proceeding or the defendant has been  
7 dismissed by the court [or against any person who has pled guilty and paid their fine pursuant  
8 to subsection 4 of section 476.385]. For purposes of this section, the term "county ordinance"  
9 shall include any ordinance of the city of St. Louis. The clerk responsible for collecting court  
10 costs in criminal cases shall collect and disburse such amounts as provided by sections 488.010  
11 to 488.020. Such funds shall be payable to the prosecuting attorneys and circuit attorneys'  
12 retirement fund.

488.426. 1. The judges of the circuit court, en banc, in any circuit in this state may  
2 require any party filing a civil case in the circuit court, at the time of filing the suit, to deposit  
3 with the clerk of the court a surcharge in addition to all other deposits required by law or court  
4 rule. Sections 488.426 to 488.432 shall not apply to proceedings when costs are waived or are  
5 to be paid by the county or state or any city.

6 2. The surcharge in effect on August 28, 2001, shall remain in effect until changed by  
7 the circuit court. The circuit court in any circuit, except the circuit court in Jackson County **or  
8 the circuit court in any circuit that reimburses the state for the salaries of family court  
9 commissioners under section 487.020**, may change the fee to any amount not to exceed fifteen  
10 dollars. The circuit court in Jackson County **or the circuit court in any circuit that reimburses  
11 the state for the salaries of family court commissioners under section 487.020** may change  
12 the fee to any amount not to exceed twenty dollars. A change in the fee shall become effective  
13 and remain in effect until further changed.

14 3. Sections 488.426 to 488.432 shall not apply to proceedings when costs are waived or  
15 are paid by the county or state or any city.

16           4. In addition to any fee authorized by subsection 1 of this section, any county of the first  
17 classification with more than ninety-three thousand eight hundred but less than ninety-three  
18 thousand nine hundred inhabitants may impose an additional fee of ten dollars excluding cases  
19 concerning adoption and those in small claims court. The provisions of this subsection shall  
20 expire on December 31, 2014.

          488.2250. [For all transcripts of testimony given or proceedings had in any circuit court,  
2 the court reporter shall receive the sum of two dollars per twenty-five-line page for the original  
3 of the transcript, and the sum of thirty-five cents per twenty-five-line page for each carbon copy  
4 thereof; the page to be approximately eight and one-half inches by eleven inches in size, with  
5 left-hand margin of approximately one and one-half inches and the right-hand margin of  
6 approximately one-half inch; answer to follow question on same line when feasible; such page  
7 to be designated as a legal page. Any judge, in his or her discretion, may order a transcript of  
8 all or any part of the evidence or oral proceedings, and the court reporter's fees for making the  
9 same shall be paid by the state upon a voucher approved by the court, and taxed against the state.  
10 In criminal cases where an appeal is taken by the defendant, and it appears to the satisfaction of  
11 the court that the defendant is unable to pay the costs of the transcript for the purpose of  
12 perfecting the appeal, the court shall order the court reporter to furnish three transcripts in  
13 duplication of the notes of the evidence, for the original of which the court reporter shall receive  
14 two dollars per legal page and for the copies twenty cents per page. The payment of court  
15 reporter's fees provided in this section shall be made by the state upon a voucher approved by  
16 the court] **1. For all appeal transcripts of testimony given or proceedings had in any circuit  
17 court, the court reporter shall receive the sum of three dollars and fifty cents per legal page  
18 for the preparation of a paper and an electronic version of the transcript.**

19           **2. In criminal cases where an appeal is taken by the defendant and it appears to the  
20 satisfaction of the court that the defendant is unable to pay the costs of the transcript for  
21 the purpose of perfecting the appeal, the court reporter shall receive a fee of two dollars  
22 and sixty cents per legal page for the preparation of a paper and an electronic version of  
23 the transcript.**

24           **3. Any judge, in his or her discretion, may order a transcript of all or any part of  
25 the evidence or oral proceedings and the court reporter shall receive the sum of two dollars  
26 and sixty cents per legal page for the preparation of a paper and an electronic version of  
27 the transcript.**

28           **4. For purposes of this section, a legal page, other than the first page and the final  
29 page of the transcript, shall be twenty-five lines, approximately eight and one-half inches  
30 by eleven inches in size, with the left-hand margin of approximately one and one-half  
31 inches, and with the right-hand margin of approximately one-half inch.**

32           **5. Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, the payment of court reporter's fees**  
33 **provided in subsections 2 and 3 of this section shall be made by the state upon a voucher**  
34 **approved by the court. The cost to prepare all other transcripts of testimony or**  
35 **proceedings shall be borne by the party requesting their preparation and production who**  
36 **shall reimburse the court reporter the sum provided in subsection 1 of this section.**

          488.5320. 1. Sheriffs, county marshals or other officers shall be allowed a charge for  
2 their services rendered in criminal cases and in all proceedings for contempt or attachment, as  
3 required by law, the sum of seventy-five dollars for each felony case or contempt or attachment  
4 proceeding, ten dollars for each misdemeanor case, and six dollars for each infraction,  
5 [excluding] **including** cases disposed of by a traffic violations bureau established pursuant to law  
6 or supreme court rule. Such charges shall be charged and collected in the manner provided by  
7 sections 488.010 to 488.020 and shall be payable to the county treasury; **except that, those**  
8 **charges from cases disposed of by a traffic violations bureau shall be distributed as follows:**  
9 **one-half of the charges collected shall be forwarded and deposited to the credit of the**  
10 **MODEX fund established in subsection 5 of this section for the operational cost of the**  
11 **Missouri data exchange (MODEX) system, and one-half of the charges collected shall be**  
12 **deposited to the credit of the inmate security fund, established in section 488.5026, of the**  
13 **county or municipal political subdivision from which the citation originated. If the county**  
14 **or municipal political subdivision has not established an inmate security fund, all of the**  
15 **funds shall be deposited in the MODEX fund.**

16           2. The sheriff receiving any charge pursuant to subsection 1 of this section shall  
17 reimburse the sheriff of any other county or the city of St. Louis the sum of three dollars for each  
18 pleading, writ, summons, order of court or other document served in connection with the case  
19 or proceeding by the sheriff of the other county or city, and return made thereof, to the maximum  
20 amount of the total charge received pursuant to subsection 1 of this section.

21           3. The charges provided in subsection 1 of this section shall be taxed as other costs in  
22 criminal proceedings immediately upon a plea of guilty or a finding of guilt of any defendant in  
23 any criminal procedure. The clerk shall tax all the costs in the case against such defendant,  
24 which shall be collected and disbursed as provided by sections 488.010 to 488.020; provided,  
25 that no such charge shall be collected in any proceeding in any court when the proceeding or the  
26 defendant has been dismissed by the court; provided further, that all costs, incident to the issuing  
27 and serving of writs of scire facias and of writs of fieri facias, and of attachments for witnesses  
28 of defendant, shall in no case be paid by the state, but such costs incurred under writs of fieri  
29 facias and scire facias shall be paid by the defendant and such defendant's sureties, and costs for  
30 attachments for witnesses shall be paid by such witnesses.

31 4. Mileage shall be reimbursed to sheriffs, county marshals and guards for all services  
32 rendered pursuant to this section at the rate prescribed by the Internal Revenue Service for  
33 allowable expenses for motor vehicle use expressed as an amount per mile.

34 **5. (1) There is hereby created in the state treasury the “MODEX Fund”, which**  
35 **shall consist of money collected under subsection 1 of this section. The fund shall be**  
36 **administered by the Peace Officers Standards and Training Commission established in**  
37 **section 590.120. The state treasurer shall be custodian of the fund. In accordance with**  
38 **sections 30.170 and 30.180, the state treasurer may approve disbursements. The fund shall**  
39 **be a dedicated fund and, upon appropriation, money in the fund shall be used solely for**  
40 **the operational support and expansion of the MODEX system.**

41 **(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of section 33.080 to the contrary, any moneys**  
42 **remaining in the fund at the end of the biennium shall not revert to the credit of the**  
43 **general revenue fund.**

44 **(3) The state treasurer shall invest moneys in the fund in the same manner as other**  
45 **funds are invested. Any interest and moneys earned on such investments shall be credited**  
46 **to the fund.**

513.430. 1. The following property shall be exempt from attachment and execution to  
2 the extent of any person's interest therein:

3 (1) Household furnishings, household goods, wearing apparel, appliances, books,  
4 animals, crops or musical instruments that are held primarily for personal, family or household  
5 use of such person or a dependent of such person, not to exceed three thousand dollars in value  
6 in the aggregate;

7 (2) A wedding ring not to exceed one thousand five hundred dollars in value and other  
8 jewelry held primarily for the personal, family or household use of such person or a dependent  
9 of such person, not to exceed five hundred dollars in value in the aggregate;

10 (3) Any other property of any kind, not to exceed in value six hundred dollars in the  
11 aggregate;

12 (4) Any implements or professional books or tools of the trade of such person or the  
13 trade of a dependent of such person not to exceed three thousand dollars in value in the  
14 aggregate;

15 (5) Any motor vehicles, not to exceed three thousand dollars in value in the aggregate;

16 (6) Any mobile home used as the principal residence but not attached to real property  
17 in which the debtor has a fee interest, not to exceed five thousand dollars in value;

18 (7) Any one or more unmaturred life insurance contracts owned by such person, other  
19 than a credit life insurance contract;

20 (8) The amount of any accrued dividend or interest under, or loan value of, any one or  
21 more unmaturing life insurance contracts owned by such person under which the insured is such  
22 person or an individual of whom such person is a dependent; provided, however, that if  
23 proceedings under Title 11 of the United States Code are commenced by or against such person,  
24 the amount exempt in such proceedings shall not exceed in value one hundred fifty thousand  
25 dollars in the aggregate less any amount of property of such person transferred by the life  
26 insurance company or fraternal benefit society to itself in good faith if such transfer is to pay a  
27 premium or to carry out a nonforfeiture insurance option and is required to be so transferred  
28 automatically under a life insurance contract with such company or society that was entered into  
29 before commencement of such proceedings. No amount of any accrued dividend or interest  
30 under, or loan value of, any such life insurance contracts shall be exempt from any claim for  
31 child support. Notwithstanding anything to the contrary, no such amount shall be exempt in such  
32 proceedings under any such insurance contract which was purchased by such person within one  
33 year prior to the commencement of such proceedings;

34 (9) Professionally prescribed health aids for such person or a dependent of such person;

35 (10) Such person's right to receive:

36 (a) A Social Security benefit, unemployment compensation or a public assistance  
37 benefit;

38 (b) A veteran's benefit;

39 (c) A disability, illness or unemployment benefit;

40 (d) Alimony, support or separate maintenance, not to exceed seven hundred fifty dollars  
41 a month;

42 (e) Any payment under a stock bonus plan, pension plan, disability or death benefit plan,  
43 profit-sharing plan, nonpublic retirement plan or any plan described, defined, or established  
44 pursuant to section 456.072, the person's right to a participant account in any deferred  
45 compensation program offered by the state of Missouri or any of its political subdivisions, or  
46 annuity or similar plan or contract on account of illness, disability, death, age or length of  
47 service, to the extent reasonably necessary for the support of such person and any dependent of  
48 such person unless:

49 a. Such plan or contract was established by or under the auspices of an insider that  
50 employed such person at the time such person's rights under such plan or contract arose;

51 b. Such payment is on account of age or length of service; and

52 c. Such plan or contract does not qualify under Section 401(a), 403(a), 403(b), 408, 408A  
53 or 409 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, (26 U.S.C. 401(a), 403(a), 403(b),  
54 408, 408A or 409); except that any such payment to any person shall be subject to attachment  
55 or execution pursuant to a qualified domestic relations order, as defined by Section 414(p) of the

56 Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, issued by a court in any proceeding for dissolution  
57 of marriage or legal separation or a proceeding for disposition of property following dissolution  
58 of marriage by a court which lacked personal jurisdiction over the absent spouse or lacked  
59 jurisdiction to dispose of marital property at the time of the original judgment of dissolution;

60 (f) Any money or assets, payable to a participant or beneficiary from, or any interest of  
61 any participant or beneficiary in, a retirement plan [or], profit-sharing plan, **health savings plan,**  
62 **or similar plan, including an inherited account or plan,** that is qualified under Section 401(a),  
63 403(a), 403(b), 408, 408A or 409 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, **whether**  
64 **such participant's or beneficiary's interest arises by inheritance, designation, appointment,**  
65 **or otherwise,** except as provided in this paragraph. Any plan or arrangement described in this  
66 paragraph shall not be exempt from the claim of an alternate payee under a qualified domestic  
67 relations order; however, the interest of any and all alternate payees under a qualified domestic  
68 relations order shall be exempt from any and all claims of any creditor, other than the state of  
69 Missouri through its division of family services. As used in this paragraph, the terms "alternate  
70 payee" and "qualified domestic relations order" have the meaning given to them in Section  
71 414(p) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended. If proceedings under Title 11 of the  
72 United States Code are commenced by or against such person, no amount of funds shall be  
73 exempt in such proceedings under any such plan, contract, or trust which is fraudulent as defined  
74 in subsection 2 of section 428.024 and for the period such person participated within three years  
75 prior to the commencement of such proceedings. For the purposes of this section, when the  
76 fraudulently conveyed funds are recovered and after, such funds shall be deducted and then  
77 treated as though the funds had never been contributed to the plan, contract, or trust;

78 (11) The debtor's right to receive, or property that is traceable to, a payment on account  
79 of the wrongful death of an individual of whom the debtor was a dependent, to the extent  
80 reasonably necessary for the support of the debtor and any dependent of the debtor.

81 2. Nothing in this section shall be interpreted to exempt from attachment or execution  
82 for a valid judicial or administrative order for the payment of child support or maintenance any  
83 money or assets, payable to a participant or beneficiary from, or any interest of any participant  
84 or beneficiary in, a retirement plan which is qualified pursuant to Section 408A of the Internal  
85 Revenue Code of 1986, as amended.

**537.602. 1. As used in this section the following terms shall mean:**

2 (1) **"Community service work", any work which is performed without**  
3 **compensation and is required in exchange for deferred prosecution of any criminal charge**  
4 **by any federal, state, or local prosecutor under a written agreement;**

5           **(2) "Entity", includes any person, for profit or not-for-profit business, agency,**  
6 **group, charity, organization, or any unit of federal, state or local government or any of**  
7 **their employees.**

8           **2. Any entity which supervises community service work performed as a**  
9 **requirement for deferment of any criminal charge under a written agreement with a**  
10 **federal, state, or local prosecutor, or any entity which derives benefits from the**  
11 **performance of community service work shall be immune from any suit by the person**  
12 **performing the community service work or by any person deriving a cause of action from**  
13 **the person performing the community service work if that cause of action arises from the**  
14 **supervision of the work performed, except that the entity supervising the work shall not**  
15 **be immune from any suit for gross negligence or for an intentional tort.**

16           **3. Community service work shall not be deemed employment within the meaning**  
17 **of the provisions of chapter 288 and a person performing community service work under**  
18 **the provisions of this section shall not be deemed an employee within the meaning of the**  
19 **provisions of chapter 287.**

**545.417. Any party who takes a deposition in any criminal case shall be responsible**  
2 **for the costs of providing one copy of the transcript of such deposition to the opposing**  
3 **party.**

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

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

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

7           (2) For any misdemeanor, one year;

8           (3) For any infraction, six months;

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

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

13           (1) Any offense a material element of which is either fraud or a breach of fiduciary  
14 obligation within one year after discovery of the offense by an aggrieved party or by a person  
15 who has a legal duty to represent an aggrieved party and who is himself or herself not a party to  
16 the offense, but in no case shall this provision extend the period of limitation by more than three  
17 years. As used in this subdivision, the term "person who has a legal duty to represent an  
18 aggrieved party" shall mean the attorney general or the prosecuting or circuit attorney having



19 jurisdiction pursuant to section 407.553, for purposes of offenses committed pursuant to sections  
20 407.511 to 407.556; and

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

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

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

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

34 6. The period of limitation does not run:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5 (3) "Commercial film and photographic print processor", any person who develops  
6 exposed photographic film into negatives, slides or prints, or who makes prints from negatives

7 or slides, for compensation. The term commercial film and photographic print processor shall  
8 include all employees of such persons but shall not include a person who develops film or makes  
9 prints for a public agency;

10 (4) "Confinement":

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

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

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

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

17 (b) A person is not in confinement if:

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

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

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

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

27 (b) It is given by a person who by reason of youth, mental disease or defect, [or]  
28 intoxication, **a drug-induced state, or any other reason** is manifestly unable or known by the  
29 actor to be unable to make a reasonable judgment as to the nature or harmfulness of the conduct  
30 charged to constitute the offense; or

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

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

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

35 (8) "Dangerous felony" means the felonies of arson in the first degree, assault in the first  
36 degree, attempted [forcible] rape **in the first degree** if physical injury results, attempted  
37 [forcible] sodomy **in the first degree** if physical injury results, [forcible] rape **in the first**  
38 **degree**, [forcible] sodomy **in the first degree**, kidnapping, murder in the second degree, assault  
39 of a law enforcement officer in the first degree, domestic assault in the first degree, elder abuse  
40 in the first degree, robbery in the first degree, statutory rape in the first degree when the victim  
41 is a child less than twelve years of age at the time of the commission of the act giving rise to the  
42 offense, statutory sodomy in the first degree when the victim is a child less than twelve years of

43 age at the time of the commission of the act giving rise to the offense, and, abuse of a child  
44 pursuant to subdivision (2) of subsection 3 of section 568.060, child kidnapping, and parental  
45 kidnapping committed by detaining or concealing the whereabouts of the child for not less than  
46 one hundred twenty days under section 565.153;

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

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

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

54 (12) "Forcible compulsion" means either:

55 (a) Physical force that overcomes reasonable resistance; or

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

77 (22) "Possess" or "possessed" means having actual or constructive possession of an  
78 object with knowledge of its presence. A person has actual possession if such person has the

79 object on his or her person or within easy reach and convenient control. A person has  
80 constructive possession if such person has the power and the intention at a given time to exercise  
81 dominion or control over the object either directly or through another person or persons.  
82 Possession may also be sole or joint. If one person alone has possession of an object, possession  
83 is sole. If two or more persons share possession of an object, possession is joint;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

5 designated in this subsection to an extended term of imprisonment if it finds the defendant is a  
6 persistent sexual offender] **attempting to commit or committing the following offenses:**

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

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

10 (3) **Forcible rape committed or attempted any time during the period of August 13,**  
11 **1980 to August 27, 2013;**

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

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

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

16 2. A "persistent sexual offender" is one who has previously [pleaded guilty to or has been  
17 found guilty of the felony of forcible rape, rape, statutory rape in the first degree, forcible  
18 sodomy, sodomy, statutory sodomy in the first degree or an attempt to commit any of the crimes  
19 designated in this subsection] **been found guilty of attempting to commit or committing any**  
20 **of the offenses listed in subsection 1 of this section.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

52 7. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the court shall set the minimum time  
53 required to be served before a predatory sexual offender is eligible for parole, conditional release  
54 or other early release by the department of corrections. The minimum time to be served by a  
55 person found to be a predatory sexual offender who:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

6 (1) **Rape in the first degree;**

7 (2) **Statutory rape in the first degree;**

8 (3) **Sodomy in the first degree;**

9 (4) **Statutory sodomy in the first degree; or**

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

14

15 **In such case,** the sentence of imprisonment imposed for [the felony of rape, forcible rape,  
16 sodomy, forcible sodomy] **any offense of rape in the first degree, statutory rape in the first**  
17 **degree, sodomy in the first degree, statutory sodomy in the first degree,** or an attempt to  
18 commit any of the aforesaid shall run consecutively to the other sentences. **The sentences**  
19 **imposed for any other offense may run concurrently.**

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

25 another jurisdiction, the court shall specify how any resulting probation, parole or conditional  
26 release revocation term or terms shall run with respect to the foreign sentence of imprisonment.

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

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

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

12 3. The court may recommend placement of an offender in a department of corrections  
13 one hundred twenty-day program under this section or order such placement under subsection  
14 4 of section 559.036. Upon the recommendation or order of the court, the department of  
15 corrections shall assess each offender to determine the appropriate program in which to place the  
16 offender, including shock incarceration or institutional treatment. When the court recommends  
17 and receives placement of an offender in a department of corrections one hundred twenty-day  
18 program, the offender shall be released on probation if the department of corrections determines  
19 that the offender has successfully completed the program except as follows. Upon successful  
20 completion of a treatment program, the board of probation and parole shall advise the sentencing  
21 court of an offender's probationary release date thirty days prior to release. The court shall  
22 release the offender unless such release constitutes an abuse of discretion. If the court  
23 determined that there is an abuse of discretion, the court may order the execution of the  
24 offender's sentence only after conducting a hearing on the matter within ninety to one hundred  
25 twenty days of the offender's sentence. If the court does not respond when an offender  
26 successfully completes the program, the offender shall be released on probation. Upon  
27 successful completion of a shock incarceration program, the board of probation and parole shall  
28 advise the sentencing court of an offender's probationary release date thirty days prior to release.



29 The court shall follow the recommendation of the department unless the court determines that  
30 probation is not appropriate. If the court determines that probation is not appropriate, the court  
31 may order the execution of the offender's sentence only after conducting a hearing on the matter  
32 within ninety to one hundred twenty days of the offender's sentence. If the department  
33 determines that an offender is not successful in a program, then after one hundred days of  
34 incarceration the circuit court shall receive from the department of corrections a report on the  
35 offender's participation in the program and department recommendations for terms and  
36 conditions of an offender's probation. The court shall then release the offender on probation or  
37 order the offender to remain in the department to serve the sentence imposed.

38 4. If the department of corrections one hundred twenty-day program is full, the court may  
39 place the offender in a private program approved by the department of corrections or the court,  
40 the expenses of such program to be paid by the offender, or in an available program offered by  
41 another organization. If the offender is convicted of a class C or class D nonviolent felony, the  
42 court may order probation while awaiting appointment to treatment.

43 5. Except when the offender has been found to be a predatory sexual offender pursuant  
44 to section 558.018, the court shall request that the offender be placed in the sexual offender  
45 assessment unit of the department of corrections if the defendant has pleaded guilty to or has  
46 been found guilty of sexual abuse when classified as a class B felony.

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

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

58 8. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, probation may not be granted pursuant  
59 to this section to offenders who have been convicted of murder in the second degree pursuant  
60 to section 565.021; [forcible] rape **in the first degree** pursuant to section 566.030; [forcible]  
61 sodomy **in the first degree** pursuant to section 566.060; statutory rape in the first degree  
62 pursuant to section 566.032; statutory sodomy in the first degree pursuant to section 566.062;  
63 child molestation in the first degree pursuant to section 566.067 when classified as a class A  
64 felony; abuse of a child pursuant to section 568.060 when classified as a class A felony; an

65 offender who has been found to be a predatory sexual offender pursuant to section 558.018; or  
66 any offense in which there exists a statutory prohibition against either probation or parole.

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

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

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

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

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

21 (2) Have been found guilty of, or plead guilty to, [forcible] rape **in the first degree** under  
22 section 566.030;

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

25 (4) Have been found guilty of, or plead guilty to, [forcible] sodomy **in the first degree**  
26 under section 566.060;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

7           [3.] 2. Whenever in this chapter the criminality of conduct depends upon a child being  
8 under seventeen years of age, it is an affirmative defense that the defendant reasonably believed  
9 that the child was seventeen years of age or older.

10          [4.] 3. Consent is not an affirmative defense to any offense under chapter 566 if the  
11 alleged victim is less than twelve years of age.

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

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

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

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

20          (3) The victim is a child less than twelve years of age and such [forcible] **rape in the**  
21 **first degree or attempt to commit rape in the first degree** was outrageously or wantonly vile,  
22 horrible or inhumane, in that it involved torture or depravity of mind, in which case the required

23 term of imprisonment is life imprisonment without eligibility for probation, parole or conditional  
24 release.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

20 (3) The victim is a child less than twelve years of age and such [forcible] sodomy **in the**  
21 **first degree or attempt to commit sodomy in the first degree** was outrageously or wantonly  
22 vile, horrible or inhumane, in that it involved torture or depravity of mind, in which case the

23 required term of imprisonment is life imprisonment without eligibility for probation, parole or  
24 conditional release.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

          589.015. As used in sections 589.010 to 589.040:

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

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

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

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

12 (c) The act of abuse of a child, as defined in subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of section  
13 568.060, which involves sexual contact, and as defined in subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of  
14 section 568.060;

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

9 (d) Questioning pursuant to an alcohol influence report;

10 (e) Questioning during the transportation of a suspect;

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

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

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

- 23           (1) If the suspect requests that the interrogation not be recorded;  
24           (2) If the interrogation occurs outside the state of Missouri;  
25           (3) If exigent public safety circumstances prevent recording;  
26           (4) To the extent the suspect makes spontaneous statements;  
27           (5) If the recording equipment fails; or  
28           (6) If recording equipment is not available at the location where the interrogation takes  
29 place.

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

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

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

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

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

- 2           (1) "Agency with jurisdiction", the department of corrections or the department of mental  
3 health;  
4           (2) "Mental abnormality", a congenital or acquired condition affecting the emotional or  
5 volitional capacity which predisposes the person to commit sexually violent offenses in a degree  
6 constituting such person a menace to the health and safety of others;  
7           (3) "Predatory", acts directed towards individuals, including family members, for the  
8 primary purpose of victimization;  
9           (4) "Sexually violent offense", the felonies of **rape in the first degree**, forcible rape,  
10 rape, statutory rape in the first degree, **sodomy in the first degree**, forcible sodomy, sodomy,  
11 statutory sodomy in the first degree, or an attempt to commit any of the preceding crimes, or  
12 child molestation in the first or second degree, sexual abuse **in the first degree**, sexual assault,  
13 deviate sexual assault, **rape in the second degree**, **sodomy in the second degree**, or the act of



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

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

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

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

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