SECOND REGULAR SESSION

HOUSE BILL NO. 2640

99TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

INTRODUCED BY REPRESENTATIVE SMITH (163).

6372H.01I

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D. ADAM CRUMBLISS, Chief Clerk

AN ACT

To repeal sections 557.036, 558.021, 558.046, 559.115, 559.117, 566.030, 566.032, 566.060, 566.062, 566.125, and 589.414, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof twelve new sections relating to sexual offenders, with penalty provisions.

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

Section A. Sections 557.036, 558.021, 558.046, 559.115, 559.117, 566.030, 566.032,

- 2 566.060, 566.062, 566.125, and 589.414, RSMo, are repealed and twelve new sections enacted
- 3 in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 557.036, 558.021, 558.046, 559.115, 559.117, 566.030,
- 4 566.032, 566.060, 566.062, 566.123, 566.124, and 589.414, to read as follows:
- 557.036. 1. Upon a finding of guilt, the court shall decide the extent or duration of sentence or other disposition to be imposed under all the circumstances, having regard to the nature and circumstances of the offense and the history and character of the defendant and render judgment accordingly.
 - 2. Where an offense is submitted to the jury, the trial shall proceed in two stages. At the first stage, the jury shall decide only whether the defendant is guilty or not guilty of any submitted offense. The issue of punishment shall not be submitted to the jury at the first stage.
 - 3. If the jury at the first stage of a trial finds the defendant guilty of the submitted offense, the second stage of the trial shall proceed. The issue at the second stage of the trial shall be the punishment to be assessed and declared. Evidence supporting or mitigating punishment may be presented. Such evidence may include, within the discretion of the court, evidence concerning the impact of the offense upon the victim, the victim's family and others, the nature and circumstances of the offense, and the history and character of the defendant. Rebuttal and surrebuttal evidence may be presented. The state shall be the first to proceed. The court shall

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.

- 15 instruct the jury as to the range of punishment authorized by statute for each submitted offense.
- 16 The attorneys may argue the issue of punishment to the jury, and the state shall have the right to
- 17 open and close the argument. The jury shall assess and declare the punishment as authorized by
- 18 statute.

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- 4. A second stage of the trial shall not proceed and the court, and not the jury, shall assess punishment if:
- 21 (1) The defendant requests in writing, prior to voir dire, that the court assess the 22 punishment in case of a finding of guilt; or
 - (2) The state pleads and proves the defendant is a prior offender, persistent offender, dangerous offender, or persistent misdemeanor offender as defined in section 558.016[, or a persistent sexual offender or predatory sexual offender as defined in section 566.125]. If the jury cannot agree on the punishment to be assessed, the court shall proceed as provided in subsection 1 of this section. If, after due deliberation by the jury, the court finds the jury cannot agree on punishment, then the court may instruct the jury that if it cannot agree on punishment that the court will assess punishment.
 - 5. If the jury returns a verdict of guilty in the first stage and declares a term of imprisonment in the second stage, the court shall proceed as provided in subsection 1 of this section except that any term of imprisonment imposed cannot exceed the term declared by the jury unless the term declared by the jury is less than the authorized lowest term for the offense, in which event the court cannot impose a term of imprisonment greater than the lowest term provided for the offense.
- 6. If the defendant is found to be a prior offender, persistent offender, dangerous offender or persistent misdemeanor offender as defined in section 558.016:
 - (1) If he has been found guilty of an offense, the court shall proceed as provided in section 558.016; or
 - (2) If he has been found guilty of a class A felony, the court may impose any sentence authorized for the class A felony.
- 7. The court shall not seek an advisory verdict from the jury in cases of prior offenders, persistent offenders, or dangerous offenders[, persistent sexual offenders or predatory sexual offenders]; if an advisory verdict is rendered, the court shall not deem it advisory, but shall consider it as mere surplusage.
 - 558.021. 1. The court shall find the defendant to be a prior offender, persistent offender, **or** dangerous offender[, persistent sexual offender or predatory sexual offender] if:
- 3 (1) The indictment or information, original or amended, or the information in lieu of an 4 indictment pleads all essential facts warranting a finding that the defendant is a prior offender,

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5 persistent offender, **or** dangerous offender[, persistent sexual offender or predatory sexual 6 offender]; and

- (2) Evidence is introduced that establishes sufficient facts pleaded to warrant a finding beyond a reasonable doubt that the defendant is a prior offender, persistent offender, or dangerous offender[, persistent sexual offender or predatory sexual offender]; and
- 10 (3) The court makes findings of fact that warrant a finding beyond a reasonable doubt 11 by the court that the defendant is a prior offender, persistent offender, **or** dangerous offender[; 12 persistent sexual offender or predatory sexual offender].
 - 2. In a jury trial, the facts shall be pleaded, established and found prior to submission to the jury outside of its hearing, except the facts required by subdivision (1) of subsection 4 of section 558.016 may be established and found at a later time, but prior to sentencing, and may be established by judicial notice of prior testimony before the jury.
 - 3. In a trial without a jury or upon a plea of guilty, the court may defer the proof and findings of such facts to a later time, but prior to sentencing. The facts required by subdivision (1) of subsection 4 of section 558.016 may be established by judicial notice of prior testimony or the plea of guilty.
- 4. The defendant shall be accorded full rights of confrontation and cross-examination, with the opportunity to present evidence, at such hearings.
 - 5. The defendant may waive proof of the facts alleged.
- 6. Nothing in this section shall prevent the use of presentence investigations or commitments under sections 557.026 and 557.031.
- 7. At the sentencing hearing both the state and the defendant shall be permitted to present additional information bearing on the issue of sentence.
 - 558.046. The sentencing court may, upon petition, reduce any term of sentence or probation pronounced by the court or a term of conditional release or parole pronounced by the state board of probation and parole if the court determines that:
 - (1) The convicted person was:
 - (a) Convicted of an offense that did not involve violence or the threat of violence; and
 - (b) Convicted of an offense that involved alcohol or illegal drugs; and
- 7 (2) Since the commission of such offense, the convicted person has successfully 8 completed a detoxification and rehabilitation program; and
 - (3) The convicted person is not:
- 10 (a) A prior offender, a persistent offender, a dangerous offender or a persistent 11 misdemeanor offender as defined by section 558.016; or
- 12 (b) A predatory sexual offender as defined in section 566.123, or a prior sexual offender or a persistent sexual offender as defined in section [566.125] 566.124; or

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14 (c) A prior offender, a persistent offender or a class X offender as defined in section 15 558.019.

- 559.115. 1. Neither probation nor parole shall be granted by the circuit court between the time the transcript on appeal from the offender's [conviction] finding of guilt has been filed in appellate court and the disposition of the appeal by such court.
 - 2. Unless otherwise prohibited by subsection 8 of this section, a circuit court only upon its own motion and not that of the state or the offender shall have the power to grant probation to an offender anytime up to one hundred twenty days after such offender has been delivered to the department of corrections but not thereafter. The court may request information and a recommendation from the department concerning the offender and such offender's behavior during the period of incarceration. Except as provided in this section, the court may place the offender on probation in a program created pursuant to section 217.777, or may place the offender on probation with any other conditions authorized by law.
- 3. The court may recommend placement of an offender in a department of corrections one hundred twenty-day program under this subsection or order such placement under subsection 4 of section 559.036. Upon the recommendation or order of the court, the department of corrections shall assess each offender to determine the appropriate one hundred twenty-day program in which to place the offender, which may include placement in the shock incarceration program or institutional treatment program. When the court recommends and receives placement of an offender in a department of corrections one hundred twenty-day program, the offender shall be released on probation if the department of corrections determines that the offender has successfully completed the program except as follows. Upon successful completion of a program under this subsection, the board of probation and parole shall advise the sentencing court of an offender's probationary release date thirty days prior to release. The court shall follow the recommendation of the department unless the court determines that probation is not appropriate. If the court determines that probation is not appropriate, the court may order the execution of the offender's sentence only after conducting a hearing on the matter within ninety to one hundred twenty days from the date the offender was delivered to the department of corrections. If the department determines the offender has not successfully completed a one hundred twenty-day program under this subsection, the offender shall be removed from the program and the court shall be advised of the removal. The department shall report on the offender's participation in the program and may provide recommendations for terms and conditions of an offender's probation. The court shall then have the power to grant probation or order the execution of the offender's sentence.
- 4. If the court is advised that an offender is not eligible for placement in a one hundred twenty-day program under subsection 3 of this section, the court shall consider other authorized

dispositions. If the department of corrections one hundred twenty-day program under subsection 36 3 of this section is full, the court may place the offender in a private program approved by the 37 department of corrections or the court, the expenses of such program to be paid by the offender, 38 or in an available program offered by another organization. If the offender is convicted of a class 39 C, class D, or class E nonviolent felony, the court may order probation while awaiting 40 appointment to treatment.

- 5. Except when the offender has been found to be a predatory sexual offender pursuant to section [566.125] 566.123, the court shall request the department of corrections to conduct a sexual offender assessment if the defendant has been found guilty of sexual abuse when classified as a class B felony. Upon completion of the assessment, the department shall provide to the court a report on the offender and may provide recommendations for terms and conditions of an offender's probation. The assessment shall not be considered a one hundred twenty-day program as provided under subsection 3 of this section. The process for granting probation to an offender who has completed the assessment shall be as provided under subsections 2 and 6 of this section.
- 6. Unless the offender is being granted probation pursuant to successful completion of a one hundred twenty-day program the circuit court shall notify the state in writing when the court intends to grant probation to the offender pursuant to the provisions of this section. The state may, in writing, request a hearing within ten days of receipt of the court's notification that the court intends to grant probation. Upon the state's request for a hearing, the court shall grant a hearing as soon as reasonably possible. If the state does not respond to the court's notice in writing within ten days, the court may proceed upon its own motion to grant probation.
- 7. An offender's first incarceration under this section prior to release on probation shall not be considered a previous prison commitment for the purpose of determining a minimum prison term under the provisions of section 558.019.
- 8. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, probation may not be granted pursuant to this section to offenders who have been convicted of murder in the second degree pursuant to section 565.021; forcible rape pursuant to section 566.030 as it existed prior to August 28, 2013; rape in the first degree under section 566.030; forcible sodomy pursuant to section 566.060 as it existed prior to August 28, 2013; sodomy in the first degree under section 566.060; statutory rape in the first degree pursuant to section 566.032; statutory sodomy in the first degree pursuant to section 566.067 when classified as a class A felony; abuse **or neglect** of a child pursuant to section 568.060 when classified as a class A felony; or an offender who has been found to be a predatory sexual offender pursuant to section [566.125] 566.123; or any offense in which there exists a statutory prohibition against either probation or parole.

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

- 2. Only upon a motion filed by the prosecutor in a criminal case, the judge who is hearing the criminal case in a participating county may request that an offender be placed in the department of corrections for one hundred twenty days for a mental health assessment and for treatment if it appears that the offender has a mental disorder or mental illness such that the offender may qualify for probation including community psychiatric rehabilitation (CPR) programs and such probation is appropriate and not inconsistent with public safety. Before the judge rules upon the motion, the victim shall be given notice of such motion and the opportunity to be heard. Upon recommendation of the court, the department shall determine the offender's eligibility for the mental health assessment process.
- 3. Following this assessment and treatment period, an assessment report shall be sent to the sentencing court and the sentencing court may, if appropriate, release the offender on probation. The offender shall be supervised on probation by a state probation and parole officer, who shall work cooperatively with the department of mental health to enroll eligible offenders in community psychiatric rehabilitation (CPR) programs.
- 4. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, probation shall not be granted under this section to offenders who:
- 19 (1) Have been found guilty of, or plead guilty to, murder in the second degree under 20 section 565.021;
 - (2) Have been found guilty of, or plead guilty to, rape in the first degree under section 566.030 or forcible rape under section 566.030 as it existed prior to August 28, 2013;
- 23 (3) Have been found guilty of, or plead guilty to, statutory rape in the first degree under section 566.032;
 - (4) Have been found guilty of, or plead guilty to, sodomy in the first degree under section 566.060 or forcible sodomy under section 566.060 as it existed prior to August 28, 2013;
- 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 [566.125] 566.123; 32 or
- 33 (8) Have been found guilty of, or plead guilty to, any offense for which there exists a 34 statutory prohibition against either probation or parole.

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

- 566.030. 1. A person commits the offense of rape in the first degree if he or she has sexual intercourse with another person who is incapacitated, incapable of consent, or lacks the capacity to consent, or by the use of forcible compulsion. Forcible compulsion includes the use of a substance administered without a victim's knowledge or consent which renders the victim physically or mentally impaired so as to be incapable of making an informed consent to sexual intercourse.
- 2. The offense of rape in the first degree or an attempt to commit rape in the first degree is a felony for which the authorized term of imprisonment is life imprisonment or a term of years not less than five years, unless:
- (1) The offense is an aggravated sexual offense, in which case the authorized term of imprisonment is life imprisonment or a term of years not less than fifteen years;
- (2) The person is a prior sexual offender or a persistent sexual offender as defined in section 566.124 or a predatory sexual offender as defined in section [566.125] 566.123 and subjected to an extended term of imprisonment under said section;
- (3) The victim is a child less than twelve years of age, in which case the required term of imprisonment is life imprisonment without eligibility for probation or parole until the offender has served not less than thirty years of such sentence or unless the offender has reached the age of seventy-five years and has served at least fifteen years of such sentence, unless such rape in the first degree is described under subdivision (4) of this subsection; or
- (4) The victim is a child less than twelve years of age and such rape in the first degree or attempt to commit rape in the first degree was outrageously or wantonly vile, horrible or inhumane, in that it involved torture or depravity of mind, in which case the required term of imprisonment is life imprisonment without eligibility for probation, parole or conditional release.
- 3. Subsection 4 of section 558.019 shall not apply to the sentence of a person who has been found guilty of rape in the first degree or attempt to commit rape in the first degree when the victim is less than twelve years of age, and "life imprisonment" shall mean imprisonment for the duration of a person's natural life for the purposes of this section.
- 4. No person found guilty of rape in the first degree or an attempt to commit rape in the first degree shall be granted a suspended imposition of sentence or suspended execution of sentence.
 - 566.032. 1. A person commits the offense of statutory rape in the first degree if he or she has sexual intercourse with another person who is less than fourteen years of age.

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

- (1) The offense is an aggravated sexual offense, or the victim is less than twelve years of age in which case the authorized term of imprisonment is life imprisonment or a term of years not less than ten years; or
- 9 (2) The person is a prior sexual offender or a persistent sexual offender as defined in section 566.124 or a predatory sexual offender as defined in section [566.125 and subjected to an extended term of imprisonment under said section] 566.123.
 - 566.060. 1. A person commits the offense of sodomy in the first degree if he or she has deviate sexual intercourse with another person who is incapacitated, incapable of consent, or lacks the capacity to consent, or by the use of forcible compulsion. Forcible compulsion includes the use of a substance administered without a victim's knowledge or consent which renders the victim physically or mentally impaired so as to be incapable of making an informed consent to sexual intercourse.
 - 2. The offense of sodomy in the first degree or an attempt to commit sodomy in the first degree is a felony for which the authorized term of imprisonment is life imprisonment or a term of years not less than five years, unless:
- 10 (1) The offense is an aggravated sexual offense, in which case the authorized term of 11 imprisonment is life imprisonment or a term of years not less than ten years;
 - (2) The person is a prior sexual offender or a persistent sexual offender as defined in section 566.124 or a predatory sexual offender as defined in section [566.125 and subjected to an extended term of imprisonment under said section] 566.123;
 - (3) The victim is a child less than twelve years of age, in which case the required term of imprisonment is life imprisonment without eligibility for probation or parole until the offender has served not less than thirty years of such sentence or unless the offender has reached the age of seventy-five years and has served at least fifteen years of such sentence, unless such sodomy in the first degree is described under subdivision (4) of this subsection; or
 - (4) The victim is a child less than twelve years of age and such sodomy in the first degree or attempt to commit sodomy in the first degree was outrageously or wantonly vile, horrible or inhumane, in that it involved torture or depravity of mind, in which case the required term of imprisonment is life imprisonment without eligibility for probation, parole or conditional release.
 - 3. Subsection 4 of section 558.019 shall not apply to the sentence of a person who has been found guilty of sodomy in the first degree or an attempt to commit sodomy in the first degree when the victim is less than twelve years of age, and "life imprisonment" shall mean imprisonment for the duration of a person's natural life for the purposes of this section.

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

- 566.062. 1. A person commits the offense of statutory sodomy in the first degree if he or she has deviate sexual intercourse with another person who is less than fourteen years of age.
- 2. The offense of statutory sodomy in the first degree or an attempt to commit statutory sodomy in the first degree is a felony for which the authorized term of imprisonment is life imprisonment or a term of years not less than five years, unless:
 - (1) The offense is an aggravated sexual offense or the victim is less than twelve years of age, in which case the authorized term of imprisonment is life imprisonment or a term of years not less than ten years; or
- 9 (2) The person is a prior sexual offender or a persistent sexual offender as defined in section 566.124 or a predatory sexual offender as defined in section [566.125 and subjected to an extended term of imprisonment under said section] 566.123.

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

- (1) "Predatory sexual offense", statutory rape in the first degree, statutory sodomy in the first degree, rape in the first degree, sodomy in the first degree, forcible rape, forcible sodomy, rape, sodomy, child molestation in the first degree when classified as a class A or B felony, child molestation in the second degree when classified as a class A or B felony, sexual abuse when classified as a class B felony, sexual abuse in the first degree when classified as a class B felony, or an attempt to commit any of these offenses, or the commission of an offense in another jurisdiction that if committed in this state would constitute the commission of any of the listed offenses;
- (2) "Predatory sexual offender", any person who has been found guilty of committing or attempting to commit a predatory sexual offense and who has, prior to that finding:
- (a) Committed another act that would constitute a predatory sexual offense, regardless of whether the other act was charged or resulted in a finding of guilt; or
- (b) Committed an act or acts against more than one victim that would constitute a predatory sexual offense, whether the defendant was charged with an additional offense or offenses as a result of such act or acts.
- 2. The court shall sentence a person to life without eligibility for probation or parole if it finds the defendant is a predatory sexual offender. Subsection 4 of section 558.019 shall not apply to any person imprisoned under this subsection for the purposes of determining the minimum prison term or the length of sentence as defined or used in

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such subsection. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in no event shall a person found to be a predatory sexual offender receive a final discharge from parole.

- 3. Notwithstanding any provision of law, the department of corrections, or any division thereof, shall not furlough an individual found to be and sentenced as a persistent sexual offender as defined in section 566.124 or a predatory sexual offender.
- 4. The punishment imposed under this section shall be in addition to any punishment provided by law for the offense, of which the defendant has been previously found guilty, or the act which would constitute an offense, whether the act was charged or resulted in a finding of guilt.
 - 5. In determining whether a defendant is a predatory sexual offender:
- (1) Prior findings of guilt shall be pleaded and proven in the same manner required by the provisions of section 558.021;
- (2) Acts that would constitute an offense that were not charged or did not result in a finding of guilt shall be pleaded and proven as follows:
- (a) In a trial without a jury or upon a plea of guilty, the acts shall be pleaded and proven in the same manner required under section 558.021. The court may defer the proof and findings establishing the defendant is a predatory sexual offender to a later time, but prior to sentencing. The facts required to prove the defendant is a predatory sexual offender may be established by judicial notice of prior testimony or the plea of guilty;
- (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if an offense is submitted to the jury, the trial shall proceed in multiple stages. If the jury at the first stage of a trial finds the defendant guilty of the submitted offense, the second stage of the trial shall proceed. The issue at the second stage of the trial shall be whether the defendant is a predatory sexual offender. The state shall be the first to proceed. The court shall instruct the jury. The attorneys may argue the issue of whether the defendant is a predatory sexual offender to the jury, and the state shall have the right to open and close the argument. The jury shall determine whether the defendant is a predatory sexual offender beyond a reasonable doubt. If the jury determines that the defendant is a predatory sexual offender, the court shall not seek an advisory verdict from the jury. If the jury determines that the defendant is not a predatory sexual offender, a third stage of the trial shall proceed, unless jury sentencing is removed under section 557.036. The issue at the third stage of the trial shall be the punishment to be assessed and declared. The third stage of the trial shall proceed in the same manner required under section 557.036. The parties may present additional evidence in this stage and may argue evidence presented at the first stage or the second stage.

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

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- 2 (1) "Sexual offense", any offense under chapter 566, or an attempt to commit any of these offenses, or the commission of an offense in another jurisdiction that if committed in this state would constitute the commission of any of the listed offenses, or any offense that requires registration under section 589.400;
 - (2) "Persistent sexual offender", a person who has been found guilty of two or more sexual offenses;
- 8 (3) "Prior sexual offender", a person who has been found guilty of one sexual 9 offense.
 - 2. No court shall suspend the imposition of sentence as to a prior or persistent sexual offender under this section nor sentence such person to pay a fine in lieu of a term of imprisonment, section 557.011 to the contrary notwithstanding, nor shall such person be eligible for parole or probation until such person has served a minimum of three years' imprisonment.
 - 3. The court shall find the defendant to be a prior sexual offender or persistent sexual offender, if:
 - (1) The indictment or information, original or amended, or the information in lieu of an indictment pleads all essential facts warranting a finding that the defendant is a prior sexual offender or persistent sexual offender;
 - (2) Evidence is introduced that establishes sufficient facts pleaded to warrant a finding beyond a reasonable doubt the defendant is a prior sexual offender or persistent sexual offender; and
 - (3) The court makes findings of fact that warrant a finding beyond a reasonable doubt by the court that the defendant is a prior sexual offender or persistent sexual offender.
 - 4. In a jury trial, such facts shall be pleaded, established, and found prior to submission to the jury outside of its hearing.
 - 5. In a trial without a jury or upon a plea of guilty, the court may defer the proof in findings of such facts to a later time, but prior to sentencing.
- 30 **6.** The defendant shall be accorded full rights of confrontation and 31 cross-examination, with the opportunity to present evidence, at such hearings.
 - 7. The defendant may waive proof of the facts alleged.
- 8. Nothing in this section shall prevent the use of presentence investigations or commitments.
- 9. At the sentencing hearing both the state and the defendant shall be permitted to present additional information bearing on the issue of sentence.

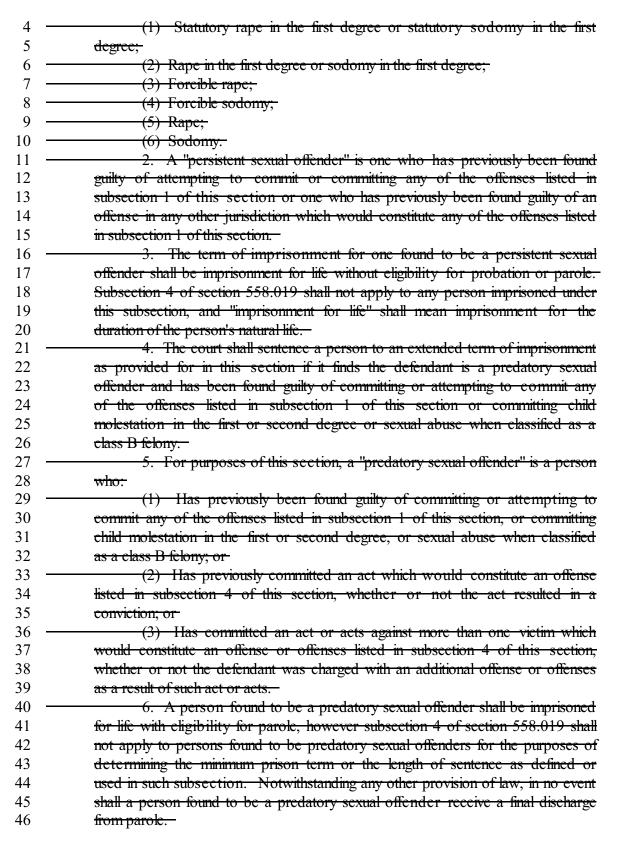
10. The findings of guilt shall be prior to the date of commission of the present offense.

- 11. The court shall not instruct the jury as to the range of punishment or allow the jury, upon a finding of guilt, to assess and declare the punishment as part of its verdict in cases of prior sexual offenders or persistent sexual offenders.
- 12. Evidence of prior findings of guilt shall be heard and determined by the trial court out of the hearing of the jury prior to the submission of the case to the jury and shall include, but not be limited to, evidence of findings of guilt received by a search of the records of the Missouri uniform law enforcement system maintained by the Missouri state highway patrol. After hearing the evidence, the court shall enter its findings thereon.
- 13. The court shall sentence a person who has been found to be a prior sexual offender to the authorized term of imprisonment for the class one class step higher than the offense for which the person was found guilty.
- 14. The court shall sentence a person who has been found to be a persistent sexual offender to the authorized term of imprisonment for the class two steps higher than the offense for which the person was found guilty. A person found to be a persistent sexual offender who is found guilty of a class B felony shall be sentenced to the authorized term of imprisonment for a class A felony. A person found to be a prior or persistent sexual offender who is found guilty of a class A felony or a felony for which the maximum punishment is thirty years or more shall be sentenced to life imprisonment without the eligibility for probation or parole.
- 589.414. 1. Any person required by sections 589.400 to 589.425 to register shall, not later than three business days after each change of name, residence within the county or city not within a county at which the offender is registered, employment, or student status, appear in person to the chief law enforcement officer of the county or city not within a county and inform such officer of all changes in the information required by the offender. The chief law enforcement officer shall immediately forward the registrant changes to the Missouri state highway patrol within three business days.
- 2. If any person required by sections 589.400 to 589.425 to register changes such person's residence or address to a different county or city not within a county, the person shall appear in person and shall inform both the chief law enforcement official with whom the person last registered and the chief law enforcement official of the county or city not within a county having jurisdiction over the new residence or address in writing within three business days of such new address and phone number, if the phone number is also changed. If any person required by sections 589.400 to 589.425 to register changes their state of residence, the person shall appear in person and shall inform both the chief law enforcement official with whom the

person was last registered and the chief law enforcement official of the area in the new state having jurisdiction over the new residence or address within three business days of such new address. Whenever a registrant changes residence, the chief law enforcement official of the county or city not within a county where the person was previously registered shall inform the Missouri state highway patrol of the change within three business days. When the registrant is changing the residence to a new state, the Missouri state highway patrol shall inform the responsible official in the new state of residence within three business days.

- 3. In addition to the requirements of subsections 1 and 2 of this section, the following offenders shall report in person to the chief law enforcement agency every ninety days to verify the information contained in their statement made pursuant to section 589.407:
- (1) Any offender registered as a predatory sexual offender as defined in section 566.123 or a prior sexual offender or a persistent sexual offender [under the definitions found in section 566.125] as defined in section 566.124;
- (2) Any offender who is registered for a crime where the victim was less than eighteen years of age at the time of the offense; and
- (3) Any offender who has pled guilty or been found guilty pursuant to section 589.425 of failing to register or submitting false information when registering.
- 4. In addition to the requirements of subsections 1 and 2 of this section, all registrants shall report semiannually in person in the month of their birth and six months thereafter to the chief law enforcement agency to verify the information contained in their statement made pursuant to section 589.407. All registrants shall allow the chief law enforcement officer to take a current photograph of the offender in the month of his or her birth to the chief law enforcement agency.
- 5. In addition to the requirements of subsections 1 and 2 of this section, all Missouri registrants who work or attend school or training on a full-time or part-time basis in any other state shall be required to report in person to the chief law enforcement officer in the area of the state where they work or attend school or training and register in that state. "Part-time" in this subsection means for more than seven days in any twelve-month period.
- 6. If a person, who is required to register as a sexual offender under sections 589.400 to 589.425, changes or obtains a new online identifier as defined in section 43.651, the person shall report such information in the same manner as a change of residence before using such online identifier.

[566.125. 1. The court shall sentence a person to an extended term of imprisonment if it finds the defendant is a persistent sexual offender and has been found guilty of attempting to commit or committing the following offenses:



minimum time required to be served before a pred for parole, conditional release or other early re-	elease by the department of
49 for parole, conditional release or other early re	elease by the department of
	person found to be a predatory
50 corrections. The minimum time to be served by a p	• •
51 sexual offender who:	
52 (1) Has previously been found guilty o	of committing or attempting to
commit any of the offenses listed in subsection	
54 guilty of committing or attempting to commit a	
subsection 1 of this section shall be any number of	•
56 years;	·
57 (2) Has previously been found guilty of	child molestation in the first or
second degree, or sexual abuse when classified as	a class B felony and is found
guilty of attempting to commit or committing a	
subsection 1 of this section shall be any number of	
61 years;	
62 (3) Has previously been found guilty o	of committing or attempting to
commit any of the offenses listed in subsection 1	of this section, or committing
child molestation in the first or second degree, or	sexual abuse when classified
as a class B felony shall be any number of years	
66 (4) Has previously been found guilty of	child molestation in the first
degree or second degree, or sexual abuse when cla	ssified as a class B felony, and
is found guilty of child molestation in the first or so	econd degree, or sexual abuse
when classified as a class B felony shall be any num	lber of years but not less than
70 fifteen years;	•
71 (5) Is found to be a predatory sexual offen	der pursuant to subdivision (2)
or (3) of subsection 5 of this section shall be an	ny number of years within the
73 range to which the person could have been senten	eed pursuant to the applicable
74 law if the person was not found to be a predatory sea	xual offender.
75 8. Notwithstanding any provision of law to	
of corrections, or any division thereof, may not fi	
be and sentenced as a persistent sexual offender or	_