SECOND REGULAR SESSION

SENATE BILL NO. 931

98TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

INTRODUCED BY SENATOR SCHAEFER.

Read 1st time January 19, 2016, and ordered printed.

5556S.01I

ADRIANE D. CROUSE, Secretary.

AN ACT

To repeal sections 217.362, 217.735, 558.019, 559.106, 559.115, and 566.125, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof nine new sections relating to sexual offenses against children, with an effective date.

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

Section A. Sections 217.362, 217.735, 558.019, 559.106, 559.115, and

- 2 566.125, RSMo, is repealed and nine new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be
- 3 known as sections 217.362, 217.735, 558.019, 559.106, 559.115, 566.015, 566.125,
- 4 568.200, and 573.015, to read as follows:
 - 217.362. 1. The department of corrections shall design and implement an
- 2 intensive long-term program for the treatment of chronic nonviolent offenders
- 3 with serious substance abuse addictions who have not pleaded guilty to or been
- 4 convicted of a dangerous felony as defined in section 556.061.
- 5 2. Prior to sentencing, any judge considering an offender for this program
- shall notify the department. The potential candidate for the program shall be
- 7 screened by the department to determine eligibility. The department shall, by
- 8 regulation, establish eligibility criteria and inform the court of such criteria. The
- 9 department shall notify the court as to the offender's eligibility and the
- 10 availability of space in the program. Notwithstanding any other provision of law
- 11 to the contrary, except as provided for in section 558.019, if an offender is eligible
- 12 and there is adequate space, the court may sentence a person to the program
- 13 which shall consist of institutional drug or alcohol treatment for a period of at
- 14 least twelve and no more than twenty-four months, as well as a term of
- 15 incarceration. The department shall determine the nature, intensity, duration,
- 16 and completion criteria of the education, treatment, and aftercare portions of any

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program services provided. Execution of the offender's term of incarceration shall 17 be suspended pending completion of said program. Allocation of space in the 19 program may be distributed by the department in proportion to drug arrest patterns in the state. If the court is advised that an offender is not eligible or 20 21 that there is no space available, the court shall consider other authorized 22dispositions.

- 3. Upon successful completion of the program, the board of probation and parole shall advise the sentencing court of an offender's probationary release date thirty days prior to release. If the court determines that probation is not appropriate the court may order the execution of the offender's sentence.
- 4. If it is determined by the department that the offender has not successfully completed the program, or that the offender is not cooperatively participating in the program, the offender shall be removed from the program and the court shall be advised. Failure of an offender to complete the program shall cause the offender to serve the sentence prescribed by the court and void the right to be considered for probation on this sentence.
- 5. An offender's first incarceration in a department of corrections program pursuant to this section prior to release on probation shall not be considered a 34 previous prison commitment for the purpose of determining a minimum prison term pursuant to the provisions of section 558.019, unless the offender was committed as a result of being found guilty of an offense under chapter 566, 568, or 573 when the offense was sexual in nature and against a 38 victim who was less than seventeen years of age, in which case the incarceration shall be considered a prior prison commitment.
- 217.735. 1. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, the board shall supervise an offender for the duration of his or her natural life when the offender has been found guilty of an offense under: 3
- 4 (1) Section 566.030, 566.032, 566.060, 566.062, 566.067, 566.083, 566.100, 566.151, 566.212, 566.213, 568.020, 568.080, or 568.090 based on an act 5 committed on or after August 28, 2006; or 6
- 7 (2) Section 566.068, 566.069, 566.210, 566.211, 573.200, or 573.205 based on an act committed on or after January 1, 2017, against a victim who was less 9 than fourteen years old and the offender is a prior sex offender as defined in subsection 2 of this section.
- 11 2. For the purpose of this section, a prior sex offender is a person who has 12 previously pleaded guilty to or been found guilty of an offense contained in

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chapter 566 or violating section 568.020 when the person had sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse with the victim, or violating subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 568.045.

- 3. Subsection 1 of this section applies to offenders who have been granted probation, and to offenders who have been released on parole, conditional release, or upon serving their full sentence without early release. Supervision of an offender who was released after serving his or her full sentence will be considered as supervision on parole.
 - 4. A mandatory condition of lifetime supervision of an offender under this section is that the offender be electronically monitored. Electronic monitoring shall be based on a global positioning system or other technology that identifies and records the offender's location at all times.
 - 5. In appropriate cases as determined by a risk assessment, the board may terminate the supervision of an offender who is being supervised under this section when the offender is sixty-five years of age or older, unless the offender has been found guilty of an offense listed under subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of this section or an offense under subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of this section against a victim who was less than seventeen years of age.
- 32 6. In accordance with section 217.040, the board may adopt rules relating 33 to supervision and electronic monitoring of offenders under this section.
- 558.019. 1. This section shall not be construed to affect the powers of the governor under Article IV, Section 7, of the Missouri Constitution. This statute shall not affect those provisions of section 565.020, section 566.125, or section 571.015, which set minimum terms of sentences, or the provisions of section 559.115, relating to probation.
- 6 2. The provisions of subsections 2 to 5 of this section shall be applicable 7 to all classes of felonies except those set forth in chapter 579, or in chapter 195 prior to January 1, 2017, and those otherwise excluded in subsection 1 of this section. For the purposes of this section, "prison commitment" means and is the receipt by the department of corrections of an offender after sentencing. For 10 11 purposes of this section, prior prison commitments to the department of 12 corrections shall not include an offender's first incarceration prior to release on probation under section 217.362 or 559.115, unless the offender was committed as a result of being found guilty of an offense under chapter 15 566, 568, or 573 when the offense was sexual in nature and against a

victim who was less than seventeen years of age, in which case the incarceration shall be considered a prior prison commitment. Other provisions of the law to the contrary notwithstanding, any offender who has been found guilty of a felony other than a dangerous felony as defined in section 556.061 and is committed to the department of corrections shall be required to serve the following minimum prison terms:

- (1) If the offender has one previous prison commitment to the department of corrections for a felony offense, the minimum prison term which the offender must serve shall be forty percent of his or her sentence or until the offender attains seventy years of age, and has served at least thirty percent of the sentence imposed, whichever occurs first;
- (2) If the offender has two previous prison commitments to the department of corrections for felonies unrelated to the present offense, the minimum prison term which the offender must serve shall be fifty percent of his or her sentence or until the offender attains seventy years of age, and has served at least forty percent of the sentence imposed, whichever occurs first;
- (3) If the offender has three or more previous prison commitments to the department of corrections for felonies unrelated to the present offense, the minimum prison term which the offender must serve shall be eighty percent of his or her sentence or until the offender attains seventy years of age, and has served at least forty percent of the sentence imposed, whichever occurs first.
- 3. Other provisions of the law to the contrary notwithstanding, any offender who has been found guilty of a dangerous felony as defined in section 556.061 and is committed to the department of corrections shall be required to serve a minimum prison term of eighty-five percent of the sentence imposed by the court or until the offender attains seventy years of age, and has served at least forty percent of the sentence imposed, whichever occurs first.
- 43 4. For the purpose of determining the minimum prison term to be served, 44 the following calculations shall apply:
 - (1) A sentence of life shall be calculated to be thirty years;
 - (2) Any sentence either alone or in the aggregate with other consecutive sentences for offenses committed at or near the same time which is over seventy-five years shall be calculated to be seventy-five years.
 - 5. For purposes of this section, the term "minimum prison term" shall mean time required to be served by the offender before he or she is eligible for parole, conditional release or other early release by the department of corrections.

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

- (2) The commission shall study sentencing practices in the circuit courts throughout the state for the purpose of determining whether and to what extent disparities exist among the various circuit courts with respect to the length of sentences imposed and the use of probation for offenders convicted of the same or similar offenses and with similar criminal histories. The commission shall also study and examine whether and to what extent sentencing disparity among economic and social classes exists in relation to the sentence of death and if so, the reasons therefor, if sentences are comparable to other states, if the length of the sentence is appropriate, and the rate of rehabilitation based on sentence. It shall compile statistics, examine cases, draw conclusions, and perform other duties relevant to the research and investigation of disparities in death penalty sentencing among economic and social classes.
- (3) The commission shall study alternative sentences, prison work programs, work release, home-based incarceration, probation and parole options, and any other programs and report the feasibility of these options in Missouri.
- (4) The governor shall select a chairperson who shall call meetings of the commission as required or permitted pursuant to the purpose of the sentencing commission.
- (5) The members of the commission shall not receive compensation for their duties on the commission, but shall be reimbursed for actual and necessary expenses incurred in the performance of these duties and for which they are not reimbursed by reason of their other paid positions.
- (6) The circuit and associate circuit courts of this state, the office of the state courts administrator, the department of public safety, and the department

of corrections shall cooperate with the commission by providing information or access to information needed by the commission. The office of the state courts administrator will provide needed staffing resources.

- 7. Courts shall retain discretion to lower or exceed the sentence recommended by the commission as otherwise allowable by law, and to order restorative justice methods, when applicable.
- 8. If the imposition or execution of a sentence is suspended, the court may order any or all of the following restorative justice methods, or any other method that the court finds just or appropriate:
- 97 (1) Restitution to any victim or a statutorily created fund for costs 98 incurred as a result of the offender's actions;
 - (2) Offender treatment programs;
 - (3) Mandatory community service;

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- 101 (4) Work release programs in local facilities; and
- 102 (5) Community-based residential and nonresidential programs.
- 9. The provisions of this section shall apply only to offenses occurring on or after August 28, 2003.
- 10. Pursuant to subdivision (1) of subsection 8 of this section, the court may order the assessment and payment of a designated amount of restitution to a county law enforcement restitution fund established by the county commission pursuant to section 50.565. Such contribution shall not exceed three hundred dollars for any charged offense. Any restitution moneys deposited into the county law enforcement restitution fund pursuant to this section shall only be expended pursuant to the provisions of section 50.565.
 - 11. A judge may order payment to a restitution fund only if such fund had been created by ordinance or resolution of a county of the state of Missouri prior to sentencing. A judge shall not have any direct supervisory authority or administrative control over any fund to which the judge is ordering a person to make payment.
- 12. A person who fails to make a payment to a county law enforcement restitution fund may not have his or her probation revoked solely for failing to make such payment unless the judge, after evidentiary hearing, makes a finding supported by a preponderance of the evidence that the person either willfully refused to make the payment or that the person willfully, intentionally, and purposefully failed to make sufficient bona fide efforts to acquire the resources to pay.

124 13. Nothing in this section shall be construed to allow the sentencing advisory commission to issue recommended sentences in specific cases pending in the courts of this state.

559.106. 1. Notwithstanding any statutory provision to the contrary, when a court grants probation to an offender who has been found guilty of an 3 offense in:

- 4 (1) Section 566.030, 566.032, 566.060, 566.062, 566.067, 566.083, 566.100, 566.151, 566.212, 566.213, 568.020, 568.080, or 568.090, based on an act 6 committed on or after August 28, 2006; or
- 7 (2) Section 566.068, 566.069, 566.210, 566.211, 573.200, or 573.205 based 8 on an act committed on or after January 1, 2017, against a victim who was less 9 than fourteen years of age and the offender is a prior sex offender as defined in subsection 2 of this section;
- the court shall order that the offender be supervised by the board of probation and parole for the duration of his or her natural life.
- 2. For the purpose of this section, a prior sex offender is a person who has previously been found guilty of an offense contained in chapter 566, or violating section 568.020, when the person had sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse with the victim, or of violating subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 568.045.
- 3. When probation for the duration of the offender's natural life has been ordered, a mandatory condition of such probation is that the offender be electronically monitored. Electronic monitoring shall be based on a global positioning system or other technology that identifies and records the offender's location at all times.
- 4. In appropriate cases as determined by a risk assessment, the court may terminate the probation of an offender who is being supervised under this section when the offender is sixty-five years of age or older, unless the offender has been found guilty of an offense listed under subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of this section or an offense under subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of this section against a victim who was less than seventeen years of age.
- 559.115. 1. Neither probation nor parole shall be granted by the circuit court between the time the transcript on appeal from the offender's conviction has been filed in appellate court and the disposition of the appeal by such court.

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2. Unless otherwise prohibited by subsection 8 of this section, a circuit

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5 court only upon its own motion and not that of the state or the offender shall
6 have the power to grant probation to an offender anytime up to one hundred
7 twenty days after such offender has been delivered to the department of
8 corrections but not thereafter. The court may request information and a
9 recommendation from the department concerning the offender and such offender's
10 behavior during the period of incarceration. Except as provided in this section,
11 the court may place the offender on probation in a program created pursuant to
12 section 217.777, or may place the offender on probation with any other conditions
13 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 40 a one hundred twenty-day program under subsection 3 of this section, the court

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

- 5. Except when the offender has been found to be a predatory sexual offender pursuant to section 566.125, 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, unless the offender was committed as a result of being found guilty of an offense under chapter 566, 568, or 573 when the offense was sexual in nature and against a victim who was less than seventeen years of age, in which case the incarceration shall be considered a prior prison commitment.
- 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 77section 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 79 prior to August 28, 2013; sodomy in the first degree under section 566.060; 80 [statutory rape in the first degree pursuant to section 566.032; statutory sodomy 81 in the first degree pursuant to section 566.062; child molestation in the first 82 degree pursuant to section 566.067 when classified as a class A felony; abuse of 83 a child pursuant to section 568.060 when classified as a class A felony; any 84 offense under chapter 566, 568, or 573 when the offense was sexual in 85 nature and against a victim who was less than seventeen years of age; 86 87 or an offender who has been found to be a predatory sexual offender pursuant to 88 section 566.125; or any offense in which there exists a statutory prohibition 89 against either probation or parole.

566.015. No person found guilty of an offense under this chapter or an attempt to commit an offense under this chapter, when the offense was against a victim less than seventeen years of age, shall be granted a suspended imposition of sentence or suspended execution of sentence.

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:

- 4 (1) Statutory rape in the first degree or statutory sodomy in the first 5 degree;
- 6 (2) Rape in the first degree or sodomy in the first degree;
- 7 (3) Forcible rape;
- 8 (4) Forcible sodomy;
- 9 (5) Rape;
- 10 (6) Sodomy.
- 11 2. A "persistent sexual offender" is one who has previously been found 12 guilty of attempting to commit or committing:
- 13 (1) Any of the offenses listed in subsection 1 of this section;
- 14 (2) Any other offense of chapter 566, 568, or 573 when the offense 15 was sexual in nature and against a victim who was less than seventeen 16 years of age; or [one who has previously been found guilty of]
- 17 **(3)** An offense in any other jurisdiction which would constitute any of the 18 offenses listed in **this** subsection [1 of this section].

- 3. The term of imprisonment for one found to be a persistent sexual offender shall be imprisonment for life without eligibility for probation or parole. Subsection 4 of section 558.019 shall not apply to any person imprisoned under this subsection, and "imprisonment for life" shall mean imprisonment for the duration of the person's natural life.
 - 4. The court shall sentence a person to an extended term of imprisonment as provided for in this section if it finds the defendant is a predatory sexual offender and has been found guilty of 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.
- 5. For purposes of this section, a "predatory sexual offender" is a person who:
 - (1) Has previously been found guilty of committing or attempting to commit any of the offenses listed in subsection 1 of this section, or committing [child molestation in the first or second degree, or] sexual abuse when classified as a class B felony, or committing any other offense of chapter 566, 568, or 573 when the offense was sexual in nature and against a victim who was less than seventeen years of age; or
 - (2) Has previously committed an act which would constitute an offense listed in subsection 4 of this section, whether or not the act resulted in a conviction; or
 - (3) Has committed an act or acts against more than one victim which would constitute an offense or offenses listed in subsection 4 of this section, whether or not the defendant was charged with an additional offense or offenses as a result of such act or acts.
 - 6. A person found to be a predatory sexual offender shall be imprisoned for life with eligibility for parole, however subsection 4 of section 558.019 shall not apply to persons found to be predatory sexual offenders for the purposes of determining the minimum prison term or the length of sentence as defined or used in such subsection. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in no event shall a person found to be a predatory sexual offender receive a final discharge from parole.
- 7. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the court shall set the minimum time required to be served before a predatory sexual offender is eligible for parole, conditional release or other early release by the department of corrections. The minimum time to be served by a person found to be a predatory

55 sexual offender who:

- (1) Has previously been found guilty of committing or attempting to commit any of the offenses listed in subsection 1 of this section and is found guilty of committing or attempting to commit any of the offenses listed in subsection 1 of this section shall be any number of years but not less than thirty years;
- (2) Has previously been found guilty of [child molestation in the first or second degree] committing any offense of chapter 566, 568, or 573, except an offense listed in subsection 1 of this section, when the offense was sexual in nature and against a victim who was less than seventeen years of age, or sexual abuse when classified as a class B felony and is found guilty of attempting to commit or committing any of the offenses listed in subsection 1 of this section shall be any number of years but not less than fifteen years;
- (3) Has previously been found guilty of committing or attempting to commit any of the offenses listed in [subsection 1] subdivision (1) of subsection 5 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 but not less than fifteen years;
- (4) Has previously been found guilty of [child molestation in the first degree or second degree] any offense of chapter 566, 568, or 573, except an offense listed in subsection 1 of this section, when the offense was sexual in nature and against a victim who was less than seventeen years of age, or sexual abuse when classified as a class B felony, and is found guilty of [child molestation in the first or second degree, or sexual abuse when classified as a class B felony] an offense listed in this subdivision shall be any number of years but not less than fifteen years;
- (5) Is found to be a predatory sexual offender pursuant to subdivision (2) or (3) of subsection 5 of this section shall be any number of years within the range to which the person could have been sentenced pursuant to the applicable law if the person was not found to be a predatory sexual offender.
- 8. Notwithstanding any provision of law to the contrary, the department of corrections, or any division thereof, may not furlough an individual found to be and sentenced as a persistent sexual offender or a predatory sexual offender.
- 568.200. No person found guilty of an offense under this chapter or an attempt to commit an offense under this chapter, when the

3 offense was sexual in nature and against a victim less than seventeen

4 years of age, shall be granted a suspended imposition of sentence or

5 suspended execution of sentence.

573.015. No person found guilty of an offense under this chapter

2 or an attempt to commit an offense under this chapter, when the

3 offense was against a victim less than seventeen years of age, shall be

granted a suspended imposition of sentence or suspended execution of

5 sentence.

Section B. This act shall become effective January 1, 2017.

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