

PROTECTED INNOCENCE CHALLENGE

STATE ACTION. NATIONAL CHANGE.

2015 ANALYSIS AND RECOMMENDATIONS MISSOURI

FRAMEWORK ISSUE 1: CRIMINALIZATION OF DOMESTIC MINOR SEX TRAFFICKING

Legal Components:

- 1.1 *The state human trafficking law addresses sex trafficking and clearly defines a human trafficking victim as any minor under the age of 18 used in a commercial sex act without regard to use of force, fraud, or coercion, aligning to the federal trafficking law.*
- 1.2 *Commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) is identified as a separate and distinct offense from general sexual offenses, which may also be used to prosecute those who commit commercial sex offenses against minors.*
- 1.3 *Prostitution statutes refer to the sex trafficking statute to identify the commercially sexually exploited minor as a trafficking victim.*
- 1.4 *The state racketeering or gang crimes statute includes sex trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) offenses as predicate acts allowing the statute to be used to prosecute trafficking crimes.*

Legal Analysis¹:

- 1.1 *The state human trafficking law addresses sex trafficking and clearly defines a human trafficking victim as any minor under the age of 18 used in a commercial sex act without regard to use of force, fraud, or coercion, aligning to the federal trafficking law.*

Missouri specifically prohibits sex trafficking of minors in Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.211² (Sexual trafficking of a child—penalty). Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.211(1) states,

1. A person commits the offense of sexual trafficking of a child in the second degree if he or she knowingly:
 - (1) Recruits, entices, harbors, transports, provides, or obtains by any means, including but not limited to, through the use of force, abduction, coercion,³ fraud, deception, blackmail, or causing or

¹ This report includes legislation enacted as of August 1, 2015.

² The text of Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.211 included here and elsewhere in this report reflects the passage of Senate Bill 491, 98th Gen. Assemb., Reg. Sess. (Mo. 2014) (effective January 1, 2017).

threatening to cause financial harm, a person under the age of eighteen to participate in a commercial sex act,⁴ a sexual performance,⁵ or the production of explicit sexual material as defined in section 573.010⁶ [Definitions], or benefits, financially or by receiving anything of value, from participation in such activities; or

(2) Causes a person under the age of eighteen to engage in a commercial sex act, a sexual performance, or the production of explicit sexual material as defined in section 573.010.

A conviction under this statute is punishable as a felony by imprisonment for 10 years to life and a fine not to exceed \$250,000 if the minor is under the age of eighteen. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.211(3). If “force, abduction, or coercion” was used in the commission of the crime, the sentence is enhanced to “life imprisonment without eligibility for probation or parole” for the first 25 years. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.211(3).

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.210⁷ (Sexual trafficking of a child under age twelve—affirmative defense not allowed, when—penalty) mostly mirrors the criminal provisions of Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.211, except that it only applies to child victims under 12. A conviction under this statute is punishable as a felony by “life imprisonment without eligibility for probation or parole” until 25 years have been served. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.210(3).

1.2 *Commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) is identified as a separate and distinct offense from general sexual offenses, which may also be used to prosecute those who commit commercial sex offenses against minors.*

In addition to the state trafficking law, Missouri criminalizes commercial sexual exploitation of children in the following offenses:

³ Mo. Rev. Stat. § 455.010(1)(c) (Definitions) defines “coercion” as “compelling another by force or threat of force to engage in conduct from which the latter has a right to abstain or to abstain from conduct in which the person has a right to engage.”

⁴ Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.010(2) (Definitions) defines “commercial sex act” as “any sex act on account of which anything of value is given to or received by any person.” The text of Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.010 included here and elsewhere in this report reflects the passage of Senate Bill 491, 98th Gen. Assemb., Reg. Sess. (Mo. 2014) (effective January 1, 2017).

⁵ Mo. Rev. Stat. § 573.010(23) (Definitions) defines “sexual performance” as “any performance, or part thereof, which includes sexual conduct by a child who is less than seventeen years of age.” Mo. Rev. Stat. § 573.010(13) defines “performance” as “any play, motion picture film, videotape, dance or exhibition performed before an audience of one or more.”

⁶ Mo. Rev. Stat. § 573.010(6) defines “explicit sexual material” as “any pictorial or three-dimensional material depicting human masturbation, deviate sexual intercourse, sexual intercourse, direct physical stimulation or unclothed genitals, sadomasochistic abuse, or emphasizing the depiction of postpubertal human genitals; provided, however, that works of art or of anthropological significance shall not be deemed to be within the foregoing definition.” Mo. Rev. Stat. § 573.010(8) defines “material” as

anything printed or written, or any picture, drawing, photograph, motion picture film, videotape or videotape production, or pictorial representation, or any recording or transcription, or any mechanical, chemical, or electrical reproduction, or stored computer data, or anything which is or may be used as a means of communication. Material includes undeveloped photographs, molds, printing plates, stored computer data and other latent representational objects.

The text of Mo. Rev. Stat. § 573.010 included here and elsewhere in this report reflects the passage of Senate Bill 491, 98th Gen. Assemb., Reg. Sess. (Mo. 2014) (effective January 1, 2017).

⁷ The text of Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.210 included here and elsewhere in this report reflects the passage of Senate Bill 491, 98th Gen. Assemb., Reg. Sess. (Mo. 2014) (effective January 1, 2017).

1. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 567.050(1)(2)⁸ (Promoting prostitution in the first degree) provides that “[a] person commits the offense of promoting prostitution in the first degree if he or she knowingly . . . [p]romotes prostitution of a person less than sixteen years of age.”

A conviction under Mo. Rev. Stat. § 567.050 is punishable as a Class B felony by imprisonment for 5–15 years.⁹ Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 567.050(3), 558.011(1)(2)¹⁰.

2. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 567.030(1)¹¹ (Patronizing prostitution—penalty) states,
[a] person commits the offense of patronizing prostitution if he or she:
 - (1) Pursuant to a prior understanding, gives something of value to another person as compensation for having engaged in sexual conduct¹² with any person; or
 - (2) Gives or agrees to give something of value to another person with the understanding that such person or another person will engage in sexual conduct with any person; or
 - (3) Solicits or requests another person to engage in sexual conduct with any person in return for something of value.

When the victim is 15–17 years old, a conviction is punishable as a Class A misdemeanor by imprisonment up to 1 year. Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 567.030(3), 558.011(1)(6). When the victim is 14 years old or younger, a conviction is punishable as a Class E felony by imprisonment up to 4 years.¹³ Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 567.030(4), 558.011(1)(5).

⁸ The text of Mo. Rev. Stat. § 567.050 included here and elsewhere in this report reflects the passage of Senate Bill 491, 98th Gen. Assemb., Reg. Sess. (Mo. 2014) (effective January 1, 2017).

⁹ Pursuant to Mo. Rev. Stat. § 558.011(1), “The authorized terms of imprisonment, including both prison and conditional release terms, are” as set out in that section. Therefore, when this report uses the term “imprisonment,” unless otherwise specified, it includes time in prison and conditional release.

The text of Mo. Rev. Stat. § 558.011 included here and elsewhere in this report reflects the passage of Senate Bill 491, 98th Gen. Assemb., Reg. Sess. (Mo. 2014) (effective January 1, 2017).

¹⁰ See *supra* note 9.

¹¹ The text of Mo. Rev. Stat. § 567.030 included here and elsewhere in this report reflects the passage of Senate Bill 491, 98th Gen. Assemb., Reg. Sess. (Mo. 2014) (effective January 1, 2017).

¹² Mo. Rev. Stat. § 567.010(4) defines “sexual conduct” as, “sexual intercourse, deviate sexual intercourse, or sexual contact.” Mo. Rev. Stat. § 567.010(5) defines “sexual contact” as,

any touching of another person with the genitals or any touching of the genitals or anus of another person or the breast of a female person, or such touching through the clothing, for the purpose of arousing or gratifying sexual desire of any person or for the purpose of terrorizing the victim.

The text of Mo. Rev. Stat. § 567.010 included here and elsewhere in this report reflects the passage of Senate Bill 491, 98th Gen. Assemb., Reg. Sess. (Mo. 2014) (effective January 1, 2017).

¹³ Mo. Rev. Stat. § 558.011(2) states,

In cases of class D and E felonies, the court shall have discretion to imprison for a special term not to exceed one year in the county jail or other authorized penal institution, and the place of confinement shall be fixed by the court. If the court imposes a sentence of imprisonment for a term longer than one year upon a person convicted of a class D or E felony, it shall commit the person to the custody of the department of corrections.

In addition, a person convicted of a class C, D, or E felony may be required to pay a fine of \$10,000 or “double the amount of the person’s gain from the commission of the offense.” Mo. Rev. Stat. § 558.002(1)(1), (7).

The text of Mo. Rev. Stat. § 558.002 included here and elsewhere in this report reflects the passage of Senate Bill 491, 98th Gen. Assemb., Reg. Sess. (Mo. 2014) (effective January 1, 2017).

3. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.103(1) (Crime of promoting online sexual solicitation, violation, penalty) states,

A person or entity commits the offense of promoting online sexual solicitation if such person or entity knowingly permits¹⁴ a web-based classified service¹⁵ owned or operated by such person or entity to be used by individuals to post advertisements promoting prostitution,¹⁶ enticing a child to engage in sexual conduct, or promoting sexual trafficking of a child after receiving notice under this section.

A conviction under this statute is punishable as a felony by a fine of \$5,000 “per day that the advertisement remains posted on the web-based classified service after seventy-two hours of when notice has been provided pursuant to this section.” Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.103(6).

4. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 573.200(1)¹⁷ (Child used in sexual performance, penalties) makes it a crime when a person “knowing the character and content thereof, . . . employs, authorizes, or induces a child less than eighteen years of age to engage in a performance which includes sexual conduct or, being a parent, legal guardian, or custodian of such child, consents to the participation by such child in such sexual performance.” A conviction under this statute is punishable as a Class C felony by imprisonment for 3–10 years.¹⁸ Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 573.200(2), 558.011(1)(3)¹⁹. However, if in the course of committing the crime, serious emotional injury is inflicted on the child, a conviction is punishable as a Class B felony by imprisonment for 5–15 years. Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 573.200(2), 558.011(1)(2).
5. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 573.023(1)²⁰ (Sexual exploitation of a minor, penalties) makes it a crime when a person “knowingly or recklessly photographs, films, videotapes, produces or otherwise creates obscene material²¹

See supra note 9.

¹⁴ Pursuant to Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.103(4), “It shall be prima facie evidence that a person or entity acts knowingly if an advertisement is not removed from the web-based classified service within seventy-two hours of that person or entity being notified that an advertisement has been posted on that service which is prohibited under this section.”

¹⁵ Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.103(2) defines “web-based classified service” as “a person or entity in whose name a specific URL or Internet domain name is registered which has advertisements for goods and services or personal advertisement.”

¹⁶ Pursuant to Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.103(3),

An advertisement may be deemed to promote prostitution, entice a child to engage in sexual conduct, or promote sexual trafficking of a child, if the content of such advertisement would be interpreted by a reasonable person as offering to exchange sexual conduct for goods or services in violation of chapter 567, as seeking a child for the purpose of sexual conduct or commercial sex act, or as offering a child as a participant in sexual conduct or a commercial sex act in violation of 566.151 [Enticement of a child], 211 [Sexual trafficking of a child], or 566.210 [Sexual trafficking of a child under age twelve].

¹⁷ This section is currently codified as Mo. Rev. Stat. § 568.080, but as of January 1, 2017, it will be renumbered as § 573.200. The text of Mo. Rev. Stat. § 573.200 included here and elsewhere in this report reflects the passage of Senate Bill 491, 98th Gen. Assemb., Reg. Sess. (Mo. 2014) (effective January 1, 2017).

¹⁸ *See supra* note 13.

¹⁹ *See supra* note 9.

²⁰ The text of Mo. Rev. Stat. § 573.023 included here and elsewhere in this report reflects the passage of Senate Bill 491, 98th Gen. Assemb., Reg. Sess. (Mo. 2014) (effective January 1, 2017).

²¹ Mo. Rev. Stat. § 573.010(11) (Definitions) defines “obscene” as,

[A]ny material or performance if, taken as a whole:

with a minor²² or child pornography.”²³ A conviction under this statute is punishable as “a class B felony unless the minor is a child,²⁴ in which case it is a class A felony.” Mo. Rev. Stat. § 573.023(2). A Class B felony is punishable by imprisonment for 5–15 years, and a Class A felony is punishable by imprisonment for 10–30 years or life. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 558.011(1)(1)–(2).

6. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 573.205(1)²⁵ (Promoting sexual performance by a child, penalties) makes it a crime when a person “knowing the character and content thereof . . . promotes a performance which includes sexual conduct by a child less than eighteen years of age or produces, or directs any performance which includes sexual conduct by a child less than eighteen years of age.” A conviction under this statute is punishable as a Class C felony by imprisonment for 3–10 years.²⁶ Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 573.205(2), 558.011(1)(3).

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- (a) Applying contemporary community standards, its predominant appeal is to prurient interest in sex; and
 - (b) The average person, applying contemporary community standards, would find the material depicts or describes sexual conduct in a patently offensive way; and
 - (c) A reasonable person would find the material lacks serious literary, artistic, political or scientific value.”

See supra note 6 for the definition of “material.”

²² Mo. Rev. Stat. § 573.010(9) (Definitions) defines “minor” as “any person less than eighteen years of age.” *See supra* note 6.

²³ Mo. Rev. Stat. § 573.010(4) (Definitions) defines “child pornography” as the following:

- (a) Any obscene material or performance depicting sexual conduct, sexual contact as defined in section 566.010, or a sexual performance and which has as one of its participants or portrays as an observer of such conduct, contact, or performance a minor; or
- (b) Any visual depiction, including any photograph, film, video, picture, or computer or computer-generated image or picture, whether made or produced by electronic, mechanical, or other means, of sexually explicit conduct where:
 - a. The production of such visual depiction involves the use of a minor engaging in sexually explicit conduct;
 - b. Such visual depiction is a digital image, computer image, or computer-generated image that is, or is indistinguishable from, that of a minor engaging in sexually explicit conduct, in that the depiction is such that an ordinary person viewing the depiction would conclude that the depiction is of an actual minor engaged in sexually explicit conduct; or
 - c. Such visual depiction has been created, adapted, or modified to show that an identifiable minor is engaging in sexually explicit conduct. “Identifiable minor” means a person who was a minor at the time the visual depiction was created, adapted, or modified; or whose image as a minor was used in creating, adapting, or modifying the visual depiction; and who is recognizable as an actual person by the person’s face, likeness, or other distinguishing characteristic, such as a unique birthmark or other recognizable feature. The term “identifiable minor” shall not be construed to require proof of the actual identity of the identifiable minor;

....

See supra 12 for the definition of “sexual conduct” and “sexual contact.”

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 573.010(4)(b)(c) states that “proof of the actual identity of the identifiable minor” is not required.

See supra note 6.

²⁴ Mo. Rev. Stat. § 573.010(3) (Definitions) defines “child” as “any person under the age of fourteen.”

See supra note 6.

²⁵ This section is currently codified as Mo. Rev. Stat. § 568.090, but as of January 1, 2017, it will be renumbered as § 573.205. The text of Mo. Rev. Stat. § 573.205 included here and elsewhere in this report reflects the passage of Senate Bill 491, 98th Gen. Assemb., Reg. Sess. (Mo. 2014) (effective January 1, 2017).

²⁶ *See supra* note 13.

7. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 568.060(2)²⁷ (Abuse or neglect of a child, penalty) states,

(2) A person commits the offense of abuse or neglect of a child if such person knowingly causes a child who is less than eighteen years of age:

(1) To suffer physical or mental injury as a result of abuse or neglect; or

(2) To be placed in a situation in which the child may suffer physical or mental injury as the result of abuse or neglect.

Pursuant to Mo. Rev. Stat. § 568.060(1), “[a]buse” is defined as “the infliction of physical, sexual, or mental injury against a child by any person eighteen years of age or older. . . .” A conviction under this statute is punishable as a Class D felony by imprisonment up to 7 years,²⁸ “unless the person has previously been found guilty of a violation of this section or of a violation of the law of any other jurisdiction that prohibits the same or similar conduct or the injury inflicted on the child is a serious emotional injury or a serious physical injury,” in which case the conviction is punishable as a Class B felony by imprisonment for 5–15 years. However, the violation is punishable as a class A felony “if the child dies as a result of injuries sustained from conduct chargeable under provisions of [Mo. Rev. Stat. § 568.060]” or

(1) The injury is a serious emotional injury or a serious physical injury;

(2) The child is less than fourteen years of age; and

(3) The injury is the result of sexual abuse or sexual abuse in the first degree as defined under section 566.100 or sexual exploitation of a minor as defined under section 573.023.

A Class A felony is punishable by imprisonment for 10–30 years or life. Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 568.060(5)(1)-(2), (6)(1)–(3), 558.011(1)(1)-(2), (4).

The following sexual offenses may apply to crimes involving sexual exploitation of children but do not specifically reference a commercial component:

1. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.151(1)²⁹ (Enticement of a child, penalties) states,

A person twenty-one years of age or older commits the offense of enticement of a child if he or she persuades, solicits, coaxes, entices, or lures whether by words, actions or through communication via the internet or any electronic communication, any person who is less than fifteen years of age for the purpose of engaging in sexual conduct.

A conviction under this statute is punishable as a felony by imprisonment for 5–30 years without eligibility for “parole, probation, conditional release, or suspended imposition or execution of sentence for” 5 years. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.151(3).

2. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.032(1)³⁰ (Statutory rape and attempt to commit, first degree, penalties) makes it a crime for a person to have “sexual intercourse³¹ with another person who is less than fourteen years of age.”

²⁷ The text of Mo. Rev. Stat. § 568.060 included here and elsewhere in this report reflects the passage of Senate Bill 491, 98th Gen. Assemb., Reg. Sess. (Mo. 2014) (effective January 1, 2017).

²⁸ See *supra* note 13.

²⁹ The text of Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.151 included here and elsewhere in this report reflects the passage of Senate Bill 491, 98th Gen. Assemb., Reg. Sess. (Mo. 2014) (effective January 1, 2017).

³⁰ The text of Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.032 included here and elsewhere in this report reflects the passage of Senate Bill 491, 98th Gen. Assemb., Reg. Sess. (Mo. 2014) (effective January 1, 2017).

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.032(2) provides that a violation or attempted violation is punishable as a felony by imprisonment for 5 years to life, 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
 2. The person is a persistent or predatory sexual offender as defined in section 566.125
3. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.034(1)³² (Statutory rape, second degree, penalty) states that statutory rape occurs when a person “twenty-one years of age or older . . . has sexual intercourse³³ with another person who is less than seventeen years of age.” A conviction under this statute is punishable as a Class D felony by imprisonment for up to 7 years.³⁴ Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 566.034(2), 558.011(1)(4).
4. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.083³⁵ (Sexual misconduct involving a child, penalty—applicability of section—affirmative defense not allowed, when) provides,
1. A person commits the offense of sexual misconduct involving a child if such person:
. . . .
 - (2) Knowingly exposes his or her genitals to a child less than fifteen years of age for the purpose of arousing or gratifying the sexual desire of any person, including the child;
 - (3) Knowingly coerces or induces a child less than fifteen years of age to expose the child’s genitals for the purpose of arousing or gratifying the sexual desire of any person, including the child.³⁶
 - (4) Knowingly coerces or induces a child who is known by such person to be less than fifteen years of age to expose the breasts of a female child through the internet or other electronic means for the purpose of arousing or gratifying the sexual desire of any person, including the child.

A conviction under this section is punishable as a Class E felony by imprisonment up to 4 years, “unless the person has previously been found guilty of an offense under this chapter or the person has previously been found guilty of an offense in another jurisdiction which would constitute an offense under this chapter, in which case it is a class D felony,” which is punishable by imprisonment up to 7 years.³⁷ Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 566.083(4), 558.011(1)(4), (1)(5).

³¹ Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.010(7) defines “sexual intercourse” as “any penetration, however slight, of the female genitalia by the penis.” As of January 1, 2017, Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.010 will be renumbered as § 566.010. See *supra* note 4.

³² The text of Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.034 included here and elsewhere in this report reflects the passage of Senate Bill 491, 98th Gen. Assemb., Reg. Sess. (Mo. 2014) (effective January 1, 2017).

³³ See *supra* note 31 for the definition of “sexual intercourse.”

³⁴ See *supra* note 13.

³⁵ Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.083.1(1) was declared unconstitutional by the Missouri Supreme Court in *State v. Beine*, 162 S.W.3d 483 (Mo. 2005). The other subsections of 566.083 listed here remain in force. The text of Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.083 included here and elsewhere in this report reflects the passage of Senate Bill 491, 98th Gen. Assemb., Reg. Sess. (Mo. 2014) (effective January 1, 2017).

³⁶ Pursuant to Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.083(2), (3), “2. The provisions of this section shall apply regardless of whether the person violates the section in person or via the internet or other electronic means. 3. It is not a defense to prosecution for a violation of this section that the other person was a peace officer masquerading as a minor.”

³⁷ See *supra* note 13.

5. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.153(1)³⁸ (Age misrepresentation, crime of—penalty) states,

A person commits the offense of age misrepresentation with intent to solicit a minor when he or she knowingly misrepresents his or her age with the intent to use the internet or any electronic communication to engage in criminal sexual conduct³⁹ involving a minor.

A conviction under this statute is punishable as a Class E felony by imprisonment up to 4 years.⁴⁰ Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 566.153(2), 558.011(1)(5).

1.3 *Prostitution statutes refer to the sex trafficking statute to identify the commercially sexually exploited minor as a trafficking victim.*

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 567.020⁴¹ (Prostitution) does not refer to Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.211⁴² (Sexual trafficking of a child) or § 566.210⁴³ (Sexual trafficking of a child under age twelve) when the offense involves a minor under 18 engaged in prostitution. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.223(2) (Federal Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 to apply, when) provides an affirmative defense, but does not specifically refer to the sex trafficking laws. It states,

It is an affirmative defense for the offense of prostitution under section 567.020 [Prostitution] that the defendant engaged in the conduct charged to constitute an offense because he or she was coerced to do so by the use of, or threatened use of, unlawful physical force upon himself or herself or a third person, which force or threatened force a person of reasonable firmness in his or her situation would have been unable to resist.

1.3.1 Recommendation: Amend Mo. Rev. Stat. § 567.020 (Prostitution) to refer to Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.211 (Sexual trafficking of a child) or § 566.210 (Sexual trafficking of a child under age twelve) to identify commercially sexually exploited minors as a trafficking victim.

1.4 *The state racketeering or gang crimes statute includes sex trafficking and commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) offenses as predicate acts allowing the statute to be used to prosecute trafficking crimes.*

Missouri has not enacted a racketeering statute but state criminal gang statutes could be used to prosecute criminal enterprises, however its applicability to sex trafficking enterprises is limited because street gang activity is not defined to include sex trafficking or CSEC offenses. Pursuant to Mo. Rev. Stat. 578.421(1) (Definitions), a “criminal street gang” is defined as,

any ongoing organization, association, or group of three or more persons, whether formal or informal, having as one of its primary activities the commission of one or more of the criminal acts enumerated in

³⁸ The text of Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.153 included here and elsewhere in this report reflects the passage of Senate Bill 491, 98th Gen. Assemb., Reg. Sess. (Mo. 2014) (effective January 1, 2017). As of January 1, 2017, Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.153 is renumbered § 566.010(5).

³⁹ Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.010(5) defines “sexual conduct” as “sexual intercourse, deviate sexual intercourse or sexual contact.” See *supra* note 31, for the definitions of sexual intercourse.

⁴⁰ See *supra* note 13.

⁴¹ The text of Mo. Rev. Stat. § 567.020 included here and elsewhere in this report reflects the passage of Senate Bill 491, 98th Gen. Assemb., Reg. Sess. (Mo. 2014) (effective January 1, 2017).

⁴² See *supra* note 2.

⁴³ See *supra* note 7.

subdivision (2) of this section [“Pattern of criminal street gang activity”], which has a common name or common identifying sign or symbol, whose members individually or collectively engage in or have engaged in a pattern of criminal gang activity.

....

Under Mo. Rev. Stat. 578.421(2), the only crimes that can be part of a pattern of criminal street gang activity are,

- (a) Assault with a deadly weapon or by means of force likely to cause serious physical injury, as provided in sections 565.050 and 565.052;
- (b) Robbery, arson and those offenses under chapter 569 which are related to robbery and arson;
- (c) Murder or manslaughter, as provided in sections 565.020 to 565.024;
- (d) Any violation of the provisions of chapter 579 which involves the distribution, delivery or manufacture of a substance prohibited by chapter 579;
- (e) Unlawful use of a weapon which is a felony pursuant to section 571.030; or
- (f) Tampering with witnesses and victims, as provided in section 575.270.

However, it is possible that some CSEC and trafficking crimes may be punished indirectly if they are undertaken for the benefit of a gang that engages in the crimes enumerated under Mo. Rev. Stat. 578.421(2). Pursuant to Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 578.423,

[a]ny person who actively participates in any criminal street gang with knowledge that its members engage in or have engaged in a pattern of criminal street gang activity, and who willfully promotes, furthers, or assists in any felonious criminal conduct by gang members shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for a period not to exceed one year, or by imprisonment in a state correctional facility for one, two, or three years. For any person between the ages of fourteen and seventeen who is alleged to have violated the provisions of sections 578.421 to 578.437 the prosecuting attorney or circuit attorney may move for dismissal of a petition and transfer to a court of general jurisdiction.

In addition, enhanced penalties may be applied to convictions for crimes committed “for the benefit of, at the direction of, or in association with, any criminal street gang” Mo. Rev. Stat. 578.425⁴⁴. For misdemeanors, the offender “shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed one year, or by imprisonment in a state correctional facility for one, two, or three years.” Mo. Rev. Stat. 578.425(1). For felony convictions, the judge has discretion to add an additional “one, two, or three years” to the sentence of “two, three, or four years” if the violation was committed near a school. Mo. Rev. Stat. 578.425(2).

- 1.4.1 Recommendation: Amend the definition of “pattern of criminal street gang activity” to include Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.211 (Sexual trafficking of a child—penalty), § 566.210 (Sexual trafficking of a child under age twelve—affirmative defense not allowed, when—penalty), § 567.050(1)(2) (Promoting prostitution in the first degree), § 567.030(1) (Patronizing prostitution—penalty), § 566.103(1) (Crime of promoting online sexual solicitation, violation, penalty), § 573.200(1) (Child used in sexual performance, penalties), § 573.023(1) (Sexual exploitation of a minor, penalties), § 573.205(1) (Promoting sexual performance by a child, penalties) and § 568.060(2) (Abuse or neglect of a child, penalty) when the offense involves sexual exploitation of a minor.

⁴⁴ The text of Mo. Rev. Stat. § 578.425 included here and elsewhere in this report reflects the passage of Senate Bill 491, 98th Gen. Assemb., Reg. Sess. (Mo. 2014) (effective January 1, 2017).

Legal Components:

- 2.1 *The state sex trafficking law can be applied to the buyers of commercial sex acts with a victim of domestic minor sex trafficking.*
 - 2.2 *Buyers of commercial sex acts with a minor can be prosecuted under commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) laws.*
 - 2.3 *Solicitation laws differentiate buying sex acts with an adult and buying sex acts with a minor under 18.*
 - 2.4 *Penalties for buyers of commercial sex acts with minors are as high as federal penalties.*
 - 2.5 *Using the Internet or electronic communications to lure, entice, or purchase, or attempt to lure, entice, or purchase commercial sex acts with a minor is a separate crime or results in an enhanced penalty for buyers.*
 - 2.6 *No age mistake defense is permitted for a buyer of commercial sex acts with any minor under 18.*
 - 2.7 *Base penalties for buying sex acts with a minor under 18 are sufficiently high and not reduced for older minors.*
 - 2.8 *Financial penalties for buyers of commercial sex acts with minors are sufficiently high to make it difficult for buyers to hide the crime.*
 - 2.9 *Buying and possessing child pornography carries penalties as high as similar federal offenses.*
 - 2.10 *Convicted buyers of commercial sex acts with minors and child pornography are required to register as sex offenders.*
-

Legal Analysis:

- 2.1 *The state sex trafficking law can be applied to the buyers of commercial sex acts with a victim of domestic minor sex trafficking.*⁴⁵

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.211(1)(2)⁴⁶ (Sexual trafficking of a child) and § 566.210(1)(2)⁴⁷ (Sexual trafficking of a child under age twelve) provide that a person commits the crime of sex trafficking a minor when he knowingly “[c]auses a person under the age of eighteen [or 12 for purposes of Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.210] to engage in a commercial sex act, a sexual performance, or the production of explicit sexual material as defined in section 573.010.” Also, Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.211(1) and § 566.210(1) apply to buyers of sex with minors following federal precedent through use of the term “obtains.”⁴⁸

⁴⁵ See *supra* Section 1.1 for a full description of the provisions of Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.211 and § 566.210.

⁴⁶ See *supra* note 2.

⁴⁷ See *supra* note 7.

⁴⁸ See *United States v. Jungers*, 702 F.3d 1066 (8th Cir. 2013). In this case, the Eighth Circuit held that the federal sex trafficking law, 18 U.S.C. § 1591 (Sex trafficking of children or by force, fraud, or coercion) applies to buyers of sex with minors. Reversing a District of South Dakota ruling that Congress did not intend the string of verbs constituting criminal conduct under 18 U.S.C. § 1591(a)(1) (“recruits, entices, harbors, transports, provides, obtains, or maintains”) to reach the conduct of buyers (*United States v. Jungers*, 834 F. Supp. 2d 930, 931 (D.S.D. 2011)), the Eighth Circuit concluded that 18 U.S.C. § 1591 does not contain “a latent exemption for purchasers” because buyers can “engage in at least some of the prohibited conduct.” *Jungers*, 702 F. 3d 1066, 1072. Congress codified *Jungers* clarifying that the federal sex trafficking law is intended to apply to buyers in the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act (JVTA) of 2015 Pub. L. No. 114-22, 129 Stat 227), enacted on May 29, 2015. The JVTA adds the terms “patronize” and “solicit” to the list of prohibited conduct and expressly states, “section 108 of this title amends section 1591 of title 18, United States Code, to add the words ‘solicits or patronizes’ to the sex trafficking statute making absolutely clear for judges, juries, prosecutors, and law enforcement officials that criminals who purchase sexual acts from human trafficking victims may be arrested, prosecuted, and convicted as sex trafficking offenders when this is merited by the facts of a particular case.” *Id.* at Sec. 109. The Eighth Circuit decision in *United States*

2.1.1 Recommendation: Amend Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.211 (Sexual trafficking of a child) to clarify that buyer conduct is included as a violation of Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.211 (Sexual trafficking of a child).⁴⁹

2.2 *Buyers of commercial sex acts with a minor can be prosecuted under commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) laws.*⁵⁰

Buyers of sex with minors may be prosecuted under Mo. Rev. Stat. § 567.030⁵¹ (Patronizing prostitution), a CSEC law by virtue of its enhanced penalties for buying sex with a minor under 18.

A conviction under this statute when the minor is 15–17 is punishable as a Class A misdemeanor by imprisonment up to 1 year. Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 567.030(3), 558.011(1)(6).⁵² A conviction when the minor is under 15 is punishable as a Class E felony by imprisonment up to 4 years.⁵³ Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 567.030(4), 558.011(1)(5).

Missouri’s other CSEC laws do not expressly include the crime of buying sex with a minor, but they may be used to prosecute a buyer of sex acts with a minor. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.151(1)⁵⁴ (Enticement of a child) states,

A person twenty-one years of age or older commits the offense of enticement of a child if he or she persuades, solicits, coaxes, entices, or lures whether by words, actions or through communication via the internet or any electronic communication, any person who is less than fifteen years of age for the purpose of engaging in sexual conduct.

A conviction under this statute is punishable as a felony by imprisonment for 5–30 years. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.151(3).

The following sex offenses could also apply to some buyers of sex acts with a minor: Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.032⁵⁵ (Statutory rape and attempt to commit, first degree), § 566.034⁵⁶ (Statutory rape, second degree), § 566.083⁵⁷ (Sexual misconduct involving a child), and § 566.153⁵⁸ (Age misrepresentation).

v. Jungers and the federal sex trafficking law as amended by the Justice for Victims of Trafficking Act establish persuasive authority when state courts interpret the string of verbs constituting prohibited conduct in state sex trafficking laws (in particular the term “obtains”) to the extent such interpretation does not conflict with state case law.

⁴⁹ See generally SHARED HOPE INTERNATIONAL, “Eliminating the Third Party Control Barrier to Identifying Juvenile Sex Trafficking Victims,” JuST Response Policy Paper (2015), http://sharedhope.org/wp-content/uploads/2015/08/Policy-Paper_Eliminating-Third-Party-Control_Final1.pdf (discussing need to include buyer conduct in core sex trafficking offense regardless of whether victim is under control of a third party and explaining negative impact on victims and victim-identification when buyers are excluded as sex trafficking offenders).

⁵⁰ See *supra* Section 1.2 for a full description of the relevant provisions in this section.

⁵¹ See *supra* note 11.

⁵² See *supra* note 9.

⁵³ See *supra* note 13.

⁵⁴ See *supra* note 29.

⁵⁵ See *supra* note 30.

⁵⁶ See *supra* note 32.

⁵⁷ See *supra* note 36.

⁵⁸ See *supra* note 38.

2.3 *Solicitation laws differentiate buying sex acts with an adult and buying sex acts with a minor under 18.*

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 567.030⁵⁹ (Patronizing prostitution), as the term, “patronizing prostitution,” is defined in Mo. Rev. Stat. § 567.010(3)⁶⁰ (Definitions),⁶¹ prohibits the solicitation of prostitution. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 567.030 distinguishes between buying sex with an adult and buying sex with a minor by providing a penalty enhancement for patronizing prostitution with a minor, and a further enhancement when the minor is under 15. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 567.030(3), (4). If the individual who is being patronized is 18 or older, a conviction under Mo. Rev. Stat. § 567.030 is punishable as a Class B misdemeanor. When the individual who is being patronized is 15–17, a conviction under Mo. Rev. Stat. § 567.030(3) is punishable as a class A misdemeanor. If the individual who is being patronized is 14 or younger, a conviction under Mo. Rev. Stat. § 567.030(4) is punishable as a Class E felony.

2.4 *Penalties for buyers of commercial sex acts with minors are as high as federal penalties.*⁶²

A conviction under Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.211(1)(2)⁶³ (Sexual trafficking of a child) is punishable as a felony by imprisonment for 10 years to life and a fine up to \$250,000. If the trafficking was “effected by force, abduction, or coercion,” the conviction is punishable by “life imprisonment without eligibility for probation or parole until the defendant has served” 25 years. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.211(3). Also, a conviction under Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.210⁶⁴ (Sexual trafficking of a child under age twelve) is punishable as a felony by “life imprisonment without eligibility for probation or parole until the offender has served” 25 years. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.210(3).

A conviction under Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.151(1)⁶⁵ (Enticement of a child) is punishable as a felony by imprisonment for 5–30 years with no eligibility “for parole, probation, conditional release, or suspended imposition or execution of sentence” for 5 years. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.151(3).

A conviction under Mo. Rev. Stat. § 567.030(1)⁶⁶ (Patronizing prostitution), when the minor is 15–17, is punishable as a Class A misdemeanor by imprisonment up to 1 year. Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 567.030(3), 558.011(1)(6).⁶⁷ When the minor patronized is under 15, a conviction is punishable as a Class E felony by imprisonment up to 4 years.⁶⁸ Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 567.030(4), 558.011(1)(5).

Convictions under the various sexual offenses for which a buyer of commercial sex acts with a minor could be prosecuted range from being punishable by imprisonment for 4–7 years. A conviction under Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.083⁶⁹ (Sexual misconduct involving a child) is generally punishable as a Class E felony by imprisonment up to 4 years.⁷⁰ Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 566.083(4), 558.011(1)(5). Convictions under Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.034⁷¹

⁵⁹ See *supra* note 11.

⁶⁰ See *supra* note 12.

⁶¹ See *supra* Section 1.2 for the definition of “patronizing prostitution.”

⁶² See *supra* Sections 1.1 and 1.2 for full descriptions of the relevant provisions in this section.

⁶³ See *supra* note 2.

⁶⁴ See *supra* note 7.

⁶⁵ See *supra* note 29.

⁶⁶ See *supra* note 11.

⁶⁷ See *supra* note 9.

⁶⁸ See *supra* note 13.

⁶⁹ See *supra* note 35.

⁷⁰ See *supra* note 13.

⁷¹ See *supra* note 32.

(Statutory rape, second degree) are punishable as Class D felonies by imprisonment for up to 7 years.⁷² Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 566.034(2), 558.011(1)(4).

In comparison, if the victim is under the age of 14, a conviction under the TVPA for child sex trafficking is punishable by 15 years to life imprisonment and a fine not to exceed \$250,000. 18 U.S.C. §§ 1591(b)(1), 3559(a)(1), 3571(b)(3). If the victim is between the ages of 14–17, a conviction is punishable by 10 years to life imprisonment and a fine not to exceed \$250,000. 18 U.S.C. §§ 1591(b)(2), 3559(a)(1), 3571(b)(3). A conviction is punishable by mandatory life imprisonment, however, if the buyer has a prior conviction for a federal sex offense⁷³ against a minor. 18 U.S.C. § 3559(e)(1). To the extent buyers can be prosecuted under other federal CSEC laws,⁷⁴ a conviction is punishable by penalties ranging from a fine not to exceed \$250,000 to life imprisonment and a fine not to exceed \$250,000.⁷⁵

2.5 *Using the Internet or electronic communications to lure, entice, or purchase, or attempt to lure, entice, or purchase commercial sex acts with a minor is a separate crime or results in an enhanced penalty for buyers.*

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.151(1)⁷⁶ (Enticement of a child) is potentially applicable to buyers who use the Internet or electronic communications for the purpose of purchasing sex acts with minors. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.151(1) states,

A person twenty-one years of age or older commits the offense of enticement of a child if he or she persuades, solicits, coaxes, entices, or lures whether by words, actions or through communication via the internet or any electronic communication, any person who is less than fifteen years of age for the purpose of engaging in sexual conduct.⁷⁷

A conviction under this statute is punishable as a felony by imprisonment for 5–30 years without eligibility “for parole, probation, conditional release, or suspended imposition or execution of sentence” for 5 years. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.151(3).

⁷² See *supra* note 13.

⁷³ Pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3559(e)(2), “federal sex offense” is defined as

an offense under section 1591 [18 USCS § 1591] (relating to sex trafficking of children), 2241 [18 USCS § 2241] (relating to aggravated sexual abuse), 2242 [18 USCS § 2242] (relating to sexual abuse), 2244(a)(1) [18 USCS § 2244(a)(1)] (relating to abusive sexual contact), 2245 [18 USCS § 2245] (relating to sexual abuse resulting in death), 2251 [18 USCS § 2251] (relating to sexual exploitation of children), 2251A [18 USCS § 2251A] (relating to selling or buying of children), 2422(b) [18 USCS § 2422(b)] (relating to coercion and enticement of a minor into prostitution), or 2423(a) [18 USCS § 2423(a)] (relating to transportation of minors).

⁷⁴ 18 U.S.C. §§ 2251A(b) (Selling or buying of children); 2251(a) (Sexual exploitation of children); 2423(a) (Transportation of a minor with intent for minor to engage in criminal sexual activity); (Coercion and enticement); 2252(a)(2), (a)(4) (Certain activities relating to material involving the sexual exploitation of minors).

⁷⁵ 18 U.S.C. §§ 2251A(b) (conviction punishable by imprisonment for 30 years to life and a fine); 2251(e) (conviction punishable by imprisonment for 15–30 years and a fine); 2423(a) (conviction punishable by imprisonment for 10 years to life and a fine); 2422(a) (conviction punishable by a fine, imprisonment up to 20 years, or both); 2252(a)(2), (4) (stating that a conviction under subsection(a)(2) is punishable by imprisonment for 5–20 years and a fine, while a conviction under subsection(a)(4) is punishable by imprisonment up to 10 years, a fine, or both.); *see also* 18 U.S.C §§ 3559(a)(1) (classifying all of the above listed offenses as felonies); 3571(b)(3) (providing a fine up to \$250,000 for any felony conviction).

⁷⁶ See *supra* note 29.

⁷⁷ See *supra* note 39 for the definition of “sexual conduct.”

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.153⁷⁸ (Age misrepresentation) could also have limited application to buyers who directly contact a minor online. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.153(1) states,

A person commits the offense of age misrepresentation with intent to solicit a minor when he or she knowingly misrepresents his or her age with the intent or any electronic communication to use the internet or any electronic communication to engage in criminal sexual conduct⁷⁹ involving a minor.

A conviction under this statute is punishable as a Class E felony by imprisonment up to 4 years.⁸⁰ Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 566.153(2), 558.011(1)(5).⁸¹

2.6 *No age mistake defense is permitted for a buyer of commercial sex acts with any minor under 18.*

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.211⁸² (Sexual trafficking of a child) and § 566.210⁸³ (Sexual trafficking of a child under age twelve) provide that “[i]t shall not be a defense that the defendant believed that the person was” over the specified age. Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 566.211(2), 566.210(2). Mo. Rev. Stat. § 567.030(2)⁸⁴ (Patronizing prostitution) also states that “[i]t shall not be a defense that the person believed that the individual he or she patronized for prostitution was eighteen years of age or older.”

In general, Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.020(1)⁸⁵ (Mistake as to age—consent not a defense, when) states, “Whenever in this chapter [Sexual offenses] the criminality of conduct depends upon a child being less than fourteen years of age, it is no defense that the defendant believed the child to be older.” However, Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.020(2) states, “Whenever in this chapter the criminality of conduct depends upon a child being less than seventeen years of age, it is an affirmative defense that the defendant reasonably believed that the child was seventeen years of age or older.”

2.7 *Base penalties for buying sex acts with a minor under 18 are sufficiently high and not reduced for older minors.*⁸⁶

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.211⁸⁷ (Sexual trafficking of a child) provides a serious penalty for trafficking of all minors under 18 by imprisonment for 10 years to life and a fine up to \$250,000. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.211(3). Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.210⁸⁸ (Sexual trafficking of a child under age twelve) provides an enhanced penalty for sex trafficking of a child under 12 years of age of “life imprisonment without eligibility for probation or parole” for 25 years. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.210(3).

⁷⁸ See *supra* note 38.

⁷⁹ See *supra* note 39 for the definition of “sexual conduct.”

⁸⁰ See *supra* note 13.

⁸¹ See *supra* note 9

⁸² See *supra* note 2.

⁸³ See *supra* note 7.

⁸⁴ See *supra* note 11.

⁸⁵ The text of Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.020 included here and elsewhere in this report reflects the passage of Senate Bill 491, 98th Gen. Assemb., Reg. Sess. (Mo. 2014) (effective January 1, 2017).

⁸⁶ See *supra* Sections 1.1 and 1.2 for full descriptions of the relevant provisions in this section.

⁸⁷ See *supra* note 2.

⁸⁸ See *supra* note 7.

However, many of Missouri’s CSEC provisions that are potentially applicable to buyers of sex with minors limit or eliminate penalties for buying sex with older minors. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.151(1)⁸⁹ (Enticement of a child) applies only when the minor victim is under 15. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 567.030⁹⁰ (Patronizing prostitution) applies to violations against all minors under 18 but staggers the penalties according to age, making patronizing prostitution a Class A misdemeanor when the minor is 15–17 and a Class E felony when the minor is under 15. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 567.030(3), (4).

2.7.1 Recommendation: To ensure the penalties imposed for buying sex acts with minors are sufficient to protect all minors, amend Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.151(1) (Enticement of a child) and § 567.030 (Patronizing prostitution) to provide substantial base penalties that apply to all minors under 18.

2.8 *Financial penalties for buyers of commercial sex acts with minors are sufficiently high to make it difficult for buyers to hide the crime.*

Buyers of sex with minors convicted in Missouri face financial penalties including fines, restitution, forfeiture, and civil actions by victims. A conviction under Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.211⁹¹ (Sexual trafficking of a child) carries a maximum fine of \$250,000. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.211(3).

Pursuant to Mo. Rev. Stat. § 558.002(1)(1)⁹² (Fines for felonies), a buyer convicted of a Class C, D, or E felony may be required to pay a fine of \$10,000.

A buyer convicted of a Class A misdemeanor may be required to pay \$2,000. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 558.002(1)(2). Mo. Rev. Stat. § 558.004(1)⁹³ (Imposition of fines) further states,

In determining the amount and the method of payment of a fine, the court shall, insofar as practicable, proportion the fine to the burden that payment will impose in view of the financial resources of an individual. The court shall not sentence an offender to pay a fine in any amount which will prevent him or her from making restitution or reparation to the victim of the offense.

Additionally, Mo. Rev. Stat. § 558.004(3) states,

The court shall not sentence an individual to pay a fine in addition to any other sentence authorized by section 557.011 [Authorized dispositions], unless

- (1) He or she has derived a pecuniary gain from the offense; or
- (2) The court is of the opinion that a fine is uniquely adapted to deterrence of the type of offense involved or to the correction of the defendant.

Persons convicted under Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.211 (Sexual trafficking of a child) and § 566.210 (Sexual trafficking of a child under age twelve) must pay restitution under Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.218⁹⁴ (Restitution required for certain offenders), which provides that

⁸⁹ See *supra* note 29.

⁹⁰ See *supra* note 11.

⁹¹ See *supra* note 2.

⁹² See *supra* note 13.

⁹³ The text of Mo. Rev. Stat. § 558.004 included here and elsewhere in this report reflects the passage of Senate Bill 491, 98th Gen. Assemb., Reg. Sess. (Mo. 2014) (effective January 1, 2017).

⁹⁴ The text of Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.218 included here and elsewhere in this report reflects the passage of Senate Bill 491, 98th Gen. Assemb., Reg. Sess. (Mo. 2014) (effective January 1, 2017).

a person found guilty of violating any provisions of section . . . 566.210, [or] 566.211 . . . shall be ordered by the sentencing court to pay restitution to the victim of the offense regardless of whether the defendant is sentenced to a term of imprisonment or probation. The minimum restitution ordered by the court shall be in the amount determined by the court necessary to compensate the victim for the value of the victim’s labor and/or for the mental and physical rehabilitation of the victim and any child of the victim.

Furthermore, Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.223(7) (Federal Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 to apply, when) permits the attorney general to

bring a civil action, in the circuit court in which the victim of trafficking was found, to recover from any person or entity that benefits, financially or by receiving anything of value, from violations of section . . . 566.212 , or 566.213 , a civil penalty of not more than fifty thousand dollars for each violation . . . and injunctive and other equitable relief as the court may, in its discretion, order. The first priority of any money or property collected under such an action shall be to pay restitution to the victims of trafficking on whose behalf the civil action was brought.

Buyers may also be subject to discretionary civil asset forfeiture under Mo. Rev. Stat. § 513.607(1) (Property subject to forfeiture), which states that “[a]ll property of every kind, including cash or other negotiable instruments, used or intended for use in the course of, derived from, or realized through criminal activity is subject to civil forfeiture.” Mo. Rev. Stat. § 513.605(3) (Definitions) defines “criminal activity” as

the commission, attempted commission, conspiracy to commit, or the solicitation, coercion or intimidation of another person to commit any crime which is chargeable by indictment or information under the following Missouri laws:

- . . .
- (c) Chapter 566, relating to sexual offenses;
- (d) Chapter 568, relating to offenses against the family;
- . . .
- (g) Chapter 567, relating to prostitution;
- (h) Chapter 573, relating to pornography and related offenses;
-

Seizure of forfeitable property is governed by Mo. Rev. Stat. § 513.607(6), which states “Seizure may be effected by a law enforcement officer authorized to enforce the criminal laws of this state prior to the filing of the petition and without a writ of seizure if the seizure is incident to a lawful arrest, search, or inspection and the officer has probable cause to believe the property is subject to forfeiture and will be lost or destroyed if not seized.” Disposition of forfeited property is governed by Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 513.620 – 513.623. Mo. Rev. Stat. §513.623 states “The clear proceeds of any sale or disposition after satisfaction of the interest of any innocent party and after payment of the reasonable costs . . . be distributed pursuant to section 7 of article IX of the Constitution of the state of Missouri.”

In addition, buyers may be required to pay civil damages for crimes involving pornography. Pursuant to Mo. Rev. Stat. § 537.047(1) (Civil action for damages authorized, sexual and pornographic offenses involving a minor—statute of limitations),

Any person who, while a child⁹⁵ or minor⁹⁶ as defined by section 573.010, was a victim of a violation of sections 573.023 [Sexual exploitation of a minor], . . . or 573.037 [Possession of child pornography], and who suffers physical or psychological injury or illness as a result of such violation, shall be entitled to bring a civil action to recover the actual damages sustained as a result of the violation, and shall also be entitled to recover the costs of the civil action and reasonable fees for attorneys and expert witnesses. A psychological injury or illness as described under this section need not be accompanied by physical injury or illness.

2.9 *Buying and possessing child pornography carries penalties as high as similar federal offenses.*

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 573.037(1)⁹⁷ (Possession of child pornography) states,

A person commits the offense of possession of child pornography⁹⁸ if such person knowingly or recklessly possesses any child pornography of a minor less than eighteen years of age or obscene material portraying what appears to be a minor less than eighteen years of age.

A conviction under Mo. Rev. Stat. § 573.037 is punishable as a Class D felony by imprisonment up to 7 years for possession of one still image of child pornography. Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 573.037(2), 558.011(1)(4).⁹⁹ However, a violation of § 573.037(2) is a Class B felony if the person

- (1) Possesses:
 - (a) More than twenty still images of child pornography; or
 - (b) More than twenty obscene still images; or
 - (c) Child pornography comprised of one motion picture, film, videotape, videotape production, or other moving image; or
 - (d) Obscene material comprised of one motion picture, film, videotape, production, or other moving image; or
- (2) Has previously been found guilty of an offense under this section.

A Class B felony is punishable by imprisonment for 5–15 years and “[a] person who has committed the offense of possession of child pornography is subject to separate punishments for each item of child pornography or obscene material possessed by the person.” Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 558.011(1)(2), 573.037(3).

In comparison, a federal conviction for possession of child pornography¹⁰⁰ is generally punishable by imprisonment for 5–20 years and a fine not to exceed \$250,000.¹⁰¹ Subsequent convictions, however, are punishable by imprisonment up to 40 years and a fine not to exceed \$250,000.¹⁰²

⁹⁵ “Child” is defined in Mo. Rev. Stat. § 573.010(3) as “any person under the age of fourteen.”

See supra note 6.

⁹⁶ “Minor” is defined in Mo. Rev. Stat. § 573.010(9) as “any person less than eighteen years of age.”

See supra note 6.

⁹⁷ The text of Mo. Rev. Stat. § 573.037 included here and elsewhere in this report reflects the passage of Senate Bill 491, 98th Gen. Assemb., Reg. Sess. (Mo. 2014) (effective January 1, 2017).

⁹⁸ *See supra* note 23 for the definition of “child pornography.”

⁹⁹ *See supra* note 9.

¹⁰⁰ 18 U.S.C. §§ 2252(a)(2), (a)(4) (Certain activities relating to material involving the sexual exploitation of minors), 2252A(a)(2)–(3) (Certain activities relating to material constituting or containing child pornography), 1466A(a), (b) (Obscene visual representations of the sexual abuse of children).

¹⁰¹ 18 U.S.C. §§ 2252(b) (stating that a conviction under subsection (a)(2) is punishable by imprisonment for 5–20 years and a fine, while a conviction under subsection (a)(4) is punishable by imprisonment up to 10 years, a fine, or

2.10 *Convicted buyers of commercial sex acts with minors and child pornography are required to register as sex offenders.*

Buyers convicted of certain offenses are required to register as sex offenders. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 589.400¹⁰³ (Registration of certain offenders with chief law officers of county of residence) provides that it applies to

(1) Any person who, since July 1, 1979,¹⁰⁴ has been or is hereafter convicted of, been found guilty of, or pled guilty or nolo contendere to committing, attempting to commit, or conspiring to commit a felony offense of chapter 566 [Sexual offenses], including sexual trafficking of a child and sexual trafficking of a child under the age of twelve, or any offense of chapter 566 where the victim is a minor, unless such person is exempted from registering under subsection 8 [exemption for certain minor offenders] of this section; or

(2) Any person who, since July 1, 1979, has been or is hereafter convicted of, been found guilty of, or pled guilty or nolo contendere to committing, attempting to commit, or conspiring to commit one or more of the following offenses: . . . , possession of child pornography . . .

. . . .

Any person to whom the section applies must “within three days of conviction, release from incarceration, or placement upon probation, register with the chief law enforcement official of the county or city not within a county in which such person resides unless such person has already registered in that county for the same offense.” Mo. Rev. Stat. § 589.400(2).

both), 2252A(b)(1) (a conviction is punishable by imprisonment for 5–20 years and a fine), 1466A(a), (b) (stating that a conviction under subsection (a) is “subject to the penalties provided in section 2252A(b)(1),” imprisonment for 5–20 years and a fine, while a conviction under subsection (b) is “subject to the penalties provided in section 2252A(b)(2),” imprisonment up to 10 years, a fine, or both); *see also* 18 U.S.C §§ 3559(a)(1) (classifying all of the above listed offenses as felonies), 3571(b)(3) (providing a fine up to \$250,000 for any felony conviction).

¹⁰² 18 U.S.C. §§ 2252(b) (stating if a person has a prior conviction under subsection (a)(2), or a list of other statutes, a conviction is punishable by a fine and imprisonment for 15–40 years, but if a person has a prior conviction under subsection (a)(4), or a list of other statutes, a conviction is punishable by a fine and imprisonment for 10–20 years), 2252A(b)(1) (stating if a person has a prior conviction under subsection (a)(2), (a)(3), or a list of other statutes, a conviction is punishable by a fine and imprisonment for 15–40 years), 1466A(a), (b) (stating that the penalty scheme for section 2252A(b) applies); *see also* 18 U.S.C §§ 3559(a)(1) (classifying all of the above listed offenses as felonies), 3571(b)(3) (providing a fine up to \$250,000 for any felony conviction).

¹⁰³ The text of Mo. Rev. Stat. § 589.400 included here and elsewhere in this report reflects the passage of Senate Bill 491, 98th Gen. Assemb., Reg. Sess. (Mo. 2014) (effective January 1, 2017).

¹⁰⁴ Missouri’s Megan’s Law, Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 589.400–425 (relating to the registration requirements of sex offenders), became effective January 1, 1995. 1994 Mo. Laws 1131. Therefore, any non-violent sex offenders who pled or were found guilty of a registrable sex offense prior to January 1, 1995 are not subject to the registration requirements provided under Megan’s Law. *Doe v. Phillips*, 194 S.W. 3d, 833, 837 (Mo. 2006) (holding that Megan’s Law “violates Missouri’s constitutional prohibition of laws ‘retrospective in . . . operation’”).

Legal Components:

- 3.1 *Penalties for trafficking a child for sexual exploitation are as high as federal penalties.*
- 3.2 *Creating and distributing child pornography carries penalties as high as similar federal offenses.*
- 3.3 *Using the Internet or electronic communications to lure, entice, recruit or sell commercial sex acts with a minor is a separate crime or results in an enhanced penalty for traffickers.*
- 3.4 *Financial penalties for traffickers, including asset forfeiture, are sufficiently high.*
- 3.5 *Convicted traffickers are required to register as sex offenders.*
- 3.6 *Laws relating to termination of parental rights for certain offenses include sex trafficking or commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) offenses in order to remove the children of traffickers from their control and potential exploitation.*

Legal Analysis:

- 3.1 *Penalties for trafficking a child for sexual exploitation are as high as federal penalties.*¹⁰⁵

A conviction under Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.211(3)¹⁰⁶ (Sexual trafficking of a child) is punishable as a felony by imprisonment for 10 years to life and a fine up to \$250,000. If the trafficking was “effected by force, abduction, or coercion,” the conviction is punishable by “life imprisonment without eligibility for probation or parole until” 25 years have been served. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.211(3). A conviction under Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.210¹⁰⁷ (Sexual trafficking of a child under age twelve) is also punishable as a felony by “life imprisonment without eligibility for probation or parole until” 25 years have been served. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.210(3).

Traffickers may be convicted under several CSEC statutes with varying penalties. A conviction under Mo. Rev. Stat. § 567.050¹⁰⁸ (Promoting prostitution in the first degree) is punishable as a Class B felony by imprisonment for 5–15 years. Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 567.050(3), 558.011(1)(2).¹⁰⁹ A conviction under Mo. Rev. Stat. § 573.023 (Sexual exploitation of a minor), where the minor is 14–17, is punishable as a Class B felony by imprisonment for 5–15 years and, where the minor is under 14, the penalty is enhanced to a Class A felony punishable by imprisonment for 10–30 years or life. Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 573.023(2), 558.011(1)(2), (1)(1). A conviction under Mo. Rev. Stat. § 573.205¹¹⁰ (Promoting sexual performance by a child, penalties) is punishable as a Class C felony by imprisonment for 3–10 years.¹¹¹ Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 573.205(2), 558.011(1)(3). A conviction under Mo. Rev. Stat. § 573.200¹¹² (Child used in sexual performance) is punishable as a Class C felony by imprisonment for 3–10 years,¹¹³ “unless in the course thereof the person inflicts serious emotional injury on the child, in which case the offense is a class B felony,” which is punishable by imprisonment for 5–15 years. Mo.

¹⁰⁵ See *supra* Sections 1.1 and 1.2 for more detailed descriptions of the relevant Missouri statutes in this section.

¹⁰⁶ See *supra* note 2.

¹⁰⁷ See *supra* note 7.

¹⁰⁸ See *supra* note 8.

¹⁰⁹ See *supra* note 9.

¹¹⁰ See *supra* note 25.

¹¹¹ See *supra* note 13.

¹¹² See *supra* note 17.

¹¹³ See *supra* note 13.

Rev. Stat. §§ 573.200(2), 558.011(1)(3), (1)(2). A conviction under Mo. Rev. Stat. § 568.060(2)¹¹⁴ (Abuse or neglect of a child, penalty) is punishable as a Class D felony by imprisonment up to 7 years,¹¹⁵ “unless the person has previously been found guilty of a violation of this section or of a violation of the law of any other jurisdiction that prohibits the same or similar conduct or the injury inflicted on the child is a serious emotional injury or a serious physical injury,” in which case the conviction is punishable as a Class B felony by imprisonment for 5–15 years. However, the violation is punishable as a class A felony if “if the child dies as a result of injuries sustained from conduct chargeable under provisions of [Mo. Rev. Stat. § 568.060]” or

- (1) The injury is a serious emotional injury or a serious physical injury;
- (2) The child is less than fourteen years of age; and
- (3) The injury is the result of sexual abuse or sexual abuse in the first degree as defined under section 566.100 or sexual exploitation of a minor as defined under section 573.023.

A Class A felony is punishable by imprisonment for 10–30 years or life. Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 568.060(5)(1)–(2), (6)(1)–(3), 558.011(1)(1)–(2), (1)(4).

In comparison, if the victim is under the age of 14, a conviction under the Trafficking Victims Protection Act (TVPA) for child sex trafficking is punishable by 15 years to life imprisonment and a fine not to exceed \$250,000. 18 U.S.C. §§ 1591(b)(1), 3559(a)(1), 3571(b)(3). If the victim is between the ages of 14–17 a conviction is punishable by 10 years to life imprisonment and a fine not to exceed \$250,000. 18 U.S.C. §§ 1591(b)(2), 3559(a)(1), 3571(b)(3). A conviction is punishable by mandatory life imprisonment however, if the trafficker has a prior conviction for a federal sex offense¹¹⁶ against a minor.

3.2 *Creating and distributing child pornography carries penalties as high as similar federal offenses.*

Several statutes criminalize the creation and distribution of child pornography by a trafficker. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 573.023(1) (Sexual exploitation of a minor) states that it is a crime when a person “knowingly or recklessly photographs, films, videotapes, produces or otherwise creates obscene material¹¹⁷ with a minor or child pornography.”¹¹⁸ A conviction under this statute is punishable as a Class B felony by imprisonment for 5–15 years if the child involved is 14–17, and a conviction is punishable as a Class A felony by imprisonment for 10–30 years or life if the child is under 14. Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 573.023(2), 558.011(1)(2)¹¹⁹, (1)(1). In addition, pursuant to Mo. Rev. Stat. § 568.060(6) (Abuse or neglect of a child, penalty), the offense of abuse of a child “is a class A felony, without eligibility for probation, parole, or conditional release until the defendant has served not less than fifteen years of such sentence, if:

- (1) The injury is a serious emotional injury or a serious physical injury;
- (2) The child is less than fourteen years of age; and
- (3) The injury is the result of . . . sexual exploitation of a minor as defined under section 573.023.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 573.205(1)¹²⁰ (Promoting sexual performance by a child, penalties) makes it a crime for a person who “knowing the character and content thereof, . . . promotes a performance which includes sexual conduct by a child less than eighteen years of age or produces, or directs any performance which includes

¹¹⁴ See *supra* note 277.

¹¹⁵ See *supra* note 13.

¹¹⁶ See *supra* note 73.

¹¹⁷ See *supra* note 21 for the definition of “obscene material.”

¹¹⁸ See *supra* note 23 for the definition of “child pornography.”

¹¹⁹ See *supra* note 9.

¹²⁰ See *supra* note 25.

sexual conduct¹²¹ by a child less than eighteen years of age.” A conviction under this statute is punishable as a Class C felony by imprisonment for 3–10 years.¹²² Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 573.205(2), 558.011(1)(3).

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 573.025¹²³ (Promoting child pornography in the first degree) makes it a class B felony when a person “knowing of its content and character, . . . possesses with the intent to promote or promotes child pornography¹²⁴ of a child less than fourteen years of age or obscene material¹²⁵ portraying what appears to be a child less than fourteen years of age,” and a Class A felony if “the person knowingly promotes such material to a minor.” Mo. Rev. Stat. § 573.025(1)-(2). Mo. Rev. Stat. § 573.025(2) states in part, “No person who is found guilty of promoting child pornography in the first degree shall be eligible for probation, parole, or conditional release for a period of three calendar years.”¹²⁶

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 573.035¹²⁷ (Promoting child pornography in the second degree) makes it a Class D felony when a person “knowing of its content and character, . . . possesses with the intent to promote or promotes child pornography¹²⁸ of a minor under the age of eighteen or obscene material¹²⁹ portraying what appears to be a minor under the age of eighteen,” and a Class B felony if “the person knowingly promotes such material to a minor.” Mo. Rev. Stat. § 573.035(1)-(2). Mo. Rev. Stat. § 573.035(2) states in part, “No person who is found guilty of promoting child pornography in the second degree shall be eligible for probation.”

In comparison, if the victim is under the age of 14, a conviction under the TVPA for child sex trafficking is punishable by 15 years to life imprisonment and a fine not to exceed \$250,000. 18 U.S.C. §§ 1591(b)(1), 3559(a)(1), 3571(b)(3). If the victim is between the ages of 14–17, a conviction is punishable by 10 years to life imprisonment and a fine not to exceed \$250,000. 18 U.S.C. §§ 1591(b)(2), 3559(a)(1), 3571(b)(3). A conviction is punishable by mandatory life imprisonment, however, if the trafficker has a prior conviction for a federal sex offense¹³⁰ against a minor. Additionally, a federal conviction for distribution of child pornography¹³¹ is generally punishable by imprisonment for 5–20 years and a fine not to exceed \$250,000.¹³²

¹²¹ See *supra* note 39 for the definition of “sexual conduct.”

¹²² See *supra* note 13.

¹²³ The text of Mo. Rev. Stat. § 573.025 included here and elsewhere in this report reflects the passage of Senate Bill 491, 98th Gen. Assemb., Reg. Sess. (Mo. 2014) (effective January 1, 2017).

¹²⁴ See *supra* note 23 for the definition of “child pornography.”

¹²⁵ See *supra* note 21 for the definition of “obscene material.”

¹²⁶ Mo. Rev. Stat. § 573.025(3) provides, “Nothing in this section shall be construed to require a provider of electronic communication services or remote computing services to monitor any user, subscriber or customer of the provider, or the content of any communication of any user, subscriber or customer of the provider.”

¹²⁷ The text of Mo. Rev. Stat. § 573.035 included here and elsewhere in this report reflects the passage of Senate Bill 491, 98th Gen. Assemb., Reg. Sess. (Mo. 2014) (effective January 1, 2017).

¹²⁸ See *supra* note 23 for the definition of “child pornography.”

¹²⁹ See *supra* note 21 for the definition of “obscene material.”

¹³⁰ See *supra* note 73.

¹³¹ 18 U.S.C. §§ 2252(a)(1), (a)(2), (a)(3) (Certain activities relating to material involving the sexual exploitation of minors), 2252A(a)(2), (a)(3) (Certain activities relating to material constituting or containing child pornography), 1466A(a) (Obscene visual representations of the sexual abuse of children).

¹³² 18 U.S.C. §§ 2252(b) (stating that a conviction under subsection (a)(1), (a)(2), or (a)(3) is punishable by imprisonment for 5–20 years and a fine), 2252A(b)(1) (a conviction is punishable by imprisonment for 5–20 years and a fine), 1466A(a), (b) (stating that a conviction under subsection (a) is “subject to the penalties provided in section 2252A(b)(1),” imprisonment for 5–20 years and a fine, while a conviction under subsection (b) is “subject to the penalties provided in section 2252A(b)(2),” imprisonment up to 10 years, a fine, or both); see also 18 U.S.C §§ 3559(a)(1) (classifying all of the above listed offenses as felonies), 3571(b)(3) (providing a fine up to \$250,000 for any felony conviction).

Subsequent convictions, however, are punishable by imprisonment up to 40 years and a fine not to exceed \$250,000.¹³³

3.3 *Using the Internet or electronic communications to lure, entice, recruit or sell commercial sex acts with a minor is a separate crime or results in an enhanced penalty for traffickers.*

There are no laws in Missouri that specifically make it a crime to use the Internet or electronic communications to recruit minors for commercial sex acts. However, Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.153(1)¹³⁴ (Age misrepresentation, crime of—penalty) provides that “[a] person commits the offense of age misrepresentation with intent to solicit a minor when he or she knowingly misrepresents his or her age with the intent to use the internet or any electronic communication to engage in criminal sexual conduct¹³⁵ involving a minor.” A conviction under this statute is punishable as a Class E felony by imprisonment up to 4 years.¹³⁶ Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 566.153(2), 558.011(1)(5).¹³⁷

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.151(1)¹³⁸ (Enticement of a child, penalties) states,

A person twenty-one years of age or older commits the offense of enticement of a child if he or she persuades, solicits, coaxes, entices, or lures whether by words, actions or through communication via the internet or any electronic communication, any person who is less than fifteen years of age for the purpose of engaging in sexual conduct.

A conviction under this statute is punishable as a felony by imprisonment for 5–30 years without eligibility for “parole, probation, conditional release, or suspended imposition or execution of sentence for” 5 years. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.151(3).

3.4 *Financial penalties for traffickers, including asset forfeiture, are sufficiently high.*

Convicted traffickers face financial penalties including fines, restitution, forfeiture and civil damages to victims.

A trafficker faces a fine up to \$250,000 for a conviction under Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.211¹³⁹ (Sexual trafficking of a child). Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.211(3). In addition, a trafficker who is convicted of a Class C, D, or E felony may be required to pay a fine of \$10,000 or up to “double the amount of the person’s gain¹⁴⁰ from the commission of the offense.” Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 558.002(1)(1), (7).¹⁴¹

¹³³ 18 U.S.C. §§ 2252(b) (stating if a person has a prior conviction under subsection (a)(1), (a)(2), or (a)(3) or a list of other statutes, a conviction is punishable by a fine and imprisonment for 15–40 years), 2252A(b)(1) (stating if a person has a prior conviction under subsection (a)(2), (a)(3), or a list of other statutes, a conviction is punishable by a fine and imprisonment for 15–40 years), 1466A(a), (b) (stating that the penalty scheme for section 2252A(b) applies); *see also* 18 U.S.C §§ 3559(a)(1) (classifying all of the above listed offenses as felonies), 3571(b)(3) (providing a fine up to \$250,000 for any felony conviction).

¹³⁴ *See supra* note 38.

¹³⁵ Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.010(5) defines “sexual conduct” as “sexual intercourse, deviate sexual intercourse or sexual contact.” *See supra* note 12 for the definitions of sexual intercourse, deviate sexual intercourse, and sexual contact.

¹³⁶ *See supra* note 13.

¹³⁷ *See supra* note 9.

¹³⁸ *See supra* note 29.

¹³⁹ *See supra* note 2.

¹⁴⁰ Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 558.002(3) (Fines for felonies) states,

As used in this section the term ‘gain’ means the amount of money or the value of property derived from the commission of the offense. The amount of money or value of property returned to the victim of the

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 558.004(1)¹⁴² (Imposition of fines) further provides,

In determining the amount and the method of payment of a fine, the court shall, insofar as practicable, proportion the fine to the burden that payment will impose in view of the financial resources of an individual. The court shall not sentence an offender to pay a fine in any amount which will prevent him or her from making restitution or reparation to the victim of the offense.

Additionally, Mo. Rev. Stat. § 558.004(3) states,

The court shall not sentence an individual to pay a fine in addition to any other sentence authorized by section 557.011 [Authorized dispositions], unless

- (1) He or she has derived a pecuniary gain from the offense; or
- (2) The court is of the opinion that a fine is uniquely adapted to deterrence of the type of offense involved or to the correction of the defendant.

A trafficker convicted of sex trafficking of a child must pay restitution under Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.218¹⁴³ (Restitution required for certain offenders), which states,

[A] person found guilty of violating any provisions of section . . . 566.210 [Sexual trafficking of a child under age twelve], [or] 566.211 [Sexual trafficking of a child] . . . shall be ordered by the sentencing court to pay restitution to the victim of the offense regardless of whether the defendant is sentenced to a term of imprisonment or probation. The minimum restitution ordered by the court shall be in the amount determined by the court necessary to compensate the victim for the value of the victim's labor and/or for the mental and physical rehabilitation of the victim and any child of the victim.

Furthermore, Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.223(7) (Federal Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 to apply, when) permits the attorney general to

bring a civil action, in the circuit court in which the victim of trafficking was found, to recover from any person or entity that benefits, financially or by receiving anything of value, from violations of section . . . 566.212 or 566.213 , a civil penalty of not more than fifty thousand dollars for each violation . . . and injunctive and other equitable relief as the court may, in its discretion, order. The first priority of any money or property collected under such an action shall be to pay restitution to the victims of trafficking on whose behalf the civil action was brought.

Traffickers are also subject to discretionary civil asset forfeiture under Mo. Rev. Stat. § 513.607(1) (Property subject to forfeiture), which makes “[a]ll property of every kind, including cash or other negotiable instruments, used or intended for use in the course of, derived from, or realized through criminal activity . . . subject to civil forfeiture.” Mo. Rev. Stat. § 513.605(3) (Definitions) defines “criminal activity” as

offense or seized by or surrendered to lawful authority prior to the time sentence is imposed shall be deducted from the fine. When the court imposes a fine based on gain the court shall make a finding as to the amount of the offender's gain from the crime. If the record does not contain sufficient evidence to support such a finding, the court may conduct a hearing upon the issue.

See supra note 13.

¹⁴¹ *See supra* note 13.

¹⁴² *See supra* note 93.

¹⁴³ *See supra* note 93.

the commission, attempted commission, conspiracy to commit, or the solicitation, coercion or intimidation of another person to commit any crime which is chargeable by indictment or information under the following Missouri laws:

- ...
- (c) Chapter 566, relating to sexual offenses [includes Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.212 (Sexual trafficking of a child)];
- (d) Chapter 568, relating to offenses against the family;
- ...
- (g) Chapter 567, relating to prostitution;
- (h) Chapter 573, relating to pornography and related offenses;
-

Seizure of forfeitable property is governed by Mo. Rev. Stat. § 513.607(6), which states, “Seizure may be effected by a law enforcement officer authorized to enforce the criminal laws of this state prior to the filing of the petition and without a writ of seizure if the seizure is incident to a lawful arrest, search, or inspection and the officer has probable cause to believe the property is subject to forfeiture and will be lost or destroyed if not seized.” Disposition of forfeited property is governed by Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 513.620 – 513.623. Mo. Rev. Stat. §513.623 states “The clear proceeds of any sale or disposition after satisfaction of the interest of any innocent party and after payment of the reasonable costs . . . be distributed pursuant to section 7 of article IX of the Constitution of the state of Missouri.”

3.5 *Convicted traffickers are required to register as sex offenders.*

Traffickers convicted of a number of sexual offenses are required to register as sex offenders. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 589.400¹⁴⁴ (Registration of certain offenders with chief law officers of county of residence) provides that it applies to

- (1) Any person who, since July 1, 1979,¹⁴⁵ has been or is hereafter convicted of, been found guilty of, or pled guilty or nolo contendere to committing, attempting to commit, or conspiring to commit a felony offense of chapter 566, including sexual trafficking of a child and sexual trafficking of a child under the age of twelve, or any offense of chapter 566 where the victim is a minor, unless such person is exempted from registering under subsection 8 [exemption for certain minor offenders] of this section; or
 - (2) Any person who, since July 1, 1979, has been or is hereafter convicted of, been found guilty of, or pled guilty or nolo contendere to committing, attempting to commit, or conspiring to commit one or more of the following offenses: kidnapping or kidnapping in the first degree when the victim was a child and the defendant was not a parent or guardian of the child; abuse of a child under section 568.060 when such abuse is sexual in nature; . . . promoting prostitution in the first degree; promoting prostitution in the second degree; promoting prostitution in the third degree; sexual exploitation of a minor; promoting child pornography in the first degree; promoting child pornography in the second degree; possession of child pornography; furnishing pornographic material to minors; . . . promoting pornography for minors or obscenity in the second degree; incest; use of a child in a sexual performance; or promoting sexual performance by a child; . . .
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¹⁴⁴ See *supra* note 103.

¹⁴⁵ See *supra* note 104.

Any person to whom the section applies must “within three days of conviction, release from incarceration, or placement upon probation, register with the chief law enforcement official of the county or city not within a county in which such person resides unless such person has already registered in that county for the same offense.” Mo. Rev. Stat. § 589.400(2).

3.6 *Laws relating to termination of parental rights for certain offenses include sex trafficking or commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) offenses in order to remove the children of traffickers from their control and potential exploitation.*

A violation of Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.211 (Sexual trafficking of a child) or § 566.210 (Sexual trafficking of a child under age twelve), as well as any other violation of Chapter 566 (Sexual offenses), constitutes grounds for terminating a trafficker’s parental rights under Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.447 (Petition to terminate parental rights filed, when—juvenile court may terminate parental rights, when—investigation to be made—grounds for termination). Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.447(5)(4) provides,

The juvenile officer or the division may file a petition to terminate the parental rights of the child’s parent when it appears that one or more of the following grounds for termination exist: The parent has been found guilty or pled guilty to a felony violation of chapter 566 5.1[Sexual offenses], when the child¹⁴⁶ or any child in the family was a victim

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.447(7)(6) clarifies, however, that the court shall evaluate as a factor in considering whether to terminate the parent-child relationship “[t]he conviction of the parent of a felony offense that the court finds is of such a nature that the child will be deprived of a stable home for a period of years; provided, however, that incarceration in and of itself shall not be grounds for termination of parental rights.”

¹⁴⁶ Pursuant to Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.447(5)(4), “As used in this subdivision, a ‘child’ means any person who was under eighteen years of age at the time of the crime and who resided with such parent or was related within the third degree of consanguinity or affinity to such parent.”

Legal Components:

- 4.1 *The acts of assisting, enabling, or financially benefitting from child sex trafficking are included as criminal offenses in the state sex trafficking statute.*
 - 4.2 *Financial penalties, including asset forfeiture laws, are in place for those who benefit financially from or aid and assist in committing domestic minor sex trafficking.*
 - 4.3 *Promoting and selling child sex tourism is illegal.*
 - 4.4 *Promoting and selling child pornography is illegal.*
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Legal Analysis:

- 4.1 *The acts of assisting, enabling, or financially benefitting from child sex trafficking are included as criminal offenses in the state sex trafficking statute.*

Facilitators may be prosecuted under Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.211¹⁴⁷ (Sexual trafficking of a child) or § 566.210¹⁴⁸ (Sexual trafficking of a child under age twelve), which makes it a crime when a person “knowingly . . . benefits, financially or by receiving anything of value, from participation in [trafficking] activities.” Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 566.211(1), 566.210(1). A conviction under Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.211 is punishable as a felony by imprisonment for 10 years to life and a fine up to \$250,000. If “force, abduction, or coercion” was used, the penalty is enhanced to “life imprisonment without eligibility for probation or parole” for 25 years. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.211(3). A conviction under Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.210 is punishable as a felony by “life imprisonment without eligibility for probation or parole” for 25 years. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.210(3).

Facilitators who permit sex traffickers to use their online service to recruit minors or promote child sex trafficking face substantial financial penalties under Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.103 (Crime of promoting online sexual solicitation, violation, penalty).¹⁴⁹ A conviction is punishable as a felony by a fine of \$5,000 “per day that the advertisement remains posted on the web-based classified service after seventy-two hours of when notice has been provided.” Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.103(6).

Facilitators may be prosecuted under Mo. Rev. Stat. § 573.205¹⁵⁰ (Promoting sexual performance by a child, penalties).¹⁵¹ A conviction under this statute is punishable as a class C felony by imprisonment for 3–10 years.¹⁵² Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 573.205(2), 558.011(1)(3).¹⁵³

- 4.2 *Financial penalties, including asset forfeiture laws, are in place for those who benefit financially from or aid and assist in committing domestic minor sex trafficking.*

Facilitators convicted in Missouri face financial penalties including fines, restitution, forfeiture, and civil damages to trafficking victims.

¹⁴⁷ See *supra* note 2.

¹⁴⁸ See *supra* note 7.

¹⁴⁹ See *supra* Section 1.2 for a detailed discussion of this statute.

¹⁵⁰ See *supra* note 25.

¹⁵¹ See *supra* Section 1.2 for a detailed discussion of this statute.

¹⁵² See *supra* note 13.

¹⁵³ See *supra* note 9.

Facilitators face a fine up to \$250,000 for convictions under Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.211¹⁵⁴ (Sexual trafficking of a child). Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.211(3). Facilitators also face potential fines of \$5,000 per day for failing to remove certain materials pursuant to Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.103(1) (Crime of promoting online sexual solicitation). Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.103(6). In addition, under Mo. Rev. Stat. § 558.002(1)(1), (7)¹⁵⁵ (Fines for felonies), a trafficker who is convicted of a Class C, D, or E felony may be required to pay a fine of \$10,000 or up to “double the amount of the person’s gain¹⁵⁶ from the commission of the offense.”

Facilitators convicted of certain crimes must pay restitution to trafficking victims under Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.218¹⁵⁷ (Restitution required for certain offenders), which states,

[A] person found guilty of violating any provisions of section . . . 566.210 [Sexual trafficking of a child under age twelve], [or] 566.211 [Sexual trafficking of a child] . . . shall be ordered by the sentencing court to pay restitution to the victim of the offense regardless of whether the defendant is sentenced to a term of imprisonment or probation. The minimum restitution ordered by the court shall be in the amount determined by the court necessary to compensate the victim for the value of the victim’s labor and/or for the mental and physical rehabilitation of the victim and any child of the victim.

Facilitators are also subject to discretionary civil asset forfeiture under Mo. Rev. Stat. § 513.607(1) (Property subject to forfeiture), which provides in part, “All property of every kind, including cash or other negotiable instruments, used or intended for use in the course of, derived from, or realized through criminal activity is subject to civil forfeiture.” Mo. Rev. Stat. § 513.605(3) (Definitions) defines “criminal activity” as

the commission, attempted commission, conspiracy to commit, or the solicitation, coercion or intimidation of another person to commit any crime which is chargeable by indictment or information under the following Missouri laws:

- . . .
- (c) Chapter 566, relating to sexual offenses;
- (d) Chapter 568, relating to offenses against the family;
- . . .
- (g) Chapter 567, relating to prostitution;
- (h) Chapter 573, relating to pornography and related offenses;
-

Seizure of forfeitable property is governed by Mo. Rev. Stat. § 513.607(6), which states, “Seizure may be effected by a law enforcement officer authorized to enforce the criminal laws of this state prior to the filing of the petition and without a writ of seizure if the seizure is incident to a lawful arrest, search, or inspection and the officer has probable cause to believe the property is subject to forfeiture and will be lost or destroyed if not seized.” Disposition of forfeited property is governed by Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 513.620 – 513.623. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 513.623 states “The clear proceeds of any sale or disposition after satisfaction of the interest of any innocent party and after payment of the reasonable costs . . . be distributed pursuant to section 7 of article IX of the Constitution of the state of Missouri.”

¹⁵⁴ See *supra* note 2.

¹⁵⁵ See *supra* note 13.

¹⁵⁶ See *supra* note 140 for the definition of “gain.”

¹⁵⁷ See *supra* note 94.

A travel agency that facilitates child sex tourism could have its business assets frozen for a violation of Mo. Rev. Stat. § 567.089 (Offering travel for purpose of prostitution prohibited—penalties).¹⁵⁸ Mo. Rev. Stat. § 567.089(2) states that if an agency violates this section, “[T]he secretary of state shall revoke the articles of incorporation of the travel agency or charter tour operator. The secretary of state, as part of a proceeding brought under this section, may order a freeze of the bank or deposit accounts of the travel agency or charter tour operator.”

4.3 *Promoting and selling child sex tourism is illegal.*

Missouri has a series of laws that criminalize the promotion and sale of sex tourism, though the laws are not child-specific. In light of the broad definition of “prostitution” in Chapter 567 (Prostitution), which does not distinguish between acts by adults and acts by minors, facilitators of child sex tourism could be prosecuted under Missouri’s sex tourism laws.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 567.085(1)¹⁵⁹ (Promoting travel for prostitution—penalty) criminalizes the conduct of a person who “knowingly sells or offers to sell travel services that include or facilitate travel for the purpose of engaging in prostitution as defined by section 567.020¹⁶⁰ [Prostitution].” A conviction under this statute is punishable as a Class D felony by imprisonment for up to seven years.¹⁶¹ Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 567.085(2), 558.011(1)(4).¹⁶²

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 567.087(1) (Prohibitions on travel agencies or tour operators—rebuttable presumption, advertisements) states,

No travel agency or charter tour operator shall:

- (1) Promote travel for prostitution under section 567.085;
- (2) Sell, advertise, or otherwise offer to sell travel services or facilitate travel:
 - (a) For the purpose of engaging in a commercial sex act as defined in section 566.200;¹⁶³
 - (b) That consists of tourism packages or activities using and offering any sexual contact as defined in section 566.010,¹⁶⁴ as enticement for tourism; or
 - (c) That provides or purports to provide access to or that facilitates the availability of sex escorts or sexual services.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 567.087(2) further provides, “There shall be a rebuttable presumption that any travel agency or charter tour operator using advertisements that include the term ‘sex tours’ or ‘sex travel’ or include depictions of human genitalia is in violation of this section.”

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 567.089 (Offering travel for purpose of prostitution prohibited—penalties) states,

1. No travel agency or charter tour operator shall engage in selling, advertising, or otherwise offering to sell travel services, tourism packages, or activities that solicit, encourage, or facilitate travel for the purpose of engaging in prostitution.

¹⁵⁸ See *infra* Section 4.3 for discussion of substantive provisions.

¹⁵⁹ The text of Mo. Rev. Stat. § 567.085 included here and elsewhere in this report reflects the passage of Senate Bill 491, 98th Gen. Assemb., Reg. Sess. (Mo. 2014) (effective January 1, 2017).

¹⁶⁰ See *supra* note 41

¹⁶¹ See *supra* note 13.

¹⁶² See *supra* note 9.

¹⁶³ See *supra* note 4 for the definition of “commercial sex act.”

¹⁶⁴ See *supra* note 39 for the definition of “sexual contact.”

2. Upon violation of this section by a travel agency or charter tour operator, the secretary of state shall revoke the articles of incorporation of the travel agency or charter tour operator. The secretary of state, as part of a proceeding brought under this section, may order a freeze of the bank or deposit accounts of the travel agency or charter tour operator.

4.3.1 Recommendation: Amend Mo. Rev. Stat. § 567.085 (Promoting travel for prostitution—penalty), § 567.087 (Prohibitions on travel agencies or tour operators), and § 567.089 (Offering travel for purpose of prostitution prohibited—penalties) to provide a penalty enhancement for violations involving the sale or promotion of child sex tourism.

4.4 *Promoting and selling child pornography is illegal.*

Several laws in Missouri make it illegal to promote or sell child pornography. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 573.205(1)¹⁶⁵ (Promoting sexual performance by a child, penalties) makes it a crime when a person “knowing the character and content thereof, . . . promotes a performance which includes sexual conduct by a child less than eighteen years of age or produces, or directs any performance which includes sexual conduct by a child less than eighteen years of age.” A conviction under this statute is punishable as a Class C felony by imprisonment for 3–10 years.¹⁶⁶ Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 573.205(2), 558.011(1)(3).¹⁶⁷

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 573.025(1)¹⁶⁸ (Promoting child pornography in the first degree) makes it a crime when a person “knowing of its content and character, . . . possesses with the intent to promote¹⁶⁹ or promotes child pornography¹⁷⁰ of a child less than fourteen years of age or obscene material¹⁷¹ portraying what appears to be a child less than fourteen years of age.” A conviction under this statute is punishable as a Class B felony, “unless the person knowingly promotes such material to a minor, in which case it is a class A felony.” Mo. Rev. Stat. § 573.025(2). Mo. Rev. Stat. § 573.025(2) further provides that “[n]o person who is found guilty of promoting child pornography in the first degree shall be eligible for probation, parole, or conditional release for a period of three calendar years.”¹⁷² Mo. Rev. Stat. § 573.035(1)¹⁷³ (Promoting child pornography in the second degree) makes it illegal if a person “knowing of its content and character, . . . possesses with the intent to promote or promotes child pornography¹⁷⁴ of a minor under the age of eighteen or obscene material¹⁷⁵ portraying what appears to be a minor under the age of eighteen.” A conviction under this statute is punishable as a class D felony, “unless the person knowingly promotes such material to a minor, in which case it is a class B felony.” Mo. Rev. Stat. § 573.035(2). If convicted under Mo. Rev. Stat. § 573.035, there is no eligibility for probation. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 573.035(2).

¹⁶⁵ See *supra* note 25.

¹⁶⁶ See *supra* note 13.

¹⁶⁷ See *supra* note 9.

¹⁶⁸ See *supra* note 123.

¹⁶⁹ Mo. Rev. Stat. § 573.010(16) defines “promote” as “to manufacture, issue, sell, provide, mail, deliver, transfer, transmute, publish, distribute, circulate, disseminate, present, exhibit, or advertise, or to offer or agree to do the same, by any means including a computer.”

See *supra* note 6.

¹⁷⁰ See *supra* note 23 for the definition of “child pornography.”

¹⁷¹ See *supra* note 21 for the definition of “obscene material.”

¹⁷² See *supra* note 126.

¹⁷³ See *supra* note 127.

¹⁷⁴ See *supra* note 23 for the definition of “child pornography.”

¹⁷⁵ See *supra* note 21 for the definition of “obscene material.”

Legal Components:

- 5.1 *Statutorily-mandated victim services define “victim” to specifically include victims of domestic minor sex trafficking or commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) to ensure prompt identification and access to victims’ rights and services.*
- 5.2 *The state sex trafficking statute expressly prohibits a defendant from raising consent of the minor to the commercial sex acts as a defense.*
- 5.3 *Prostitution laws apply only to adults, preventing criminalization of minors under 18 for prostitution offenses.*
- 5.4 *State law provides a non-punitive avenue to specialized services through one or more points of entry.*
- 5.5 *Commercial sexual exploitation is identified as a type of abuse and neglect within child protection statutes.*
- 5.6 *The definition of “caregiver” or another related term in the child welfare statutes is not a barrier to a sex trafficked child accessing the protection of child welfare.*
- 5.7 *Crime victims’ compensation is specifically available to a child victim of sex trafficking or commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) without regard to ineligibility factors.*
- 5.8 *Victim-friendly procedures and protections are provided in the trial process for minors under 18.*
- 5.9 *Expungement or sealing of juvenile delinquency records resulting from arrests or adjudications for prostitution-related offenses committed as a result of, or in the course of, the commercial sexual exploitation of a minor is available within a reasonable time after turning 18.*
- 5.10 *Victim restitution and civil remedies for victims of domestic minor sex trafficking or commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) are authorized by law.*
- 5.11 *Statutes of limitations for civil and criminal actions for child sex trafficking or commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) offenses are eliminated or lengthened sufficiently to allow prosecutors and victims a realistic opportunity to pursue criminal action and legal remedies.*

Legal Analysis:

- 5.1 *Statutorily-mandated victim services define “victim” to specifically include victims of domestic minor sex trafficking or commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) to ensure prompt identification and access to victims’ rights and services.*

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.223(1) (Federal Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 to apply, when) provides that victims of trafficking violations in Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 566.200–566.221 “shall be afforded the rights and protections provided in the federal Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, Public Law 106-386, as amended.”

For the purposes of Chapter 595 (Victims of crimes, compensation and services), a “victim” is defined as “a person who suffers personal physical injury¹⁷⁶ or death as a direct result of a crime, as defined in subdivision (5) of this subsection.” Mo. Rev. Stat. § 595.010(1)(28) (Definitions). “Crime” is defined in Mo. Rev. Stat. § 595.010(1)(5) in pertinent part as

¹⁷⁶ “Personal physical injury” is defined in Mo. Rev. Stat. § 595.010(1)(23) as “actual bodily harm only with respect to the victim. Personal physical injury may include mental or nervous shock resulting from the specific incident upon which the claim is based.”

an act committed in this state which, if committed by a mentally competent, criminally responsible person who had no legal exemption or defense, would constitute a crime; provided that, such act involves the application of force or violence or the threat of force or violence by the offender upon the victim

Even if the personal physical injury requirement is satisfied, victims under Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.211¹⁷⁷ (Sexual trafficking of a child) and § 566.210¹⁷⁸ (Sexual trafficking of a child under age twelve) may not be eligible for compensation under this chapter if there is no proof of force or violence.

However, “victim” is defined more broadly for the purposes of victim’s and witness’s rights in Mo. Rev. Stat. § 595.200(6) as “a natural person who suffers direct or threatened physical, emotional or financial harm as the result of the commission or attempted commission of a crime.” “Crime” is also more broadly defined in Mo. Rev. Stat. § 595.200(1) as “an act which would constitute a violation of any criminal statute including any act which may result in an adjudication of delinquency.” Consequently, minor victims may be eligible to receive victim services despite being potentially ineligible for victim compensation.

5.2 *The state sex trafficking statute expressly prohibits a defendant from raising consent of the minor to the commercial sex acts as a defense.*

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.020(3)¹⁷⁹ (Mistake as to age—consent not a defense, when) provides that “[c]onsent is not a defense to any offense under this chapter [Sexual Offenses] if the alleged victim is less than fourteen years of age.” Chapter 566 offenses include all sexual offenses, non-prostitution CSEC offenses, and sex trafficking offenses.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.211¹⁸⁰ (Sexual trafficking of a child) and § 566.210¹⁸¹ (Sexual trafficking of a child under age twelve) do not make lack of consent an element of the crime, but also do not explicitly forbid the use of the defense of consent.

5.3 *Prostitution laws apply only to adults, preventing criminalization of minors under 18 for prostitution offenses.*

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 567.020¹⁸² (Prostitution) does not distinguish between minors and adults in setting out the conduct that constitutes commission of the offense.

5.3.1 Recommendation: Amend Mo. Rev. Stat. § 567.020 to eliminate liability for prostitution offenses for all minors under 18.

5.4 *State law provides a non-punitive avenue to specialized services through one or more points of entry.*

Child Identified as Abused/Neglected

A child that is a victim of sexual abuse is likely to be considered abused or neglected pursuant to Mo. 210.110(1) (Definitions), which defines “abuse” in part as “any physical injury, sexual abuse, or emotional abuse inflicted on a child other than by accidental means by those responsible for the child’s care, custody, and

¹⁷⁷ See *supra* note 2.

¹⁷⁸ See *supra* note 7.

¹⁷⁹ See *supra* note 85.

¹⁸⁰ See *supra* note 2.

¹⁸¹ See *supra* note 7.

¹⁸² See *supra* note 41.

control § 210.110(12) defines “neglect” as “failure to provide, by those responsible for the care, custody, and control of the child, the proper or necessary support, education as required by law, nutrition or medical, surgical, or any other care necessary for the child’s well-being.”¹⁸³

I. Initial Custody

a. Authority for Initial Custody

Pursuant to Mo. Rev. Stat. § 210.115(1) (Reports of abuse, neglect, and under age eighteen deaths), a commercially sexually exploited child may have access a protective response through child protective services through the requirement that a report of abuse or neglect be generated

When any physician, medical examiner, coroner, dentist, chiropractor, optometrist, podiatrist, resident, intern, nurse, hospital or clinic personnel that are engaged in the examination, care, treatment or research of persons, and any other health practitioner, psychologist, mental health professional, social worker, day care center worker or other child-care worker, juvenile officer, probation or parole officer, jail or detention center personnel, teacher, principal or other school official, minister as provided by section 352.400, peace officer or law enforcement official, or other person with responsibility for the care of children has reasonable cause to suspect that a child has been or may be subjected to abuse or neglect or observes a child being subjected to conditions or circumstances which would reasonably result in abuse or neglect, that person shall immediately report or cause a report to be made to the division in accordance with the provisions of sections 210.109 to 210.183. As used in this section, the term “abuse” is not limited to abuse inflicted by a person responsible for the child’s care, custody and control as specified in section 210.110,¹⁸⁴ but shall also include abuse inflicted by any other person.

Additionally, under Mo. Rev. Stat. § 210.115(4) a person, including those not listed above, is required to report any case of suspected abuse or neglect¹⁸⁵ “if such person has reasonable cause to suspect that a child has been or may be subjected to abuse or neglect or observes a child being subjected to conditions or circumstances which would reasonably result in abuse or neglect.”

Further, Mo. Rev. Stat. § 210.125 (Protective custody of child) dictates that based on a filed report or other circumstances,

1. A police officer, law enforcement official, or a physician who has reasonable cause to suspect that a child is suffering from illness or injury or is in danger of personal harm by reason of his surroundings and that a case of child abuse or neglect exists, may request that the juvenile officer take the child into protective custody under chapter 211 [Juvenile courts].
2. A police officer, law enforcement official, or a physician who has reasonable cause to believe that a child is in imminent danger of suffering serious physical harm or a threat to life as a result of abuse or neglect, and such person has reasonable cause to believe the harm or threat to life may occur before a juvenile court could issue a temporary protective custody order or before a juvenile officer could take the child into protective custody, the police officer . . . may take or retain temporary protective

¹⁸³ Pursuant to Mo. Rev. Stat. § 210.110, a sexually exploited child is likely to be identified as abused or neglected. If a child is identified as abused or neglected under Mo. Rev. Stat. § 210.110, the definition of “caregiver” under Mo. Rev. Stat. § 210.110(16) is sufficiently broad to involve Child Protective Services in investigations where the child is in the custody or control of a non-family trafficker.

¹⁸⁴ See *infra* Section 5.5 for the definition of “abuse.”

¹⁸⁵ See *infra* Section 5.5 for the definition of “neglect.”

custody¹⁸⁶ of the child without the consent of the child’s parents, guardian or others legally responsible for his care.

b. Placement

The juvenile is immediately notified of the protective custody and a juvenile officer may either return the child to parental care or may initiate a Chapter 211 (Juvenile courts) protective proceeding. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 210.125(3).

If a Chapter 211 protective proceeding is initiated, Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.141 (Child returned to parent, when, conditions—detention on order of court—detention without order, when—assessment of child required, when—random sampling of assessments) dictates that

1. When a child is taken into custody . . . the person taking the child into custody shall, unless it has been otherwise ordered by the court, return the child to his or her parent, guardian or legal custodian on the promise of such person to bring the child to court, if necessary, at a stated time or at such times as the court may direct. The court may also impose other conditions relating to activities of the child . . .
2. If the child is not released as provided in subsection 1 of this section, he or she may be conditionally released or detained in any place of detention specified in section 211.151 (Places of detention—photographing and fingerprinting, restrictions) but only on order of the court specifying the reason for the conditional release or the detention . . .

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.151 (Places of detention—photographing and fingerprinting, restrictions) states that

1. Pending disposition of a case, the juvenile court may order in writing the detention of a child in one of the following places:
 - (1) A juvenile detention facility provided by the county;
 - (2) A shelter care facility, subject to the supervision of the court;
 - (3) A suitable place of detention maintained by an association having for one of its objects the care and protection of children;
 - (4) Such other suitable custody as the court may direct.
2. A child shall not be detained in a jail or other adult detention facility pending disposition of a case.

II. Process Following Initial Custody

Pursuant to Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.032(1) (Child abuse and neglect hearings),

[W]hen a child or person seventeen years of age, alleged to be in need of care and treatment pursuant to subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of section 211.031,¹⁸⁷ is taken into custody, the juvenile or family court shall notify the parties of the right to have a protective custody hearing.

¹⁸⁶ Mo. Rev. Stat. § 210.125(5) defines “temporary protective custody” as “temporary placement within a hospital or medical facility or emergency foster care facility or such other suitable custody placement as the court may direct; provided, however, that an abused or neglected child may not be detained in temporary custody in a secure detention facility.” Temporary protective custody may not exceed 24 hours without authorization by the juvenile court. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 210.125(4).

¹⁸⁷ Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.031(1)(1) states that a child is alleged to be in need of care and treatment if

The hearing must take place within 24 hours of the initial detention, unless otherwise ordered by the court. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 210.125(4).

III. Placement Process Pending Adjudication

Pursuant to Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.061 (Arrested child taken before juvenile court—transfer of prosecution to juvenile court—limitations on detention of juvenile—detention hearing, notice.),

. . . .

3. When the juvenile court is informed that a child is in detention it shall examine the reasons therefor and shall immediately:

(1) Order the child released; or

(2) Order the child continued in detention until a detention hearing is held. An order to continue the child in detention shall only be entered upon the filing of a petition or motion to modify and a determination by the court that probable cause exists to believe that the child has committed acts specified in the petition or motion that bring the child within the jurisdiction of the court under subdivision (2) or (3) of subsection 1 of section 211.031.

4. A juvenile shall not remain in detention for a period greater than twenty-four hours unless the court orders a detention hearing. If such hearing is not held within three days, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays, the juvenile shall be released from detention unless the court for good cause orders the hearing continued. The detention hearing shall be held within the judicial circuit at a date, time and place convenient to the court

Additionally, if a child is held in secure detention,¹⁸⁸ pursuant to Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.063(1), the child also may not be held for more than 24 hours, unless “the court finds pursuant to a probable cause hearing held within that twenty-four-hour period, that the child has violated the conditions of a valid court order,” and meets other requirements set out in the section.¹⁸⁹

(a) The parents, or other persons legally responsible for the care and support of the child or person seventeen years of age, neglect or refuse to provide proper support, education which is required by law, medical, surgical or other care necessary for his or her well-being; except that reliance by a parent, guardian or custodian upon remedial treatment other than medical or surgical treatment for a child or person seventeen years of age shall not be construed as neglect when the treatment is recognized or permitted pursuant to the laws of this state;

(b) The child or person seventeen years of age is otherwise without proper care, custody or support; or

(c) The child or person seventeen years of age was living in a room, building or other structure at the time such dwelling was found by a court of competent jurisdiction to be a public nuisance pursuant to section 195.130;

(d) The child or person seventeen years of age is a child in need of mental health services and the parent, guardian or custodian is unable to afford or access appropriate mental health treatment or care for the child.

¹⁸⁸ “Secure detention” is defined in Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.063(2)(1) as “any public or private residential facility used for the temporary placement of any child if such facility includes construction fixtures designed to physically restrict the movements and activities of children held in the lawful custody of such facility.”

¹⁸⁹ Pursuant to Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.063(1), the specific conditions for extended detention include:

(1) The child has a record of willful failure to appear at juvenile court proceedings; or

(2) The child has a record of violent conduct resulting in physical injury to self or others; or

(3) The child has a record of leaving a court-ordered placement, other than secure detention, without permission.

Subsequent to the detention hearing, the court may order, pursuant to Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.151(1), placement in “(1) A juvenile detention facility provided by the county; (2) A shelter care facility, subject to the supervision of the court; (3) A suitable place of detention maintained by an association having for one of its objects the care and protection of children; (4) Such other suitable custody as the court may direct.” However, Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.151(2) states that “[a] child shall not be detained in a jail or other adult detention facility pending disposition of a case.”¹⁹⁰

IV. Adjudication or Referral to Alternate Process

Pursuant to Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.032 (Child abuse and neglect hearings, when held, procedure—supreme court rules to be promulgated—transfer of school records, when),

....
4. The court shall hold an adjudication hearing no later than sixty days after the child has been taken into custody. The court shall notify the parties in writing of the specific date, time, and place of such hearing. If at such hearing the court determines that sufficient cause exists for the child to remain in the custody of the state, the court shall conduct a dispositional hearing no later than ninety days after the child has been taken into custody and shall conduct review hearings regarding the reunification efforts made by the division every ninety to one hundred twenty days for the first year the child is in the custody of the division. After the first year, review hearings shall be held as necessary, but in no event less than once every six months for as long as the child is in the custody of the division.
....

Additionally or alternatively, in Missouri, a victim of sex trafficking may be identified through use of the procedures in Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.223 (Federal Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 to apply, when), which states in part,

....
4. As soon as possible after a first encounter with a person who reasonably appears to a law enforcement agency to be a victim of trafficking as defined in section 566.200 [Definitions], that agency or office shall notify the department of social services and, where applicable, juvenile justice authorities, that the person may be a victim of trafficking, in order that such agencies may determine whether the person may be eligible for state or federal services, programs, or assistance.
5. The department of social services may coordinate with relevant state, federal, and local agencies to evaluate appropriate services for victims of trafficking. State agencies may implement programs and enter into contracts with nonprofit agencies, domestic and sexual violence shelters, and other nongovernment organizations to provide services to confirmed victims of trafficking, insofar as funds are available for that purpose. Such services may include, but are not limited to, case management, emergency temporary housing, health care, mental health counseling, alcohol and drug addiction screening and treatment, language interpretation and translation services, English language instruction, job training, and placement assistance.

¹⁹⁰ “The term ‘jail or other adult detention facility’ does not include a juvenile detention facility.” Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.151(4)(1).

V. Outcomes

Once connected with the child protective services system, trafficking victims may have access to specialized services through a state technical assistance team. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 660.520(1) (State technical assistance team for child sexual abuse cases) provides that a special team in the department of social services is created to assist, train teams, develop protocols, and be involved in, upon request, the “investigation and prosecution of child abuse, child neglect, child sexual abuse, child exploitation, child pornography, [and] child fatality cases.”

Pursuant to Mo. Rev. Stat. § 660.520(3),

Each county may develop a multidisciplinary team for the purpose of determining the appropriate investigative and therapeutic action. . . . The multidisciplinary team may include, but is not limited to, a prosecutor, or his or her representative, an investigator from the children’s division, a physician, a representative from a mental health care services agency and a representative of the police agency of primary jurisdiction.

If a child is found to be abused or neglected, Missouri law could prevent the return of a child to the custody of a trafficker parent. Under Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.038(1)¹⁹¹ (Children not to be reunited with parents or placed in a home),

A child under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court shall not be reunited with a parent or placed in a home in which the parent or any person residing in the home has been found guilty of any of the following offenses when a child was the victim:

- (1) A felony violation of section . . . 566.031 [Rape in the second degree] . . . 566.061 [Sodomy in the second degree] . . . 566.064 [Statutory sodomy, second degree], . . . 566.083 [Sexual misconduct involving a child], . . . 566.100 [Sexual abuse], . . . 566.151 [Enticement of a child], . . . 566.212 [Sexual trafficking of a child] . . . ;
- . . .
- (3) Abuse of a child under section 568.060 [Abuse of a child] when such abuse is sexual in nature;
- . . .
- (5) A violation of section 573.200 [Child used in sexual performance];
- (6) A violation of section 573.205 [Promoting sexual performance by a child]; or
-¹⁹²

Child Identified as In Need of Care and Treatment

Pursuant to Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.031(2), the juvenile court system shall have jurisdiction over

. . . .
(2) . . . any child who may be a resident of or found within the county and who is alleged to be in need of care and treatment because:

¹⁹¹ The text of Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.038 included here and elsewhere in this report reflects the passage of Senate Bill 491 and Senate Bill 1371, 98th Gen. Assemb., Reg. Sess. (Mo. 2014) (effective January 1, 2017, and September 15, 2014, respectively).

¹⁹² Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.038(2) also provides, “For all other violations of offenses in chapters 566 and 568 not specifically listed in subsection 1 of this section or for a violation of an offense committed in another state when a child is the victim that would be a violation of chapter 566 or 568 if committed in Missouri, the juvenile court may exercise its discretion regarding the placement of a child under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court in a home in which a parent or any person residing in the home has been found guilty of, or pled guilty to, any such offense.”

- (a) The child while subject to compulsory school attendance is repeatedly and without justification absent from school; or
- (b) The child disobeys the reasonable and lawful directions of his or her parents or other custodian and is beyond their control; or
- (c) The child is habitually absent from his or her home without sufficient cause, permission, or justification; or
- (d) The behavior or associations of the child are otherwise injurious to his or her welfare or to the welfare of others; or
- (e) The child is charged with an offense not classified as criminal, or with an offense applicable only to children

J. Initial Custody

a. Authority for Initial Custody

Pursuant to Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.131 (Taking child into custody, effect—notice to parents—jurisdiction attaches, when),

- 1. When any child found violating any law or ordinance or whose behavior, environment or associations are injurious to his welfare or to the welfare of others or who is without proper care, custody or support is taken into custody, the taking into custody is not considered an arrest.

Additionally, initial custody may be allowed later in the process if a child that is seventeen years of age is found to be, “is in such condition or surroundings that his or her welfare requires that his or her custody be immediately assumed by the court, the judge may order, by endorsement upon the summons, the officer serving it to take the child or person seventeen years of age into custody at once.” Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.101(3) (Issuance of summons—notice—temporary custody of child—subpoenas).

b. Placement

Pursuant to Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.141 (Child returned to parent, when, conditions—detention on order of court—detention without order, when—assessment of child required, when—random sampling of assessments),

- 1. When a child is taken into custody . . . the person taking the child into custody shall, unless it has been otherwise ordered by the court, return the child to his or her parent, guardian or legal custodian on the promise of such person to bring the child to court, if necessary, at a stated time or at such times as the court may direct. The court may also impose other conditions relating to activities of the child . . .
- 2. If the child is not released as provided in subsection 1 of this section, he or she may be conditionally released or detained in any place of detention specified in section 211.151 (Places of detention—photographing and fingerprinting, restrictions) but only on order of the court specifying the reason for the conditional release or the detention . . .

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.151 (Places of detention—photographing and fingerprinting, restrictions) states that

- 1. Pending disposition of a case, the juvenile court may order in writing the detention of a child in one of the following places:
 - (1) A juvenile detention facility provided by the county;

- (2) A shelter care facility, subject to the supervision of the court;
 - (3) A suitable place of detention maintained by an association having for one of its objects the care and protection of children;
 - (4) Such other suitable custody as the court may direct.
2. A child shall not be detained in a jail or other adult detention facility pending disposition of a case.

II. Process Following Initial Custody

Pursuant to Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.063(1), after a child is taken into custody, he may not be held in secure detention¹⁹³ for more than 24 hours, unless “the court finds pursuant to a probable cause hearing held within that twenty-four-hour period, that the child has violated the conditions of a valid court order,” and meets other requirements set out in the section.¹⁹⁴

During the period between the filing of a petition and the adjudication, “the juvenile officer shall make a risk and needs assessment of the child and, before the disposition of the matter, shall report the results of the assessment to the juvenile court.” Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.141 (Child returned to parent, when, conditions—detention on order of court—detention without order, when—assessment of child required, when—random sampling of assessments).

Pursuant to Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.131 (Taking child into custody, effect—notice to parents—jurisdiction attaches, when), “. . . jurisdiction of the court attaches from the time the child is taken into custody.”

III. Placement Process Pending Adjudication

Subsequent to the detention hearing, the court may order, pursuant to Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.151(1), placement in “(1) A juvenile detention facility provided by the county; (2) A shelter care facility, subject to the supervision of the court; (3) A suitable place of detention maintained by an association having for one of its objects the care and protection of children; (4) Such other suitable custody as the court may direct.” However, Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.151(2) states that “[a] child shall not be detained in a jail or other adult detention facility pending disposition of a case.”¹⁹⁵

IV. Adjudication or Referral to Alternate Process

Pursuant to Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.101(1) (Issuance of summons—notice—temporary custody of child—subpoenas),

After a petition has been filed, unless the parties appear voluntarily, the juvenile court shall issue a summons in the name of the state of Missouri requiring the person who has custody of the child or person seventeen years of age to appear personally and, unless the court orders otherwise, to bring the child or person seventeen years of age before the court, at the time and place stated.

¹⁹³ See *supra* note 188.

¹⁹⁴ Pursuant to Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.063(1), the specific conditions for extended detention include:

- (1) The child has a record of willful failure to appear at juvenile court proceedings; or
- (2) The child has a record of violent conduct resulting in physical injury to self or others; or
- (3) The child has a record of leaving a court-ordered placement, other than secure detention, without permission.

¹⁹⁵ See *supra* note 190.

At the adjudication, the court must make a finding of whether the allegations against the juvenile are proved. Rule 128.02 (Adjudication hearing). If so, the court will hold a disposition hearing. Additionally, pursuant to Rule 128.02, if the dispositional hearing,

. . . does not immediately follow the adjudication hearing, the court shall determine and make findings on whether:

- (1) reasonable efforts were made, or deemed to have been made, to prevent or eliminate the need for removal of the juvenile from the home; and
- (2) continuation of the juvenile in the home is contrary to the welfare of the juvenile.

In Missouri as an alternative to adjudication, a victim of sex trafficking may be identified through use of the procedures in Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.223 (Federal Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 to apply, when), which states in part,

. . . .

4. As soon as possible after a first encounter with a person who reasonably appears to a law enforcement agency to be a victim of trafficking as defined in section 566.200 [Definitions], that agency or office shall notify the department of social services and, where applicable, juvenile justice authorities, that the person may be a victim of trafficking, in order that such agencies may determine whether the person may be eligible for state or federal services, programs, or assistance.
5. The department of social services may coordinate with relevant state, federal, and local agencies to evaluate appropriate services for victims of trafficking. State agencies may implement programs and enter into contracts with nonprofit agencies, domestic and sexual violence shelters, and other nongovernment organizations to provide services to confirmed victims of trafficking, insofar as funds are available for that purpose. Such services may include, but are not limited to, case management, emergency temporary housing, health care, mental health counseling, alcohol and drug addiction screening and treatment, language interpretation and translation services, English language instruction, job training, and placement assistance.

Additionally, the court may also allow for informal process in lieu of adjudication. Pursuant to Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.081(1) (Preliminary inquiry as to institution of proceedings),

Whenever any person informs the court in person and in writing that a child appears to be within the purview of applicable provisions¹⁹⁶ . . . the court shall make or cause to be made a preliminary inquiry to determine the facts and to determine whether or not the interests of the public or of the child or

¹⁹⁶ The applicable provisions include, pursuant to Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.031(1),

- (a) The parents, or other persons legally responsible for the care and support of the child or person seventeen years of age, neglect or refuse to provide proper support, education which is required by law, medical, surgical or other care necessary for his or her well-being; except that reliance by a parent, guardian or custodian upon remedial treatment other than medical or surgical treatment for a child or person seventeen years of age shall not be construed as neglect when the treatment is recognized or permitted pursuant to the laws of this state;
- (b) The child or person seventeen years of age is otherwise without proper care, custody or support; or
- (c) The child or person seventeen years of age was living in a room, building or other structure at the time such dwelling was found by a court of competent jurisdiction to be a public nuisance pursuant to section 195.130;
- (d) The child or person seventeen years of age is a child in need of mental health services and the parent, guardian or custodian is unable to afford or access appropriate mental health treatment or care for the child.

person seventeen years of age require that further action be taken. On the basis of this inquiry, the juvenile court may make such informal adjustment as is practicable without a petition or may authorize the filing of a petition by the juvenile officer.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.083 (Informal adjustments—court may allow restitution or community service) further states that

Whenever an informal adjustment is made under the provisions of section 211.081, the juvenile court may allow the child:

- (1) To make restitution or reparation for the damage or loss caused by his offense. Any restitution or reparation shall be reasonable in view of the child's ability to make payment or perform the reparation. The court may require the clerk of the circuit court to act as receiving and disbursing agent for any payment agreed upon;
- (2) To complete a term of community service under the supervision of the court or an organization selected by the court.

V. *Outcomes*

Pursuant to Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.181(2) (Order for disposition or treatment of child—suspension of order and probation granted, when—community organizations, immunity from liability, when—length of commitment may be set forth—assessments, deposits, use), when a child is found to be in need of services the court may

- (1) Place the child under supervision in his own home or in custody of a relative or other suitable person after the court or a public agency or institution designated by the court conducts an investigation of the home, relative or person and finds such home, relative or person to be suitable and upon such conditions as the court may require;
- (2) Commit the child to the custody of:
 - (a) A public agency or institution authorized by law to care for children or place them in family homes; except that, a child may be committed to the department of social services, division of youth services, only if he is presently under the court's supervision after an adjudication under the provisions of subdivision (2) or (3) of subsection 1 of section 211.031¹⁹⁷;

¹⁹⁷ This subsection will apply if the child is currently supervised either because,

- (a) The child while subject to compulsory school attendance is repeatedly and without justification absent from school; or
 - (b) The child disobeys the reasonable and lawful directions of his or her parents or other custodian and is beyond their control; or
 - (c) The child is habitually absent from his or her home without sufficient cause, permission, or justification; or
 - (d) The behavior or associations of the child are otherwise injurious to his or her welfare or to the welfare of others; or
 - (e) The child is charged with an offense not classified as criminal, or with an offense applicable only to children; except that, the juvenile court shall not have jurisdiction over any child fifteen years of age who is alleged to have violated a state or municipal traffic ordinance or regulation, the violation of which does not constitute a felony, or any child who is alleged to have violated a state or municipal ordinance or regulation prohibiting possession or use of any tobacco product; [or]
- (3) [The child] is alleged to have violated a state law or municipal ordinance, or any person who is alleged to have violated a state law or municipal ordinance prior to attaining the age of seventeen years, in which cases jurisdiction may be taken by the court of the circuit in which the child or person resides or may be found or in which the violation is alleged to have occurred

- (b) Any other institution or agency, which is authorized or licensed by law to care for children or to place them in family homes;
 - (c) An association, school or institution willing to receive it in another state if the approval of the agency in that state which administers the laws relating to importation of children into the state has been secured; or
 - (d) The juvenile officer;
- (3) Place the child in a family home;
- (4) Cause the child to be examined and treated by a physician, psychiatrist or psychologist and when the health or condition of the child requires it, cause the child to be placed in a public or private hospital, clinic or institution for treatment and care; except that, nothing contained herein authorizes any form of compulsory medical, surgical, or psychiatric treatment of a child whose parents or guardian in good faith are providing other remedial treatment recognized or permitted under the laws of this state;

However, Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.038(1)¹⁹⁸ (Children not to be reunited with parents or placed in a home) may prevent return of a child to the custody of a trafficker parent. Under that statute,

A child under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court shall not be reunited with a parent or placed in a home in which the parent or any person residing in the home has been found guilty of any of the following offenses when a child was the victim:

- (1) A felony violation of section . . . 566.031 [Rape in the second degree] . . . 566.061 [Sodomy in the second degree] . . . 566.064 [Statutory sodomy, second degree], . . . 566.083 [Sexual misconduct involving a child], . . . 566.100 [Sexual abuse], . . . 566.151 [Enticement of a child], . . . 566.212 [Sexual trafficking of a child] . . . ;
- . . .
- (3) Abuse of a child under section 568.060 [Abuse of a child] when such abuse is sexual in nature;
- . . .
- (5) A violation of section 573.200 [Child used in sexual performance];
- (6) A violation of section 573.205 [Promoting sexual performance by a child]; or
-¹⁹⁹

Child Identified as Delinquent

I. Initial Custody

a. Authority for Initial Custody

Law enforcement may take a child into custody pursuant to Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.131 (Taking child into custody, effect—notice to parents—jurisdiction attaches, when), “When any child found violating any law or ordinance or whose behavior, environment or associations are injurious to his welfare or to the welfare of others...the taking into custody is not considered an arrest.”

Specifically, commercially sexually exploited minors who are not identified as abused or as trafficking victims may be taken into custody and detained for prostitution-related offenses.²⁰⁰

¹⁹⁸ See *supra* note 191.

¹⁹⁹ Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.038(2) also provides, “For all other violations of offenses in chapters 566 and 568 not specifically listed in subsection 1 of this section or for a violation of an offense committed in another state when a child is the victim that would be a violation of chapter 566 or 568 if committed in Missouri, the juvenile court may exercise its discretion regarding the placement of a child under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court in a home in which a parent or any person residing in the home has been found guilty of, or pled guilty to, any such offense.”

Additionally, initial custody may be allowed later in the process if a child that is seventeen years of age is found to be, “is in such condition or surroundings that his or her welfare requires that his or her custody be immediately assumed by the court, the judge may order, by endorsement upon the summons, the officer serving it to take the child or person seventeen years of age into custody at once.” Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.101(3) (Issuance of summons—notice—temporary custody of child—subpoenas).

b. Placement

Pursuant to Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.141 (Child returned to parent, when, conditions—detention on order of court—detention without order, when—assessment of child required, when—random sampling of assessments),

1. When a child is taken into custody . . . the person taking the child into custody shall, unless it has been otherwise ordered by the court, return the child to his or her parent, guardian or legal custodian on the promise of such person to bring the child to court, if necessary, at a stated time or at such times as the court may direct. The court may also impose other conditions relating to activities of the child . . .
2. If the child is not released as provided in subsection 1 of this section, he or she may be conditionally released or detained in any place of detention specified in section 211.151 (Places of detention—photographing and fingerprinting, restrictions) but only on order of the court specifying the reason for the conditional release or the detention . . .

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.151 (Places of detention—photographing and fingerprinting, restrictions) states that

1. Pending disposition of a case, the juvenile court may order in writing the detention of a child in one of the following places:
 - (1) A juvenile detention facility provided by the county;
 - (2) A shelter care facility, subject to the supervision of the court;
 - (3) A suitable place of detention maintained by an association having for one of its objects the care and protection of children;
 - (4) Such other suitable custody as the court may direct.
2. A child shall not be detained in a jail or other adult detention facility pending disposition of a case.

II. Process Following Initial Custody

During the period between the filing of a petition and the adjudication, “. . . the juvenile officer shall make a risk and needs assessment of the child and, before the disposition of the matter, shall report the results of the assessment to the juvenile court.” Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.141 (Child returned to parent, when, conditions—detention on order of court—detention without order, when—assessment of child required, when—random sampling of assessments).

Pursuant to Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.131 (Taking child into custody, effect—notice to parents—jurisdiction attaches, when), “. . . jurisdiction of the court attaches from the time the child is taken into custody.”

²⁰⁰ The act is criminalized under Mo. Stat. Rev. § 567.020 (Prostitution), which states that, “[a] person commits the offense of prostitution if he or she engages in or offers or agrees to engage in sexual conduct with another person in return for something of value to be received by any person.

III. Placement Process Pending Adjudication

Pursuant to Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.061 (Arrested child taken before juvenile court—transfer of prosecution to juvenile court—limitations on detention of juvenile—detention hearing, notice.),

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3. When the juvenile court is informed that a child is in detention it shall examine the reasons therefor and shall immediately:
 - (1) Order the child released; or
 - (2) Order the child continued in detention until a detention hearing is held. An order to continue the child in detention shall only be entered upon the filing of a petition or motion to modify and a determination by the court that probable cause exists to believe that the child has committed acts specified in the petition or motion that bring the child within the jurisdiction of the court under subdivision (2) or (3) of subsection 1 of section 211.031.
 4. A juvenile shall not remain in detention for a period greater than twenty-four hours unless the court orders a detention hearing. If such hearing is not held within three days, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays, the juvenile shall be released from detention unless the court for good cause orders the hearing continued. The detention hearing shall be held within the judicial circuit at a date, time and place convenient to the court

Additionally, if a child is held in secure detention,²⁰¹ pursuant to Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.063(1), the child also may not be held for more than 24 hours, unless “the court finds pursuant to a probable cause hearing held within that twenty-four-hour period, that the child has violated the conditions of a valid court order,” and meets other requirements set out in the section.²⁰²

Subsequent to the detention hearing, the court may order, pursuant to Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.151(1), placement in “(1) A juvenile detention facility provided by the county; (2) A shelter care facility, subject to the supervision of the court; (3) A suitable place of detention maintained by an association having for one of its objects the care and protection of children; (4) Such other suitable custody as the court may direct.” However, Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.151(2) states that “[a] child shall not be detained in a jail or other adult detention facility pending disposition of a case.”²⁰³

IV. Adjudication or Referral to Alternate Process

Pursuant to Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.101(1) (Issuance of summons—notice—temporary custody of child—subpoenas),

After a petition has been filed, unless the parties appear voluntarily, the juvenile court shall issue a summons in the name of the state of Missouri requiring the person who has custody of the child

²⁰¹ See *supra* note 188.

²⁰² Pursuant to Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.063(1), the specific conditions for extended detention include:

- (1) The child has a record of willful failure to appear at juvenile court proceedings; or
- (2) The child has a record of violent conduct resulting in physical injury to self or others; or
- (3) The child has a record of leaving a court-ordered placement, other than secure detention, without permission.

²⁰³ See *supra* note 190.

or person seventeen years of age to appear personally and, unless the court orders otherwise, to bring the child or person seventeen years of age before the court, at the time and place stated.

At the adjudication, the court must make a finding of whether the allegations against the juvenile are proved. Rule 128.02 (Adjudication hearing). If so, the court will hold a disposition hearing. Additionally, pursuant to Rule 128.02, if the dispositional hearing,

. . . does not immediately follow the adjudication hearing, the court shall determine and make findings on whether:

- (2) reasonable efforts were made, or deemed to have been made, to prevent or eliminate the need for removal of the juvenile from the home; and
- (2) continuation of the juvenile in the home is contrary to the welfare of the juvenile.

In Missouri as an alternative to adjudication, a victim of sex trafficking may be identified through use of the procedures in Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.223 (Federal Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 to apply, when), which states in part,

. . . .

- 4. As soon as possible after a first encounter with a person who reasonably appears to a law enforcement agency to be a victim of trafficking as defined in section 566.200 [Definitions], that agency or office shall notify the department of social services and, where applicable, juvenile justice authorities, that the person may be a victim of trafficking, in order that such agencies may determine whether the person may be eligible for state or federal services, programs, or assistance.
- 5. The department of social services may coordinate with relevant state, federal, and local agencies to evaluate appropriate services for victims of trafficking. State agencies may implement programs and enter into contracts with nonprofit agencies, domestic and sexual violence shelters, and other nongovernment organizations to provide services to confirmed victims of trafficking, insofar as funds are available for that purpose. Such services may include, but are not limited to, case management, emergency temporary housing, health care, mental health counseling, alcohol and drug addiction screening and treatment, language interpretation and translation services, English language instruction, job training, and placement assistance.

Additionally, the court may also allow for informal process in lieu of adjudication. Pursuant to Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.081(1) (Preliminary inquiry as to institution of proceedings),

Whenever any person informs the court in person and in writing that a child appears to be within the purview of applicable provisions²⁰⁴. . . the court shall make or cause to be made a preliminary inquiry to

²⁰⁴ The applicable provisions include, pursuant to Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.031(1),

- (a) The parents, or other persons legally responsible for the care and support of the child or person seventeen years of age, neglect or refuse to provide proper support, education which is required by law, medical, surgical or other care necessary for his or her well-being; except that reliance by a parent, guardian or custodian upon remedial treatment other than medical or surgical treatment for a child or person seventeen years of age shall not be construed as neglect when the treatment is recognized or permitted pursuant to the laws of this state;
- (b) The child or person seventeen years of age is otherwise without proper care, custody or support; or
- (c) The child or person seventeen years of age was living in a room, building or other structure at the time such dwelling was found by a court of competent jurisdiction to be a public nuisance pursuant to section 195.130;

determine the facts and to determine whether or not the interests of the public or of the child or person seventeen years of age require that further action be taken. On the basis of this inquiry, the juvenile court may make such informal adjustment as is practicable without a petition or may authorize the filing of a petition by the juvenile officer.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.083 (Informal adjustments—court may allow restitution or community service) further states,

Whenever an informal adjustment is made under the provisions of section 211.081, the juvenile court may allow the child:

- (1) To make restitution or reparation for the damage or loss caused by his offense. Any restitution or reparation shall be reasonable in view of the child's ability to make payment or perform the reparation. The court may require the clerk of the circuit court to act as receiving and disbursing agent for any payment agreed upon;
- (2) To complete a term of community service under the supervision of the court or an organization selected by the court.

V. *Outcomes*

Pursuant to Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.181(3) (Order for disposition or treatment of child—suspension of order and probation granted, when—community organizations, immunity from liability, when—length of commitment may be set forth—assessments, deposits, use), when a child is found delinquent the court may

(1) Place the child under supervision in his or her own home or in custody of a relative or other suitable person after the court or a public agency or institution designated by the court conducts an investigation of the home, relative or person and finds such home, relative or person to be suitable and upon such conditions as the court may require; provided that, no child who has been adjudicated a delinquent by a juvenile court for committing or attempting to commit a sex-related offense which if committed by an adult would be considered a felony offense pursuant to chapter 566, including but not limited to rape, forcible sodomy, child molestation, and sexual abuse, and in which the victim was a child, shall be placed in any residence within one thousand feet of the residence of the abused child of that offense until the abused child reaches the age of eighteen, and provided further that the provisions of this subdivision regarding placement within one thousand feet of the abused child shall not apply when the abusing child and the abused child are siblings or children living in the same home;

(2) Commit the child to the custody of:

- (a) A public agency or institution authorized by law to care for children or to place them in family homes;
- (b) Any other institution or agency, which is authorized or licensed by law to care for children or to place them in family homes;
- (c) An association, school or institution willing to receive it in another state if the approval of the agency in that state which administers the laws relating to importation of children into the state has been secured; or
- (d) The juvenile officer;

(3) Beginning January 1, 1996, the court may make further directions as to placement with the division of youth services concerning the child's length of stay. The length of stay order may set forth a minimum review date;

(d) The child or person seventeen years of age is a child in need of mental health services and the parent, guardian or custodian is unable to afford or access appropriate mental health treatment or care for the child.

- (4) Place the child in a family home;
- (5) Cause the child to be examined and treated by a physician, psychiatrist or psychologist and when the health or condition of the child requires it, cause the child to be placed in a public or private hospital, clinic or institution for treatment and care;
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Additionally, Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.038(1)²⁰⁵ (Children not to be reunited with parents or placed in a home) may prevent the return of a child to the custody of a trafficker parent or custodian. Under that statute,

A child under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court shall not be reunited with a parent or placed in a home in which the parent or any person residing in the home has been found guilty of, or pled guilty to, any of the following offenses when a child was the victim:

- (1) A felony violation of section . . . 566.031 [Rape in the second degree] . . . 566.061 [Sodomy in the second degree] . . . 566.064 [Statutory sodomy, second degree] . . . 566.083 [Sexual misconduct involving a child] . . . 566.100 [Sexual abuse] . . . 566.151 [Enticement of a child] . . . 566.212 [Sexual trafficking of a child] . . . ;

....

- (3) Abuse of a child under section 568.060 [Abuse of a child] when such abuse is sexual in nature;

....

- (5) A violation of section 573.200 [Child used in sexual performance];

- (6) A violation of section 573.205 [Promoting sexual performance by a child]; or

....²⁰⁶

- 5.4.1 Recommendation: Enact a law that mandates juvenile sex trafficking victims’ access to specialized services.

5.5 *Commercial sexual exploitation is identified as a type of abuse and neglect within child protection statutes.*

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 210.110(1) (Definitions) defines “abuse” in part as “any physical injury, sexual abuse, or emotional abuse inflicted on a child other than by accidental means by those responsible for the child’s care, custody, and control.” Mo. Rev. Stat. § 210.110(12) defines “neglect” as “failure to provide, by those responsible for the care, custody, and control of the child, the proper or necessary support, education as required by law, nutrition or medical, surgical, or any other care necessary for the child’s well-being.”

- 5.5.1 Recommendation: Amend Mo. Rev. Stat. § 210.110(1) (Definitions) to expressly include within the definition of abuse violations of Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.211 (Sexual trafficking of a child) and § 566.210 (Sexual trafficking of a child under age twelve).

²⁰⁵ See *supra* note 191.

²⁰⁶ Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.038(2) also provides, “For all other violations of offenses in chapters 566 and 568 not specifically listed in subsection 1 of this section or for a violation of an offense committed in another state when a child is the victim that would be a violation of chapter 566 or 568 if committed in Missouri, the juvenile court may exercise its discretion regarding the placement of a child under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court in a home in which a parent or any person residing in the home has been found guilty of, or pled guilty to, any such offense.”

5.6 *The definition of “caregiver” or another related term in the child welfare statutes is not a barrier to a sex trafficked child accessing the protection of child welfare.*

The definition of a person “responsible for the care, custody and control” of a child is broad enough to bring a trafficker who has custody or control over the minor into child protective services. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 210.110(16) (Definitions) defines “those responsible for the care, custody, and control of the child” as,

. . . those included but not limited to the parents or guardian of a child, other members of the child’s household, or those exercising supervision over a child for any part of a twenty-four-hour day. Those responsible for the care, custody and control shall also include any adult who, based on relationship to the parents of the child, members of the child’s household or the family, has access to the child.

Also, Mo. Rev. Stat. § 210.115(1) (Reports of abuse, neglect, and under age eighteen deaths) outlines mandatory reporting requirements for suspected abuse or neglect of a child and states, “As used in this section, the term ‘abuse’ is not limited to abuse inflicted by a person responsible for the child’s care, custody and control as specified in section 210.110, but shall also include abuse inflicted by any other person.” Under Mo. Rev. Stat. § 660.525 (Treatment for child sexual abuse victims provided by family services, when),

The division of family services may provide treatment services for child sexual abuse victims in instances where the perpetrator is not listed in section 210.110 [Definitions], as a person responsible for the care, custody and control of the child, if treatment funds are available and such treatment services are requested by the family of the child.

5.6.1 Recommendation: Amend Mo. Rev. Stat. § 660.525 (Treatment for child sexual abuse victims provided by family services, when) and Mo. Rev. Stat. § 210.110(16) (Definitions) to allow child welfare protection for juvenile sex trafficking victims irrespective of the perpetrator of the abuse or whether the family requests services.

5.7 *Crime victims’ compensation is specifically available to a child victim of sex trafficking or commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) without regard to ineligibility factors.*

To the extent a prostituted child meets the definition of “victim,”²⁰⁷ certain provisions of Chapter 595 (Victims of crimes, compensation and services) may impede a domestic minor sex trafficking victim’s access to victim compensation and services.

First, Mo. Rev. Stat. § 595.030(2)²⁰⁸ (Compensation) states,

No compensation shall be paid unless the department of public safety finds that a crime was committed, that such crime directly resulted in personal physical injury²⁰⁹ to, or the death of, the victim, and that police records show that such crime was promptly reported to the proper authorities. In no case may compensation be paid if the police records show that such report was made more than forty-eight hours after the occurrence of such crime, unless the department of public safety finds that the report to the police was delayed for good cause. If the victim is under eighteen years of age such report may be

²⁰⁷ See *supra* Section 5.1.

²⁰⁸ The text of Mo. Rev. Stat. § 595.030 included here and elsewhere in this report reflects the passage of Senate Bill 141, 98th Gen. Assemb., Reg. Sess. (Mo. 2014) (effective August 28, 2015).

²⁰⁹ Mo. Rev. Stat. § 595.010(1)(23) defines “personal physical injury” as “actual bodily harm only with respect to the victim. Personal physical injury may include mental or nervous shock resulting from the specific incident upon which the claim is based.”

made by the victim’s parent, guardian or custodian; by a physician, a nurse, or hospital emergency room personnel; by the children's division personnel; or by any other member of the victim’s family. . . .

In addition to the narrow timeframe for reporting the crime, Mo. Rev. Stat. § 595.025(2) (Claims, filing and hearing) requires that “[a] claim shall be filed not later than two years after the occurrence of the crime or the discovery of the crime upon which it is based.”

Second, cooperation with law enforcement is required, unless good cause is shown. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 595.015(6) (Compensation claims) states, “The claimant, victim or dependent shall cooperate with law enforcement officials in the apprehension and prosecution of the offender in order to be eligible, or the department has found that the failure to cooperate was for good cause.”

Third, compensation may be limited or eliminated if the department determines that the injury arose from the consent of the victim. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 595.035(3) (Award standards to be established) states, “In determining the amount of compensation payable, the department of public safety shall determine whether, because of the victim’s consent, provocation, incitement or negligence, the victim contributed to the infliction of the victim’s injury or death, and shall reduce the amount of the compensation or deny the claim altogether.”

5.7.1 Recommendation: Amend Mo. Rev. Stat. § 595.035 (Award standards to be established) to specifically exempt trafficked minors from filing requirements and ineligibility factors.

5.8 *Victim-friendly procedures and protections are provided in the trial process for minors under 18.*

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.223(1) (Federal Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 to apply, when) states,

Any individual who is alleging that a violation of sections 566.200 to 566.221 [including sexual trafficking of a child and sexual trafficking of a child under 12] has occurred against his or her person shall be afforded the rights and protections provided in the federal Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, Public Law 106-386, as amended.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 491.710 (Hearings involving child witnesses) promotes speedy proceedings in cases involving a child victim witness, stating,

In all criminal cases and juvenile court hearings under chapter 211, involving a child victim or witness, as defined in section 491.678²¹⁰ or 491.696,²¹¹ the court shall give docket priority. The court and the prosecuting or circuit attorney shall take appropriate action to insure a speedy trial in order to minimize the length of time the child must endure the stress of his or her involvement in the proceeding. In ruling on any motion or other request for a delay or continuance of proceedings, the court shall consider and give weight to any adverse impact the delay or continuance may have on the well-being of a child victim or witness.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 491.015 (Prosecuting witness in certain cases not to be interrogated as to prior sexual conduct) seeks to protect sexual offense victim witnesses from cross-examination regarding prior sexual conduct. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 491.015(1), (2) states,

²¹⁰ Mo. Rev. Stat. § 491.678 (Child defined) defines “child” as “a person under seventeen years of age who is the alleged victim in any criminal prosecution under chapter 565 [Offenses against the person], 566 [Sexual offenses] or 568 [Offenses against the family].”

²¹¹ Mo. Rev. Stat. § 491.696 (Child defined) defines “child” as “a person seventeen years of age or under who is the alleged victim of sexual abuse, physical abuse, or neglect as such terms are defined in section 210.110.”

1. In prosecutions under chapter 566 [Sexual offenses], or prosecutions related to sexual conduct under chapter 568 [Offenses against the family], opinion and reputation evidence of the complaining witness' prior sexual conduct is inadmissible; evidence of specific instances of the complaining witness' prior sexual conduct or the absence of such instances or conduct is inadmissible, except where such specific instances are:

- (1) Evidence of the sexual conduct of the complaining witness with the defendant to prove consent where consent is a defense to the alleged crime and the evidence is reasonably contemporaneous with the date of the alleged crime; or
 - (2) Evidence of specific instances of sexual activity showing alternative source or origin of semen, pregnancy or disease;
 - (3) Evidence of immediate surrounding circumstances of the alleged crime; or
 - (4) Evidence relating to the previous chastity of the complaining witness in cases, where, by statute, previously chaste character is required to be proved by the prosecution.
2. Evidence of the sexual conduct of the complaining witness offered under this section is admissible to the extent that the court finds the evidence relevant to a material fact or issue.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 491.075(1) (Statement of child under fourteen admissible, when) states,

A statement made by a child under the age of fourteen or a vulnerable person relating to an offense under chapter 565 [Offenses against the person], 566 [Sexual offenses], 568 [Offenses against the family] or 573 [Pornography and related offenses], performed by another, not otherwise admissible by statute or court rule, is admissible in evidence in criminal proceedings in the courts of this state as substantive evidence to prove the truth of the matter asserted if:

- (1) The court finds, in a hearing conducted outside the presence of the jury that the time, content and circumstances of the statement provide sufficient indicia of reliability; and
- (2) (a) The child or vulnerable person testifies at the proceedings; or
(b) The child or vulnerable person is unavailable as a witness; or
(c) The child or vulnerable person is otherwise physically available as a witness but the court finds that the significant emotional or psychological trauma which would result from testifying in the personal presence of the defendant makes the child or vulnerable person unavailable as a witness at the time of the criminal proceeding.

In addition, such a statement when the child is a victim of the above offenses “is sufficient corroboration of a statement, admission or confession regardless of whether or not the child or vulnerable person is available to testify regarding the offense.” Mo. Rev. Stat. § 491.075(2).

Protection of a child witness from additional trauma in the trial process is provided pursuant to Mo. Rev. Stat. § 491.680 (Court may order video recording of alleged child victim), which states,

1. In any criminal prosecution under the provisions of chapter 565 [Offenses against the person], 566 or 568 involving an alleged child victim, upon the motion of the prosecuting attorney, the court may order that an in-camera videotaped deposition of the testimony of the alleged child victim be made for use as substantive evidence at preliminary hearings and at trial.

2. If the court finds, at a hearing, that significant emotional or psychological trauma to the child which would result from testifying in the personal presence of the defendant exists, which makes the child unavailable as a witness at the time of the preliminary hearing or trial, the court shall order that an in-camera videotaped deposition of the testimony of the alleged child victim be made for use as substantive evidence at the preliminary hearings and at trial. Such recording shall be retained by the prosecuting attorney and shall be admissible in lieu of the child's personal appearance and testimony at

preliminary hearings and at trial, conflicting provisions of section 544.270 notwithstanding. A transcript of such testimony shall be made as soon as possible after the completion of such deposition and shall be provided to the defendant together with all other discoverable materials.

3. Upon a finding of trauma as provided for in subsection 2 of this statute, the court may also exclude the defendant from the videotape deposition proceedings in which the child is to testify. Where any such order of exclusion is entered, the child shall not be excused as a witness until the defendant has had a reasonable opportunity to review the videotape deposition in private with his counsel and to consult with his counsel; and until his counsel has been afforded the opportunity to cross-examine the child following such review and consultation.

. . . .²¹²

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 491.685(1) (Defendant may be excluded from child victim deposition proceedings, when) also provides, “On motion of the prosecuting attorney, the court may exclude the defendant from any or all deposition proceedings at which the child is to testify,” so long as the defendant is able to review the videotape with his attorney and his attorney has the opportunity to cross-examine the child after that review. Pursuant to Mo. Rev. Stat. § 491.685(2), “The court may also order, on motion of the prosecuting attorney, during all predeposition procedures, recesses, and post-deposition matters that the child be sequestered from the view and presence of the defendant.”

Pursuant to Mo. Rev. Stat. § 492.304(1) (Visual and aural recordings of child under fourteen admissible, when), “In addition to the admissibility of a statement under the provisions of section 492.303, the visual and aural recording of a verbal or nonverbal statement of a child when under the age of fourteen who is alleged to be a victim of an offense under the provisions of chapter 565 [Offenses against the person], 566 [Sexual offenses] or 568 [Offenses against the family], is admissible into evidence if” the requirements of the statute are met.

However, pursuant to Mo. Rev. Stat. § 492.304(2), (3),

If the child does not testify at the proceeding, the visual and aural recording of a verbal or nonverbal statement of the child shall not be admissible under this section unless the recording qualifies for admission under section 491.075. . . . If the visual and aural recording of a verbal or nonverbal²¹³ statement of a child is admissible under this section and the child testifies at the proceeding, it shall be admissible in addition to the testimony of the child at the proceeding whether or not it repeats or duplicates the child’s testimony.

Pursuant to Mo. Rev. Stat. § 595.209(1)(1)–(6), (11) (Rights of victims and witnesses), victims of dangerous felonies²¹⁴ or attempts to commit dangerous felonies are entitled to certain rights, upon written request,

²¹² However, Mo. Rev. Stat. § 491.690 (Provisions of sections 491.675 to 491.693 not to apply where defendant has waived right to counsel—exceptions) states that “[w]here a defendant has waived the right to counsel and elected to represent himself, the provisions of sections 491.675 to 491.693 shall not apply, except in the discretion of the court, under such rules, procedures and restrictions as the court may, in the interests of justice, impose.”

²¹³ Mo. Rev. Stat. § 492.304(4) states, “As used in this section, a nonverbal statement shall be defined as any demonstration of the child by his or her actions, facial expressions, demonstrations with a doll or other visual aid whether or not this demonstration is accompanied by words.”

²¹⁴ Mo. Rev. Stat. § 556.061(19) (Code definitions) defines “dangerous felony” as

the felonies of . . . attempted rape in the first degree if physical injury results, attempted forcible rape if physical injury results, attempted sodomy in the first degree if physical injury results, attempted forcible sodomy if physical injury results, rape in the first degree, forcible rape, sodomy in the first degree, forcible sodomy, . . . kidnapping in the first degree, kidnapping, . . . statutory rape in the first degree when the

including the right to be informed about the crime, the filing of charges, trial dates, all other hearing dates, the status of the case, availability of victim compensation, availability of restitution, any release or escape of the offender from confinement, and the availability of videotape statements in lieu of court appearance. Such victims also have “the right to reasonable protection from the defendant or any person acting on behalf of the defendant from harm and threats of harm arising out of their cooperation with law enforcement and prosecution efforts.” Mo. Rev. Stat. § 595.209(1)(9).

Lastly, Mo. Rev. Stat. § 210.160(1) (Guardian ad litem) requires a guardian ad litem to be appointed to represent the interests of an abused or neglected child subject to the proceedings as set out in the statute. In addition, “The court may designate volunteer advocates, who may or may not be attorneys licensed to practice law, to assist in the performance of the guardian ad litem duties for the court.” Mo. Rev. Stat. § 210.160(5).

5.9 *Expungement or sealing of juvenile delinquency records resulting from arrests or adjudications for prostitution-related offenses committed as a result of, or in the course of, the commercial sexual exploitation of a minor is available within a reasonable time after turning 18.*

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 211.151(3) (Places of detention—photographing and fingerprinting, restrictions) provides in part,

A child taken into custody as a victim of abuse or neglect or as a status offender pursuant to subdivision (1) or (2) of subsection 1 of section 211.031 or for an offense that would be considered a misdemeanor if committed by an adult may be fingerprinted or photographed with the consent of the juvenile judge. Records of a child who has been fingerprinted and photographed after being taken into custody shall be closed records. . . .

These records may be expunged pursuant to Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 610.122 [Arrest record expunged, requirements] to 610.126 [Expungement does not deem arrest invalid—department of revenue may retain records necessary for administrative actions on driver's license—power to close or expunge record, limitation] except “[i]f a petition has not been filed within thirty days of the date that the child was taken into custody; and if a petition for the child has not been filed within one year of the date the child was taken into custody.”

5.10 *Victim restitution and civil remedies for victims of domestic minor sex trafficking or commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) are authorized by law.*

Mandatory restitution is provided to trafficking victims under Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.218²¹⁵ (Restitution required for certain offenders), which provides,

victim is a child less than twelve years of age at the time of the commission of the act giving rise to the offense, statutory sodomy in the first degree when the victim is a child less than twelve years of age at the time of the commission of the act giving rise to the offense, child molestation in the first or second degree, abuse of a child if the child dies as a result of injuries sustained from conduct chargeable under section 568.060 [Abuse or neglect of child, penalty], child kidnapping, [and] parental kidnapping committed by detaining or concealing the whereabouts of the child for not less than one hundred twenty days under section 565.153,

The text of Mo. Rev. Stat. § 556.061 included here and elsewhere in this report reflects the passage of Senate Bill 491, 98th Gen. Assemb., Reg. Sess. (Mo. 2014) (effective January 1, 2017). This subsection is currently numbered Mo. Rev. Stat. § 556.061(8) but as of January 1, 2017, is renumbered as § 556.061(19).

²¹⁵ See *supra* note 94.

[A] person found guilty of violating any provisions of section . . . 566.210 [Sexual trafficking of a child under age twelve], [or] 566.211 [Sexual trafficking of a child] shall be ordered by the sentencing court to pay restitution to the victim of the offense regardless of whether the defendant is sentenced to a term of imprisonment or probation. The minimum restitution ordered by the court shall be in the amount determined by the court necessary to compensate the victim for the value of the victim's labor and/or for the mental and physical rehabilitation of the victim and any child of the victim.

In addition to restitution, trafficking victims may pursue a civil action against traffickers and facilitators. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.223(6) (Federal Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 to apply, when) provides that “[a] victim of trafficking may bring a civil action against a person or persons who plead guilty to or are found guilty of a violation of section . . . 566.212, or 566.213, to recover the actual damages sustained by the victim, court costs, including reasonable attorney’s fees, and punitive damages, when determined to be appropriate by the court.” Furthermore, Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.223(7) permits the attorney general to

bring a civil action, in the circuit court in which the victim of trafficking was found, to recover from any person or entity that benefits, financially or by receiving anything of value, from violations of section . . . 566.212, or 566.213, a civil penalty of not more than fifty thousand dollars for each violation . . . and injunctive and other equitable relief as the court may, in its discretion, order. The first priority of any money or property collected under such an action shall be to pay restitution to the victims of trafficking on whose behalf the civil action was brought.

Victims of select pornography statutes may also bring a civil suit for damages. Pursuant to Mo. Rev. Stat. § 537.047(1) (Civil action for damages authorized, sexual and pornographic offenses involving a minor—statute of limitations),

Any person who, while a child²¹⁶ or minor²¹⁷ as defined by section 573.010, was a victim of a violation of sections 573.023 [Sexual exploitation of a minor], 573.025 [Promoting child pornography in the first degree], 573.035 [Promoting child pornography in the second degree], or 573.037 [Possession of child pornography], and who suffers physical or psychological injury or illness as a result of such violation, shall be entitled to bring a civil action to recover the actual damages sustained as a result of the violation, and shall also be entitled to recover the costs of the civil action and reasonable fees for attorneys and expert witnesses. A psychological injury or illness as described under this section need not be accompanied by physical injury or illness.

5.11 Statutes of limitations for civil and criminal actions for child sex trafficking or commercial sexual exploitation of children (CSEC) offenses are eliminated or lengthened sufficiently to allow prosecutors and victims a realistic opportunity to pursue criminal action and legal remedies.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.223(6) (Federal Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 to apply, when) states in relevant part that “a civil action against a person or persons who plead guilty to or are found guilty to” the listed trafficking offenses “shall be filed within ten years after of: (1) The final order in the related criminal case; (2) The victim’s emancipation from the defendant; or (3) The victim’s eighteenth birthday.”

²¹⁶ “Child” is defined in Mo. Rev. Stat. § 573.010(3) as “any person under the age of fourteen.”

See supra note 6.

²¹⁷ “Minor” is defined in Mo. Rev. Stat. § 573.010(9) as “any person less than eighteen years of age.”

See supra note 6.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 556.037²¹⁸ (Time limitations for prosecutions for sexual offenses involving a person under eighteen) states that

Notwithstanding the provisions of section 556.036²¹⁹ [Time limitations], prosecutions for unlawful sexual offenses involving a person eighteen years of age or under must be commenced within thirty years after the victim reaches the age of eighteen unless the prosecutions are for rape in the first degree, forcible rape, attempted rape in the first degree, attempted forcible rape, sodomy in the first degree, forcible sodomy, kidnapping, kidnapping in the first degree, attempted sodomy in the first degree, or attempted forcible sodomy in which case such prosecutions may be commenced at any time.

The time for minor victims of sex offenses to bring civil actions for injuries resulting from their victimization is extended under Mo. Rev. Stat. § 537.046(2) (Childhood sexual abuse, injury or illness defined—action for damages may be brought, when), which provides,

Any action to recover damages from injury or illness caused by childhood sexual abuse in an action brought pursuant to this section shall be commenced within ten years of the plaintiff attaining the age of twenty-one or within three years of the date the plaintiff discovers, or reasonably should have discovered, that the injury or illness was caused by childhood sexual abuse,²²⁰ whichever later occurs.²²¹

Similarly, Mo. Rev. Stat. § 537.047(2) (Civil action for damages authorized, sexual and pornographic offenses involving a minor—statute of limitations) states that a cause of action²²² “shall be commenced within ten years of the plaintiff attaining the age of twenty-one, or within three years of the date the plaintiff discovers that the injury or illness was caused by the violation of an offense enumerated in subsection 1 of this section, whichever later occurs.” Additionally, Mo. Rev. Stat. § 537.047(3) states, “A cause of action under this section may arise only if the violation that caused the injury occurs on or after August 28, 2007.”

Pursuant to Mo. Rev. Stat. § 516.110(3) (What action shall be commenced within ten years), the statute of limitations for civil “[a]ctions for relief, not herein otherwise provided for” is ten years, and Mo. Rev. Stat. § 516.140 (What actions within two years) requires that actions for “assault, battery, false imprisonment,” among other listed actions, “shall be brought within two years after the cause accrued.”

²¹⁸ The text of Mo. Rev. Stat. § 556.037 included here and elsewhere in this report reflects the passage of Senate Bill 491, 98th Gen. Assemb., Reg. Sess. (Mo. 2014) (effective January 1, 2017).

²¹⁹ Mo. Rev. Stat. § 556.036(1) states that “[a] prosecution for murder, rape in the first degree, forcible rape, attempted rape in the first degree, attempted forcible rape, sodomy in the first degree, forcible sodomy, attempted sodomy in the first degree, attempted forcible sodomy, or any class A felony may be commenced at any time.”

²²⁰ Mo. Rev. Stat. § 537.046(1)(1) defines “childhood sexual abuse” as “any act committed by the defendant against the plaintiff which act occurred when the plaintiff was under the age of eighteen years and which act would have been a violation of section 566.030 [First degree rape and attempted first degree rape, penalties—suspended sentences not granted], . . . 566.060 [Sodomy in the first degree], . . . 566.100 [First degree sexual abuse] . . .”

²²¹ Although Mo. Rev. Stat. § 537.046(3) further states that “[t]his section shall apply to any action commenced on or after August 28, 2004, including any action which would have been barred by the application of the statute of limitation applicable prior to that date,” the United States District Court for the Western District of Missouri has determined that this language “clearly contravenes the constitutional prohibition against retrospective laws.” *Walker v. Barrett*, No. 08-3426, 2010 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 93865, at *7–8 (W.D. Mo. Sept. 9, 2010) (quoting *Doe v. Roman Catholic Diocese of Jefferson City*, 862 S.W.2d 338 (Mo. 1993), *aff’d*, 650 F.3d 1198 (8th Cir. 2011)).

²²² Mo. Rev. Stat. § 537.047(1) establishes that the applicable causes of action include when the child or minor was a victim of violations of “sections 573.023 [Sexual exploitation of a minor], 573.025 [Promoting child pornography in the first degree], 573.035 [Promoting child pornography in the second degree], or 573.037 [Possession of child pornography], and who suffers physical or psychological injury or illness as a result of such violation.” The statute further clarifies that “psychological injury or illness . . . need not be accompanied by physical injury or illness.”

- 5.11.1 Recommendation: Amend Mo. Rev. Stat. § 556.037 (Time limitations for prosecutions for sexual offenses involving a person under eighteen) to eliminate the statute of limitations for prosecuting offenses under Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.211 (Sexual trafficking of a child) and § 566.210 (Sexual trafficking of a child under age twelve).

Legal Components:

- 6.1 *Training on human trafficking and domestic minor sex trafficking for law enforcement is statutorily mandated or authorized.*
 - 6.2 *Single party consent to audiotaping is permitted in law enforcement investigations.*
 - 6.3 *Wiretapping is an available tool to investigate domestic minor sex trafficking.*
 - 6.4 *Using a law enforcement posing as a minor to investigate buying or selling of commercial sex acts is not a defense to soliciting, purchasing, or selling sex with a minor.*
 - 6.5 *Using the Internet or electronic communications to investigate buyers and traffickers is a permissible investigative technique.*
 - 6.6 *Law enforcement and child welfare agencies are mandated to promptly report missing and recovered children.*
-

Legal Analysis:

- 6.1 *Training on human trafficking and domestic minor sex trafficking for law enforcement is statutorily mandated or authorized.*

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.223(3) (Federal Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000 to apply, when) authorizes training programs for law enforcement on human trafficking. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.223(3) states,

The department of public safety is authorized to establish procedures for identifying victims of trafficking under sections 566.200 to 566.223. The department may establish training programs as well as standard protocols for appropriate agencies to educate officials and employees on state statutes and federal laws regulating human trafficking and with the identification and assistance of victims of human trafficking. Such agencies may include but not be limited to state employees and contractors, including the children's division of the department of social services, juvenile courts, state law enforcement agencies, health care professionals, and runaway and homeless youth shelter administrators.

- 6.2 *Single party consent to audiotaping is permitted in law enforcement investigations.*

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 542.402 (Penalty for illegal wiretapping, permitted activities) specifically provides an exception for law enforcement officers and their agents wearing a listening device in undercover operations. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 542.402(1)(2) states that, “except as otherwise specifically provided in sections 542.400 to 542.422,” a person is guilty of a class D felony if he

[k]nowingly uses, endeavors to use, or procures any other person to use or endeavor to use any electronic, mechanical, or other device to intercept any oral communication when such device transmits communications by radio or interferes with the transmission of such communication; provided, however, that nothing in sections 542.400 to 542.422 shall be construed to prohibit the use by law enforcement officers of body microphones and transmitters in undercover investigations for the acquisition of evidence and the protection of law enforcement officers and others working under their direction in such investigations.

In addition, Mo. Rev. Stat. § 542.402(2)(2) and (3) permit single party consent to audiotaping. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 542.402(2)(2) provides that it is not unlawful “[f]or a person acting under law to intercept a wire or oral communication, where such person is a party to the communication or where one of the parties to the

communication has given prior consent to such interception.” Mo. Rev. Stat. § 542.402(2)(3) provides that it is not unlawful

[f]or a person not acting under law to intercept a wire communication where such person is a party to the communication or where one of the parties to the communication has given prior consent to such interception unless such communication is intercepted for the purpose of committing any criminal or tortious act.

6.3 *Wiretapping is an available tool to investigate domestic minor sex trafficking.*

The exception in Mo. Rev. Stat. § 542.404 (Application for an order—authorization by attorney general—approval by judge, probable cause required) to the prohibition on wiretapping in Mo. Rev. Stat. § 542.402 (Penalty for illegal wiretapping, permitted activities) does not apply to investigations of minor sex trafficking. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 542.404(1) provides that authorization for interception may be granted

in conformity with sections 542.400 to 542.422, . . . if there is probable cause to believe that the interception may provide evidence of a felony which involves the manufacture or distribution of a controlled substance . . . or the felony of murder, arson, or kidnapping, or a terrorist threat . . . or any conspiracy to commit any of the foregoing.

- 6.3.1 Recommendation: Amend Mo. Rev. Stat. § 542.404 to include investigations of suspected violations of Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.211 (Sexual trafficking of a child) and § 566.210 (Sexual trafficking of a child under age twelve) within the exception to the prohibition on wiretapping in Mo. Rev. Stat. § 542.402 (Penalty for illegal wiretapping, permitted activities).

6.4 *Using a law enforcement posing as a minor to investigate buying or selling of commercial sex acts is not a defense to soliciting, purchasing, or selling sex with a minor.*

Use of a decoy is specifically permitted within the text of two Missouri statutes relating to sex crimes against children. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.151(2)²²³ (Enticement of a child) and § 566.083(3)²²⁴ (Sexual misconduct involving a child) provide that “[i]t is not a defense to prosecution for a violation of this section that the other person was a peace officer masquerading as a minor.”

6.5 *Using the Internet or electronic communications to investigate buyers and traffickers is a permissible investigative technique.*

Pursuant to Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.083(2)²²⁵ (Sexual misconduct involving a child), “The provisions of this section shall apply regardless of whether the person violates the section in person or via the internet or other electronic means,” and subsection (3) states that “[i]t is not a defense to prosecution for a violation of this section that the other person was a peace officer masquerading as a minor.” In addition, Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.151(1)²²⁶ (Enticement of a child) states that

[a] person twenty-one years of age or older commits the offense of enticement of a child if he or she persuades, solicits, coaxes, entices, or lures whether by words, actions or through communication via

²²³ See *supra* note 29.

²²⁴ See *supra* note 35.

²²⁵ See *supra* note 35.

²²⁶ See *supra* note 29.

the internet or any electronic communication, any person who is less than fifteen years of age for the purpose of engaging in sexual conduct.

This statute also applies regardless of whether the “victim” was actually a law enforcement officer acting as a minor. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.151(2).

6.6 *Law enforcement and child welfare agencies are mandated to promptly report missing and recovered children.*

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 43.402 (Missing persons unit established, duties) states,

The superintendent of the patrol [Missouri state highway patrol] shall organize a missing persons unit within the patrol, which unit shall be the central repository for this state for information regarding missing persons. The head of this missing person unit shall, with the approval of the superintendent of the patrol, establish the services deemed necessary to aid in the location of missing persons including, but not limited to, the following:

- (1) Collecting and disseminating information regarding missing persons in order to assist in locating such persons;
- (2) Establishing a system of interstate and intrastate communication of information relating to children determined to be missing by the parent, guardian, or legal custodian of the child, or by a law enforcement agency;
- (3) Providing a centralized file for the exchange of information on missing children with appropriate private or federal agencies which serve as national coordinators of missing children incidents;
- (4) Assisting in the investigation of reports of missing persons by a uniformed or commissioned member of the patrol.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 43.403 (Responsibilities of other agencies) states, “The director of the department of social services, the director of the department of mental health, school districts, and juvenile courts, shall establish appropriate procedures to ensure that all possible instances of missing children are reported to the appropriate law enforcement agency or the highway patrol as required by sections 43.400 [Definitions] to 43.409 [Registrar and school to be notified when missing child is located].” Mo. Rev. Stat. § 43.404 (Parent or guardian may report missing child) states that “[a]ny parent, guardian, or legal custodian may submit a missing child report to the patrol on any child whose whereabouts are unknown,” but the parent shall subsequently notify the agency “when the location of the child reported missing has been determined.” Mo. Rev. Stat. § 43.404.

In cases where a missing child is believed to have been abducted,²²⁷ Mo. Rev. Stat. § 210.1012(1) (Amber alert system created) establishes “a statewide program called the ‘Amber Alert System’ . . . to aid in the identification and location of an abducted child.” However, Mo. Rev. Stat. § 210.1012(6) states that “[p]articipation in an

²²⁷ Mo. Rev. Stat. § 210.1012(2) defines “abducted child” as “a child whose whereabouts are unknown and who is one of the following:

- (1) Less than eighteen years of age and reasonably believed to be the victim of the crime of kidnapping as defined by section 565.110, as determined by local law enforcement;
- (2) Reasonably believed to be the victim of the crime of child kidnapping as defined by section 565.115, as determined by local law enforcement; or
- (3) Less than eighteen years of age and at least fourteen years of age and who, if under the age of fourteen, would otherwise be reasonably believed to be a victim of child kidnapping as defined by section 565.115, as determined by local law enforcement.

Amber alert system is entirely at the option of local law enforcement agencies and federally licensed radio and television broadcasters.”

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