

RULES AND REGULATIONS GOVERNING THE CONDITIONS OF PROBATION, PAROLE, AND CONDITIONAL RELEASE FOR SEX OFFENDERS

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This booklet has been created to address issues specifically related to sex offender supervision by the Division of Probation and Parole.

PREFACE

TO: THE OFFENDERS OF THE MISSOURI DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONS RELEASED ON PAROLE OR CONDITIONAL RELEASE AND ANY OTHER PERSONS PLACED UNDER THE SUPERVISION OF THE DIVISION OF PROBATION AND PAROLE REQUIRED BY STATUTE OR ORDERED TO BE SUPERVISED AS A SEX OFFENDER.

This booklet is provided to help you understand the conditions of your supervision as issued by the Missouri Division of Probation and Parole or the Sentencing Court or conditions which must be followed pursuant to the Interstate Compact Agreement. The specific conditions of your supervision may be amended or deleted or additional conditions added at the discretion of the Parole Board or your sentencing court. We have tried to clearly define the conditions and the reasons that these conditions are imposed.

BY WHAT AUTHORITY DOES THE BOARD OR THE COURT DETERMINE CONDITIONS OF PROBATION AND PAROLE OR CONDITIONAL RELEASE?

The Board has the authority to determine conditions of parole under Sections 217.690 (4) RSMo: "The Board shall adopt rules not inconsistent with law, in accordance with Section 217.040, with respect to the eligibility of inmates for parole, the conduct of parole hearings or conditions to be imposed upon paroled offenders. Whenever an order for parole is issued it shall recite the conditions of such parole."

"Conditional release" means the conditional discharge of an offender by the Division of Probation and Parole subject to conditions of release that the Parole Board deems reasonable to assist the offender to lead a law-abiding life, and subject to the supervision under the Division of Probation and Parole. The Division of Probation and Parole is entrusted with this authority under Section 558.011 RSMo.

Both the Parole Board and the Court have the authority to determine conditions of supervision.

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

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE CONDITIONS OF PROBATION, PAROLE OR CONDITIONAL RELEASE:

1. LAWS: I will obey all federal and state laws, municipal and county ordinances. I will report all arrests to my probation and parole officer within 48 hours.

Everyone is expected to obey all laws. If you are arrested at any time for any reason, you must report this arrest to your probation and parole officer within 48 hours.

Laws specific to sexual offenders that may affect your supervision include:

Internet Usage:

589.042 RSMo – Provides Probation and Parole the authority to require a sexual offender who is required to register to give the assigned probation and parole officer access to the offender's personal home computer in order to monitor and prevent such offender from obtaining and keeping child pornography or from committing a sexual offense.

Registration:

589.400 RSMo. – Identifies sexual offenders who are required to register with the chief local law enforcement official in their county of residence.

589.425 RSMo – Establishes penalties for failure to register as required.

Residency:

566.147 RSMo – Restricts certain sexual offenders from residing within 1000 feet of a school or child-care facility or victim's residence.

Sentencing:

217.735 RSMo/559.106 RSMo – Outlines which sexual offenders are mandated for lifetime supervision with electronic monitoring based upon a global positioning system or other similar technology. These statutes also outline the conditions under which the Parole Board or Court may terminate the lifetime supervision.

Supervision Restrictions:

Per **566.148 RSMo**, any person who has been found guilty under 566 RSMo, or section 568.020, incest; section 568.045, endangering the welfare of a child in the first degree; subsection 2 of section 568.080 as it existed prior to January 1, 2017, or section 573.200, use of a child in a sexual performance; section 568.090 as it existed prior to January 1, 2017, or section 573.205, promoting a sexual performance by a child; section 573.023, sexual exploitation of a minor; section 573.025, promoting child pornography in the first degree; section 573.035, promoting child pornography in the second degree; section 573.037, possession of child pornography, or section 573.040, furnishing pornographic material to minors; or any offense in any other jurisdiction which, if

committed in this state, would be a violation listed in this section shall not knowingly be physically present in or loiter within five hundred feet of or to approach, contact, or communicate with any child under eighteen years of age in any child care facility building, on the real property comprising any child care facility when persons under the age of eighteen are present in the building, on the grounds, or in the conveyance, unless the offender is a parent, legal guardian, or custodian of a student present in the building or on the grounds.

Per **566.149 RSMo**, any person who has been found guilty under 566 RSMo, or section 568.020, incest; section 568.045, endangering the welfare of a child in the first degree; subsection 2 of section 568.080 as it existed prior to January 1, 2017, or section 573.200, use of a child in a sexual performance; section 568.090 as it existed prior to January 1, 2017, or section 573.205, promoting a sexual performance by a child; section 573.023, sexual exploitation of a minor; section 573.025, promoting child pornography; or section 573.040, furnishing pornographic material to minors; or any offense in any other jurisdiction which, if committed in this state, would be a violation listed in this section shall not be present in or loiter within five hundred feet of any school building, on real property comprising any school, or in any conveyance owned, leased, or contracted by a school to transport students to or from school or a school-related activity when persons under the age of eighteen are present in the building, on the grounds, or in the conveyance, unless the offender is a parent, legal guardian, or custodian of a student present in the building and has permission to be present from the superintendent or school board or in the case of a private school from the principal. Permission may be granted for more than one event at a time, however, the parent, legal guardian, or custodian must obtain permission for any other event he/she wishes to attend for which he/she has not yet had permission granted.

Per **566.150 RSMo**, any person who has been found guilty of violating any of the provisions of this chapter or the provisions of section 568.020, incest; section 568.045, endangering the welfare of a child in the first degree; section 573.200, use of a child in a sexual performance; section 573.205, promoting a sexual performance by a child; section 573.023, sexual exploitation of a minor; section 573.025, promoting child pornography; or section 573.040, furnishing pornographic material to minors; or any offense in any other jurisdiction which, if committed in this state, would be a violation listed in this section; shall not knowingly be present in or loiter within five hundred feet of any real property comprising any public park with playground equipment, a public swimming pool, or any museum, if such museum holds itself out to the public as and exists with the primary purpose of entertaining or educating children under 18 years of age.

Per **566.155 RSMo**, any person who has been found guilty under 566 RSMo., or section 568.020, incest; section 568.045, endangering the welfare of a child in the first degree; section 573.200, use of a child in a sexual performance; section 573.205, promoting a sexual performance by a child; section 573.023, sexual exploitation of a minor; section 573.025, promoting child pornography; or section 573.040, furnishing pornographic material to minors; or any offense in any other jurisdiction which, if committed in this state, would be a violation listed in this section; shall not serve as an athletic coach, manager, or athletic trainer for any sports team in which a child less than seventeen years of age is a member.

Per **589.426 RSMo**, all persons required to register as a sex offender or supervised as a sex offender as a result of having been convicted of, found guilty of, or having pled guilty or nolo contendere to a registerable offense are restricted during Halloween and are required to avoid all Halloween related contact with children; remain inside his/her residence between 5:00 p.m. and 10:30 p.m., unless required to be elsewhere for just cause, including but not limited to employment or medical emergencies; post an agency provided sign on the front door of their residence, or in similarly visible location stating, "No candy or treats at this residence"; and leave all outside residential lighting off during evening hours after 5:00 p.m.

Treatment:

557.051 RSMo. – Requires certain identified sexual offenders to participate in an appropriate treatment program.

2. TRAVEL: I will obtain advance permission from my probation and parole officer before leaving the state or the area in which I am living.

Your probation and parole officer must always know where you are. It will be your probation and parole officer who will determine the area in which you will be allowed to travel. There may be times when you will be living in one community and working in another. When this does occur, the probation and parole officer usually limits your area of travel to these two communities. There may be other exceptions from time to time which should be discussed with your Officer. When the request is reasonable, your officer may allow you to travel based on a written travel permit for each occasion or without getting his/her permission each time.

Counties or areas in which you are allowed to travel without prior permission should be addressed with your officer.

If you travel outside the State of Missouri, there are certain regulations and requirements that you must follow. All travel outside the State of Missouri must be approved by your probation and parole officer. If approved, a written travel permit must be issued to you by your officer. Since there is a certain amount of paperwork involved in preparing these travel permits, you are required to discuss your travels with your probation and parole officer in advance to allow time for the proper paperwork to be prepared. Sex Offenders and Dangerous Felons are required to request permission to travel at least 30 days prior to travel. Travel permits for travel outside the State of Missouri may be issued on short notice only in case of emergency, such as serious illness or death in the family. No travel permit shall exceed 30 days in length except for employment.

The following will be taken into consideration by your probation and parole officer prior to issuing you a travel permit:

- Your probation and parole officer will verify the destination and ensure the travel destination is aware of your sex offense conviction and supervision restrictions.
- Your probation and parole officer will consult with your therapist and employer to determine your stability as well as to limit risk.
- Travel will generally not be approved if you are in violation of your supervision.
- Your probation and parole officer will consult with treatment providers and agree on travel approval. If you are displaying high risk behaviors, you will not be allowed to travel.
- Travel should not interfere with your attendance at treatment.
- When possible, an approved sponsor should travel with you.
- Your travel permit will clearly indicate that you have a sex offense conviction.
- You will be required to contact local law enforcement upon arrival and have a contact person sign your travel permit.
- If required, you will register in the jurisdiction to which you are traveling.

If you are required to register and you travel into another state more than 14 days in a 12 month period of time (which does not have to be consecutive) you shall be required to report in person and register with the chief local law enforcement official in the area of the state where you will be traveling.

Offenders must get permission to travel outside of the continental United States from the Parole Board and/or the Court if you are on probation.

3. RESIDENCY: I will obtain advance permission from my probation and parole officer before making any change in residency.

Residency is defined as the location where you sleep every night and spend most of your time. It is not just a mailing address; somewhere you keep some property or where you get messages. You must have advance permission from your officer before spending the night away from your residence.

Since your probation and parole officer is at all times responsible for knowing your place of residence, it is required that you obtain advance permission before making any change in residency. Your probation and parole officer has the authority to approve or disapprove your home plan. All home plans shall be approved prior to occupancy. In the event of an emergency and you lose your place of residence, you must notify your probation and parole officer within 48 hours. Your probation and parole officer will be making periodic home visits. This condition is an effort to keep you and your probation and parole officer in close contact with each other.

You must advise your probation and parole officer of the names, dates of birth and gender of all persons residing at your residency. All adult members of the household must be advised of your sex offense criminal conviction.

Per **566.147 RSMo**

1. Any person who, since July 1, 1979, has been or hereafter has been found guilty of:

(1) Violating any of the provisions of this chapter or the provisions of section 568.020, incest; section 568.045, endangering the welfare of a child in the first degree; subsection 2 of section 568.080 as it existed prior to January 1, 2017, or section 573.200, use of a child in a sexual performance; section 568.090 as it existed prior to January 1, 2017, or section 573.205, promoting a sexual performance by a child; section 573.023, sexual exploitation of a minor; section 573.025, promoting child pornography in the first degree; section 573.035, promoting child pornography in the second degree; section 573.037, possession of child pornography, or section 573.040, furnishing pornographic material to minors; or

(2) Any offense in any other jurisdiction which, if committed in this state, would be a violation listed in this section;

shall not reside within one thousand feet of any public school as defined in section 160.011, any private school giving instruction in a grade or grades not higher than the twelfth grade, or any child care facility that is licensed under chapter 210, or any child care facility as defined in section 210.201 that is exempt from state licensure but subject to state regulation under section 210.252 and holds itself out to be a child care facility, where the school or facility is in existence at the time the individual begins to reside at the location. Such person shall also not reside within one thousand feet of the property line of the residence of a former victim of such person.

2. If such person has already established a residence and a public school, a private school, or child care facility is subsequently built or placed within one thousand feet of such person's residence, or a former victim subsequently resides on property with a property line within one thousand feet of such person's residence, then such person shall, within one week of the opening of such public school, private school, or child care facility, or the former victim residing on the property, notify the county sheriff where such public school, private school, child care facility, or residence of a former victim is located that he or she is now residing within one thousand feet of such public school, private school, child care facility, or property line of the residence of a former victim, and shall provide verifiable proof to the sheriff that he or she resided there prior to the opening of such public school, private school, or child care facility, or the former victim residing on the property.
3. For purposes of this section, "**resides**" means sleeps in a residence, which may include more than one location and may be mobile or transitory.
4. For the purposes of the section, one thousand feet shall be measured from the edge of the offender's property nearest the public school, private school, child care facility, or former victim to the nearest edge of the public school, private school, child care facility, or former victim's property.
5. Violation of the provisions of subsection 1 of this section is a class E felony except that the second or any subsequent violation is a class B felony. Violation of the provisions of subsection 2 of this section is a class A misdemeanor except that the second or subsequent violation is a class E felony.

REGISTRATION REQUIREMENTS ARE SUBJECT TO THE INTERPRETATION BY THE CHIEF LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICIAL IN THE COUNTY OR CITY NOT WITHIN A COUNTY OF THE PERSON'S RESIDENCE.

4. **EMPLOYMENT: I will maintain employment unless engaged in a specific program approved by my Probation and Parole Officer. I will obtain advance permission from my probation and parole officer before quitting my job or program. In the event I lose my job or am terminated from a program, I will notify my probation and parole officer within 48 hours.**

You may be required to notify your employer that you are a convicted sex offender. You may also be restricted from holding certain jobs due to the nature of your sex offense conviction.

Changing or quitting a job is always a major decision in anyone's life. It is a decision that you need to discuss with your probation and parole officer before finally deciding what to do. Your officer can point out the advantages and disadvantages of making the job change. There are many times when a decision of this kind is made on the spur of the moment and without too much thought. One of the main purposes of this rule, therefore, is to help you avoid making a decision which you may well regret later by not being able to find another job quickly.

All employment must be pre-approved. You are expected to support yourself and your family and pay your debts. It is an expectation that these obligations are met. This is no different for a person under supervision than it is for any other citizen. We have found over the years that involvement in criminal behavior and unemployment are closely related. During your supervision period, you will be expected to maintain employment. The only exception to this obligation will be your involvement in a specific program approved by the Parole Board, Sentencing Court or your probation and parole officer that is related to your self-improvement.

Prior to quitting or changing a job or program you must have advance permission from your probation and parole officer. In the event that you would be fired from a job or terminated from

a program, you have the obligation to notify your probation and parole officer within 48 hours. Additionally, any change in your job or program status should be reported to your probation and parole officer. That includes job layoffs or a program being placed on hold or other reason where attendance at the job or program is suspended for any period of time.

If you are required to register as a sexual offender, your place of employment will be listed on both the county and Missouri State Highway Patrol website for registered sexual offenders. Changes in employment must be reported to the local registering authority within 3 business days of the change.

5. ASSOCIATION: I will obtain advance permission from my probation and parole officer before I associate with any person convicted of a felony or misdemeanor, or with anyone currently under the supervision of the Division of Probation and Parole. It is my responsibility to know with whom I am associating.

As you review your past life and think about how you got involved in difficulty with the law, many times you will have to admit that your association with some other person, who previously had legal difficulty, played a role in your situation. This condition is to help you avoid this mistake in the future. It will be your responsibility to know with whom you associate. We would caution you to select your friends and associates wisely.

Naturally, there will be times when your work and place of residency will place you in contact with persons who have been convicted of felonies and misdemeanors or with persons who are currently under the supervision of the Division of Probation and Parole. The mere fact that you live in the same dwelling or work in the same place of employment does not mean that you have to associate after working hours or outside the place of residence. If, because of place of residency or employment, you find yourself in association with someone as defined above, discuss the situation with your probation and parole officer. You need advance permission from your probation and parole officer before associating with these individuals.

You may encounter other offenders when participating in a treatment program. Any association outside the treatment program must be specifically approved by your probation and parole officer. This includes transportation to and from programs.

6. DRUGS: I will not have in my possession or use any controlled substance except as prescribed for me by a licensed medical practitioner.

Use of any controlled substance, unless prescribed by a physician, is illegal. Therefore, the use or possession of such drugs is not only a violation of your probation and parole conditions but is also a violation of the law. Your probation and parole officer reserves the right to contact your physician regarding your use of prescribed drugs.

As a part of your supervision, you will be expected to undergo urinalysis or other types of drug testing on a random basis. If drugs are detected, this will also constitute a violation of your supervision.

Failure to produce a urine specimen within the required time period or to follow other directives related to drug testing will result in a violation of your supervision for failure to follow a directive of your probation and parole officer. Attempting or actual adulteration, substitution, or dilution of a urine specimen will also constitute a violation of your supervision for failure to follow a directive of your probation and parole officer.

7. WEAPONS: I will not own, possess, purchase, receive, sell, or transport any firearms, ammunition or explosive device, or any dangerous weapon if I am on probation or parole for a felony charge or a misdemeanor involving firearms or explosives, or it is in violation of federal, state or municipal laws or ordinances.

Weapons, as defined by 571.010 RSMo, include firearms, gas guns, spring guns, explosive weapons, knives (other than ordinary pocket knives with less than 4 inch length blades), switchblade knives, projectile weapons, blackjacks and brass knuckles.

Federal law makes it unlawful for certain categories of persons to ship, transport, receive, or possess firearms. These categories include any person who:

1. is under indictment for a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year;
2. is convicted of a crime punishable by imprisonment for a term exceeding one year;
3. is a fugitive from justice;
4. is an unlawful user of or addicted to any controlled substance;
5. is an illegal alien;
6. has been discharged from the military under dishonorable conditions;
7. has renounced his or her United States citizenship;
8. is subject to a court order restraining the person from harassing, stalking, or threatening an intimate partner or child of the intimate partner; or
9. has been convicted of a misdemeanor crime of domestic violence.

If you are a misdemeanor offender and are excluded from this condition, the Court may invoke this condition as a special condition of your probation or parole if it is felt that it is pertinent to your success under supervision. This condition does apply to any individual who has been convicted of a misdemeanor that relates to or involves firearms or explosives and to all individuals who are on probation or parole as a result of a felony.

When your period of supervision is completed, the restrictions regarding firearms may continue. At the time of your discharge from probation or parole, you should contact the Department of Treasury, Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, concerning the restrictions placed upon you regarding your possession and use of firearms and how to obtain relief.

8. REPORTING/DIRECTIVES: I will report as directed to my probation and parole officer. I will abide by any directives given me by my probation and parole officer.

Your probation and parole officer may have you report in a number of different ways and/or to various locations. You may be instructed to come to the Probation and Parole Office or another site such as a courthouse or another office building. You also may be asked to send in a monthly supervision report form or call at a designated time. As part of your reporting, the officer may require that you submit documents such as check stubs, receipts for restitution or court costs and income tax forms. All of these documents may be helpful to your officer in planning with you towards a successful supervision period. If you try to contact your probation and parole officer by telephone and he/she is not in at the time you call, you must identify yourself to someone in the office or leave a voice message as to why you are calling. The probation and parole officer

can then get in touch with you as soon as he/she is able to do so. Telephone contact or a voice message is not considered an office visit. It is your responsibility to maintain contact with your probation and parole officer.

Your officer from time to time may give you special directives that will relate to you as an individual. These are in addition to your conditions of probation, parole or conditional release and are important to help you successfully complete your period of supervision. Failure to follow directives is a violation of your supervision.

As a sex offender, you will be required to report at a minimum, monthly, to your supervising officer.

Directives may be added to address specific needs.

9. SUPERVISION STRATEGY: I will enter and successfully complete any supervision strategy and abide by all rules and program requirements, as directed by the Court, Board or my supervising probation and parole officer.

The Department of Corrections has developed a continuum of supervision strategies. These strategies include but are not limited to three different levels of supervision, electronic monitoring, day reporting, residential facilities, a transition center, community supervision centers and institutional treatment centers. Your needs and risk to the community will be assessed regularly during your supervision period to determine the program or level of supervision that is best for you. Each strategy has its own rules and program requirements. You are responsible for completing any supervision strategy to which you may be assigned and for abiding by all rules and program requirements pertaining to that supervision strategy.

An offender whose current supervision is not the result of a conviction for a sex offense may be ordered by the Court or Parole Board to be designated as a sex offender and will thereafter be supervised as a sex offender.

All sex offenders and designated sex offenders will be required to sign the Sex Offender Supervision Agreement and abide by its terms which include treatment and other behavioral restrictions.

All sex offenders and designated sex offenders will participate in and successfully complete a sex offender treatment program approved by the supervising probation and parole officer. The cost of treatment is to be paid by the offender.

The sex offender/designated sex offender will, at their own expense, submit to assessment and treatment procedures required by the therapist, which includes but is not limited to polygraph testing.

If you have pled guilty or been found guilty of an offense requiring lifetime supervision pursuant to 217.735 or 559.106 RSMo, you will be electronically monitored based upon a global positioning system or similar technology that identifies and records your location at all times for the remainder of your natural life or until you reach the age of 65 or older and the Board or Court determines to discharge you from supervision.

POLYGRAPH EXAMINATIONS

As part of your supervision as a sex offender, you will be required to submit to polygraph examinations. Polygraph examinations are given to help design and monitor compliance with treatment plans and supervision conditions for the public's safety and the protection of victims.

An examination shall be scheduled within 30 days of entering treatment and should be completed within four months. You will submit to annual polygraph examinations. The expense incurred for these examinations will be your responsibility. There may be times when your officer or therapist will require you to submit to polygraph examinations in addition to the minimum requirements.

Any comments you make during the polygraph examination may be investigated and used as evidence as a possible violation of your probation or parole. Any statements you make may cause an investigation to be made of your conduct. Should an investigation disclose independent evidence of your involvement in a crime, you could be charged and prosecuted for that crime.

Your officer will review the results of your polygraph examination with you and will advise you of any and all actions which will be taken as a result of the polygraph examination.

An indication of deception on the polygraph examination is not a violation of your supervision. However, a deceptive polygraph, noncompliance with treatment and/or supervision conditions or high risk behaviors may result in an increased level of supervision, curfew restrictions, geographic restrictions, increased reporting, electronic monitoring or more intensive treatment.

You should have adequate rest prior to the polygraph examination, have a normal intake of food, and be alcohol/drug free. Any medication legitimately prescribed for you should be taken as directed by your doctor.

10. INTERVENTION FEE: I shall pay a monthly intervention fee in an amount set by the Missouri Department of Corrections pursuant to 217.690 RSMo. This payment shall be due and payable on the first day of the first month following placement on probation, parole, or conditional release.

Per **217.690 RSMo** the Division of Probation and Parole has the authority to collect an intervention fee from offenders. The fees will be used to support services for offenders under the Agency's jurisdiction, as well as address the public expectation that offenders help offset the costs of intervention services to the State.

Failure to pay intervention fees may result in sanctions including, but not limited to written reprimand, travel restrictions, Court hearing or review, community service, increased level of supervision or shock detention.

For information regarding the payment method, contact your probation or parole officer.

11. SPECIAL CONDITIONS:

Both the Division of Probation and Parole and the Court that has placed you on probation have the authority to determine special conditions of your probation or parole supervision period as stated in the preface of this booklet. Depending on the circumstances of your situation, special conditions may include such things as prohibiting you from consuming alcoholic beverages, requiring you to complete a treatment program, or requiring you to be involved in an educational-vocational training program. Special conditions may also set out certain restrictions. They are frequently used for setting court costs, fines and restitution. The Court may require as a condition of probation that you submit to a period of detention in an appropriate institution at whatever time or intervals within the period of probation. This detention may be at one time or at different periods during your probation.

These are examples of special conditions that may be imposed and they certainly are not limited to the above list. Remember that they are as important as any of the preceding 10 conditions and failure to abide by any special conditions stated on your order will be considered a violation of

your probation, parole or conditional release.

As statutes change, you are expected to comply with their requirements.

ADDITIONAL STATE STATUTES THAT MAY AFFECT YOUR SUPERVISION:

TAMPERING WITH A JUDICIAL OFFICER

Per 575.095 RSMo:

1. A person commits the crime of Tampering with a Judicial Officer if, with the purpose to harass, intimidate or influence a judicial officer in the performance of such officer's official duties, he:
 - Threatens or causes harm to such judicial officer or members of such judicial officer's family;
 - Uses force, threats, or deception against or toward such judicial officer or members of such judicial officer's family;
 - Offers, conveys or agrees to convey any benefit direct or indirect upon such judicial officer or such judicial officer's family;
 - Engages in conduct reasonably calculated to harass or alarm such judicial officer or such judicial officer's family including stalking pursuant to section 565.225 RSMo.
2. A judicial officer for purposes of this section shall be a judge, arbitrator, special master, juvenile officer, deputy juvenile officer, state prosecuting or circuit attorney, state assistant prosecuting or circuit attorney, juvenile court commissioner, state probation or parole officer, or referee.
3. A judicial officer's family for purposes of this section shall be:
 - His spouse; or
 - His or his spouse's ancestor or descendant by blood or adoption; or
 - His stepchild, while the marriage creating that relationship exists.
4. Tampering with a Judicial Officer is a class D felony.

ASSAULT ON A LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER

Per 565.050, 565.052, 565.054, and 565.056 RSMo: Assault on a Probation and Parole Officer or Correctional Officer while carrying out his/her official duties could result in a charge of Assault 1st, Assault 2nd, Assault 3rd or Assault 4th depending upon the severity of the assault.

TAMPERING WITH ELECTRONIC MONITORING EQUIPMENT

According to 575.205 RSMo:

A person commits the crime of tampering with electronic monitoring equipment if the person intentionally removes, alters, tampers with, damages, or destroys electronic monitoring equipment which a Court or the Division of Probation and Parole has required such person to wear. This

section does not apply to the owner of the equipment or an agent of the owner who is performing ordinary maintenance or repairs on the equipment. The crime of Tampering with Electronic Monitoring Equipment is a class D felony.

FELONY REGISTRATION

According to 217.695 RSMo:

Each offender to be released from custody of the Department of Corrections who will be under the supervision of the Division of Probation and Parole, except an offender transferred to another state pursuant to the interstate corrections compact, shall shortly before release be required to: complete a registration form indicating his intended address upon release, employer, parent's address, and such other information as may be required; submit to photographs; submit to fingerprints; or undergo other identification procedures including but not limited to hair samples or other identification. All data and identification information shall be compiled in duplicate with one set to be retained by the Department, and one set for the chief law enforcement official of the county of intended residence.

Any offender subject to the provisions of this section who changes his county of residence shall, in addition to notifying the Division of Probation and Parole, notify and register with the chief law enforcement official of the new county of residence within seven days after he changes his residence to that new county.

Failure by an offender to register with the new chief law enforcement official upon a change in the county of his residence shall be cause for revocation of the parole of the person except for good cause shown.

OFFENDER REGISTRATION

All sex offenders as defined by the federal Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA), residing in Missouri must register in this state as sex offenders regardless of the dates of their convictions.

Also required to register under Missouri law 589.400 RSMo:

1. Any person who, since July 1, 1979, has been or is hereafter adjudicated for an offense referenced in section 589.414, unless such person is exempt from registering under subsection 9 or 10 of this section or section 589.401;
- (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; felonious restraint or kidnapping in the second degree when the victim was a child and the defendant is not a parent or guardian of the child; sexual contact or sexual intercourse with a resident of a nursing home or sexual conduct with a nursing facility resident or vulnerable person in the first or second degree; endangering the welfare of a child under section 568.045 when the endangerment is sexual in nature; genital mutilation of a female child, under section 568.065; 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; public display of explicit sexual material; coercing acceptance of obscene material; promoting obscenity in the first degree; 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; patronizing prostitution if the individual the person patronizes is less than eighteen years of age;

- (3) Any person who, since July 1, 1979, has been committed to the department of mental health as a criminal sexual psychopath;
 - (4) Any person who, since July 1, 1979, has been found not guilty as a result of mental disease or defect of any offense referenced in section 589.414;
 - (5) Any juvenile certified as an adult and transferred to a court of general jurisdiction who has been adjudicated for an offense listed under section 589.414;
 - (6) Any juvenile fourteen years of age or older at the time of the offense who has been adjudicated for an offense which is equal to or more severe than aggravated sexual abuse under 18 U.S.C. Section 2241, which shall include any attempt or conspiracy to commit such offense;
 - (7) Any person who is a resident of this state who has, since July 1, 1979, been or is hereafter adjudicated in any other state, territory, the District of Columbia, or foreign country, or under federal, tribal, or military jurisdiction for an offense which, if committed in this state, would constitute an offense listed under section 589.414, or has been or is required to register in another state, territory, the District of Columbia, or foreign country, or has been or is required to register under tribal, federal, or military law; or
 - (8) Any person who has been or is required to register in another state, territory, the District of Columbia, or foreign country, or has been or is required to register under tribal, federal, or military law and who works or attends an educational institution, whether public or private in nature, including any secondary school, trade school, professional school, or institution of higher education on a full-time or on a part-time basis or has a temporary residence in Missouri. **"Part-time"** in this subdivision means for more than seven days in any twelve-month period.
2. Any person to whom sections 589.400 to 589.425 apply shall, within three business days of adjudication, 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. For any juvenile under subdivision (6) of subsection 1 of this section, within three business days of adjudication or release from commitment to the division of youth services, the department of mental health, or other placement, such juvenile shall register with the chief law enforcement official of the county or city not within a county in which he or she resides unless he or she has already registered in such county or city not within a county for the same offense. Any person to whom sections 589.400 to 589.425 apply if not currently registered in their county of residence shall register with the chief law enforcement official of such county or city not within a county within three business days. The chief law enforcement official shall forward a copy of the registration form required by section 589.407 to a city, town, village, or campus law enforcement agency located within the county of the chief law enforcement official.
 3. The registration requirements of sections 589.400 through 589.425 shall be as provided under subsection 4 of this section unless:

- (1) All offenses requiring registration are reversed, vacated, or set aside;
 - (2) The registrant is no longer required to register and his or her name shall be removed from the registry under the provisions of section 589.414; or
 - (3) The court orders the removal or exemption of such person from the registry under section 589.401.
4. The registration requirements shall be as follows:
- (1) Fifteen years if the offender is a tier I sex offender as provided under section 589.414;
 - (2) Twenty-five years if the offender is a tier II sex offender as provided under section 589.414; or
 - (3) The life of the offender if the offender is a tier III sex offender.
5. (1) The registration period shall be reduced as described in subdivision (3) of this subsection for a sex offender who maintains a clean record for the periods described under subdivision (2) of this subsection by:
- (a) Not being adjudicated of any offense for which imprisonment for more than one year may be imposed;
 - (b) Not being adjudicated of any sex offense;
 - (c) Successfully completing any periods of supervised release, probation, or parole; and
 - (d) Successfully completing an appropriate sex offender treatment program certified by the attorney general.
- (2) In the case of a:
- (a) Tier I sex offender, the period during which the clean record shall be maintained is ten years;
 - (b) Tier III sex offender adjudicated delinquent for the offense which required registration in a sex offender registry under sections 589.400 to 589.425, the period during which the clean record shall be maintained is twenty-five years.
- (3) In the case of a:
- (a) Tier I sex offender, the reduction is five years;
 - (b) Tier III sex offender adjudicated delinquent, the reduction is from life to that period for which the clean record under paragraph (b) of subdivision (2) of this subsection is maintained.
6. For processing an initial sex offender registration the chief law enforcement officer of the county or city not within a county may charge the offender registering a fee of up to ten dollars.

7. For processing any change in registration required pursuant to section 589.414 the chief law enforcement official of the county or city not within a county may charge the person changing their registration a fee of five dollars for each change made after the initial registration.
8. Any person currently on the sexual offender registry or who otherwise would be required to register for being adjudicated for the offense of felonious restraint of a nonsexual nature when the victim was a child and he or she was the parent or guardian of the child, nonsexual child abuse that was committed under section 568.060, or kidnapping of a nonsexual nature when the victim was a child and he or she was the parent or guardian of the child shall be removed from the registry. However, such person shall remain on the sexual offender registry for any other offense for which he or she is required to register under sections 589.400 to 589.425.
9. The following persons shall be exempt from registering as a sexual offender upon petition to the court of jurisdiction under section 589.401; except that, such person shall remain on the sexual offender registry for any other offense for which he or she is required to register under sections 589.400 to 589.425:
 - (1) Any person currently on the sexual offender registry or who otherwise would be required to register for a sexual offense involving:
 - (a) Sexual conduct where no force or threat of force was directed toward the victim or any other individual involved, if the victim was an adult, unless the adult was under the custodial authority of the offender at the time of the offense; or
 - (b) Sexual conduct where no force or threat of force was directed toward the victim, the victim was at least fourteen years of age, and the offender was not more than four years older than the victim at the time of the offense; or
 - (2) Any person currently required to register for the following sexual offenses:
 - (a) Promoting obscenity in the first degree under section 573.020;
 - (b) Promoting obscenity in the second degree under section 573.030;
 - (c) Furnishing pornographic materials to minors under section 573.040;
 - (d) Public display of explicit sexual material under section 573.060;
 - (e) Coercing acceptance of obscene material under section 573.065;
 - (f) Trafficking for the purpose of slavery, involuntary servitude, peonage, or forced labor under section 566.206;
 - (g) Abusing an individual through forced labor under section 566.203;
 - (h) Contributing to human trafficking through the misuse of documentation under section 566.215; or
 - (i) Acting as an international marriage broker and failing to provide the information and notice as required under section 578.475.

10. Any person currently on the sexual offender registry for having been adjudicated for a tier I or II offense or adjudicated delinquent for a tier III offense or other comparable offenses listed under section 589.414 may file a petition under section 589.401.
11. Any nonresident worker, including work as a volunteer or intern, or nonresident student shall register for the duration of such person's employment, including participation as a volunteer or intern, or attendance at any school of higher education whether public or private, including any secondary school, trade school, professional school, or institution of higher education on a full-time or part-time basis in this state unless granted relief under section 589.401. Any registered offender shall provide information regarding any place in which the offender is staying when away from his or her residence for seven or more days, including the period of time the offender is staying in such place. Any registered offender from another state who has a temporary residence in this state and resides more than seven days in a twelve-month period shall register for the duration of such person's temporary residency unless granted relief under section 589.401.

SEX OFFENDER TREATMENT

According to, 557.051 any person who has pled guilty to or has been found guilty of violating the provisions of Chapter 566 or any person who is found guilty of an offense under 566 to any sexual offense involving a child under 568 & 573, shall be required as a condition of their probation or parole, to participate in an appropriate treatment program and may be charged a reasonable fee to cover the cost of such program.

To initiate treatment, your officer will provide a list of the approved sex offender treatment providers to you. You will be expected to contact the treatment provider to begin a treatment program and notify your officer of the arrangements agreed upon with the treatment provider, within a two-week time frame.

Refusal to participate in an approved treatment program will be considered a violation of your supervision. In addition, negative termination from treatment will be considered a violation of your supervision.

DNA TESTING

Per 650.055 RSMo, every individual convicted of a felony, or a sex offense under chapter 566 RSMo, shall have a scientifically accepted biological sample collected for purposes of DNA profiling analysis:

1. Upon entering the Department of Corrections' reception and diagnostic centers; or
2. Before release from a county jail or detention facility; or
3. If such individual is under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections. Such jurisdiction includes persons currently incarcerated and persons on probation and/or parole.

Any person required to provide a DNA sample shall be required to provide such sample, without the right of refusal, at a collection site designated by the Missouri State Highway Patrol and the Department of Corrections.

OFFENDER VOTING RIGHTS AND COLLATERAL CONSEQUENCES OF CONVICTION

The following is a summary of state statutes regarding offender voting rights and further explains the loss and restoration of voting rights as well as certain consequences associated with receiving a felony conviction.

Per 115.113 RSMo, no person shall be entitled to vote:

- While confined under a sentence of imprisonment;
- While on probation or parole after conviction of a felony, until finally discharged from such probation or parole;
- After conviction of a felony or misdemeanor connected with the right of suffrage.

Probation cases where imposition of sentence is suspended are not considered convictions and, therefore, are not subject to the above mentioned disqualification.

Offenders who are only on probation for misdemeanors that are not connected with the exercise of the right of suffrage are allowed to vote.

Per 561.026 RSMo, a person who is convicted:

- Of any crime shall be disqualified from registering and voting in any election under the laws of this state while confined under a sentence of imprisonment;
- Of a felony or misdemeanor connected with the exercise of the right of suffrage shall be forever disqualified from registering and voting;
- Of any felony shall be forever disqualified from serving as a juror.

WHAT DO I DO IF MY LOCAL PROBATION AND PAROLE OFFICE IS DESTROYED BY NATURAL DISASTER OR SOME OTHER CALAMITY?

In the event that your local Probation and Parole Office is destroyed or damaged to the point it is no longer operational, you will need to contact the Command Center in Jefferson City, Missouri at 1-888-869-3195 for reporting instructions. You must do this within 48 hours. The Command Center staff will be able to assist you in maintaining your good standing with Probation and Parole. It is very important that you make every effort to reestablish contact with your officer or some other designated staff member.

CONCLUSION

Your conditions of supervision are the set of rules which you and your probation and parole officer will use in working together to help you successfully complete your period of supervision. If you will form a close relationship with your probation and parole officer and can talk freely with them, then there can be a mutual feeling of trust and you should be able to follow these rules without much difficulty. You, your family and/or your employer need to discuss any problems that you might have that can affect your supervision or acceptance by the local community with your probation and parole officer.

Minor problems that are not discussed with your probation and parole officer almost always become serious problems. By then, it may be too late to do anything about these serious problems. It is the person who does not confide in their Officer and is not willing to discuss the problems that violate their conditions of supervision and being referred to the Court or the Parole Board for further action.

Remember, your probation and parole officer desires that you successfully complete your supervision. It is the officer's job to try to help you do so.