

Chapter 210

OFFENSES

ARTICLE I General Provisions

Section 210.010. Definitions.

In this Chapter, unless the context requires a different definition, the following shall apply:

ACCESS — To instruct, communicate with, store data in, retrieve or extract data from, or otherwise make any use of any resources of, a computer, computer system, or computer network.

AFFIRMATIVE DEFENSE

1. The defense referred to is not submitted to the trier of fact unless supported by evidence; and
2. If the defense is submitted to the trier of fact the defendant has the burden of persuasion that the defense is more probably true than not.

BURDEN OF INJECTING THE ISSUE

1. The issue referred to is not submitted to the trier of fact unless supported by evidence; and
2. If the issue is submitted to the trier of fact any reasonable doubt on the issue requires a finding for the defendant on that issue.

COMMERCIAL FILM AND PHOTOGRAPHIC PRINT PROCESSOR — Any person who develops exposed photographic film into negatives, slides or prints, or who makes prints from negatives or slides, for compensation. The term commercial film and photographic print processor shall include all employees of such persons but shall not include a person who develops film or makes prints for a public agency.

COMPUTER — The box that houses the central processing unit (CPU), along with any internal storage devices, such as internal hard drives, and internal communication devices, such as internal modems capable of sending or receiving electronic mail or fax cards, along with any other hardware stored or housed internally. Thus, "computer" refers to hardware, software and data contained in the main unit. Printers, external modems attached by cable to the main unit, monitors, and other external attachments will be referred to collectively as "peripherals" and discussed individually when appropriate. When the computer and all peripherals are referred to as a package, the term "computer system" is used. "Information" refers to all the information on a computer system, including both software applications and data.

COMPUTER EQUIPMENT — Computers, terminals, data storage devices, and all other computer hardware associated with a computer system or network.

COMPUTER HARDWARE — All equipment which can collect, analyze, create, display, convert, store, conceal or transmit electronic, magnetic, optical or similar computer impulses or data. "Hardware" includes, but is not limited to, any data processing devices, such as central processing units, memory typewriters and self-contained laptop or notebook computers; internal and peripheral storage devices, transistor-like binary devices and other memory storage devices, such as floppy disks, removable disks, compact disks, digital video disks, magnetic tape, hard drive, optical disks and digital memory; local area networks, such as two (2) or more computers connected together to a central computer server via cable or modem; peripheral input or output devices, such as keyboards, printers, scanners, plotters, video display monitors and optical readers; and related communication devices, such as modems, cables and connections, recording equipment, RAM or ROM units, acoustic couplers, automatic dialers, speed dialers, programmable telephone dialing or signaling devices and electronic tone-generating devices; as well as any devices, mechanisms or parts that can be used to restrict access to computer hardware, such as physical keys and locks.

COMPUTER NETWORK — Two (2) or more interconnected computers or computer systems.

COMPUTER PROGRAM — A set of instructions, statements, or related data that directs or is intended to direct a computer to perform certain functions.

COMPUTER SOFTWARE — Digital information which can be interpreted by a computer and any of its related components to direct the way they work. Software is stored in electronic, magnetic, optical or other digital form. The term commonly includes programs to run operating systems and applications, such as word processing, graphic, or spreadsheet programs, utilities, compilers, interpreters and communications programs.

COMPUTER SYSTEM — A set of related, connected or unconnected, computer equipment, data, or software.

COMPUTER-RELATED DOCUMENTATION — Written, recorded, printed or electronically stored material which explains or illustrates how to configure or use computer hardware, software or other related items.

CONFINEMENT

1. A person is in confinement when such person is held in a place of confinement pursuant to arrest or order of a court and remains in confinement until:
 - a. A court orders the person's release; or
 - b. The person is released on bail, bond or recognizance, personal or otherwise; or
 - c. A public servant having the legal power and duty to confine the person authorizes his/her release without guard and without condition that he/she return to confinement.
2. A person is not in confinement if:
 - a. The person is on probation or parole, temporary or otherwise; or
 - b. The person is under sentence to serve a term of confinement which is not continuous, or is serving a sentence under a work-release program, and in either such case is not being held in a place of confinement or is not being held under guard by a person

having the legal power and duty to transport the person to or from a place of confinement.

CONSENT — Consent or lack of consent may be expressed or implied. Assent does not constitute consent if:

1. It is given by a person who lacks the mental capacity to authorize the conduct charged to constitute the offense and such mental incapacity is manifest or known to the actor; or
2. It is given by a person who by reason of youth, mental disease or defect, intoxication, a drug-induced state, or any other reason is manifestly unable or known by the actor to be unable to make a reasonable judgment as to the nature or harmfulness of the conduct charged to constitute the offense; or
3. It is induced by force, duress or deception.

CONTROLLED SUBSTANCE — A drug, substance, or immediate precursor in Schedules I through V as defined in Chapter 195, RSMo.

CRIMINAL NEGLIGENCE — Failure to be aware of a substantial and unjustifiable risk that circumstances exist or a result will follow, and such failure constitutes a gross deviation from the standard of care which a reasonable person would exercise in the situation.

CUSTODY — A person is in custody when he/she has been arrested but has not been delivered to a place of confinement.

DAMAGE — When used in relation to a computer system or network, means any alteration, deletion, or destruction of any part of the computer system or network.

DANGEROUS FELONY — The felonies of arson in the first degree, assault in the first degree, 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, assault in the second degree if the victim of such assault is a special victim as defined in Subdivision (14) of Section 565.002, RSMo., kidnapping in the first degree, kidnapping, murder in the second degree, assault of a Law Enforcement Officer in the first degree, domestic assault in the first degree, elder abuse in the first degree, robbery in the first degree, statutory rape in the first degree when the victim is a child less than twelve (12) 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 (12) 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, RSMo., child kidnapping, parental kidnapping committed by detaining or concealing the whereabouts of the child for not less than one hundred twenty (120) days under Section 565.153, RSMo., and an "intoxication-related traffic offense" or "intoxication-related boating offense" if the person is found to be an "habitual offender" or "habitual boating offender" as such terms are defined in Section 577.001, RSMo.

DANGEROUS INSTRUMENT — Any instrument, article or substance which, under the circumstances in which it is used, is readily capable of causing death or other serious physical injury.

DATA — A representation of information, facts, knowledge, concepts, or instructions prepared in a formalized or other manner and intended for use in a computer or computer network. Data may be in any form including, but not limited to, printouts, microfiche, magnetic storage media, punched cards and as may be stored in the memory of a computer.

DEADLY WEAPON — Any firearm, loaded or unloaded, or any weapon from which a shot, readily capable of producing death or serious physical injury, may be discharged; or a switchblade knife, dagger, billy club, blackjack or metal knuckles.

DIGITAL CAMERA — A camera that records images in a format which enables the images to be downloaded into a computer.

DISABILITY — A mental, physical, or developmental impairment that substantially limits one (1) or more major life activities or the ability to provide adequately for one's care or protection, whether the impairment is congenital or acquired by accident, injury or disease, where such impairment is verified by medical findings.

ELDERLY PERSON — A person sixty (60) years of age or older.

FELONY — An offense so designated or an offense for which persons found guilty thereof may be sentenced to death or imprisonment for a term of more than one (1) year.

FORCIBLE COMPULSION — Either:

1. Physical force that overcomes reasonable resistance; or
2. A threat, express or implied, that places a person in reasonable fear of death, serious physical injury, or kidnapping of such person or another person.

INCAPACITATED — A temporary or permanent physical or mental condition in which a person is unconscious, unable to appraise the nature of his/her conduct, or unable to communicate unwillingness to an act.

INFRACTION — A violation defined by this Code or by any other Statute of this State if it is so designated or if no sentence other than a fine, or fine and forfeiture or other civil penalty, is authorized upon conviction.

INHABITABLE STRUCTURE

1. A vehicle, vessel or structure:
 - a. Where any person lives or carries on business or other calling; or
 - b. Where people assemble for purposes of business, government, education, religion, entertainment, or public transportation; or
 - c. Which is used for overnight accommodation of persons.
2. Any such vehicle, vessel, or structure is inhabitable regardless of whether a person is actually present.
3. If a building or structure is divided into separately occupied units, any unit not occupied by the actor is an inhabitable structure of another.

KNOWINGLY

1. When used with respect to conduct or attendant circumstances, means a person is aware of the nature of his or her conduct or that those circumstances exist; or
2. When used with respect to a result of conduct, means a person is aware that his or her conduct is practically certain to cause that result.

LAW ENFORCEMENT OFFICER — Any public servant having both the power and duty to make arrests for violations of the laws of this State, and Federal Law Enforcement Officers authorized to carry firearms and to make arrests for violations of the laws of the United States.

MISDEMEANOR — An offense so designated or an offense for which persons found guilty thereof may be sentenced to imprisonment for a term of which the maximum is one (1) year or less.

OF ANOTHER — Property that any entity, including but not limited to any natural person, corporation, limited liability company, partnership, association, governmental subdivision or instrumentality, other than the actor, has a possessory or proprietary interest therein, except that property shall not be deemed property of another who has only a security interest therein, even if legal title is in the creditor pursuant to a conditional sales contract or other security arrangement.

OFFENSE — Any felony, ordinance violation, misdemeanor or infraction.

PHYSICAL INJURY — Slight impairment of any function of the body or temporary loss of use of any part of the body.

PLACE OF CONFINEMENT — Any building or facility and the grounds thereof wherein a court is legally authorized to order that a person charged with or convicted of a crime be held.

POSSESS or POSSESSED — Having actual or constructive possession of an object with knowledge of its presence. A person has actual possession if such person has the object on his/her person or within easy reach and convenient control. A person has constructive possession if such person has the power and the intention at a given time to exercise dominion or control over the object either directly or through another person or persons. Possession may also be sole or joint. If one (1) person alone has possession of an object, possession is sole. If two (2) or more persons share possession of an object, possession is joint.

PROPERTY — Anything of value, whether real or personal, tangible or intangible, in possession or in action.

PUBLIC SERVANT — Any person employed in any way by a government of this State who is compensated by the government by reason of such person's employment, any person appointed to a position with any government of this State, or any person elected to a position with any government of this State. It includes, but is not limited to, legislators, jurors, members of the judiciary and Law Enforcement Officers. It does not include witnesses.

PURPOSELY — When used with respect to a person's conduct or to a result thereof, means when it is his/her conscious object to engage in that conduct or to cause that result.

RECKLESSLY — Consciously disregarding a substantial and unjustifiable risk that circumstances exist or that a result will follow, and such disregard constitutes a gross deviation

from the standard of care which a reasonable person would exercise in the situation.

SERIOUS EMOTIONAL INJURY — An injury that creates a substantial risk of temporary or permanent medical or psychological damage, manifested by impairment of a behavioral, cognitive or physical condition. Serious emotional injury shall be established by testimony of qualified experts upon the reasonable expectation of probable harm to a reasonable degree of medical or psychological certainty.

SERIOUS PHYSICAL INJURY — Physical injury that creates a substantial risk of death or that causes serious disfigurement or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any part of the body.

SERVICES — When used in relation to a computer system or network, means use of a computer, computer system, or computer network and includes, but is not limited to, computer time, data processing, and storage or retrieval functions.

SEXUAL ORIENTATION — Male or female heterosexuality, homosexuality or bisexuality by inclination, practice, identity or expression, or having a self-image or identity not traditionally associated with one's gender.

SPECIAL VICTIM — Any of the following:

1. A Law Enforcement Officer assaulted in the performance of his or her official duties or as a direct result of such official duties;
2. Emergency personnel, any paid or volunteer firefighter, emergency room, hospital, or trauma center personnel, or emergency medical technician, assaulted in the performance of his or her official duties or as a direct result of such official duties;
3. A probation and parole officer assaulted in the performance of his/her official duties or as a direct result of such official duties;
4. An elderly person;
5. A person with a disability;
6. A vulnerable person;
7. Any jailer or corrections officer of the State or one (1) of its political subdivisions assaulted in the performance of his/her official duties or as a direct result of such official duties;
8. A highway worker in a construction or work zone as the terms "highway worker," "construction zone" and "work zone" are defined under Section 304.580, RSMo.;
9. Any utility worker, meaning any employee of a utility that provides gas, heat, electricity, water, steam, telecommunications services, or sewer services, whether privately, municipally, or cooperatively owned, while in the performance of his/her job duties, including any person employed under a contract;
10. Any cable worker, meaning any employee of a cable operator, as such term is defined in Section 67.2677, RSMo., including any person employed under contract, while in the performance of his/her job duties; and

11. Any employee of a mass transit system, including any employee of public bus or light rail companies, while in the performance of his/her job duties.

VEHICLE — A self-propelled mechanical device designed to carry a person or persons, excluding vessels or aircraft.

VESSEL — Any boat or craft propelled by a motor or by machinery, whether or not such motor or machinery is a principal source of propulsion used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on water, or any boat or craft more than twelve (12) feet in length which is powered by sail alone or by a combination of sail and machinery, and used or capable of being used as a means of transportation on water, but not any boat or craft having, as the only means of propulsion, a paddle or oars.

VOLUNTARY ACT

1. A bodily movement performed while conscious as a result of effort or determination. Possession is a voluntary act if the possessor knowingly procures or receives the thing possessed, or having acquired control of it was aware of his/her control for a sufficient time to have enabled him or her to dispose of it or terminate his/her control; or
2. An omission to perform an act of which the actor is physically capable. A person is not guilty of an offense based solely upon an omission to perform an act unless the law defining the offense expressly so provides, or a duty to perform the omitted act is otherwise imposed by law.

VULNERABLE PERSON — Any person in the custody, care, or control of the Department of Mental Health who is receiving services from an operated, funded, licensed, or certified program.

Section 210.020. Attempt.

- A. Guilt for an offense may be based upon an attempt to commit an offense if, with the purpose of committing the offense, a person performs any act which is a substantial step towards the commission of the offense. A "substantial step" is conduct which is strongly corroborative of the firmness of the actor's purpose to complete the commission of the offense.
- B. It is no defense to a prosecution under this Section that the offense attempted was, under the actual attendant circumstances, factually or legally impossible of commission, if such offense could have been committed had the attendant circumstances been as the actor believed them to be.

Section 210.030. Conspiracy.¹

- A. Guilt for an offense may be based upon a conspiracy to commit an offense when a person, with the purpose of promoting or facilitating the commission of an offense, agrees with another person or persons that they or one or more of them will engage in conduct which constitutes such offense.

1. Note: Under certain circumstances this offense can be a felony under state law.

- B. It is no defense to a prosecution for conspiring to commit an offense that a person, who knows that a person with whom he or she conspires to commit an offense has conspired with another person or persons to commit the same offense, does not know the identity of such other person or persons.
- C. If a person conspires to commit a number of offenses, he or she can be found guilty of only one offense so long as such multiple offenses are the object of the same agreement.
- D. No person may be convicted of an offense based upon a conspiracy to commit an offense unless an overt act in pursuance of such conspiracy is alleged and proved to have been done by him or her or by a person with whom he or she conspired.
- E. Exceptions.
 - 1. No person shall be convicted of an offense based upon a conspiracy to commit an offense if, after conspiring to commit the offense, he/she prevented the accomplishment of the objectives of the conspiracy under circumstances manifesting a renunciation of his/her criminal purpose.
 - 2. The defendant shall have the burden of injecting the issue of renunciation of criminal purpose under Subsection (E)(1).
- F. For the purpose of time limitations on prosecutions:
 - 1. A conspiracy to commit an offense is a continuing course of conduct which terminates when the offense or offenses which are its object are committed or the agreement that they be committed is abandoned by the defendant and by those with whom he or she conspired;
 - 2. If an individual abandons the agreement, the conspiracy is terminated as to him/her only if he/she advises those with whom he/she has conspired of his/her abandonment or he/she informs the law enforcement authorities of the existence of the conspiracy and of his/her participation in it.
- G. A person shall not be charged, convicted or sentenced on the basis of the same course of conduct of both the actual commission of an offense and a conspiracy to commit that offense.

Section 210.040. through Section 210.110. (Reserved)

ARTICLE II Offenses Against The Person

Section 210.120. Assault. ²

- A. A person commits the offense of assault if:
 - 1. The person attempts to cause or recklessly causes physical injury, physical pain or illness to another person;

2. Editor's Note: As to assault of certain other persons, see the definition of "special victim" as set out in Section 210.010 of this Chapter.

2. With criminal negligence the person causes physical injury to another person by means of a firearm;
3. The person purposely places another person in apprehension of immediate physical injury;
4. The person recklessly engages in conduct which creates a substantial risk of death or serious physical injury to another person;
5. The person knowingly causes or attempts to cause physical contact with a person with a disability, which a reasonable person, who does not have a disability, would consider offensive or provocative; or
6. The person knowingly causes physical contact with another person knowing the other person will regard the contact as offensive or provocative.

Section 210.130. Domestic Assault. ³

- A. A person commits the offense of domestic assault if the act involves a domestic victim, as the term "domestic victim" is defined under Section 565.002, RSMo., and:
1. The person attempts to cause or recklessly causes physical injury, physical pain, or illness to such domestic victim;
 2. With criminal negligence the person causes physical injury to such domestic victim by means of a deadly weapon or dangerous instrument;
 3. The person purposely places such domestic victim in apprehension of immediate physical injury by any means;
 4. The person recklessly engages in conduct which creates a substantial risk of death or serious physical injury to such domestic victim;
 5. The person knowingly causes physical contact with such domestic victim knowing he or she will regard the contact as offensive; or
 6. The person knowingly attempts to cause or causes the isolation of such domestic victim by unreasonably and substantially restricting or limiting his or her access to other persons, telecommunication devices or transportation for the purpose of isolation.

Section 210.140. (Reserved) ⁴

Section 210.150. Harassment. ⁵

3. Note: Under certain circumstances this offense can be a felony under state law.

4. Editor's Note: This Section previously pertained to assault of a law enforcement officer, corrections officer, emergency personnel, highway worker in a construction zone or work zone, utility worker, cable worker, or probation and parole officer. However, the authorizing statute, former § 565.083, RSMo., was repealed without replacement by SB 491 in the 2014 Legislative Session, effective 1-1-2017. See Section 210.120, Assault, as it relates to a "special victim."

5. Note: Under certain circumstances this offense can be a felony under state law.

A person commits the offense of harassment if he/she, without good cause, engages in any act with the purpose to cause emotional distress to another person.

Section 210.160. Stalking — Definitions. ⁶

A. Definitions. As used in this Section:

DISTURBS — Shall mean to engage in a course of conduct directed at a specific person that serves no legitimate purpose and that would cause a reasonable person under the circumstances to be frightened, intimidated, or emotionally distressed.

- B. A person commits the offense of stalking if he or she purposely, through his or her course of conduct, disturbs, or follows with the intent to disturb another person.
- C. This Section shall not apply to activities of Federal, State, County, or Municipal Law Enforcement Officers conducting investigations of any violation of Federal, State, County, or Municipal Law.
- D. Any Law Enforcement Officer may arrest, without a warrant, any person he or she has probable cause to believe has violated the provisions of this Section.

Section 210.170. Kidnapping. ⁷

A person commits the offense of kidnapping if he or she knowingly restrains another unlawfully and without consent so as to interfere substantially with his or her liberty.

Section 210.180. Endangering The Welfare Of A Child. ⁸

- A. A person commits the offense of endangering the welfare of a child if he/she:
 - 1. With criminal negligence acts in a manner that creates a substantial risk to the life, body or health of a child less than seventeen (17) years old; or
 - 2. Knowingly encourages, aids or causes a child less than seventeen (17) years of age to engage in any conduct which causes or tends to cause the child to come within the provisions of Paragraph (d) of Subdivision (2) of Subsection (1) or Subdivision (3) of Subsection (1) of Section 211.031, RSMo.; or
 - 3. Being a parent, guardian or other person legally charged with the care or custody of a child less than seventeen (17) years of age, recklessly fails or refuses to exercise reasonable diligence in the care or control of such child to prevent him/her from coming within the provisions of Paragraph (c) of Subdivision (1) of Subsection (1) or Paragraph (d) of Subdivision (2) of Subsection (1) or Subdivision (3) of Subsection (1) of Section 211.031, RSMo.; or
 - 4. Knowingly encourages, aids or causes a child less than seventeen (17) years of age to

6. Note: Under certain circumstances this offense can be a felony under state law.

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enter into any room, building or other structure which is a public nuisance as defined in Section 579.105, RSMo.

- B. Nothing in this Section shall be construed to mean the welfare of a child is endangered for the sole reason that he/she is being provided non-medical remedial treatment recognized and permitted under the laws of this State.

Section 210.190. Leaving A Child Unattended In A Motor Vehicle — Definitions. ⁹

- A. Definitions. As used in this Section, the following terms mean:

COLLISION — The act of a motor vehicle coming into contact with an object or a person.

INJURES — To cause physical harm to the body of a person.

MOTOR VEHICLE — Any automobile, truck, truck-tractor, or any motor bus or motor-propelled vehicle not exclusively operated or driven on fixed rails or tracks.

UNATTENDED — Not accompanied by an individual fourteen (14) years of age or older.

- B. A person commits the offense of leaving a child unattended in a motor vehicle if such person knowingly leaves a child less than eleven (11) years of age unattended in a motor vehicle and such child injures another person by causing a motor vehicle collision or by causing the motor vehicle to injure a pedestrian.
- C. The offense of leaving a child unattended in a motor vehicle is an ordinance violation.

Section 210.200. through Section 210.290. (Reserved)

ARTICLE III
Offenses Concerning Administration Of Justice

Section 210.300. Concealing An Offense. ¹⁰

- A. A person commits the offense of concealing an offense if he or she:
1. Confers or agrees to confer any pecuniary benefit or other consideration to any person in consideration of that person's concealing of any offense, refraining from initiating or aiding in the prosecution of an offense, or withholding any evidence thereof; or
 2. Accepts or agrees to accept any pecuniary benefit or other consideration in consideration of his/her concealing any offense, refraining from initiating or aiding in the prosecution of an offense, or withholding any evidence thereof.

Section 210.310. Hindering Prosecution. ¹¹

- A. A person commits the offense of hindering prosecution if, for the purpose of preventing the

9. Note: Under certain circumstances this offense can be a felony under state law.

10. Note: Under certain circumstances this offense can be a felony under state law.

11. Note: Under certain circumstances this offense can be a felony under state law.

apprehension, prosecution, conviction or punishment of another person for conduct constituting an offense, he or she:

1. Harbors or conceals such person; or
2. Warns such person of impending discovery or apprehension, except this does not apply to a warning given in connection with an effort to bring another into compliance with the law; or
3. Provides such person with money, transportation, weapon, disguise or other means to aid him/her in avoiding discovery or apprehension; or
4. Prevents or obstructs, by means of force, deception or intimidation, anyone from performing an act that might aid in the discovery or apprehension of such person.

Section 210.320. Refusal To Identify As A Witness.

A person commits the offense of refusal to identify as a witness if, knowing he or she has witnessed any portion of an offense, or of any other incident resulting in physical injury or substantial property damage, he or she refuses to report or gives a false report of his or her name and present address to a Law Enforcement Officer engaged in the performance of his or her duties.

Section 210.330. Disturbing A Judicial Proceeding.

A person commits the offense of disturbing a judicial proceeding if, with the purpose to intimidate a judge, attorney, juror, party or witness and thereby influence a judicial proceeding, he or she disrupts or disturbs a judicial proceeding by participating in an assembly and calling aloud, shouting, or holding or displaying a placard or sign containing written or printed matter, concerning the conduct of the judicial proceeding, or the character of a judge, attorney, juror, party or witness engaged in such proceeding, or calling for or demanding any specified action or determination by such judge, attorney, juror, party, or witness in connection with such proceeding.

Section 210.340. Tampering With A Witness Or Victim. ¹²

- A. A person commits the offense of tampering with a witness or victim if:
1. With the purpose to induce a witness or a prospective witness to disobey a subpoena or other legal process, absent himself or herself, avoid subpoena or other legal process, withhold evidence, information, or documents, or testify falsely, he or she:
 - a. Threatens or causes harm to any person or property; or
 - b. Uses force, threats or deception; or
 - c. Offers, confers or agrees to confer any benefit, direct or indirect, upon such witness; or

12. Note: Under certain circumstances this offense can be a felony under state law.

- d. Conveys any of the foregoing to another in furtherance of a conspiracy; or
- 2. He or she purposely prevents or dissuades or attempts to prevent or dissuade any person who has been a victim of any crime or a person who is acting on behalf of any such victim from:
 - a. Making any report of such victimization to any peace officer, State, Local or Federal Law Enforcement Officer, prosecuting agency, or judge;
 - b. Causing a complaint, indictment or information to be sought and prosecuted or assisting in the prosecution thereof;
 - c. Arresting or causing or seeking the arrest of any person in connection with such victimization.

Section 210.350. Tampering With Physical Evidence. ¹³

- A. A person commits the offense of tampering with physical evidence if he/she:
 - 1. Alters, destroys, suppresses or conceals any record, document or thing with the purpose to impair its verity, legibility or availability in any official proceeding or investigation; or
 - 2. Makes, presents or uses any record, document or thing knowing it to be false with the purpose to mislead a public servant who is or may be engaged in any official proceeding or investigation.

Section 210.360. Improper Communication.

A person commits the offense of improper communication if he/she communicates, directly or indirectly, with any juror, special master, referee or arbitrator in a judicial proceeding, other than as part of the proceedings in a case, for the purpose of influencing the official action of such person.

Section 210.370. False Impersonation.

- A. A person commits the offense of false impersonation if such person:
 - 1. Falsely represents himself/herself to be a public servant with the purpose to induce another to submit to his/her pretended official authority or to rely upon his/her pretended official acts, and
 - a. Performs an act in that pretended capacity; or
 - b. Causes another to act in reliance upon his/her pretended official authority.
 - 2. Falsely represents himself/herself to be a person licensed to practice or engage in any profession for which a license is required by the laws of this State with purpose to induce another to rely upon such representation, and

13. Note: Under certain circumstances this offense can be a felony under state law.

- a. Performs an act in that pretended capacity; or
 - b. Causes another to act in reliance upon such representation; or
3. Upon being arrested, falsely represents himself/herself, to a Law Enforcement Officer, with the first and last name, date of birth or social security number, or a substantial number of identifying factors or characteristics as that of another person that results in the filing of a report or record of arrest or conviction for an infraction or offense that contains the first and last name, date of birth and social security number, or a substantial number of identifying factors or characteristics to that of such other person as to cause such other person to be identified as the actual person arrested or convicted.
- B. If a violation of Subsection (A)(3) hereof is discovered prior to any conviction of the person actually arrested for an underlying charge, then the prosecuting attorney bringing any action on the underlying charge shall notify the court thereof, and the court shall order the false-identifying factors ascribed to the person actually arrested as are contained in the arrest and court records amended to correctly and accurately identify the defendant and shall expunge the incorrect and inaccurate identifying factors from the arrest and court records.
- C. Any person who is the victim of a false impersonation and whose identity has been falsely reported in arrest or conviction records may move for expungement and correction of said records under the procedures set forth in Section 610.123, RSMo. Upon a showing that a substantial number of identifying factors of the victim was falsely ascribed to the person actually arrested or convicted, the court shall order the false-identifying factors ascribed to the person actually arrested as are contained in the arrest and court records amended to correctly and accurately identify the defendant and shall expunge the incorrect and inaccurate factors from the arrest and court records.

Section 210.380. False Reports.

- A. A person commits the offense of making a false report if he/she knowingly:
1. Gives false information to any person for the purpose of implicating another person in an offense; or
 2. Makes a false report to a Law Enforcement Officer that an offense has occurred or is about to occur; or
 3. Makes a false report or causes a false report to be made to a Law Enforcement Officer, security officer, Fire Department or other organization, official or volunteer which deals with emergencies involving danger to life or property that a fire or other incident calling for an emergency response has occurred or is about to occur.
- B. It is a defense to a prosecution under Subsection (A) of this Section that the person retracted the false statement or report before the Law Enforcement Officer or any other person took substantial action in reliance thereon.
- C. The defendant shall have the burden of injecting the issue of retraction under Subsection (B) of this Section.

Section 210.390. Resisting Or Interfering With Arrest, Detention Or Stop. ¹⁴

- A. A person commits the offense of resisting or interfering with arrest, detention, or stop if he or she knows or reasonably should know that a Law Enforcement Officer is making an arrest or attempting to lawfully detain or stop an individual or vehicle, and for the purpose of preventing the Officer from effecting the arrest, stop or detention, he or she:
 - 1. Resists the arrest, stop or detention of such person by using or threatening the use of violence or physical force or by fleeing from such officer; or
 - 2. Interferes with the arrest, stop or detention of another person by using or threatening the use of violence, physical force or physical interference.
- B. This Section applies to:
 - 1. Arrests, stops or detentions with or without warrants;
 - 2. Arrests, stops or detentions for any offense, infraction or ordinance violation; and
 - 3. Arrests for warrants issued by a court or a probation and parole officer.
- C. A person is presumed to be fleeing a vehicle stop if he or she continues to operate a motor vehicle after he or she has seen or should have seen clearly visible emergency lights or has heard or should have heard an audible signal emanating from the law enforcement vehicle pursuing him or her.
- D. It is no defense to a prosecution under Subsection (A) of this Section that the Law Enforcement Officer was acting unlawfully in making the arrest. However, nothing in this Section shall be construed to bar civil suits for unlawful arrest.

Section 210.400. Escape Or Attempted Escape From Custody. ¹⁵

A person commits the offense of escape from custody or attempted escape from custody if, while being held in custody after arrest for any offense, he/she escapes or attempts to escape from custody.

Section 210.410. Interference With Legal Process.

- A. A person commits the offense of interference with legal process if, knowing another person is authorized by law to serve process, he or she interferes with or obstructs such person for the purpose of preventing such person from effecting the service of any process.
- B. "Process" includes any writ, summons, subpoena, warrant other than an arrest warrant, or other process or order of a court.

Section 210.420. Signal Or Direction Of Law Enforcement Officer Or Firefighter, Duty To Stop, Motor Vehicle Operators And Riders Of Animals — Violation, Penalty.

14. Note: Under certain circumstances this offense can be a felony under state law.

15. Note: Under certain circumstances this offense can be a felony under state law.

- A. It shall be the duty of the operator or driver of any vehicle or any other conveyance regardless of means of propulsion, or the rider of any animal traveling on the highways of this City to stop on signal of any Law Enforcement Officer or Firefighter and to obey any other reasonable signal or direction of such Law Enforcement Officer or Firefighter given in directing the movement of traffic on the highways or enforcing any offense or infraction.
- B. The offense of willfully failing or refusing to obey such signals or directions or willfully resisting or opposing a Law Enforcement Officer or a Firefighter in the proper discharge of his or her duties is an ordinance violation.

Section 210.430. through Section 210.510. (Reserved)

ARTICLE IV
Offenses Concerning Public Safety

Section 210.520. Abandonment Of Airtight Or Semi-Airtight Containers.

- A. A person commits the offense of abandonment of an airtight or semi-airtight container if he or she knowingly abandons, discards, or permits to remain on premises under his or her control, in a place accessible to children, any abandoned or discarded icebox, refrigerator, or other airtight or semi-airtight container which has a capacity of one and one-half (1 1/2) cubic feet or more and an opening of fifty (50) square inches or more and which has a door or lid equipped with hinge, latch or other fastening device capable of securing such door or lid, without rendering such equipment harmless to human life by removing such hinges, latches or other hardware which may cause a person to be confined therein.
- B. Subsection (A) of this Section does not apply to an icebox, refrigerator or other airtight or semi-airtight container located in that part of a building occupied by a dealer, warehouse operator or repair person.
- C. The defendant shall have the burden of injecting the issue under Subsection (B) of this Section.
- D. The offense of abandonment of an airtight or semi-airtight container is an ordinance violation.

Section 210.530. Littering.

A person commits the offense of littering if he or she places, deposits, or causes to be placed or deposited, any glass, glass bottles, wire, nails, tacks, hedge, cans, garbage, trash, refuse, or rubbish of any kind, nature or description on the right-of-way of any public road or State highway or on or in any of the waters in this City or on the banks of any stream, or on any land or water owned, operated or leased by the State, any board, department, agency or commission thereof or on any land or water owned, operated or leased by the Federal Government or the City, or on any private real property owned by another without the owner's consent.

Section 210.540. Littering Via Carcasses.

- A. A person commits the offense of unlawful disposition of a dead animal if he or she knowingly places or causes to be placed the carcass or offal of any dead animal:

1. Into any well, spring, brook, branch, creek, pond, or lake; or
2. On any public road or highway, river, stream, or watercourse or upon premises not his or her own for the purpose of annoying another or others.

Section 210.550. Tampering With A Water Supply.

- A. A person commits the offense of tampering with a water supply if he or she purposely:
1. Poisons, defiles or in any way corrupts the water of a well, spring, brook or reservoir used for domestic or municipal purposes; or
 2. Diverts, dams up and holds back from its natural course and flow any spring, brook or other water supply for domestic or municipal purposes, after said water supply shall have once been taken for use by any person or persons, corporation, town or city for his/her, their or its use.
- B. The offense of tampering with a water supply is an ordinance violation.

Section 210.560. Fireworks. [Ord. No. 220 § 61.010, 8-6-2014]

- A. Regulations.
1. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to use, discharge, or ignite or cause the ignition of any pyrotechnics commonly known as "fireworks" within the City of Center, Missouri, corporate limits, except as provided in this Section.
 2. The use, discharge, or ignition of any pyrotechnics commonly known as "fireworks" is prohibited upon any of the streets, alleys, highways, public parks owned by the City of Center or in any public place or part thereof within the City of Center corporate limits. It shall further be unlawful for any person to use, discharge or ignite any fireworks on any property belonging to the City of Center which may be outside the limits of said City.
 3. Fireworks shall not be ignited or discharged from a motor vehicle.
- B. Exceptions.
1. The use, discharge, or ignition of any pyrotechnics commonly known as "fireworks" is permitted only on July 4 between the hours of 9:00 A.M. and 10:00 P.M. on private property with the property owner's permission.
 2. Fireworks shall only be discharged or fired in a manner that does not endanger persons, animals, structures, vehicles or property.
 3. The firing of salutes by any military core, or the firing of salutes upon occasions of general public interest or the use, discharge, or ignition of fireworks for the lawful celebration of public rejoicing shall be allowed to any association, company or individual making application to the Board of Aldermen for a permit. The Board of Aldermen shall have the authority to delegate the issuance of such permits to the City Clerk, provided the Clerk is granted sufficient guidelines for the issuance of such permits. For the issuance of a permit to an individual, there must be proof provided

that there will be strict adult supervision for the entire activity which the permit is designed to authorize.

4. An application for the special permit must be obtained and returned to the City Hall at least ten (10) days prior to the event date. The application must include the dates, time and location of such an event, as well as the required personal information about the applicant.
 5. The permit, if granted, shall be valid for a four-hour period on the permitted date between the hours of 12:00 Noon and 10:00 P.M. Additionally, a permit may be denied or revoked during time periods of high fire danger warnings. The City of Center Fire Chief or designee has authority to impose conditions on any permits granted.
- C. Violations. Any person violating the provisions of this Section shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500.00).

Section 210.570. through Section 210.650. (Reserved)

ARTICLE V
Offenses Concerning Public Peace

Section 210.660. Definitions.

As used in this Article, the following terms mean:

PRIVATE PROPERTY — Any place which at the time of the offense is not open to the public. It includes property which is owned publicly or privately.

PROPERTY OF ANOTHER — Any property in which the person does not have a possessory interest.

PUBLIC PLACE — Any place which at the time of the offense is open to the public. It includes property which is owned publicly or privately.

Section 210.670. Peace Disturbance.

- A. A person commits the offense of peace disturbance if he or she:
1. Unreasonably and knowingly disturbs or alarms another person or persons by:
 - a. Loud noise; or
 - b. Offensive language addressed in a face-to-face manner to a specific individual and uttered under circumstances which are likely to produce an immediate violent response from a reasonable recipient; or
 - c. Threatening to commit a felonious act against any person under circumstances which are likely to cause a reasonable person to fear that such threat may be carried out; or

- d. Fighting; or
 - e. Creating a noxious and offensive odor.
2. Is in a public place or on private property of another without consent and purposely causes inconvenience to another person or persons by unreasonably and physically obstructing:
- a. Vehicular or pedestrian traffic; or
 - b. The free ingress or egress to or from a public or private place.

Section 210.680. Private Peace Disturbance.

- A. A person commits the offense of private peace disturbance if he/she is on private property and unreasonably and purposely causes alarm to another person or persons on the same premises by:
- 1. Threatening to commit an offense against any person; or
 - 2. Fighting.
- B. For purposes of this Section, if a building or structure is divided into separately occupied units, such units are separate premises.

Section 210.690. Unlawful Assembly.

A person commits the offense of unlawful assembly if he/she knowingly assembles with six (6) or more other persons and agrees with such persons to violate any of the criminal laws of this State or of the United States with force or violence.

Section 210.700. Rioting.

A person commits the offense of rioting if he/she knowingly assembles with six (6) or more other persons and agrees with such persons to violate any of the criminal laws of this State or of the United States with force or violence and thereafter, while still so assembled, does violate any of said laws with force or violence.

Section 210.710. Refusal To Disperse.

A person commits the offense of refusal to disperse if, being present at the scene of an unlawful assembly or at the scene of a riot, he/she knowingly fails or refuses to obey the lawful command of a Law Enforcement Officer to depart from the scene of such unlawful assembly or riot.

Section 210.720. Obstructing Public Places.

- A. Definition. The following term shall be defined as follows:

PUBLIC PLACE — Any place to which the general public has access and a right of resort for business, entertainment or other lawful purpose, but does not necessarily mean a place devoted solely to the uses of the public. It shall also include the front or immediate area of any store, shop, restaurant, tavern or other place of business and also public grounds, areas or parks.

- B. It shall be unlawful for any person to stand or remain idle either alone or in consort with others in a public place in such manner so as to:
 - 1. Obstruct any public street, public highway, public sidewalk or any other public place or building by hindering or impeding or tending to hinder or impede the free and uninterrupted passage of vehicles, traffic or pedestrians;
 - 2. Commit in or upon any public street, public highway, public sidewalk or any other public place or building any act or thing which is an obstruction or interference to the free and uninterrupted use of property or with any business lawfully conducted by anyone in or upon or facing or fronting on any such public street, public highway, public sidewalk, or any other public place or building, all of which prevents the free and uninterrupted ingress, egress and regress, therein, thereon and thereto;
 - 3. Obstruct the entrance to any business establishment, without so doing for some lawful purpose, if contrary to the expressed wish of the owner, lessee, managing agent or person in control or charge of the building or premises.
- C. When any person causes or commits any of the conditions in this Section, a Police Officer or any Law Enforcement Officer shall order that person to stop causing or committing such conditions and to move on or disperse. Any person who fails or refuses to obey such orders shall be guilty of a violation of this Section.

Section 210.730. Disrupting A House Of Worship. ¹⁶

- A. For purposes of this Section, "house of worship" means any church, synagogue, mosque, other building or structure, or public or private place used for religious worship, religious instruction, or other religious purpose.
- B. A person commits the offense of disrupting a house of worship if such person:
 - 1. Intentionally and unreasonably disturbs, interrupts, or disquiets any house of worship by using profane discourse, rude or indecent behavior, or making noise either within the house of worship or so near it as to disturb the order and solemnity of the worship services; or
 - 2. Intentionally injures, intimidates, or interferes with or attempts to injure, intimidate, or interfere with any person lawfully exercising the right of religious freedom in or outside of a house of worship or seeking access to a house of worship, whether by force, threat, or physical obstruction.

Section 210.740. Unlawful Funeral Protests Prohibited — Definitions.

- A. A person commits the offense of unlawful funeral protest if he or she pickets or engages in other protest activities within three hundred (300) feet of any residence, cemetery, funeral home, church, synagogue or other establishment during or within one (1) hour before or one (1) hour after the conducting of any actual funeral or burial service at that place.

¹⁶. Note: Under certain circumstances this offense can be a felony under state law.

B. Definitions. As used in this Section, the following terms mean:

FUNERAL and BURIAL SERVICE — The ceremonies and memorial services held in conjunction with the burial or cremation of the dead, but this Section does not apply to processions while they are in transit beyond any three-hundred-foot zone that is established under Subsection (A) above.

OTHER PROTEST ACTIVITIES — Any action that is disruptive or undertaken to disrupt or disturb a funeral or burial service.

C. The offense of unlawful funeral protest shall be an ordinance violation.

Section 210.750. Unlawful Noise. [Ord. No. 175, 7-3-2002]

A. It shall be unlawful for any person, persons, firms or corporations to knowingly make, cause to be made or permit to be made, unlawful noise in the City of Center, Missouri.

B. Except as hereinafter provided in Subsection (C), for purposes of this Section the term "unlawful noise" shall mean any noise between the hours of 10:00 P.M. and 6:00 A.M. that is either plainly audible beyond the property line in the case of noises originating on private property, or is plainly audible from a distance of one hundred (100) feet in the case of noises originating on public property.

C. The term "unlawful noise" shall not include or apply to the following noises:

1. Unamplified human voices.
2. Any noise from any ambulance, fire truck, law enforcement motor vehicle, or any governmental or emergency motor vehicle.
3. Any noise by any State, County, City or other government employee in the performance of public business or duties.
4. Any noise from the repair of bridges, streets, highways, water lines, sewer lines, gas lines, electric lines, telephone lines or other facilities owned or maintained by a utility corporation operating in the City of Center when public welfare renders it impractical to perform such work between the hours of 6:00 A.M. and 10:00 P.M.
5. Any noises from any organized sporting event, fair, carnival or like gathering.
6. The sounding of any horn or noise emitting device on any motor vehicle for emergency purposes.
7. Any noises from the normal operation of air-conditioning, cooling, heating or ventilation systems for residential, commercial or industrial purposes.

D. It shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation to permit any animal or pet owned or in the control of such person, firm or corporation, to make a repetitive or continuous noise in excess of fifteen (15) minutes which is either plainly audible beyond the property line where the animal or pet is located in the case of animals or pets located on private property, or plainly audible from a distance of one hundred (100) feet in the case of animals or pets located on public property.

- E. Any person, persons, firm or corporation violating the terms of this Section shall be guilty of an ordinance violation, and on conviction thereof shall be fined in an amount not less than five dollars (\$5.00), nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) for each violation.

Section 210.760. Disorderly Conduct. [CC 1992 § 74.300]

- A. Any person who shall do or engage in any of the following shall be guilty of disorderly conduct:
1. Any person who shall act in a violent or tumultuous manner toward another, whereby any person is placed in fear of safety of his/her life, limb or health.
 2. Any person who shall act in a violent or tumultuous manner toward another, whereby property of any person is placed in danger of being destroyed or damaged.
 3. Any person who shall endanger lawful pursuits of another by acts of violence, angry threats and abusive conduct.
 4. Any person who shall cause, provoke or engage in any fight, brawl or riotous conduct so as to endanger the life, limb, health or property of another.
 5. Any person who shall assemble or congregate with another or others for the purpose of causing, provoking or engaging in any fight or brawl.
 6. Any person who shall be found jostling or roughly crowding or pushing any person in any public place.
 7. Any persons who shall collect in bodies or in crowds for unlawful purposes, as defined by current ordinances of the City.
 8. Any person who shall assemble or congregate with another or others for the purpose of or with the intent to engage in gaming.
 9. Any person who shall frequent any public place with intent to obtain money from another by an illegal and fraudulent scheme, trick, artifice or device.
 10. Any person who assembles with another or others for the purpose of engaging in any fraudulent scheme, device or trick to obtain any valuable thing in any place or from any person in the City, or who shall aid or abet therein.
 11. Any person who shall accost or attempt to force his/her company upon any female or attempts to pick up any unwilling female.
 12. Any person who utters, while in a state of anger, in the presence of another, any bawdy, lewd or obscene words or epithets.
 13. Any person who frequents any place where gaming or the illegal sale or possession of alcoholic beverages or narcotics or dangerous drugs is practiced, allowed or tolerated.
 14. Any person who shall act in a dangerous manner toward others.
 15. Any person who shall use "fighting words" directed towards any person who becomes outraged and thus creates turmoil.

16. Any person who shall assemble or congregate with another or others for the purpose of trouncing upon another.
17. Any person who shall, by acts of violence, interfere with another's pursuit of a lawful occupation.
18. Any person who shall congregate with another or others in or on any public way so as to halt the flow of vehicular or pedestrian traffic and refuses to clear such public way when ordered by a peace officer or other lawful authority.

Section 210.770. through Section 210.820. (Reserved)

**ARTICLE VI
Offenses Concerning Weapons And Firearms**

Section 210.830. Definitions.

The following words, when used in this Article, shall have the meanings set out herein:

ANTIQUÉ, CURIO OR RELIC FIREARM — Any firearm so defined by the National Gun Control Act, 18 U.S.C. Title 26, § 5845, and the United States Treasury/Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, 27 CFR 178.11:

1. "Antique firearm" is any firearm not designed or redesigned for using rim fire or conventional center fire ignition with fixed ammunition and manufactured in or before 1898, said ammunition not being manufactured any longer; this includes any matchlock, wheel lock, flintlock, percussion cap or similar type ignition system, or replica thereof;
2. Curio or relic firearm is any firearm deriving value as a collectible weapon due to its unique design, ignition system, operation or at least fifty (50) years old, associated with a historical event, renown personage or major war.

BLACKJACK — Any instrument that is designed or adapted for the purpose of stunning or inflicting physical injury by striking a person, and which is readily capable of lethal use.

BLASTING AGENT — Any material or mixture, consisting of fuel and oxidizer that is intended for blasting, but not otherwise defined as an explosive under this Section, provided that the finished product, as mixed for use of shipment, cannot be detonated by means of a numbered 8 test blasting cap when unconfined.

CONCEALABLE FIREARM — Any firearm with a barrel less than sixteen (16) inches in length, measured from the face of the bolt or standing breech.

DEFACE — To alter or destroy the manufacturer's or importer's serial number or any other distinguishing number or identification mark.

DETONATOR — Any device containing a detonating charge that is used for initiating detonation in an explosive, including but not limited to, electric blasting caps of instantaneous and delay types, non-electric blasting caps for use with safety fuse or shock tube and detonating cord delay connectors.

EXPLOSIVE WEAPON — Any explosive, incendiary, or poison gas bomb or similar device

designed or adapted for the purpose of inflicting death, serious physical injury or substantial property damage; or any device designed or adapted for delivering or shooting such a weapon. For the purposes of this Article, the term "explosive" shall mean any chemical compound mixture or device, the primary or common purpose of which is to function by explosion, including but not limited to, dynamite and other high explosives, pellet powder, initiating explosives, detonators, safety fuses, squibs, detonating cords, igniter cords, and igniters or blasting agents.

FIREARM — Any weapon that is designed or adapted to expel a projectile by the action of an explosive.

FIREARM SILENCER — Any instrument, attachment or appliance that is designed or adapted to muffle the noise made by the firing of any firearm.

GAS GUN — Any gas ejection device, weapon, cartridge, container or contrivance, other than a gas bomb, that is designed or adapted for the purpose of ejecting any poison gas that will cause death or serious physical injury, but not any device that ejects a repellent or temporary incapacitating substance.

INTOXICATED — Substantially impaired mental or physical capacity resulting from introduction of any substance into the body.

KNIFE — Any dagger, dirk, stiletto, or bladed hand instrument that is readily capable of inflicting serious physical injury or death by cutting or stabbing a person. For purposes of this Article, "knife" does not include any ordinary pocketknife with no blade more than four (4) inches in length.

KNUCKLES — Any instrument that consists of finger rings or guards made of a hard substance that is designed or adapted for the purpose of inflicting serious physical injury or death by striking a person with a fist enclosed in the knuckles.

MACHINE GUN — Any firearm that is capable of firing more than one (1) shot automatically, without manual reloading, by a single function of the trigger.

PROJECTILE WEAPON — Any bow, crossbow, pellet gun, slingshot or other weapon that is not a firearm, which is capable of expelling a projectile that could inflict serious physical injury or death by striking or piercing a person.

RIFLE — Any firearm designed or adapted to be fired from the shoulder and to use the energy of the explosive in a fixed metallic cartridge to fire a projectile through a rifled bore by a single function of the trigger.

SHORT BARREL — A barrel length of less than sixteen (16) inches for a rifle and eighteen (18) inches for a shotgun, both measured from the face of the bolt or standing breech, or an overall rifle or shotgun length of less than twenty-six (26) inches.

SHOTGUN — Any firearm designed or adapted to be fired from the shoulder and to use the energy of the explosive in a fixed shotgun shell to fire a number of shot or a single projectile through a smooth bore barrel by a single function of the trigger.

SPRING GUN — Any fused, timed or non-manually controlled trap or device designed or adapted to set off an explosion for the purpose of inflicting serious physical injury or death.

SWITCHBLADE KNIFE — Any knife which has a blade that folds or closes into the handle or sheath, and

1. That opens automatically by pressure applied to a button or other device located on the handle; or
2. That opens or releases from the handle or sheath by the force of gravity or by the application of centrifugal force.

Section 210.840. Unlawful Use Of Weapons — Exceptions. ¹⁷

- A. A person commits the offense of unlawful use of weapons, except as otherwise provided by Sections 571.101 to 571.121, RSMo., if he or she knowingly:
1. Carries concealed upon or about his or her person a knife, a firearm, a blackjack or any other weapon readily capable of lethal use into any area where firearms are restricted under Section 571.107, RSMo; or
 2. Sets a spring gun; or
 3. Discharges or shoots a firearm into a dwelling house, a railroad train, boat, aircraft, or motor vehicle as defined in Section 302.010, RSMo., or any building or structure used for the assembling of people; or
 4. Exhibits, in the presence of one (1) or more persons, any weapon readily capable of lethal use in an angry or threatening manner; or
 5. Has a firearm or projectile weapon readily capable of lethal use on his or her person, while he or she is intoxicated, and handles or otherwise uses such firearm or projectile weapon in either a negligent or unlawful manner or discharges such firearm or projectile weapon unless acting in self-defense; or
 6. Discharges a firearm within one hundred (100) yards of any occupied schoolhouse, courthouse, or church building; or
 7. Discharges or shoots a firearm at a mark, at any object, or at random, on, along or across a public highway or discharges or shoots a firearm into any outbuilding; or
 8. Carries a firearm or any other weapon readily capable of lethal use into any church or place where people have assembled for worship, or into any election precinct on any election day, or into any building owned or occupied by any agency of the Federal Government, State Government, or political subdivision thereof; or
 9. Discharges or shoots a firearm at or from a motor vehicle, as defined in Section 301.010, RSMo., discharges or shoots a firearm at any person, or at any other motor vehicle, or at any building or habitable structure, unless the person was lawfully acting in self-defense; or
 10. Carries a firearm, whether loaded or unloaded, or any other weapon readily capable of lethal use into any school, onto any school bus, or onto the premises of any

17. Note: Under certain circumstances this offense can be a felony under state law.

function or activity sponsored or sanctioned by school officials or the district school board; or

11. Possesses a firearm while also knowingly in possession of a controlled substance that is sufficient for a felony violation of Section 579.015, RSMo.
- B. Subsection (A)(1), (8), and (10) of this Section shall not apply to the persons described in this Subsection, regardless of whether such uses are reasonably associated with or are necessary to the fulfillment of such person's official duties except as otherwise provided in this Subsection. Subsection (A)(3), (4), (6), (7), and (9) of this Section shall not apply to or affect any of the following persons, when such uses are reasonably associated with or are necessary to the fulfillment of such person's official duties, except as otherwise provided in this Subsection:
1. All State, County and Municipal Peace Officers who have completed the training required by the Police Officer Standards and Training Commission pursuant to Sections 590.030 to 590.050, RSMo., and who possess the duty and power of arrest for violation of the general criminal laws of the State or for violation of ordinances of Counties or Municipalities of the State, whether such officers are on or off duty, and whether such Officers are within or outside of the law enforcement agency's jurisdiction, or all qualified retired Peace Officers, as defined in Subsection (H) of this Section, and who carry the identification defined in Subsection (I) of this Section, or any person summoned by such officers to assist in making arrests or preserving the peace while actually engaged in assisting such officer;
 2. Wardens, superintendents and keepers of prisons, penitentiaries, jails and other institutions for the detention of persons accused or convicted of crime;
 3. Members of the Armed Forces or National Guard while performing their official duty;
 4. Those persons vested by Article V, Section 1, of the Constitution of Missouri with the judicial power of the State and those persons vested by Article III of the Constitution of the United States with the judicial power of the United States, the members of the Federal judiciary;
 5. Any person whose bona fide duty is to execute process, civil or criminal;
 6. Any Federal Probation Officer or Federal Flight Deck Officer as defined under the Federal Flight Deck Officer Program, 49 U.S.C. § 44921, regardless of whether such officers are on duty, or within the law enforcement agency's jurisdiction;
 7. Any State Probation or Parole Officer, including supervisors and members of the Board of Probation and Parole;
 8. Any corporate security advisor meeting the definition and fulfilling the requirements of the regulations established by the Department of Public Safety under Section 590.750, RSMo.;
 9. Any coroner, deputy coroner, medical examiner, or assistant medical examiner;
 10. Any municipal or county prosecuting attorney or assistant prosecuting attorney,

circuit attorney or assistant circuit attorney, municipal, associate or circuit judge, or any person appointed by a court to be a special prosecutor who has completed the firearms safety training course required under Subsection 2 of Section 571.111, RSMo.;

11. Any member of a Fire Department or Fire Protection District who is employed on a full-time basis as a fire investigator and who has a valid concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, or a valid concealed carry permit under Section 571.111, RSMo., when such uses are reasonably associated with or are necessary to the fulfillment of such person's official duties; and
 12. Upon the written approval of the Governing Body of a Fire Department or Fire Protection District, any paid Fire Department or Fire Protection District member who is employed on a full-time basis and who has a valid concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, or a valid concealed carry permit, when such uses are reasonably associated with or are necessary to the fulfillment of such person's official duties.
- C. Subsection (A)(1), (5), (8), and (10) of this Section does not apply when the actor is transporting such weapons in a non-functioning state or in an unloaded state when ammunition is not readily accessible or when such weapons are not readily accessible. Subsection (A)(1) of this Section does not apply to any person nineteen (19) years of age or older or eighteen (18) years of age or older and a member of the United States Armed Forces, or honorably discharged from the United States Armed Forces, transporting a concealable firearm in the passenger compartment of a motor vehicle, so long as such concealable firearm is otherwise lawfully possessed, nor when the actor is also in possession of an exposed firearm or projectile weapon for the lawful pursuit of game, or is in his or her dwelling unit or upon premises over which the actor has possession, authority or control, or is traveling in a continuous journey peaceably through this State. Subsection (A)(10) of this Section does not apply if the firearm is otherwise lawfully possessed by a person while traversing school premises for the purposes of transporting a student to or from school, or possessed by an adult for the purposes of facilitation of a school-sanctioned firearm-related event or club event.
- D. Subsection (A)(1), (8), and (10) of this Section shall not apply to any person who has a valid concealed carry permit issued pursuant to Sections 571.101 to 571.121, RSMo., a valid concealed carry endorsement issued before August 28, 2013, or a valid permit or endorsement to carry concealed firearms issued by another state or political subdivision of another state.
- E. Subsection (A)(3), (4), (5), (6), (7), (8), (9), and (10) of this Section shall not apply to persons who are engaged in a lawful act of defense pursuant to Section 563.031, RSMo.
- F. Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the contrary, the State shall not prohibit any State employee from having a firearm in the employee's vehicle on the State's property, provided that the vehicle is locked and the firearm is not visible. This Subsection shall only apply to the State as an employer when the State employee's vehicle is on property owned or leased by the State and the State employee is conducting activities within the scope of his or her employment. For the purposes of this Subsection, "State employee" means an

employee of the executive, legislative, or judicial branch of the government of the State of Missouri.

G. Nothing in this Section shall make it unlawful for a student to actually participate in school-sanctioned gun safety courses, student military or ROTC courses, or other school-sponsored or club-sponsored firearm-related events, provided the student does not carry a firearm or other weapon readily capable of lethal use into any school, onto any school bus, or onto the premises of any other function or activity sponsored or sanctioned by school officials or the district school board.

H. As used in this Section, "qualified retired Peace Officer" means an individual who:

1. Retired in good standing from service with a public agency as a Peace Officer, other than for reasons of mental instability;
2. Before such retirement, was authorized by law to engage in or supervise the prevention, detection, investigation, or prosecution of, or the incarceration of any person for, any violation of law, and had Statutory powers of arrest;
3. Before such retirement, was regularly employed as a Peace Officer for an aggregate of fifteen (15) years or more, or retired from service with such agency, after completing any applicable probationary period of such service, due to a service-connected disability, as determined by such agency;
4. Has a non-forfeitable right to benefits under the retirement plan of the agency if such a plan is available;
5. During the most recent twelve-month period, has met, at the expense of the individual, the standards for training and qualification for active Peace Officers to carry firearms;
6. Is not under the influence of alcohol or another intoxicating or hallucinatory drug or substance; and
7. Is not prohibited by Federal law from receiving a firearm.

I. The identification required by Subsection (B)(1) of this Section is:

1. A photographic identification issued by the agency from which the individual retired from service as a Peace Officer that indicates that the individual has, not less recently than one (1) year before the date the individual is carrying the concealed firearm, been tested or otherwise found by the agency to meet the standards established by the agency for training and qualification for active peace officers to carry a firearm of the same type as the concealed firearm; or
2. A photographic identification issued by the agency from which the individual retired from service as a Peace Officer; and
3. A certification issued by the State in which the individual resides that indicates that the individual has, not less recently than one (1) year before the date the individual is carrying the concealed firearm, been tested or otherwise found by the State to meet the standards established by the State for training and qualification for active Peace

Officers to carry a firearm of the same type as the concealed firearm.

Section 210.850. Possession, Manufacture, Transport, Repair, Sale Of Certain Weapons. ¹⁸

- A. A person commits an offense if such person knowingly possesses, manufactures, transports, repairs, or sells:
1. An explosive weapon;
 2. An explosive, incendiary or poison substance or material with the purpose to possess, manufacture or sell an explosive weapon;
 3. A gas gun;
 4. A bullet or projectile which explodes or detonates upon impact because of an independent explosive charge after having been shot from a firearm;
 5. Knuckles; or
 6. Any of the following in violation of Federal law:
 - a. A machine gun;
 - b. A short-barreled rifle or shotgun;
 - c. A firearm silencer; or
 - d. A switchblade knife.
- B. A person does not commit an offense pursuant to this Section if his/her conduct involved any of the items in Subsection (A)(1) through (5), the item was possessed in conformity with any applicable Federal law, and the conduct:
1. Was incident to the performance of official duty by the Armed Forces, National Guard, a governmental law enforcement agency or a penal institution; or
 2. Was incident to engaging in a lawful commercial or business transaction with an organization enumerated in this Subsection (B)(1); or
 3. Was incident to using an explosive weapon in a manner reasonably related to a lawful industrial or commercial enterprise; or
 4. Was incident to displaying the weapon in a public museum or exhibition; or
 5. Was incident to using the weapon in a manner reasonably related to a lawful dramatic performance.

Section 210.860. Defacing Firearm.

A person commits the offense of defacing a firearm if he/she knowingly defaces any firearm.

Section 210.870. Purchase In Another State By Missouri Residents, Permitted When.

18. Note: Under certain circumstances this offense can be a felony under state law.

Residents of the State of Missouri may purchase firearms in any State, provided that such residents conform to the applicable provisions of the Federal Gun Control Act of 1968, 18 U.S.C. § 921 et seq., and regulations thereunder, and provided further that such residents conform to the provisions of law applicable to such purchase in the State of Missouri and in the State in which the purchase is made.

Section 210.880. Purchase In Missouri By Non-Resident, Permitted When.

Residents of any State may purchase firearms in the State of Missouri, provided that such residents conform to the applicable provisions of the Federal Gun Control Act of 1968, 18 U.S.C. § 921 et seq., and regulations thereunder, and provided further that such residents conform to the provisions of law applicable to such purchase in the State of Missouri and in the State in which such persons reside.

Section 210.890. Unlawful Transfer Of Weapons. ¹⁹

- A. A person commits the offense of unlawful transfer of weapons if he/she:
1. Knowingly sells, leases, loans, gives away or delivers a blackjack to a person less than eighteen (18) years old without the consent of the child's custodial parent or guardian or recklessly, as defined in Section 562.016, RSMo., sells, leases, loans, gives away or delivers any firearm to a person less than eighteen (18) years old without the consent of the child's custodial parent or guardian; provided that this does not prohibit the delivery of such weapons to any Peace Officer or member of the Armed Forces or National Guard while performing his/her official duty; or
 2. Recklessly, as defined in Section 562.016, RSMo., sells, leases, loans, gives away or delivers a firearm or ammunition for a firearm to a person who is intoxicated.

Section 210.900. Carrying Concealed Firearms Prohibited — Penalty For Violation.

- A. It shall be a violation of this Section, punishable as hereinafter provided, for any person to carry any concealed firearm into:
1. Any Police, Sheriff or Highway Patrol office or station without the consent of the Chief Law Enforcement Officer in charge of that office or station. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of the office or station shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;
 2. Within twenty-five (25) feet of any polling place on any election day. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of the polling place shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;
 3. The facility of any adult or juvenile detention or correctional institution, prison or jail. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of any adult, juvenile detention or

¹⁹ Note: Under certain circumstances this offense can be a felony under state law.

correctional institution, prison or jail shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;

4. Any courthouse solely occupied by the Circuit, Appellate or Supreme Court, or any courtrooms, administrative offices, libraries or other rooms of any such court whether or not such court solely occupies the building in question. This Subsection shall also include, but not be limited to, any juvenile, family, drug or other court offices, any room or office wherein any of the courts or offices listed in this Subsection are temporarily conducting any business within the jurisdiction of such courts or offices, and such other locations in such manner as may be specified by Supreme Court Rule pursuant to Subdivision (6) of Subsection (1) of Section 571.107, RSMo. Nothing in this Subsection shall preclude those persons listed in Subsection (B)(1) of Section 210.840 while within their jurisdiction and on duty, those persons listed in Subsections (B)(2), (4) and (10) of Section 210.840, or such other persons who serve in a law enforcement capacity for a court as may be specified by Supreme Court Rule pursuant to Subdivision (6) of Subsection (1) of Section 571.107, RSMo., from carrying a concealed firearm within any of the areas described in this Subsection. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of any of the areas listed in this Subsection shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;
5. Any meeting of the Center Board of Aldermen, except that nothing in this Subsection shall preclude a member of the Board of Aldermen holding a valid concealed carry permit or endorsement from carrying a concealed firearm at a meeting of the Board of Aldermen of which he or she is a member. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;
6. Any building owned, leased or controlled by the City of Center identified by signs posted at the entrance to the building. This Subsection shall not apply to any building used for public housing by private persons, highways or rest areas, firing ranges, and private dwellings owned, leased, or controlled by the City of Center. Persons violating this Subsection may be denied entrance to the building, ordered to leave the building and, if employees of the City, be subjected to disciplinary measures for violation;
7. Any establishment licensed to dispense intoxicating liquor for consumption on the premises, which portion is primarily devoted to that purpose, without the consent of the owner or manager. The provisions of this Subsection shall not apply to the licensee of said establishment. The provisions of this Subsection shall not apply to any bona fide restaurant open to the general public having dining facilities for not less than fifty (50) persons and that receives at least fifty-one percent (51%) of its gross annual income from the dining facilities by the sale of food. This Subsection does not prohibit the possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of the establishment and shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises. Nothing in this Subsection authorizes any individual who has been issued a concealed carry permit or

- endorsement to possess any firearm while intoxicated;
8. Any area of an airport to which access is controlled by the inspection of persons and property. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of the airport shall not be a violation so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;
 9. Any place where the carrying of a firearm is prohibited by Federal law;
 10. Any higher education institution or elementary or secondary school facility without the consent of the Governing Body of the higher education institution or a school official or the district school board, unless the person with the concealed carry endorsement or permit is a teacher or administrator of an elementary or secondary school who has been designated by his or her school district as a school protection officer and is carrying a firearm in a school within that district, in which case no consent is required. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of any higher education institution or elementary or secondary school facility shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;
 11. Any portion of a building used as a child care facility without the consent of the manager. Nothing in this Subsection shall prevent the operator of a child care facility in a family home from owning or possessing a firearm or a concealed carry permit or endorsement;
 12. Any riverboat gambling operation accessible by the public without the consent of the owner or manager pursuant to rules promulgated by the Gaming Commission. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of a riverboat gambling operation shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;
 13. Any gated area of an amusement park. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of the amusement park shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;
 14. Any church or other place of religious worship without the consent of the minister or person or persons representing the religious organization that exercises control over the place of religious worship. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;
 15. Any private property whose owner has posted the premises as being off-limits to concealed firearms by means of one (1) or more signs displayed in a conspicuous place of a minimum size of eleven (11) inches by fourteen (14) inches with the writing thereon in letters of not less than one (1) inch. The owner, business or commercial lessee, manager of a private business enterprise, or any other organization, entity or person may prohibit persons holding a concealed carry permit or endorsement from carrying concealed firearms on the premises and may prohibit employees, not authorized by the employer, holding a concealed carry permit or endorsement from carrying concealed firearms on the property of the employer. If the

- building or the premises are open to the public, the employer of the business enterprise shall post signs on or about the premises if carrying a concealed firearm is prohibited. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises. An employer may prohibit employees or other persons holding a concealed carry permit or endorsement from carrying a concealed firearm in vehicles owned by the employer;
16. Any sports arena or stadium with a seating capacity of five thousand (5,000) or more. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises;
 17. Any hospital accessible by the public. Possession of a firearm in a vehicle on the premises of a hospital shall not be a criminal offense so long as the firearm is not removed from the vehicle or brandished while the vehicle is on the premises.
- B. Any person violating any of the provisions of Subsection (A) of this Section shall be punished as follows:
1. If the violator holds a concealed carry permit or endorsement issued pursuant to State law, the violator may be subject to denial to the premises or removal from the premises. If such person refuses to leave the premises and a Peace Officer is summoned, such person may be issued a citation for an amount not to exceed one hundred dollars (\$100.00) for the first offense. If a second citation for a similar violation occurs within a six-month period, such person shall be fined an amount not to exceed two hundred dollars (\$200.00). If a third citation for a similar violation is issued within one (1) year of the first citation, such person shall be fined an amount not to exceed five hundred dollars (\$500.00). Upon conviction of charges arising from a citation issued pursuant to this Section, the court shall notify the Sheriff of the County which issued the concealed carry permit, or, if the person is a holder of a concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, the court shall notify the Sheriff of the County which issued the certificate of qualification for a concealed carry permit or endorsement and the Department of Revenue.
 2. If the violator does not hold a current valid concealed carry permit or endorsement issued pursuant to State law, upon conviction of a charge of violating this Section the defendant shall be punished as provided in Section 100.220 of this Code of Ordinances.
 3. Employees of the City of Center may, in addition to any other punishment hereby, be subject to disciplinary action.
- C. It shall be a violation of this Section, punishable by a citation for an amount not to exceed thirty-five dollars (\$35.00), for any person issued a concealed carry permit or endorsement pursuant to State law to fail to carry the concealed carry permit or endorsement at all times the person is carrying a concealed firearm, or to fail to display the concealed carry permit or endorsement upon the request of any Peace Officer.

Section 210.910. Open Display Of Firearm Permitted, When.

Any person who has a valid concealed carry endorsement issued prior to August 28, 2013, or a valid concealed carry permit, and who is lawfully carrying a firearm in a concealed manner, may briefly and openly display the firearm to the ordinary sight of another person, unless the firearm is intentionally displayed in an angry or threatening manner, not in necessary self-defense.

Section 210.920. Discharge Of Bows And Similar Devices Prohibited. [Ord. No. 223 § 1, 8-6-2014]

- A. Except as provided in Subsection (B) of this Section, it shall be unlawful for any person within the City of Center to fire or discharge any bow, longbow, crossbow or other similar device for the purpose of throwing arrows, darts or other similar instruments that could inflict serious physical injury or death by striking or piercing a person.
- B. The provisions of Subsection (A) shall not apply to target shooting on private property with the permission of the owner of the property.
- C. The term "serious physical injury" shall mean physical injury that creates a substantial risk of death or that causes serious disfigurement or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any part of the body.
- D. Any person violating the provision of this Section shall, upon conviction, be subject to a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500.00).

Section 210.930. through Section 210.1010. (Reserved)

ARTICLE VII
Offenses Concerning Property

Section 210.1020. Definitions.

As used in this Article, the following terms mean:

ENTER UNLAWFULLY or REMAIN UNLAWFULLY — A person enters or remains in or upon premises when he or she is not licensed or privileged to do so. A person who, regardless of his or her purpose, enters or remains in or upon premises which are at the time open to the public does so with license and privilege unless he or she defies a lawful order not to enter or remain, personally communicated to him or her by the owner of such premises or by other authorized person. A license or privilege to enter or remain in a building which is only partly open to the public is not a license or privilege to enter or remain in that part of the building which is not open to the public.

TO TAMPER — To interfere with something improperly, to meddle with it, displace it, make unwarranted alterations in its existing condition, or to deprive, temporarily, the owner or possessor of that thing.

UTILITY — An enterprise which provides gas, electric, steam, water, sewage disposal, or communication, video, internet, or voice over internet protocol services, and any common carrier. It may be either publicly or privately owned or operated.

Section 210.1030. Tampering.²⁰

- A. A person commits the offense of tampering if he/she:
1. Tamper with property of another for the purpose of causing substantial inconvenience to that person or to another; or
 2. Unlawfully rides in or upon another's automobile, airplane, motorcycle, motorboat or other motor-propelled vehicle; or
 3. Tamper or makes connection with property of a utility; or
 4. Tamper with, or causes to be tampered with, any meter or other property of an electric, gas, steam or water utility, the effect of which tampering is either:
 - a. To prevent the proper measuring of electric, gas, steam or water service; or
 - b. To permit the diversion of any electric, gas, steam or water service.
- B. In any prosecution under Subsection (A)(4), proof that a meter or any other property of a utility has been tampered with, and the person or persons accused received the use or direct benefit of the electric, gas, steam or water service with one (1) or more of the effects described in Subsection (A)(4), shall be sufficient to support an inference which the trial court may submit to the trier of fact from which the trier of fact may conclude that there has been a violation of such Subsection by the person or persons who use or receive the direct benefit of the electric, gas, steam or water service.

Section 210.1040. Property Damage.²¹

- A. A person commits the offense of property damage if he/she:
1. Knowingly damages property of another; or
 2. Damages property for the purpose of defrauding an insurer.

Section 210.1050. Claim Of Right.

- A. A person does not commit an offense by damaging, tampering with, operating, riding in or upon or making connection with property of another if he/she does so under a claim of right and has reasonable grounds to believe he/she has such a right.
- B. The defendant shall have the burden of injecting the issue of claim of right.
- C. No person who, as a tenant, willfully or wantonly destroys, defaces, damages, impairs or removes any part of a leased structure or dwelling unit, or the facilities, equipment or appurtenances thereof, may inject the issue of claim of right.

Section 210.1060. Trespass In The First Degree.

20. Note: Under certain circumstances this offense can be a felony under state law.

21. Note: Under certain circumstances this offense can be a felony under state law.

- A. A person commits the offense of trespass in the first degree if he/she knowingly enters unlawfully or knowingly remains unlawfully in a building or inhabitable structure or upon real property.
- B. A person does not commit the offense of trespass by entering or remaining upon real property unless the real property is fenced or otherwise enclosed in a manner designed to exclude intruders or as to which notice against trespass is given by:
 - 1. Actual communication to the actor; or
 - 2. Posting in a manner reasonably likely to come to the attention of intruders.

Section 210.1070. Trespass In The Second Degree.

- A. A person commits trespass in the second degree if he/she enters unlawfully upon real property of another. This is an offense of absolute liability.
- B. Trespass in the second degree is an infraction.

Section 210.1080. Trespass Of A School Bus.

- A. A person commits the offense of trespass of a school bus if he or she knowingly and unlawfully enters any part of or unlawfully operates any school bus.
- B. For the purposes of this Section, the terms "unlawfully enters" and "unlawfully operates" refer to any entry or operation of a school bus which is not:
 - 1. Approved of and established in a school district's written policy on access to school buses; or
 - 2. Authorized by specific written approval of the school board.
- C. In order to preserve the public order, any district which adopts the policies described in Subsection (B) of this Section shall establish and enforce a student behavior policy for students on school buses.

Section 210.1090. Reckless Burning Or Exploding.

A person commits the offense of reckless burning or exploding if he/she recklessly starts a fire or causes an explosion and thereby damages or destroys the property of another.

Section 210.1100. Negligent Burning Or Exploding.

- A. A person commits the offense of negligent burning or exploding if he/she with criminal negligence causes damage to property or to the woodlands, cropland, grassland, prairie, or marsh of another by:
 - 1. Starting a fire or causing an explosion; or
 - 2. Allowing a fire burning on lands in his or her possession or control onto the property of another.

Section 210.1110. Stealing.²²

- A. A person commits the offense of stealing if he or she:
1. Appropriates property or services of another with the purpose to deprive him or her thereof, either without his or her consent or by means of deceit or coercion;
 2. Attempts to appropriate anhydrous ammonia or liquid nitrogen of another with the purpose to deprive him or her thereof, either without his or her consent or by means of deceit or coercion; or
 3. For the purpose of depriving the owner of a lawful interest therein, receives, retains or disposes of property of another knowing that it has been stolen, or believing that it has been stolen.

Section 210.1120. Theft Of Motor Fuel.

- A. No person shall drive a motor vehicle so as to cause it to leave the premises of an establishment at which motor fuel offered for retail sale was dispensed into the fuel tank of such motor vehicle unless payment or authorized charge for motor fuel dispensed has been made.
- B. A person found guilty or pleading guilty to stealing pursuant to Section 210.1110 for the theft of motor fuel as described in Subsection (A) shall have his/her driver's license suspended by the court beginning on the date of the court's order of conviction. The person shall submit all of his/her operator's and chauffeur's licenses to the court upon conviction and the court shall forward all such driver's licenses and the order of suspension of driving privileges to the Department of Revenue for administration of such order.

Section 210.1130. (Reserved)²³

Section 210.1140. Financial Exploitation Of An Elderly Person Or Person With A Disability — Certain Defense Prohibited.²⁴

- A. A person commits the offense of financial exploitation of an elderly person or a person with a disability if such person knowingly obtains control over the property of the elderly person or person with a disability with the intent to permanently deprive the person of the use, benefit or possession of his or her property thereby benefitting the offender or detrimentally affecting the elderly person or person with a disability by:
1. Deceit;
 2. Coercion;
 3. Creating or confirming another person's impression which is false and which the

22. Note: Under certain circumstances this offense can be a felony under state law.

23. Editor's Note: This Section previously pertained to receiving stolen property. However, the authorizing statute, former § 570.080, RSMo., was repealed without replacement by SB 491 in the 2014 Legislative Session, effective 1-1-2017.

24. Note: Under certain circumstances this offense can be a felony under state law.

offender does not believe to be true;

4. Failing to correct a false impression which the offender previously has created or confirmed;
 5. Preventing another person from acquiring information pertinent to the disposition of the property involved;
 6. Selling or otherwise transferring or encumbering property, failing to disclose a lien, adverse claim or other legal impediment to the enjoyment of the property, whether such impediment is or is not valid, or is or is not a matter of official record;
 7. Promising performance which the offender does not intend to perform or knows will not be performed. Failure to perform standing alone is not sufficient evidence to prove that the offender did not intend to perform; or
 8. Undue influence, which means the use of influence by someone who exercises authority over an elderly person or person with a disability in order to take unfair advantage of that person's vulnerable state of mind, neediness, pain, or agony. "Undue influence" includes, but is not limited to, the improper or fraudulent use of a power of attorney, guardianship, conservatorship, or other fiduciary authority.
- B. Nothing in this Section shall be construed to limit the remedies available to the victim pursuant to any State law relating to domestic violence.
- C. Nothing in this Section shall be construed to impose criminal liability on a person who has made a good-faith effort to assist the elderly person or person with a disability in the management of his or her property, but through no fault of his or her own has been unable to provide such assistance.
- D. Nothing in this Section shall limit the ability to engage in bona fide estate planning, to transfer property and to otherwise seek to reduce estate and inheritance taxes; provided that such actions do not adversely impact the standard of living to which the elderly person or person with a disability has become accustomed at the time of such actions.
- E. It shall not be a defense to financial exploitation of an elderly person or person with a disability that the accused reasonably believed that the victim was not an elderly person or person with a disability.
- F. Medicaid Funds. It shall be unlawful in violation of this Section for any person receiving or in the possession of funds of a Medicaid-eligible elderly person or person with a disability residing in a facility licensed under Chapter 198, RSMo., to fail to remit to the facility in which the Medicaid-eligible person resides all money owing the facility resident from any source, including, but not limited to, social security, railroad retirement, or payments from any other source disclosed as resident income contained in the records of the Department of Social Services, Family Support Division, or its successor. The Department of Social Services, Family Support Division, or its successor is authorized to release information from its records containing the resident's income or assets to any prosecuting or circuit attorney in the State of Missouri for purposes of investigating or prosecuting any suspected violation of this Section.

- G. The offense of financial exploitation of an elderly person or person with a disability is an ordinance violation.

Section 210.1150. Fraudulent Use Of A Credit Or Debit Device. ²⁵

- A. A person commits the offense of fraudulent use of a credit device or debit device if he or she uses a credit device or debit device for the purpose of obtaining services or property, knowing that:
1. The device is stolen, fictitious or forged; or
 2. The device has been revoked or canceled; or
 3. For any other reason his or her use of the device is unauthorized; or
- B. A person commits the offense of fraudulent use of a credit device or debit device if he or she uses a credit device or debit device for the purpose of paying property taxes and knowingly cancels such charges or payment without just cause. It shall be prima facie evidence of a violation of this Section if a person cancels such charges or payment after obtaining a property tax receipt to obtain license tags from the Missouri Department of Revenue.

Section 210.1160. Deceptive Business Practice.

- A. A person commits the offense of deceptive business practice if in the course of engaging in a business, occupation or profession, he or she recklessly:
1. Uses or possesses for use a false weight or measure, or any other device for falsely determining or recording any quality or quantity;
 2. Sells, offers, displays for sale, or delivers less than the represented quantity of any commodity or service;
 3. Takes or attempts to take more than the represented quantity of any commodity or service when as buyer he or she furnishes the weight or measure;
 4. Sells, offers, or exposes for sale adulterated or mislabeled commodities;
 5. Makes a false or misleading written statement for the purpose of obtaining property or credit;
 6. Promotes the sale of property or services by a false or misleading statement in any advertisement; or
 7. Advertises in any manner the sale of property or services with the purpose not to sell or provide the property or services:
 - a. At the price which he or she offered them;
 - b. In a quantity sufficient to meet the reasonably expected public demand, unless

25. Note: Under certain circumstances this offense can be a felony under state law.

the quantity is specifically stated in the advertisement; or

- c. At all.

Section 210.1170. Alteration Or Removal Of Item Numbers With Intent To Deprive Lawful Owner.²⁶

- A. A person commits the offense of alteration or removal of item numbers if he/she with the purpose of depriving the owner of a lawful interest therein:
1. Destroys, removes, covers, conceals, alters, defaces or causes to be destroyed, removed, covered, concealed, altered or defaced the manufacturer's original serial number or other distinguishing owner-applied number or mark on any item which bears a serial number attached by the manufacturer or distinguishing number or mark applied by the owner of the item for any reason whatsoever;
 2. Sells, offers for sale, pawns or uses as security for a loan any item on which the manufacturer's original serial number or other distinguishing owner-applied number or mark has been destroyed, removed, covered, concealed, altered or defaced; or
 3. Buys, receives as security for a loan or in pawn, or in any manner receives or has in his/her possession any item on which the manufacturer's original serial number or other distinguishing owner-applied number or mark has been destroyed, removed, covered, concealed, altered or defaced.

Section 210.1180. Stealing Leased Or Rented Personal Property — Enforcement Procedure — Penalty — Venue.²⁷

- A. A person commits the offense of stealing leased or rented property if, with the intent to deprive the owner thereof, such person:
1. Purposefully fails to return leased or rented personal property to the place and within the time specified in an agreement in writing providing for the leasing or renting of such personal property;
 2. Conceals or aids or abets the concealment of the property from the owner;
 3. Sells, encumbers, conveys, pawns, loans, abandons or gives away the leased or rented property or any part thereof, without the written consent of the lessor, or without informing the person to whom the property is transferred to, that the property is subject to a lease;
 4. Returns the property to the lessor at the end of the lease term, plus any agreed upon extensions, but does not pay the lease charges agreed upon in the written instrument, with the intent to wrongfully deprive the lessor of the agreed upon charges.
- B. The provisions of this Section shall apply to all forms of leasing and rental agreements, including, but not limited to, contracts which provide the consumer options to buy the

26. Note: Under certain circumstances this offense can be a felony under state law.

27. Note: Under certain circumstances this offense can be a felony under state law.

leased or rented personal property, lease-purchase agreements and rent-to-own contracts. For the purpose of determining if a violation of this Section has occurred, leasing contracts which provide options to buy the merchandise are owned by the owner of the property until such time as the owner endorses the sale and transfer of ownership of the leased property to the lessee.

- C. Evidence that a lessee used a false, fictitious, or not current name, address, or place of employment in obtaining the property or that a lessee fails or refuses to return the property or pay the lease charges to the lessor within seven (7) days after written demand for the return has been sent by certified mail, return receipt requested, to the address the person set forth in the lease agreement, or in the absence of the address, to the person's last known place of residence, shall be evidence of intent to violate the provisions of this Section, except that if a motor vehicle has not been returned within seventy-two (72) hours after the expiration of the lease or rental agreement, such failure to return the motor vehicle shall be prima facie evidence of the intent of the offense of stealing leased or rented property. Where the leased or rented property is a motor vehicle, if the motor vehicle has not been returned within seventy-two (72) hours after the expiration of the lease or rental agreement, the lessor may notify the local law enforcement agency of the failure of the lessee to return such motor vehicle, and the local law enforcement agency shall cause such motor vehicle to be put into any appropriate State and local computer system listing stolen motor vehicles. Any Law Enforcement Officer which stops such a motor vehicle may seize the motor vehicle and notify the lessor that he/she may recover such motor vehicle after it is photographed and its vehicle identification number is recorded for evidentiary purposes. Where the leased or rented property is not a motor vehicle, if such property has not been returned within the seven-day period prescribed in this Subsection, the owner of the property shall report the failure to return the property to the local law enforcement agency, and such law enforcement agency may within five (5) days notify the person who leased or rented the property that such person is in violation of this Section, and that failure to immediately return the property may subject such person to arrest for the violation.
- D. This Section shall not apply if such personal property is a vehicle and such return is made more difficult or expensive by a defect in such vehicle which renders such vehicle inoperable if the lessee shall notify the lessor of the location of such vehicle and such defect before the expiration of the lease or rental agreement or within ten (10) days after proper notice.
- E. Any person who has leased or rented personal property of another who destroys such property so as to avoid returning it to the owner commits the offense of property damage pursuant to Section 569.100, RSMo., or Section 210.1040 of this Code in addition to being in violation of this Section.
- F. Venue shall lie in the County where the personal property was originally rented or leased.

Section 210.1190. Passing Bad Checks. 28

- A. A person commits the offense of passing a bad check when he/she:

28. Note: Under certain circumstances this offense can be a felony under state law.

1. With the purpose to defraud, makes, issues or passes a check or other similar sight order or any other form of presentment involving the transmission of account information for the payment of money knowing that it will not be paid by the drawee or that there is no such drawee; or
 2. Makes, issues or passes a check or other similar sight order or any other form of presentment involving the transmission of account information for the payment of money, knowing that there are insufficient funds in or on deposit with that account for the payment of such check, sight order or other form of presentment involving the transmission of account information in full and all other checks, sight orders or other forms of presentment involving the transmission of account information upon such funds then outstanding, or that there is no such account or no drawee and fails to pay the check or sight order or other form of presentment involving the transmission of account information within ten (10) days after receiving actual notice in writing that it has not been paid because of insufficient funds or credit with the drawee or because there is no such drawee.
- B. As used in Subsection (A)(2) of this Section, "actual notice in writing" means notice of the non-payment which is actually received by the defendant. Such notice may include the service of summons or warrant upon the defendant for the initiation of the prosecution of the check or checks which are the subject matter of the prosecution if the summons or warrant contains information of the ten-day period during which the instrument may be paid and that payment of the instrument within such ten-day period will result in dismissal of the charges. The requirement of notice shall also be satisfied for written communications which are tendered to the defendant and which the defendant refuses to accept.

Section 210.1200. Shoplifting — Detention Of Suspect By Merchant — Liability Presumption.

- A. Definitions. As used in this Section, the following definitions shall apply:

MERCANTILE ESTABLISHMENT — Any mercantile place of business in, at or from which goods, wares and merchandise are sold, offered for sale or delivered from and sold at retail or wholesale.

MERCHANDISE — All goods, wares and merchandise offered for sale or displayed by a merchant.

MERCHANT — Any corporation, partnership, association or person who is engaged in the business of selling goods, wares and merchandise in a mercantile establishment.

WRONGFUL TAKING — Includes stealing of merchandise or money and any other wrongful appropriation of merchandise or money.

- B. Any merchant, his/her agent or employee, who has reasonable grounds or probable cause to believe that a person has committed or is committing a wrongful taking of merchandise or money from a mercantile establishment, may detain such person in a reasonable manner and for a reasonable length of time for the purpose of investigating whether there has been a wrongful taking of such merchandise or money. Any such reasonable detention shall not constitute an unlawful arrest or detention, nor shall it render the merchant, his/her agent or employee criminally or civilly liable to the person so detained.

- C. Any person willfully concealing unpurchased merchandise of any mercantile establishment, either on the premises or outside the premises of such establishment, shall be presumed to have so concealed such merchandise with the intention of committing a wrongful taking of such merchandise within the meaning of Subsection (A), and the finding of such unpurchased merchandise concealed upon the person or among the belongings of such person shall be evidence of reasonable grounds and probable cause for the detention in a reasonable manner and for a reasonable length of time of such person by a merchant, his/her agent or employee in order that recovery of such merchandise may be effected, and any such reasonable detention shall not be deemed to be unlawful nor render such merchant, his/her agent or employee criminally or civilly liable.

Section 210.1210. Copper Wire Or Cable, Catalytic Converters, Collectors And Dealers To Keep Register, Information Required — Penalty — Exempt Transactions.

- A. Every purchaser or collector of, or dealer in, junk, scrap metal or any secondhand property shall keep a register containing a written or electronic record for each purchase or trade in which each type of metal subject to the provisions of this Section is obtained for value. There shall be a separate record for each transaction involving any:
1. Copper, brass or bronze;
 2. Aluminum wire, cable, pipe, tubing, bar, ingot, rod, fitting or fastener;
 3. Material containing copper or aluminum that is knowingly used for farming purposes as farming is defined in Section 350.010, RSMo.; whatever may be the condition or length of such metal; or
 4. Catalytic converter.
- B. The record required by this Section shall contain the following data:
1. A copy of the driver's license or photo identification issued by the State or by the United States Government or agency thereof to the person from whom the material is obtained;
 2. The current address, gender, birth date, and a photograph of the person from whom the material is obtained if not included or are different from the identification required in Subsection (B)(1) of this Subsection;
 3. The date, time and place of the transaction;
 4. The license plate number of the vehicle used by the seller during the transaction;
 5. A full description of the metal, including the weight and purchase price.
- C. The records required under this Section shall be maintained for a minimum of twenty-four (24) months from when such material is obtained and shall be available for inspection by any Law Enforcement Officer.
- D. Anyone convicted of violating this Section shall be guilty of an ordinance violation.
- E. This Section shall not apply to any of the following transactions:

1. Any transaction for which the total amount paid for all regulated scrap metal purchased or sold does not exceed fifty dollars (\$50.00), unless the scrap metal is a catalytic converter;
2. Any transaction for which the seller, including a farm or farmer, has an existing business relationship with the scrap metal dealer and is known to the scrap metal dealer making the purchase to be an established business or political subdivision that operates a business with a fixed location that can be reasonably expected to generate regulated scrap metal and can be reasonably identified as such a business; or
3. Any transaction for which the type of metal subject to Subsection (A) of this Section is a minor part of a larger item, except for equipment used in the generation and transmission of electrical power or telecommunications.

Section 210.1220. Metal Beer Keg, Prohibition On Purchase Or Possession By Scrap Metal Dealer — Violation, Penalty.

- A. No scrap metal dealer shall knowingly purchase or possess a metal beer keg, whether damaged or undamaged, or any reasonably recognizable part thereof, on any premises that the dealer uses to buy, sell, store, shred, melt, cut or otherwise alter scrap metal except when the purchase is from the brewer or its authorized representative. For purposes of this Section, "keg" shall have the same meaning as in Section 311.082, RSMo.
- B. Anyone who is found guilty of, or pleads guilty to, violating this Section shall be guilty of an ordinance violation punishable only by fine. Nothing in this Section shall be construed to preclude a person violating this Section from also being prosecuted for any applicable criminal offense.

Section 210.1230. Metal Belonging To Various Entities — Scrap Yard Not To Purchase — Violation, Penalty.

- A. No scrap yard shall purchase any metal that can be identified as belonging to a public or private cemetery, political subdivision, telecommunications provider, cable provider, wireless service or other communications-related provider, electrical cooperative, water utility, municipal utility or utility regulated under Chapters 386 or 393, RSMo., including bleachers, guardrails, signs, street and traffic lights or signals, and manhole cover or covers, whether broken or unbroken, from anyone other than the cemetery or monument owner, political subdivision, telecommunications provider, cable provider, wireless service or other communications-related provider, electrical cooperative, water utility, municipal utility, utility regulated under Chapter 386 or 393, RSMo., or manufacturer of the metal or item described in this Section unless such person is authorized in writing by the cemetery or monument owner, political subdivision, telecommunications provider, cable provider, wireless service or other communications-related provider, electrical cooperative, water utility, municipal utility, utility regulated under Chapter 386 or 393, RSMo., or manufacturer to sell the metal.
- B. Anyone convicted of violating this Section shall be guilty of an ordinance violation.

Section 210.1240. Scrap Metal Dealers — Payments In Excess Of \$500.00 To Be Made By Check

— **Exceptions.**

- A. Any scrap metal dealer paying out an amount that is five hundred dollars (\$500.00) or more shall make such payment by issuing a prenumbered check drawn on a regular bank account in the name of the licensed scrap metal dealer and with such check made payable to the person documented as the seller in accordance with this Section, or by using a system for automated cash or electronic payment distribution which photographs or videotapes the payment recipient and identifies the payment with a distinct transaction in the register maintained in accordance with Chapter 407, RSMo.
- B. Any scrap metal dealer that purchases scrap metal from a seller and pays in the form of cash is required to obtain a copy of the seller's driver's license or non-driver's license if the metal is copper or a catalytic converter. This Section shall not apply to any transaction for which the seller has an existing business relationship with the scrap metal dealer and is known to the scrap metal dealer making the purchase to be an established business or political subdivision that operates a business with a fixed location that can be reasonably expected to generate regulated scrap metal and can be reasonably identified as such a business.
- C. Any person in violation of Sections 210.1210 to 210.1240 by selling stolen scrap metal shall be responsible for consequential damages related to obtaining the scrap metal.

Section 210.1250. through Section 210.1340. (Reserved)

ARTICLE VIII
Offenses Concerning Prostitution

Section 210.1350. Article Definitions.

As used in this Article, the following terms mean:

DEVIATE SEXUAL INTERCOURSE — Any sexual act involving the genitals of one (1) person and the mouth, hand, tongue, or anus of another person; or any act involving the penetration, however slight, of the penis, the female genitalia, or the anus by a finger, instrument, or object done for the purpose of arousing or gratifying the sexual desire of any person or for the purpose of terrorizing the victim.

PERSISTENT PROSTITUTION OFFENDER — A person who has been found guilty of two (2) or more prostitution-related offenses.

PROSTITUTION-RELATED OFFENSE — Any violation of State law for prostitution, patronizing prostitution, or promoting prostitution.

SEXUAL CONDUCT — Sexual intercourse, deviate sexual intercourse, or sexual contact.

SEXUAL CONTACT — 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.

SEXUAL INTERCOURSE — Any penetration, however slight, of the female genitalia by the

penis.

SOMETHING OF VALUE — Any money or property, or any token, object or article exchangeable for money or property.

Section 210.1360. Prostitution. ²⁹

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.

Section 210.1370. Patronizing Prostitution. ³⁰

- A. 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 conduct 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.
- B. It shall not be a defense that the person believed that the individual he or she patronized for prostitution was eighteen (18) years of age or older.

Section 210.1380. (Reserved) ³¹

Section 210.1390. Prostitution Houses Deemed Public Nuisances.

- A. Any room, building or other structure regularly used for any prostitution activity prohibited by this Article is a public nuisance.
- B. The City Prosecuting Attorney may, in addition to all criminal sanctions, prosecute a suit in equity to enjoin the nuisance. If the court finds that the owner of the room, building or structure knew or had reason to believe that the premises were being used regularly for prostitution activity, the court may order that the premises shall not be occupied or used for such period as the court may determine, not to exceed one (1) year.
- C. All persons, including owners, lessees, officers, agents, inmates or employees, aiding or facilitating such a nuisance may be made defendants in any suit to enjoin the nuisance, and they may be enjoined from engaging in any prostitution activity anywhere within the jurisdiction of the court.

29. Note: Under certain circumstances this offense can be a felony under state law.

30. Note: Under certain circumstances this offense can be a felony under state law.

31. Editor's Note: This Section previously noted that in prosecutions of prostitution and patronizing prostitution, the sex (gender) of the parties was no defense. However, the authorizing statute, former § 567.040, RSMo., was repealed without replacement by SB 491 in the 2014 Legislative Session, effective 1-1-2017.

D. Appeals shall be allowed from the judgment of the court as in other civil actions.

Section 210.1400. through Section 210.1490. (Reserved)

ARTICLE IX
Sexual Offenses

Section 210.1500. Article Definitions.

As used in this Article, the following terms shall have the meanings set forth herein:

DEVIATE SEXUAL INTERCOURSE — Any act involving the genitals of one person and the hand, mouth, tongue or anus of another person or a sexual act involving the penetration, however slight, of the penis, female genitalia, or the anus by a finger, instrument or object done for the purpose of arousing or gratifying the sexual desire of any person or for the purpose of terrorizing the victim.

SEXUAL CONDUCT — Sexual intercourse, deviate sexual intercourse or sexual contact.

SEXUAL CONTACT — 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 the sexual desire of any person or for the purpose of terrorizing the victim.

SEXUAL INTERCOURSE — Any penetration, however slight, of the female genitalia by the penis.

Section 210.1510. Sexual Misconduct.

- A. A person commits the offense of sexual misconduct in the first degree if such person:
1. Exposes his/her genitals under circumstances in which he/she knows that his/her conduct is likely to cause affront or alarm;
 2. Has sexual contact in the presence of a third person or persons under circumstances in which he/she knows that such conduct is likely to cause affront or alarm; or
 3. Has sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse in a public place in the presence of a third person.

Section 210.1520. Sexual Abuse. ³²

A person commits the offense of sexual abuse in the second degree if he/she purposely subjects another person to sexual contact without that person's consent.

Section 210.1530. Certain Offenders Not To Physically Be Present Or Loiter Within 500 Feet Of A Child Care Facility — Violation — Penalty.

- A. Any person who has been found guilty of:

32. Note: Under certain circumstances this offense can be a felony under state law.

1. Violating any of the provisions of Chapter 566, RSMo., or the provisions of Section 568.020, RSMo., Incest; Section 568.045, RSMo., Endangering The Welfare Of A Child In The First Degree; Section 573.200, RSMo., Use Of A Child In A Sexual Performance; Section 573.205, RSMo., Promoting A Sexual Performance By A Child; Section 573.023, RSMo., Sexual Exploitation Of A Minor; Section 573.025, RSMo., Promoting Child Pornography In The First Degree; Section 573.035, RSMo., Promoting Child Pornography In The Second Degree; Section 573.037, RSMo., Possession Of Child Pornography; or Section 573.040, RSMo., 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 knowingly be physically present in or loiter within five hundred (500) feet of or to approach, contact, or communicate with any child under eighteen (18) 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 (18) 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.

- B. For purposes of this Section, "child care facility" shall include any child care facility licensed under Chapter 210, RSMo., or any child care facility that is exempt from State licensure but subject to State regulation under Section 210.252, RSMo., and holds itself out to be a child care facility.
- C. Violation of the provisions of this Section is an ordinance violation.

Section 210.1540. Certain Offenders Not To Be Present Within 500 Feet Of School Property, Exception — Permission Required For Parents Or Guardians Who Are Offenders, Procedure.

- A. Any person who has been found guilty of:
 1. Violating any of the provisions of Chapter 566, RSMo., or the provisions of Section 568.020, RSMo., Incest; Section 568.045, RSMo., Endangering The Welfare Of A Child In The First Degree; Section 573.200, RSMo., Use Of A Child In A Sexual Performance; Section 573.205, RSMo., Promoting A Sexual Performance By A Child; Section 573.023, RSMo., Sexual Exploitation Of A Minor; Section 573.025, RSMo., Promoting Child Pornography; or Section 573.040, RSMo., 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 be present in or loiter within five hundred (500) 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 (18) 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 met the conditions set forth in Subsection (B) of this Section.

- B. No parent, legal guardian or custodian who has pleaded guilty or nolo contendere to, or been convicted of, or been found guilty of violating any of the offenses listed in Subsection (A) of this Section shall be present in 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 (18) are present in the building, on the grounds, or in the conveyance, unless the parent, legal guardian, or custodian has permission to be present from the Superintendent or School Board or in the case of a private school from the Principal. In the case of a public school, if permission is granted, the Superintendent or School Board President must inform the Principal of the school where the sex offender will be present. Permission may be granted by the Superintendent, School Board, or in the case of a private school from the Principal for more than one (1) event at a time, such as a series of events, 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.
- C. Regardless of the person's knowledge of his or her proximity to school property or a school-related activity, violation of the provisions of this Section is an ordinance violation.

Section 210.1550. Halloween, Restrictions On Conduct — Violations.

- A. Any person required to register as a sexual offender under Sections 589.400 to 589.425, RSMo., shall be required on October 31st of each year to:
 - 1. Avoid all Halloween-related contact with children;
 - 2. Remain inside his or her residence between the hours of 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;
 - 3. Post a sign at his or her residence stating "No candy or treats at this residence"; and
 - 4. Leave all outside residential lighting off during the evening hours after 5:00 P.M.
- B. Any person required to register as a sexual offender under Sections 589.400 to 589.425, RSMo., who violates the provisions of Subsection (A) of this Section shall be guilty of an ordinance violation.

Section 210.1560. Urinating In Public.

It shall be unlawful for any person within the City to urinate in or upon any street, park, any public place open to the public or private place open to public view other than in the restroom facilities provided for such activity.

Section 210.1570. through Section 210.1660. (Reserved)

ARTICLE X
Offenses Concerning Pornography

Section 210.1670. Definitions.

When used in this Article, the following terms shall have the meanings set out herein:

FURNISH — To issue, sell, give, provide, lend, mail, deliver, transfer, circulate, disseminate, present, exhibit or otherwise provide.

MATERIAL — 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.

MINOR — Any person less than eighteen (18) years of age.

NUDITY or STATE OF NUDITY — The showing of the human genitals, pubic area, vulva, anus, anal cleft, or the female breast with less than a fully opaque covering of any part of the nipple or areola.

OBSCENE — Any material or performance if, taken as a whole:

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

PERFORMANCE — Any play, motion-picture film, videotape, dance or exhibition performed before an audience of one (1) or more.

PORNOGRAPHIC FOR MINORS — Any material or performance if the following apply:

1. The average person, applying contemporary community standards, would find that the material or performance, taken as a whole, has a tendency to cater or appeal to a prurient interest of minors; and
2. The material or performance depicts or describes nudity, sexual conduct, the condition of human genitals when in a state of sexual stimulation or arousal or sadomasochistic abuse in a way which is patently offensive to the average person applying contemporary adult community standards with respect to what is suitable for minors; and
3. The material or performance, taken as a whole, lacks serious literary, artistic, political or scientific value for minors.

PROMOTE — 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.

SADOMASOCHISTIC ABUSE — Flagellation or torture by or upon a person as an act of sexual stimulation or gratification.

SEXUAL CONDUCT — Actual or simulated, normal or perverted acts of human masturbation; deviate sexual intercourse; sexual intercourse; or physical contact with a person's clothed or unclothed genitals, pubic area, buttocks, or the breast of a female in an act of apparent sexual stimulation or gratification; or any sadomasochistic abuse or acts including animals or any latent objects in an act of apparent sexual stimulation or gratification.

SEXUAL EXCITEMENT — The condition of human male or female genitals when in a state of sexual stimulation or arousal.

Section 210.1680. Promoting Pornography For Minors Or Obscenity. ³³

- A. A person commits the offense of promoting pornography for minors or obscenity if, knowing of its content and character, he/she:
1. Promotes or possesses with the purpose to promote any obscene materials for pecuniary gain; or
 2. Produces, presents, directs or participates in any obscene performance for pecuniary gain; or
 3. Promotes or possesses with the purpose to promote any material pornographic for minors for pecuniary gain; or
 4. Produces, presents, directs or participates in any performance pornographic for minors for pecuniary gain; or
 5. Promotes, possesses with the purpose to promote, produces, presents, directs or participates in any performance that is pornographic for minors via computer, electronic transfer, Internet or computer network if the person made the matter available to a specific individual known by the defendant to be a minor.

Section 210.1690. Furnishing Pornographic Materials To Minors. ³⁴

- A. A person commits the offense of furnishing pornographic material to minors if, knowing of its content and character, he/she:
1. Furnishes any material pornographic for minors knowing that the person to whom it is furnished is a minor or acting in reckless disregard of the likelihood that such person is a minor; or
 2. Produces, presents, directs or participates in any performance pornographic for minors that is furnished to a minor knowing that any person viewing such performance is a minor or acting in reckless disregard of the likelihood that a minor is viewing the performance; or
 3. Furnishes, produces, presents, directs, participates in any performance or otherwise makes available material that is pornographic for minors via computer, electronic transfer, Internet or computer network if the person made the matter available to a

33. Note: Under certain circumstances this offense can be a felony under state law.

34. Note: Under certain circumstances this offense can be a felony under state law.

specific individual known by the defendant to be a minor.

- B. It is not a defense to a prosecution for a violation of this Section that the person being furnished the pornographic material is a Peace Officer masquerading as a minor.
- C. The offense of furnishing pornographic material to minors or attempting to furnish pornographic material to minors is an ordinance violation.

Section 210.1700. through Section 210.1790. (Reserved)

ARTICLE XI
Offenses Concerning Drugs

Section 210.1800. Possession Of Marijuana Or Synthetic Cannabinoid. ³⁵

A person commits the offense of possession of marijuana or any synthetic cannabinoid, as both terms are defined in Section 195.010, RSMo., if he or she knowingly possesses marijuana or any synthetic cannabinoid, except as authorized by Chapter 579 or Chapter 195, RSMo.³⁶

Section 210.1810. Possession Of A Controlled Substance. ³⁷

A person commits the offense of possession of a controlled substance, as defined in Section 195.010, RSMo., if he or she knowingly possesses a controlled substance, except as authorized by Chapter 579, RSMo., or Chapter 195, RSMo.³⁸

Section 210.1820. Limitations On The Retail Sale Of Methamphetamine Precursor Drugs.

- A. The retail sale of methamphetamine precursor drugs shall be limited to:
 - 1. Sales in packages containing not more than a total of three (3) grams of one (1) or more methamphetamine precursor drugs calculated in terms of ephedrine base, pseudoephedrine base and phenylpropanolamine base; and
 - 2. For non-liquid products, sales in blister packs, each blister containing not more than two (2) dosage units, or where the use of blister packs is technically infeasible, sales in unit dose packets or pouches.
- B. The penalty for a knowing violation of Subsection (A) of this Section is found in Section 569.060, RSMo.

Section 210.1830. Unlawful Possession Of Drug Paraphernalia. ³⁹

35. Note: Under certain circumstances this offense can be a felony under state law.

36. State Law Reference: For similar statutory provisions and the elements setting the levels of this offense, see §§ 195.010, 195.017 and 579.015, RSMo.

37. Note: Under certain circumstances this offense can be a felony under state law.

38. State Law Reference: For similar statutory provisions and the elements setting the levels of this offense, see §§ 195.010, 195.017 and 579.015, RSMo.

39. Note: Under certain circumstances this offense can be a felony under state law.

A person commits the offense of unlawful possession of drug paraphernalia if he or she knowingly uses, or possesses with intent to use, drug paraphernalia, to plant, propagate, cultivate, grow, harvest, manufacture, compound, convert, produce, process, prepare, test, analyze, pack, repack, store, contain, conceal, inject, ingest, inhale, or otherwise introduce into the human body, a controlled substance or an imitation controlled substance in violation of Chapter 579, RSMo., or Chapter 195, RSMo.

Section 210.1840. Inhalation Or Inducing Others To Inhale Solvent Fumes To Cause Certain Reactions, Prohibited — Exceptions.

No person shall intentionally smell or inhale the fumes of any solvent, particularly toluol, amyl nitrite, butyl nitrite, cyclohexyl nitrite, ethyl nitrite, pentyl nitrite and propyl nitrite and their iso-analogues or induce any other person to do so for the purpose of causing a condition of, or inducing symptoms of, intoxication, elation, euphoria, dizziness, excitement, irrational behavior, exhilaration, paralysis, stupefaction, or dulling of senses or nervous system, or for the purpose of, in any manner, changing, distorting or disturbing the audio, visual or mental processes; except that this Section shall not apply to the inhalation of any anesthesia for medical or dental purposes.

Section 210.1850. Inducing, Or Possession With Intent To Induce, Symptoms By Use Of Solvents And Other Substances, Prohibited.

- A. As used in this Section, "alcohol beverage vaporizer" means any device which, by means of heat, a vibrating element, or any method, is capable of producing a breathable mixture containing one (1) or more alcoholic beverages to be dispensed for inhalation into the lungs via the nose or mouth or both.
- B. No person shall intentionally or willfully induce the symptoms of intoxication, elation, euphoria, dizziness, excitement, irrational behavior, exhilaration, paralysis, stupefaction, or dulling of the senses or nervous system, distortion of audio, visual or mental processes by the use or abuse of any of the following substances:
 - 1. Solvents, particularly toluol;
 - 2. Ethyl alcohol;
 - 3. Amyl nitrite and its iso-analogues;
 - 4. Butyl nitrite and its iso-analogues;
 - 5. Cyclohexyl nitrite and its iso-analogues;
 - 6. Ethyl nitrite and its iso-analogues;
 - 7. Pentyl nitrite and its iso-analogues; and
 - 8. Propyl nitrite and its iso-analogues.
- C. This Section shall not apply to substances that have been approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration as therapeutic drug products or are contained in approved over-the-counter drug products or administered lawfully pursuant to the order of an authorized medical practitioner.

- D. No person shall intentionally possess any solvent, particularly toluol, amyl nitrite, butyl nitrite, cyclohexyl nitrite, ethyl nitrite, pentyl nitrite and propyl nitrite and their iso-analogues for the purpose of using it in the manner prohibited by Section 210.1840 and this Section.
- E. No person shall possess or use an alcoholic beverage vaporizer.
- F. Nothing in this Section shall be construed to prohibit the legal consumption of intoxicating liquor.

Section 210.1860. Possession Or Purchase Of Solvents To Aid Others In Violations, Prohibited — Violations Of Sections 210.1840 To 210.1850 — Penalty. ⁴⁰

- A. No person shall intentionally possess or buy any solvent, particularly toluol, amyl nitrite, butyl nitrite, cyclohexyl nitrite, ethyl nitrite, pentyl nitrite and propyl nitrite and their iso-analogues for the purpose of inducing or aiding any other person to violate the provisions of Sections 210.1840 and 210.1850 hereof.
- B. Any person who violates any provision of Sections 210.1840 through 210.1860 is guilty of an ordinance violation for the first violation.

Section 210.1870. through Section 210.1960. (Reserved)

ARTICLE XII
Offenses Concerning Minors ⁴¹

Section 210.1970. Article Definitions.

For the purposes of this Article, the following words and phrases are defined as follows:

GUARDIAN — Guardian appointed by court of competent jurisdiction.

MINOR — Any person under the age of seventeen (17).

PARENT — The natural or adoptive father or mother, legal guardian or any other person having the care or custody of a minor child.

PARENTAL NEGLECT — Any act or omission by which a parent fails to exercise customary and effective control over a minor so as to contribute to, cause or tend to cause a minor to commit any offense.

Section 210.1980. Curfew For Persons Under 17.

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person under the age of seventeen (17) years to be in or upon any public place or way within the City of Center between the hours of 12:01 A.M. and 6:00 A.M. The provisions of this Section shall not apply to any such persons accompanied by a parent or guardian, to any such person upon an errand or other legitimate business directed by such person's parent or guardian, to any such person who is engaged in gainful,

40. Note: Under certain circumstances this offense can be a felony under state law.

41. Cross Reference: As to alcohol-related offenses involving minors, § 600.060.

lawful employment during said time period, or who is returning or in route to said employment, or to any such person who is attending or in route to or from any organized religious or school activity.

- B. Responsibility Of Parent. The parent, guardian or other adult person having the care and custody of a person under the age of seventeen (17) years shall not knowingly permit such person to violate this Section.
- C. Notice To Parent. Any Law Enforcement Officer finding any person under the age of seventeen (17) years violating the provisions of this Section shall warn such person to desist immediately from such violation and shall promptly report the violation to his/her superior officer who shall cause a written notice to be served upon the parent, guardian or person in charge of such person setting forth the manner in which this Section has been violated. Any parent, guardian or person in charge of such person who shall knowingly permit such person to violate the provisions of this Section, after receiving notice of the first violation, shall be guilty of an offense.
- D. Service Of Notice. The written notice provided in Subsection (C) may be served by leaving a copy thereof at the residence of such parent, guardian or person in charge of the person in violation of this Section with any person found at such residence over the age of seventeen (17) years or by mailing such notice to the last known address of such parent, guardian or person in charge of such person, wherever such person may be found.

Section 210.1990. Parental Responsibility.

- A. Whenever a minor shall be arrested or detained for the commission of any offense within the City, the Police Department shall, as soon as possible thereafter, deliver written notice to the minor's parent of the arrest or detention, and such notice shall advise the parent of his/her responsibility under this Section. The notice shall be in such a form as to be signed by the notified parent signifying receipt thereof. If the parent refuses to sign said notice, the notifying Law Enforcement Officer shall indicate such refusal on the notice.
- B. No parent shall fail to exercise customary and effective control over a minor so as to contribute to, cause or tend to cause a minor to commit any offense. Written parental notice as defined in Subsection (A) of this Section shall be prima facie evidence of parental neglect if the minor commits a second or successive violation of any offense.
- C. Each violation of the provisions of this Section shall constitute a separate offense. Any person who shall violate this Section shall be subject to a penalty as set forth in Section 100.220 of this Code. In addition, the court may, as a condition of any probation granted to any parent found guilty of violating Subsection (B) of this Section, order the defendant to make restitution to any person who has been damaged by the misconduct of the minor in an amount not to exceed two thousand dollars (\$2,000.00).

Section 210.2000. through Section 210.2090. (Reserved)

ARTICLE XIII
Offenses Concerning Tobacco, Alternative Nicotine Products Or Vapor Products

Section 210.2100. Definitions.

For purposes of this Article, the following definitions shall apply:

ALTERNATIVE NICOTINE PRODUCT — Any non-combustible product containing nicotine that is intended for human consumption, whether chewed, absorbed, dissolved or ingested by any other means. "Alternative nicotine product" does not include any vapor product, tobacco product or any product regulated as a drug or device by the United States Food and Drug Administration under Chapter V of the Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act.⁴²

CENTER OF YOUTH ACTIVITIES — Any playground, school or other facility, when such facility is being used primarily by persons under the age of eighteen (18) for recreational, educational or other purposes.

DISTRIBUTE — A conveyance to the public by sale, barter, gift or sample.

MINOR — A person under the age of eighteen (18).

PROOF OF AGE — A driver's license or other generally accepted means of identification that contains a picture of the individual and appears on its face to be valid.

ROLLING PAPERS — Paper designed, manufactured, marketed or sold for use primarily as a wrapping or enclosure for tobacco which enables a person to roll loose tobacco into a smokeable cigarette.

SAMPLE — A tobacco product, alternative nicotine product or vapor product distributed to members of the general public at no cost or at nominal cost for product promotional purposes.

SAMPLING — The distribution to members of the general public of tobacco product, alternative nicotine product or vapor product samples.

TOBACCO PRODUCTS — Any substance containing tobacco leaf, including, but not limited to, cigarettes, cigars, pipe tobacco, snuff, chewing tobacco or dipping tobacco, but does not include alternative nicotine products or vapor products.

VAPOR PRODUCT — Any non-combustible product containing nicotine that employs a heating element, power source, electronic circuit or other electronic, chemical or mechanical means, regardless of shape or size, that can be used to produce vapor from nicotine in a solution or other form. "Vapor product" includes any electronic cigarette, electronic cigar, electronic cigarillo, electronic pipe or similar product or device and any vapor cartridge or other container of nicotine in a solution or other form that is intended to be used with or in an electronic cigarette, electronic cigar, electronic cigarillo, electronic pipe or similar product or device. "Vapor product" does not include any alternative nicotine product or tobacco product.

VENDING MACHINE — Any mechanical, electric or electronic self-service device which, upon insertion of money, tokens or any other form of payment, dispenses tobacco products, alternative nicotine products or vapor products.

Section 210.2105. No Tobacco Sales To Minors — Alternative Nicotine Products, Vapor Products

42. Editor's Note: See 21 U.S.C. § 351 et seq.

And Nicotine Liquid Containers — Sale To Minors Prohibited.

- A. Any person or entity who sells tobacco products, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products shall deny the sale of such tobacco products to any person who is less than eighteen (18) years of age.
- B. Any person or entity who sells or distributes tobacco products, alternative nicotine products, or vapor products by mail or through the Internet in this State in violation of Subsection (A) of this Section shall be assessed a fine of two hundred fifty dollars (\$250.00) for the first violation and five hundred dollars (\$500.00) for each subsequent violation.
- C. Alternative nicotine products and vapor products shall only be sold to persons eighteen (18) years of age or older, shall be subject to local and State sales tax, but shall not be otherwise taxed or regulated as tobacco products.
- D. Nicotine Liquid Containers — Regulations.
 - 1. Any nicotine liquid container that is sold at retail in this State shall satisfy the child-resistant effectiveness standards set forth in 16 CFR 1700.15(b) as in effect on the effective date of this Section when tested in accordance with the method described in 16 CFR 1700.20 as in effect on the effective date of this Section.
 - 2. For the purposes of this Subsection, “nicotine liquid container” shall mean a bottle or other container of liquid or other substance containing nicotine if the liquid or substance is sold, marketed, or intended for use in a vapor product. A “nicotine liquid container” shall not include a liquid or other substance containing nicotine in a cartridge that is sold, marketed, or intended for use in a vapor product, provided that such cartridge is prefilled and sealed by the manufacturer and not intended to be opened by the consumer.
 - 3. Any person who engages in retail sales of liquid nicotine containers in this State in violation of this Subsection shall be assessed a fine of two hundred fifty dollars (\$250.00) for the first violation and five hundred dollars (\$500.00) for each subsequent violation.
 - 4. The Department of Health and Senior Services may adopt rules necessary to carry out the provisions of this Subsection. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in Section 536.010, RSMo., that is created under the authority delegated in that Section shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of Chapter 536, RSMo., and, if applicable, Section 536.028, RSMo. This Section and Chapter 536, RSMo., are non-severable, and if any of the powers vested with the General Assembly under Chapter 536, RSMo., to review, to delay the effective date, or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rule-making authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2015, shall be invalid and void.
 - 5. The provisions of this Subsection and any rules adopted hereunder shall be null, void, and of no force and effect upon the effective date of the final regulations issued by the Federal Food and Drug Administration or from any other Federal agency if such

regulations mandate child-resistant effectiveness standards for nicotine liquid containers.

Section 210.2110. Unlawful To Sell Or Distribute Tobacco Products, Alternative Nicotine Products Or Vapor Products To Minors — Vending Machine Requirements.

- A. It shall be unlawful for any person to sell, provide or distribute tobacco products, alternative nicotine products or vapor products to persons under eighteen (18) years of age.
- B. All vending machines that dispense tobacco products, alternative nicotine products or vapor products shall be located within the unobstructed line of sight and under the direct supervision of an adult responsible for preventing persons less than eighteen (18) years of age from purchasing any tobacco product, alternative nicotine product or vapor product from such machine or shall be equipped with a lock-out device to prevent the machines from being operated until the person responsible for monitoring sales from the machines disables the lock. Such locking device shall be of a design that prevents it from being left in an unlocked condition and which will allow only a single sale when activated. A locking device shall not be required on machines that are located in areas where persons less than eighteen (18) years of age are not permitted or prohibited by law. An owner of an establishment whose vending machine is not in compliance with the provisions of this Subsection shall be subject to the penalties contained in Subsection (D) of this Section. A determination of non-compliance may be made by a local law enforcement agency or the Division of Alcohol and Tobacco Control. Nothing in this Section shall apply to a vending machine if located in a factory, private club or other location not generally accessible to the general public.
- C. No person or entity shall sell, provide or distribute any tobacco product, alternative nicotine product or vapor product or rolling papers to any minor or sell any individual cigarettes to any person in this State. This Subsection shall not apply to the distribution by family members on property that is not open to the public.
- D. Any person, including, but not limited to, a sales clerk, owner or operator, who violates Subsection (A), (B) or (C) of this Section or Section 210.2140 of this Article shall be penalized as follows:
 - 1. For the first offense, twenty-five dollars (\$25.00);
 - 2. For the second offense, one hundred dollars (\$100.00); and
 - 3. For a third and subsequent offense, two hundred fifty dollars (\$250.00).
- E. Any owner of the establishment where tobacco products, alternative nicotine products or vapor products are available for sale who violates Subsection (C) of this Section shall not be penalized pursuant to this Section if such person documents the following:
 - 1. An in-house or other tobacco compliance employee training program was in place to provide the employee with information on the State and Federal regulations regarding sales of tobacco products, alternative nicotine products or vapor products to minors. Such training program must be attended by all employees who sell tobacco products, alternative nicotine products or vapor products to the general public;

2. A signed statement by the employee stating that the employee has been trained and understands the State laws and Federal regulations regarding the sale of tobacco to minors products, alternative nicotine products or vapor products; and
 3. Such in-house or other tobacco compliance training meets the minimum training criteria, which shall not exceed a total of ninety (90) minutes in length, established by the Division of Alcohol and Tobacco Control.
- F. The exemption in Subsection (E) of this Section shall not apply to any person who is considered the general owner or operator of the outlet where tobacco products, alternative nicotine products or vapor products are available for sale if:
1. Four (4) or more violations per location of Subsection (C) of this Section occur within a one-year period; or
 2. Such person knowingly violates or knowingly allows his/her employees to violate Subsection (C) of this Section.
- G. If a sale is made by an employee of the owner of an establishment in violation of this Article, the employee shall be guilty of an offense established in Subsections (A), (B) and (C) of this Section. If a vending machine is in violation of Section 210.2140, the owner of the establishment shall be guilty of an offense established in Subsections (C) and (D) of this Section. If a sample is distributed by an employee of a company conducting the sampling, such employee shall be guilty of an offense established in Subsections (C) and (D) of this Section.
- H. A person cited for selling, providing or distributing any tobacco product, alternative nicotine product or vapor product to any individual less than eighteen (18) years of age in violation of Subsection (A), (B) or (C) of this Section shall conclusively be presumed to have reasonably relied on proof of age of the purchaser or recipient, and such person shall not be found guilty of such violation if such person raises and proves as an affirmative defense that such individual presented a driver's license or other government-issued photo identification purporting to establish that such individual was eighteen (18) years of age or older.
- I. Any person adversely affected by this Section may file an appeal with the Administrative Hearing Commission which shall be adjudicated pursuant to the procedures established in Chapter 621, RSMo.

Section 210.2120. Minors Prohibited From Purchase Or Possession Of Tobacco Products, Alternative Nicotine Products Or Vapor Products — Misrepresentation Of Age.

- A. No person less than eighteen (18) years of age shall purchase, attempt to purchase or possess cigarettes, tobacco products, alternative nicotine products or vapor products unless such person is an employee of a seller of cigarettes, tobacco products, alternative nicotine products or vapor products and is in such possession to effect a sale in the course of employment or an employee of the Division of Alcohol and Tobacco Control for enforcement purposes pursuant to Subsection (5) of Section 407.934, RSMo.
- B. Any person less than eighteen (18) years of age shall not misrepresent his/her age to

purchase cigarettes, tobacco products, alternative nicotine products or vapor products.

- C. Any person who violates the provisions of this Section shall be penalized as follows:
1. For the first violation, the person is guilty of an infraction and shall have any cigarettes, tobacco products, alternative nicotine products or vapor products confiscated;
 2. For a second violation and any subsequent violations, the person is guilty of an infraction, shall have any cigarettes, tobacco products, alternative nicotine products or vapor products confiscated and shall complete a tobacco education or smoking cessation program, if available.

Section 210.2130. Retail Sales Tax License Required For Sale Of Tobacco Products, Alternative Nicotine Products Or Vapor Products.

No person shall sell cigarettes, tobacco products, alternative nicotine products or vapor products unless the person has a retail sales tax license.

Section 210.2140. Required Sign Stating Violation Of State Law To Sell Tobacco Products, Alternative Nicotine Products Or Vapor Products To Minors Under Age 18 — Display Of Sign Required, Where.

- A. The owner of an establishment at which tobacco products, alternative nicotine products, vapor products or rolling papers are sold at retail or through vending machines shall cause to be prominently displayed in a conspicuous place at every display from which tobacco products, alternative nicotine products, vapor products are sold and on every vending machine where tobacco products, alternative nicotine products, vapor products are purchased a sign that shall:
1. Contain in red lettering at least one-half (1/2) inch high on a white background the following:
 1. IT IS A VIOLATION OF STATE LAW FOR CIGARETTES, OTHER TOBACCO PRODUCTS, ALTERNATIVE NICOTINE PRODUCTS OR VAPOR PRODUCTS TO BE SOLD OR OTHERWISE PROVIDED TO ANY PERSON UNDER THE AGE OF EIGHTEEN OR FOR SUCH PERSON TO PURCHASE, ATTEMPT TO PURCHASE OR POSSESS CIGARETTES, OTHER TOBACCO PRODUCTS, ALTERNATIVE NICOTINE PRODUCTS OR VAPOR PRODUCTS; and
 2. Include a depiction of a pack of cigarettes at least two (2) inches high defaced by a red diagonal diameter of a surrounding red circle and the words "Under 18."

Section 210.2150. Restrictions On Sales Of Individual Packs Of Cigarettes.

- A. No person or entity shall sell individual packs of cigarettes or smokeless tobacco products unless such packs satisfy one (1) of the following conditions prior to the time of sale:
1. It is sold through a vending machine; or
 2. It is displayed behind the checkout counter or it is within the unobstructed line of

sight of the sales clerk or store attendant from the checkout counter.

Section 210.2160. Proof Of Age Required, When Defense To Action For Violation Is Reasonable Reliance On Proof — Liability.

- A. A person or entity selling tobacco products, alternative nicotine products or vapor products or rolling papers or distributing tobacco product, alternative nicotine product or vapor product samples shall require proof of age from a prospective purchaser or recipient if an ordinary person would conclude on the basis of appearance that such prospective purchaser or recipient may be under the age of eighteen (18).
- B. The operator's or chauffeur's license issued pursuant to the provisions of Section 302.177, RSMo., or the operator's or chauffeur's license issued pursuant to the laws of any State or possession of the United States to residents of those States or possessions, or an identification card as provided for in Section 302.181, RSMo., or the identification card issued by any uniformed service of the United States, or a valid passport shall be presented by the holder thereof upon request of any agent of the Division of Alcohol and Tobacco Control or any owner or employee of an establishment that sells tobacco products, alternative nicotine products or vapor products for the purpose of aiding the registrant, agent or employee to determine whether or not the person is at least eighteen (18) years of age when such person desires to purchase or possess tobacco products, alternative nicotine products or vapor products procured from a registrant. Upon such presentation, the owner or employee of the establishment shall compare the photograph and physical characteristics noted on the license, identification card or passport with the physical characteristics of the person presenting the license, identification card or passport.
- C. Any person who shall, without authorization from the Department of Revenue, reproduce, alter, modify or misrepresent any chauffeur's license, motor vehicle operator's license or identification card shall be deemed guilty of an ordinance violation.
- D. Reasonable reliance on proof of age or on the appearance of the purchaser or recipient shall be a defense to any action for a violation of Subsections (A), (B) and (C) of Section 210.2110 of this Article. No person shall be liable for more than one (1) violation of Subsections (B) and (C) of Section 210.2110 on any single day.

ARTICLE XIV
Miscellaneous Offenses

Section 210.2170. General Provisions. [CC 1992 § 44.010]

No sign board, sign post or other erection shall be placed upon, over or across any sidewalk or other public thoroughfare of the City of Center, Missouri, unless permission be first obtained from the Board of Aldermen, and hereafter no awning or sign board shall be erected or placed upon or across or over any sidewalk in this City of either wood, iron or tin, or that shall require any posts for its support; all such awnings now existing, the erection of which would be prohibited by this Section, may, if in good repair, secure and safe and not dangerous to persons or property and not in danger of falling, be allowed to remain, but such structures shall not be renewed. All such sign boards and awnings which may hereafter be placed upon or across any sidewalk or other public thoroughfare in this City, and all such now existing which shall

hereafter be declared by the Board of Aldermen by resolution to be insecure, unsafe and dangerous to persons and property, or in danger of falling may be deemed to be an obstruction of the street of said City, wherein the same is situated within the meaning of this Section.

Section 210.2180. Violation. [CC 1992 § 44.020]

Whoever shall within this City willfully violate the provisions of Section 210.2170 shall be deemed guilty of an ordinance violation and shall be fined not less than twenty dollars (\$20.00) nor more than fifty dollars (\$50.00).

Section 210.2190. Human Excrement. [CC 1992 § 74.090]

It shall be unlawful for any person or persons within the corporate limits of this City to throw out, discharge, place or deposit any animal dung or human excrement upon any street, alley or public place.

Section 210.2200. Molesting Cemetery. [CC 1992 § 74.110]

It shall be unlawful for any person within the corporate limits of this City to in any manner mutilate, injure or damage the tombstones, monuments, ornamental trees or other trees, shrubs, flowers, plants or grass in any of the cemetery grounds of this City.

Section 210.2210. Obstructing Traffic With Wires. [CC 1992 § 74.120]

Any agent, manager or employee of any electric light company or corporation, or of any telephone, telegraph or any other company or corporation whatsoever, doing business in this City who shall throw, place or leave in or upon any of the streets, alleys, curbing, sidewalks or gutters of this City, any nails, wires, poles, branches of trees, excavation or rubbish whatsoever, who shall leave any wire hanging or suspended in any way to endanger or obstruct persons traveling on or using said streets, alleys, or sidewalks, shall, upon conviction thereof, be punished by a fine of not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00).

Section 210.2220. Obnoxious Odors. [CC 1992 § 74.200]

No owner, or person in charge and control of any private stable for housing horses or other animals, privy vaults, pigsty, cow sheds, cow stables, or of any store, butcher shop, motor vehicle, bakery, or other building or structure of a like nature, shall permit the same to become and remain unclean, or obnoxious, or offensive to the citizens of this City, or any one of them. Every person so offending shall, upon conviction thereof, be fined not less than one hundred dollars (\$100.00) nor more than five hundred dollars (\$500.00). If such odor be not removed within five (5) days after such condition, it shall be deemed a second offense against the provisions of this Section, and every like neglect of each succeeding five (5) days thereafter shall be considered an additional offense against the provisions of this Section, and subject the offender to the same punishment.

Section 210.2230. Defacing Signs. [CC 1992 § 74.220]

It shall be unlawful for any person within this City to willfully and without lawful authority remove, deface, smear or mutilate, or deface with paint or other substance, any signs, device or

other article used as an advertisement by the owner, proprietor or person in charge thereof of any business or profession, trade or calling, in front of or upon any building occupied by such person for the purpose of carrying on his/her business or profession, trade or calling; and it shall be unlawful for any person, within this City, to remove any gate or fence or any part thereof.

Section 210.2240. Disposal Of Sewage. [CC 1992 § 74.250]

Any person or persons who shall within this City conduct through pipes or otherwise into or upon any street, alley, highway, or other public or private place, from any kitchen, bathroom, toilet, or from any building of whatsoever kind, any sewage or other offensive liquids or substances shall, upon conviction thereof, be deemed guilty of an offense, and punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars (\$10.00) nor more than one hundred dollars (\$100.00).

Section 210.2250. Slaughterhouse Or Abattoir, Operation Thereof. [CC 1992 § 74.260]

A. It shall be unlawful for any person or persons to operate any slaughterhouse or abattoir or slaughter pen within the corporate limits of this City without first having complied with the following requirements, to-wit:

1. Obtaining a permit from the Board of Aldermen of the City of Center, Missouri, at a regular meeting thereof.
2. Complying with all of the regulations of the Department of Health of the State of Missouri respecting the operation and management of said business, together with any regulations of the Federal Government which may be applicable thereto.

ARTICLE XV
Littering

Section 210.2260. Litter In Public Places. [CC 1992 § 63.010]

No person shall throw or deposit litter in or upon any street, sidewalk or other public place within the City except in public receptacles or authorized private receptacles.

Section 210.2270. Manner Of Depositing Litter. [CC 1992 § 63.020]

Persons placing litter in public receptacles or in authorized private receptacles shall do so in such a manner as to prevent it from being carried or deposited by the elements upon any street, sidewalk or other public place or upon private property.

Section 210.2280. Sweeping Litter Into Public Places. [CC 1992 § 63.030]

No person shall sweep into or deposit in any gutter, street or other public place within the City the accumulation of litter from any building or lot or from any public or private sidewalk or driveway. Within the meaning of this Section, the word "litter" shall include, without excluding other substances, fallen leaves, cut weeds, grass clippings, branches and twigs that may accumulate on any building, lot or premises.

Section 210.2290. Sidewalks To Be Kept Free Of Litter. [CC 1992 § 63.040]

Persons owning or occupying property shall keep the sidewalk in front of their premises free of litter. Persons owning or occupying places of business within the City should keep their business premises free of litter.

Section 210.2300. Littering By Persons In Vehicles. [CC 1992 § 63.050]

No person, while a driver or passenger in a vehicle, shall throw or deposit litter upon any street or public place within the City, or upon private property. No driver of any vehicle shall allow any passenger in that vehicle to throw or deposit litter upon any street or other public place within the City, or upon private property. Under the terms of this Section, a driver shall be deemed responsible for the acts of any passenger in a vehicle under his/her control.

Section 210.2310. Transportation Of Litter. [CC 1992 § 63.060]

No person shall drive or move any truck or other vehicle hauling or transporting litter without or about the City unless such vehicle is so constructed and the load secured so as to prevent any of the contents therein from being blown, dropped or deposited upon a street, alley or other public place.

Section 210.2320. Littering On Any Private Premises. [CC 1992 § 63.070]

No person shall throw or deposit litter on any private property within the City, whether owned by such person or not, except that the owner or person in control of private property may maintain an authorized private receptacle for collection in such a manner that litter will be prevented from being carried or deposited by the elements upon any street, sidewalk or other public place or upon any private property owned by another.

Section 210.2330. Burning Of Leaves. [CC 1992 § 63.080]

No person shall burn leaves and litter in any street, gutter, or other public place within the City in such a manner as to cause damage to said street, gutter or other public place.

Section 210.2340. Violations And Penalties. [CC 1992 § 63.090]

Any person violating any of the provisions of this Article shall be deemed guilty of an ordinance violation, and shall be fined not less than twenty-five dollars (\$25.00) nor more than three hundred dollars (\$300.00).

ARTICLE XVI
Open Burning

Section 210.2350. Definitions. [Ord. No. 189 § 1, 12-1-2004]

For the purpose of this Article, certain terms and words are hereby defined. Words used in the present tense shall include the future; the singular number shall include the plural and the plural singular; the word "building" shall include the word "structure" and the word "shall" is mandatory and not directory. Whenever the following words or terms are used herein, they shall have the meanings ascribed to them in this Section:

GARBAGE — Refuse resulting from the handling, processing, preparation, cooking and

consumption of food or food products.

LANDSCAPE WASTE — Any accumulation of grass, shrubbery, vines, and trees and other materials accumulated as the result of the care of lawns, but not including leaves, shrubbery cuttings and small tree limbs.

OPEN BURNING — The combustion of any matter in the open.

PERSON — Any individual, partnership, copartnership, firm, company, corporation, association, joint-stock company, trust, estate, political subdivision, State agency, or any other legal entity, or their legal representative, agent or assigns.

REFUSE — Any discarded matter, including garbage, or any matter which is to be reduced in volume or otherwise changed in chemical or physical properties in order to facilitate its discard, removal or disposal.

Section 210.2360. Prohibitions. [Ord. No. 189 § 2, 12-1-2004]

- A. No person shall cause or allow the open burning of leaves, shrubbery cuttings and small tree limbs, except as provided in Section 210.2370 of this Article.
- B. No person shall cause or allow the burning of refuse.
- C. No person shall cause, build, or light any fire so close to any building or structure as to endanger any building or structure, or on any public street, alley, right-of-way, sidewalk or pavement.

Section 210.2370. Exemptions. [Ord. No. 189 § 3, 12-1-2004]

- A. The following activities are not in violation of this Article:
 - 1. The burning of leaves, shrubbery cuttings and small tree limbs from September 1 through May 31 between the hours of 6:00 A.M. to sunset; provided such burning is attended at all times by a competent person of at least sixteen (16) years of age. [Ord. No. 195 § 1, 7-5-2006]
 - 2. The setting of fires to combat or limit existing fires, when reasonably necessary in the judgment of the responsible Government Official.
 - 3. The burning for legitimate campfire, recreational and cooking purposes or in domestic fireplaces in areas where such burning is consistent with other laws; provided that no garbage shall be burned in such cases.
 - 4. Small open flames for heating tar, for welding, acetylene torches, highway safety flares and the like.
 - 5. Open burning conducted in accordance with a permit granted by the Missouri Department of Natural Resources.

Section 210.2380. Permit Required. [Ord. No. 189 § 4, 12-1-2004]

It shall be unlawful to cause or allow the open burning of landscape waste without having an

open burning permit or in violation of such permit.

Section 210.2390. Permit — Application. [Ord. No. 189 § 5, 12-1-2004]

A. Applications for open burning permits shall contain the following information:

1. The name, age, address and telephone number of the applicant.
2. The address of the burning site.
3. The quantities and types of items to be burned.
4. The methods or actions to be taken to control or extinguish the fire.
5. Proposed date for the open burning.

Section 210.2400. Restrictions. [Ord. No. 189 § 6, 12-1-2004]

A. Open burning of landscape waste shall be subject to the following restrictions:

1. Such open burning shall be allowed only on the land from which such landscape waste is generated.
2. The location of the open burning site shall be at least fifteen (15) feet from any building or any other structure, including fences, etc.
3. The burning shall be from September 1 through May 31 between the hours of 6:00 A.M. and 6:00 P.M. and the fire shall be completely extinguished by 6:00 P.M.
4. The fire shall be attended at all times by a competent person of a least sixteen (16) years of age.
5. There shall be fire extinguishing or water supply at the burning site sufficient to completely extinguish the fire in a reasonable period of time. The extinguishing agent must be capable of causing the fire to immediately start to go out upon application of such agent.
6. Water hoses shall be equipped with nozzles, and the hose shall be maintained charged during the period of such burning.
7. Such fire shall be limited in size to an area of no more than twenty-four (24) feet in diameter and shall not exceed six (6) feet in height.
8. The individual appointed by the Board of Alderman may refuse to issue such permits or revoke such existing permits if the appointed individual or his/her designate determines that weather conditions make such open burning dangerous to life or property.

Section 210.2410. Enforcement. [Ord. No. 189 § 7, 12-1-2004]

A. The regulations adopted in this Article shall be enforced by the Law Enforcement of the City.

- B. The Law Enforcement of the City may detail such members of the Fire Department as inspectors as shall from time to time be necessary.