



MISSOURI

Legal System	Constitution	Bill of Rights	Form of Government
Common Law Statutory Law	Written	Yes	Republic

A. Criminal Statutes

1. Human Trafficking and Related Offenses

a. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.203 (2017) – Abusing an Individual Through Forced Labor

i. Summary

A person commits the offense of abusing an individual through forced labor by knowingly providing or obtaining the labor or services of a person:

- (1) By causing or threatening to cause serious physical injury to any person;
- (2) By physically restraining or threatening to physically restrain another person;
- (3) By blackmail;
- (4) By any scheme, plan, or pattern of behavior intended to cause such person to believe that, if the person does not perform the labor services, the person or another person will suffer serious physical injury, physical restraint, or financial harm; or
- (5) By abuse or threatened abuse of the law or the legal process.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.203(1).

“Coercion” means:

- (a) Threats of serious harm to or physical restraint against any person;
- (b) Any scheme, plan, or pattern intended to cause a person to believe that failure to perform an act would result in serious harm to or physical restraint against any person;
or
- (c) The abuse or threatened abuse of the legal process.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.200(4).

“Involuntary servitude or forced labor” means:

a condition of servitude induced by means of:

- (a) Any scheme, plan, or pattern of behavior intended to cause a person to believe that, if the person does not enter into or continue the servitude, such person or another person will suffer serious physical injury or physical restraint; or

- (b) The abuse or threatened abuse of the legal process.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.200(9).

ii. Sentencing

The offense of abuse through forced labor is a felony punishable by imprisonment for not less than five years and not more than 20 years and a fine not to exceed [USD 250,000]. If death results from a violation of this section, or if the violation includes kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap, sexual abuse when punishable as a Class B felony, or an attempt to commit sexual abuse when punishable as a Class B felony, or an attempt to kill, it shall be punishable for a term of years not less than five years or life and a fine not to exceed [USD 250,000].

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.203(3).

The court shall order a person found guilty of abuse through forced labor:

to pay restitution to the victim of the offense regardless of whether the defendant is sentenced to a term of imprisonment or probation. The minimum restitution shall be in the amount determined by the court necessary to compensate the victim for the value of the victim's labor and/or for the mental and physical rehabilitation of the victim and any child of the victim.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.218.

If a corporation or other business is found guilty of violating section 566.203, ... in addition to the criminal penalties described in such sections and other remedies provided for by law, the court may:

- (1) Order its dissolution or reorganization;
- (2) Order the suspension or revocation of any license, permit, or prior approval granted to it by the state;
- (3) Order the surrender of its charter if it is organized under Missouri law or the revocation of its certificate to conduct business in Missouri if it is not organized under Missouri law.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 351.493.

iii. Statute of Limitations

A prosecution for a felony generally must be commenced within three years. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 556.036(2). The statute does not run when, among other reasons, the accused is absent from the state (which can extend the limitations period for no more than three years). Mo. Rev. Stat. § 556.036(6).

b. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.206 (2017) – Trafficking for the Purpose of Slavery, Involuntary Servitude, Peonage, or Forced Labor

i. Summary

A person commits the offense of trafficking for the purposes of slavery, involuntary servitude, peonage, or forced labor if he or she knowingly recruits, entices, harbors, transports, provides, or obtains by any means, including but not limited to through the use of force, abduction, coercion, fraud, deception, blackmail, or causing or threatening to cause financial harm, another person for

labor or services, for the purposes of slavery, involuntary servitude, peonage, or forced labor, or benefits, financially or by receiving anything of value, from participation in such activities.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.206(1).

“Peonage” means “illegal and involuntary servitude in satisfaction of debt.” Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.200(12).

ii. Sentencing

“Except as provided in [Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.206(4)], the offense of trafficking for the purposes of slavery, involuntary servitude, peonage, or forced labor is a felony punishable by imprisonment for not less than five years and not more than 20 years and a fine not to exceed [USD 250,000].” Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.206(3).

If death results from a violation of this section, or if the violation includes kidnapping or an attempt to kidnap, sexual abuse when punishable as a Class B felony or an attempt to commit sexual abuse when the sexual abuse attempted is punishable as a Class B felony, or an attempt to kill, it shall be punishable by imprisonment for a term of years not less than five years or life and a fine not to exceed [USD 250,000].

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.206(4).

The court shall order a person found guilty of trafficking for the purposes of slavery, involuntary servitude, peonage, or forced labor:

to pay restitution to the victim of the offense regardless of whether the defendant is sentenced to a term of imprisonment or probation. The minimum restitution shall be in the amount determined by the court necessary to compensate the victim for the value of the victim’s labor and/or for the mental and physical rehabilitation of the victim and any child of the victim.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.218.

If a corporation or other business is found guilty of violating section ... 566.206, ... in addition to the criminal penalties described in such sections and other remedies provided for by law, the court may:

- (1) Order its dissolution or reorganization;
- (2) Order the suspension or revocation of any license, permit, or prior approval granted to it by the state;
- (3) Order the surrender of its charter if it is organized under Missouri law or the revocation of its certificate to conduct business in Missouri if it is not organized under Missouri law.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 351.493.

iii. Statute of Limitations

A prosecution for a felony generally must be commenced within three years. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 556.036(2). The statute does not run when, among other reasons, the accused is absent from the state (which can extend the limitations period for no more than three years). Mo. Rev. Stat. § 556.036(6).

c. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.209 (2017) – Trafficking for the Purpose of Sexual Exploitation

i. Summary

A person commits the crime of trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation if a person knowingly recruits, entices, harbors, transports, provides, advertises the availability of or obtains by any means, including but not limited to through the use of force, abduction, coercion, fraud, deception, blackmail, or causing or threatening to cause financial harm, another person for the use or employment of such person in a commercial sex act, sexual conduct, a sexual performance, or the production of explicit sexual material as defined in section 573.010, without his or her consent, or benefits, financially or by receiving anything of value, from participation in such activities.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.209(1).

“Commercial sex act” means “any sex act on account of which anything of value is given to, promised, or received by any person.” Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.200(5).

ii. Sentencing

The crime of trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation is a felony punishable by imprisonment for not less than five years and not more than 20 years and a fine not to exceed [USD \$250,000]. If a violation of this section was effected by force, abduction, or coercion, the crime of trafficking for the purposes of sexual exploitation is a felony punishable by imprisonment for a term of years not less than ten years or life and a fine not to exceed [USD 250,000].

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.209(2).

The court shall order a person found guilty of trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation:

to pay restitution to the victim of the offense regardless of whether the defendant is sentenced to a term of imprisonment or probation. The minimum restitution shall be in the amount determined by the court necessary to compensate the victim for the value of the victim’s labor and/or for the mental and physical rehabilitation of the victim and any child of the victim.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.218.

If a corporation or other business is found guilty of violating section ... 566.209, ... in addition to the criminal penalties described in such sections and other remedies provided for by law, the court may:

- (1) Order its dissolution or reorganization;
- (2) Order the suspension or revocation of any license, permit, or prior approval granted to it by the state;
- (3) Order the surrender of its charter if it is organized under Missouri law or the revocation of its certificate to conduct business in Missouri if it is not organized under Missouri law.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 351.493.

iii. Statute of Limitations

A prosecution for a felony generally must be commenced within three years. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 556.036(2). The statute does not run when, among other reasons, the accused is absent from the state (which can extend the limitations period for no more than three years). Mo. Rev. Stat. § 556.036(6). Notwithstanding section 556.036, prosecutions for unlawful sexual offenses involving a person 18 years of age or under may be commenced at any time. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 556.037(1).

d. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.210 (2017) – Sexual Trafficking of a Child, First Degree

i. Summary

A person commits the offense of sexual trafficking of a child in the first degree if he or she knowingly:

- (1) Recruits, entices, harbors, transports, provides, or obtains by any means, including but not limited to through the use of force, abduction, coercion, fraud, deception, blackmail, or causing or threatening to cause financial harm, a person under the age of twelve to participate in a commercial sex act, a sexual performance, or the production of explicit sexual material as defined in section 573.010, or benefits, financially or by receiving anything of value, from participation in such activities;
- (2) Causes a person under the age of twelve to engage in a commercial sex act, a sexual performance, or the production of explicit sexual material as defined in section 573.010; or
- (3) Advertises the availability of a person under the age of twelve to participate in a commercial sex act, a sexual performance, or the production of explicit sexual material as defined in section 573.010.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.210(1).

“It shall not be a defense that the defendant believed that the person was twelve years of age or older.” Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.210(2).

ii. Sentencing

The offense of sexual trafficking of a child in the first degree is a felony for which the authorized term of imprisonment is life imprisonment without eligibility for probation or parole until the offender has served not less than twenty-five years of such sentence. Subsection 4 of section 558.019 [which provides the minimum prison time to be served before a person is eligible for parole or other release] shall not apply to the sentence of a person who has been found guilty of sexual trafficking of a child less than twelve years of age and “**life imprisonment**” shall mean imprisonment for the duration of a person’s natural life for the purposes of this section.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.210(2)(emphasis in original).

The court shall order a person found guilty of sexual trafficking of a child in the first degree:

to pay restitution to the victim of the offense regardless of whether the defendant is sentenced to a term of imprisonment or probation. The minimum restitution shall be in the amount determined by the court necessary to compensate the victim for the value of the victim’s labor and/or for the mental and physical rehabilitation of the victim and any child of the victim.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.218.

If a corporation or other business is found guilty of violating section ... 566.210, ... in addition to the criminal penalties described in such sections and other remedies provided for by law, the court may:

- (1) Order its dissolution or reorganization;
- (2) Order the suspension or revocation of any license, permit, or prior approval granted to it by the state;
- (3) Order the surrender of its charter if it is organized under Missouri law or the revocation of its certificate to conduct business in Missouri if it is not organized under Missouri law.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 351.493.

iii. Statute of Limitations

Prosecutions for unlawful sexual offenses involving a person 18 years of age or under may be commenced at any time. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 556.037(1).

e. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.211 (2017) – Sexual Trafficking of a Child, Second Degree

i. Summary

A person commits the offense of sexual trafficking of a child in the second degree if he or she knowingly:

- (1) Recruits, entices, harbors, transports, provides, or obtains by any means, including but not limited to through the use of force, abduction, coercion, fraud, deception, blackmail, or causing or threatening to cause financial harm, a person under the age of eighteen to participate in a commercial sex act, a sexual performance, or the production of explicit sexual material as defined in section 573.010, or benefits, financially or by receiving anything of value, from participation in such activities;
- (2) Causes a person under the age of eighteen to engage in a commercial sex act, a sexual performance, or the production of explicit sexual material as defined in section 573.010; or
- (3) Advertises the availability of a person under the age of eighteen to participate in a commercial sex act, a sexual performance, or the production of explicit sexual material as defined in section 573.010.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.211(1).

“It shall not be a defense that the defendant believed that the person was eighteen years of age or older.” Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.211(2).

ii. Sentencing

The offense of sexual trafficking of a child in the second degree is a felony punishable by imprisonment for a term of years not less than ten years or life and a fine not to exceed [USD 250,000] if the child is under the age of eighteen. If a violation of this section was effected by force, abduction, or coercion, the crime of sexual trafficking of a child shall be a felony for which the

authorized term of imprisonment is life imprisonment without eligibility for probation or parole until the defendant has served not less than twenty-five years of such sentence.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.211(3).

The court shall order a person found guilty of sexual trafficking of a child in the second degree:

to pay restitution to the victim of the offense regardless of whether the defendant is sentenced to a term of imprisonment or probation. The minimum restitution shall be in the amount determined by the court necessary to compensate the victim for the value of the victim’s labor and/or for the mental and physical rehabilitation of the victim and any child of the victim.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.218.

If a corporation or other business is found guilty of violating section ... 566.211, ... in addition to the criminal penalties described in such sections and other remedies provided for by law, the court may:

- (1) Order its dissolution or reorganization;
- (2) Order the suspension or revocation of any license, permit, or prior approval granted to it by the state;
- (3) Order the surrender of its charter if it is organized under Missouri law or the revocation of its certificate to conduct business in Missouri if it is not organized under Missouri law.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 351.493.

iii. Statute of Limitations

Prosecutions for unlawful sexual offenses involving a person 18 years of age or under may be commenced at any time. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 556.037(1).

f. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.215 (2017) – Contributing to Human Trafficking Through the Misuse of Documentation

i. Summary

A person commits the offense of contributing to human trafficking through the misuse of documentation when he or she knowingly:

- (1) Destroys, conceals, removes, confiscates, or possesses a valid or purportedly valid passport, government identification document, or other immigration document of another person while committing offenses or with the intent to commit offenses, pursuant to sections 566.203 to 566.218; or
- (2) Prevents, restricts, or attempts to prevent or restrict, without lawful authority, a person’s ability to move or travel by restricting the proper use of identification, in order to maintain the labor or services of a person who is the victim of an offense committed pursuant to sections 566.203 to 566.218.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.215(1).

ii. Sentencing

“The offense of contributing to human trafficking through the misuse of documentation is a Class E felony.” Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.215(2).

The court shall order a person found guilty of contributing to human trafficking through the misuse of documentation:

to pay restitution to the victim of the offense regardless of whether the defendant is sentenced to a term of imprisonment or probation. The minimum restitution shall be in the amount determined by the court necessary to compensate the victim for the value of the victim’s labor and/or for the mental and physical rehabilitation of the victim and any child of the victim.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.218.

If a corporation or other business is found guilty of violating section ... 566.215, in addition to the criminal penalties described in such sections and other remedies provided for by law, the court may:

- (1) Order its dissolution or reorganization;
- (2) Order the suspension or revocation of any license, permit, or prior approval granted to it by the state;
- (3) Order the surrender of its charter if it is organized under Missouri law or the revocation of its certificate to conduct business in Missouri if it is not organized under Missouri law.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 351.493.

iii. Statute of Limitations

A prosecution for a felony generally must be commenced within three years. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 556.036(2). The statute does not run when, among other reasons, the accused is absent from the state (which can extend the limitations period for no more than three years). Mo. Rev. Stat. § 556.036(6).

g. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.223(2) (2011) – Affirmative Defense

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

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.223(2).

h. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 595.223 (2017) – Victim Polygraph Tests and Psychological Stress Evaluator Exams Not Permitted

No prosecuting or circuit attorney, peace officer, governmental official, or employee of a law enforcement agency shall request or require a victim of an offense under chapter 566 [trafficking offenses] ... to submit to any polygraph test or psychological stress evaluator exam as a condition for proceeding with a criminal investigation of an offense.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 595.223.

i. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 595.226 (2017) – Information in Court Records to Be Redacted

[A]ny information contained in any court record, whether written or published on the internet, including any visual or aural recordings that could be used to identify or locate any victim of an offense under chapter 566 [trafficking offenses] ... shall be closed and redacted from the record prior to disclosure to the public. Identifying information shall include the name, home or temporary address, telephone number, Social Security number, place of employment, or physical characteristics, including an unobstructed visual image of the victim’s face or body.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 595.226(1).

If the court determines that a person or entity who is requesting identifying information of a victim has a legitimate interest in obtaining such information, the court may allow access to the information, but only if the court determines that disclosure to the person or entity would not compromise the welfare or safety of such victim, and only after providing reasonable notice to the victim and after allowing the victim the right to respond to such request.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 595.226(2).

Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection 1 of this section, the judge presiding over a case under chapter 566 [trafficking offenses] ... shall have the discretion to publicly disclose identifying information regarding the defendant which could be used to identify or locate the victim of the crime. The victim may provide a statement to the court regarding whether he or she desires such information to remain closed. When making the decision to disclose such information, the judge shall consider the welfare and safety of the victim and any statement to the court received from the victim regarding the disclosure.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 595.226(3).

j. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 578.421 (2020) – Pattern of Criminal Street Gang Activity

Missouri defines “pattern of criminal street gang activity” to include the repeated commission of certain offenses including sexual trafficking of a child. Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 578.421(2)(h), (i).

2. Online Child Sexual Exploitation and Child Pornography Offenses

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.103 – Crime of Promoting Online Sexual Solicitation

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.151 – Enticement of a Child

Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 573.010 *et seq.* – Pornography and Related Offenses

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 573.023 – Sexual Exploitation of a Minor

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 573.025 – Promoting Child Pornography in the First Degree

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 573.035 – Promoting Child Pornography in the Second Degree

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 573.037 – Possession of Child Pornography

3. Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 589.400–589.425 – Sex Offender Registry

Persons who have been convicted of various crimes against children or other sex offenses, including sex trafficking, must register as sex offenders. Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 589.400–589.425. However, a person found guilty of the crime of

(a) abuse through forced labor, (b) trafficking for the purpose of slavery, involuntary servitude, peonage, or forced labor, or (c) contributing to human trafficking through the misuse of documentation “shall not be required to register as a sexual offender pursuant to the provisions of section 589.400, unless such person is otherwise required to register pursuant to the provisions of such section.” Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 566.203(2), 566.206(2), and 566.215(2).

B. Civil Liability Statutes

1. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.223 (2011) – Civil Lawsuits Based on Human Trafficking Violations

a. Summary

“A victim of trafficking may bring a civil [lawsuit] against a person or persons who plead guilty to or are found guilty of a violation of section[s] 566.203 [abusing an individual through forced labor], 566.206 [trafficking for the purpose of slavery, involuntary servitude, peonage, or forced labor], 566.209 [trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation], 566.210 [sexual trafficking of a child, first degree], or 566.211 [sexual trafficking of a child, second degree]” Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.223(6).

The Missouri Attorney General may bring a civil lawsuit:

in the circuit court in which the victim of trafficking was found, to recover from any person or entity that benefits, financially or by receiving anything of value, from violations of section[s] 566.203 [abusing an individual through forced labor], 566.206 [trafficking for the purpose of slavery, involuntary servitude, peonage, or forced labor], 566.209 [trafficking for the purpose of sexual exploitation], 566.210 [sexual trafficking of a child, first degree], or 566.211 [sexual trafficking of a child, second degree], a civil penalty of not more than [USD 50,000] for each violation of [these sections] and injunctive and other equitable relief as the court may, in its discretion, order. The first priority of any money or property collected under such [a lawsuit] shall be to pay restitution to the victims of trafficking on whose behalf the civil lawsuit was brought.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.223(7).

b. Damages and Other Relief

A prevailing victim may “recover the actual damages sustained by the victim, court costs, including reasonable attorney’s fees, and punitive damages, when determined to be appropriate by the court.” Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.223(6).

c. Statute of Limitations

Any lawsuit “commenced under this section shall be filed within ten years after the later of:

- (1) The final order in the related criminal case,
- (2) The victim’s emancipation from the defendant; or
- (3) The victim’s eighteenth birthday.”

Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 566.223(6).

2. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 537.047 (2007) – Civil Lawsuit for Sexual and Pornographic Offenses Involving a Minor

a. Summary

“Any person who, while a child or minor, was a victim of a violation of sections 573.023 [sexual exploitation of a minor], 573.025 [promoting child pornography in the first degree], 573.035 [promoting child pornography in the second degree], or 573.037 [possession of child pornography], and who suffers physical or psychological injury or illness as a result of the violation, shall be entitled to bring a civil [lawsuit]” Mo. Rev. Stat. § 537.047(1).

A claim “under this section may arise only if the violation that caused the injury occurs on or after August 28, 2007.” Mo. Rev. Stat. § 537.047(3).

b. Damages and Other Relief

A plaintiff suing under this section may “recover the actual damages sustained as a result of the violation ... [and] the costs of the lawsuit and reasonable fees for attorneys and expert witnesses. A psychological injury or illness as described under this section need not be accompanied by physical injury or illness.” Mo. Rev. Stat. § 537.047(1).

c. Statute of Limitations

Any lawsuit described under [Mo. Rev. Stat. § 537.047(1)] “shall be commenced within ten years of the plaintiff attaining the age of twenty-one, or within three years of the date the plaintiff discovers that the injury or illness was caused by the offense enumerated in [Mo. Rev. Stat. § 537.047(1)], whichever later occurs.” Mo. Rev. Stat. § 537.047(2).

C. Additional Statutes Specific to Human Trafficking

1. Mo. Rev. Stat. §§ 290.500 *et seq.* (2018) – Unpaid Wages

An employee may bring a civil lawsuit to recover unpaid wages. In addition to unpaid wages, an employee may also receive twice the amount of unpaid wages in liquidated damages, plus attorney’s fees and costs. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 290.527. An employer may also face additional criminal penalties for noncompliance. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 290.525.

More information is available at: https://labor.mo.gov/DLS/MinimumWage/file_complaint.

2. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 210.110 (2019) – Abused Child Definition Includes Certain Trafficking Victims

A victim of “abuse” and “neglect” under Missouri’s child protection statutes includes a victim of sex trafficking or severe forms of trafficking.

3. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.223 (2011) – Services, Programs, and Assistance for Trafficking Victims

“Any individual who is alleging that a violation of sections 566.200 to 566.218 and section 578.475 [international marriage broker obligations] has occurred against his or her person shall be afforded the rights and protections provided in the federal Trafficking Victims Protection Act of 2000, ... as amended.” Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.223(1).

As soon as possible after a first encounter with a person who reasonably appears to a law enforcement agency to be a victim of trafficking as defined in section 566.200, that agency or office shall notify the department of social services and, where applicable, juvenile justice authorities that the person may be a victim of trafficking, in order that such agencies may determine whether the person may be eligible for state or federal services, programs, or assistance.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.223(4).

4. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.223(3) (2011) – Training Programs For Identifying Trafficking Victims

The Departments of Public Safety and Social Services are authorized to establish training programs and procedures for identifying trafficking victims. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 566.223(3).

5. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 589.663 (2018) – Address Confidentiality Program

Survivors of human trafficking who fear future harm may apply to use a designated address.

6. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 595.030 (2018) – Compensation and Services for Crime Victims

Human trafficking victims who suffer personal injury or death are eligible to receive compensation as crime victims, when certain requirements are met.

7. Mo. Rev. Stat. § 595.120 (2018) – Poster

A poster containing information about the National Human Trafficking Resource Center hotline must be displayed in:

- (1) Hotels, motels, or other establishments that have been cited as a public nuisance for prostitution;
- (2) Strip clubs or other sexually oriented businesses;
- (3) Private clubs that have a liquor permit for on-premises consumption, do not hold themselves out to be food service establishments, and are not affiliated with any nonprofit fraternal, athletic, religious, or veteran organizations;
- (4) Airports;
- (5) Train stations that serve passengers;
- (6) Emergency rooms within general acute care hospitals;
- (7) Urgent care centers;
- (8) Privately operated job recruitment centers;
- (9) Businesses or establishments that offer massage or body work services for compensation by individuals who are not licensed under section 324.265;
- (10) Women’s health centers;
- (11) Abortion facilities as defined in section 188.015;
- (12) Family planning clinics;
- (13) Maternity homes as defined in section 135.600;
- (14) Pregnancy resource centers as defined in section 135.630;
- (15) Bus stations;
- (16) Truck stops ...; and

(17) Roadside rest areas.

Mo. Rev. Stat. § 595.120(2).

D. Significant Cases

No significant cases were found regarding Missouri’s human trafficking statutes.

E. Academic Research/Papers

No academic research or papers were found regarding Missouri’s human trafficking statutes.

F. Resources

National Human Trafficking Hotline (Missouri):

<https://humantraffickinghotline.org/state/missouri>

Missouri Attorney General Task Force on Human Trafficking:

<https://www.ago.mo.gov/home/human-trafficking>

Shared Hope International, Missouri Report Card (2019):

http://sharedhope.org/PICframe9/reportcards/PIC_RC_2019_MO.pdf

Shared Hope International, Missouri Analysis and Recommendations (2019):

http://sharedhope.org/PICframe9/analysis/PIC_AR_2019_MO.pdf

Stop Human Trafficking Coalition of Central Missouri:

<https://stophumantraffickingmo.com/>

Stop Human Trafficking Coalition – Eastern Missouri, Southern Illinois Network:

<http://www.stoptraffickingmo-il.org/index.html>

Missouri Department of Public Safety - Stop Human Trafficking in Missouri

<https://dps.mo.gov/human-trafficking/>

The Missouri Coalition Against Domestic and Sexual Violence: Human Trafficking

<https://www.mocadsv.org/Human-Trafficking/>

Show Me Rights - By The Missouri Bar

<http://showmerights.org/human-trafficking/>

End Slavery Now - Central Missouri Stop Human Trafficking Coalition

<https://www.endslaverynow.org/central-missouri-stop-human-trafficking-coalition>

U.S. Department of Health & Human Services, *Missouri: Efforts to Combat Human Trafficking* (2017):

https://nhhtac.acf.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/2019-06/missouri_profile_efforts_to_combat_human_trafficking.pdf

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