



MISSOURI MINIMUM PRISON TERMS (MPTS) – 558.019

If the current offense is for a violation other than R.S.Mo. §§ 565.020 (first degree murder), 566.125 (sex offenses), 571.015 (armed criminal action), or 559.115 (other offenses that are non-probatable), or chapter 579 (drug offenses), the following minimum prison terms apply:

If person	Minimum Prison Term served is
Has 1 prior prison commitment to the DOC	40% of sentence imposed, or until person is at least 70 years old and has served at least 30% of the sentence imposed, whichever occurs first
Has 2 prior prison commitments to the DOC	50% of sentence imposed, or until person is at least 70 years old and has served at least 40% of the sentence imposed, whichever occurs first
Has 3 or more prior prison commitments to the DOC	80% of sentence imposed, or until person is at least 70 years old and has served at least 40% of the sentence imposed, whichever occurs first
Has a current conviction for a dangerous felony ¹	85% of sentence imposed, or until person is at least 70 years old and has served at least 40% of the sentence imposed, whichever occurs first

Impact of MPTs on Missouri’s Prison Population and Costs:

- Each year, about 3,000 people are admitted to Missouri prisons with MPT sentences – this is one third of all annual new sentence admissions. Of these MPT admissions:
 - Almost half serve 40% MPTs
 - 18% serve 50% MPTs
 - 12% serve 80% MPTs
 - 19% serve 85% MPTs²
- For most offenses, Missouri law permits conditional release after one-third of the sentence is served.³ The MPT designation can increase the time normally served for an offense by 7, 17, 47, or 52 percent, depending on the MPT class and length of the imposed sentence.
- MPTs have a real impact on the Missouri DOC and taxpayers: Longer sentences increase prison populations and costs.
- Annual cost of incarceration per prisoner: \$20,896 (\$57.25/day)
- Current prison population: almost 33,000 – 8th largest in the nation.

¹ R.S.Mo. § 576.061 (2017): Dangerous felonies include 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, 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 years of age at the time of the commission of the act giving rise to the offense, statutory sodomy in the first degree when the victim is a child less than twelve years of age at the time of the commission of the act giving rise to the offense, child molestation in the first or second degree, abuse of a child if the child dies as a result of injuries sustained from conduct chargeable under section 568.060, child kidnapping, parental kidnapping committed by detaining or concealing the whereabouts of the child for not less than one hundred twenty days under section 565.153, and an “intoxication-related traffic offense” or “intoxication-related boating offense” if the person is found to be a “habitual offender” or “habitual boating offender” as such terms are defined in section 577.001.

² MISSOURI DEP’T OF CORRECTIONS, 2016 PROFILE OF THE INSTITUTIONAL AND SUPERVISED OFFENDER POPULATION 56-58 (June 30, 2016), <https://doc.mo.gov/Documents/publications/Offender%20Profile%20FY16.pdf> (published Mar. 2, 2017).

³ R.S.Mo. § 558.011(4)(1).