

FIRST REGULAR SESSION

SENATE BILL NO. 320

98TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

INTRODUCED BY SENATOR WALLINGFORD.

Read 1st time January 27, 2015, and ordered printed.

ADRIANE D. CROUSE, Secretary.

1690S.01I

AN ACT

To repeal sections 211.033, 211.071, and 221.044, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof three new sections relating to the detention of persons under the age of seventeen in adult facilities.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Missouri, as follows:

Section A. Sections 211.033, 211.071, and 221.044, RSMo, are repealed
2 and three new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 211.033,
3 211.071, and 221.044, to read as follows:

211.033. 1. No person under the age of seventeen years, except those
2 transferred to the court of general jurisdiction under the provisions of section
3 211.071 **who have been sentenced to serve an adult criminal sentence**
4 shall be detained in a jail or other adult detention facility as that term is defined
5 in section 211.151. A traffic court judge may request the juvenile court to order
6 the commitment of a person under the age of seventeen to a juvenile detention
7 facility.

8 2. Nothing in this section shall be construed as creating any civil or
9 criminal liability for any law enforcement officer, juvenile officer, school
10 personnel, or court personnel for any action taken or failure to take any action
11 involving a minor child who remains under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court
12 under this section if such action or failure to take action is based on a good faith
13 belief by such officer or personnel that the minor child is not under the
14 jurisdiction of the juvenile court.

15 3. The amendments to subsection 2 of this section, as provided for in this
16 act, shall not take effect until such time as the provisions of section 211.021 shall
17 take effect in accordance with subsection 2 of section 211.021.

211.071. 1. If a petition alleges that a child between the ages of twelve

2 and seventeen has committed an offense which would be considered a felony if
3 committed by an adult, the court may, upon its own motion or upon motion by the
4 juvenile officer, the child or the child's custodian, order a hearing and may, in its
5 discretion, dismiss the petition and such child may be transferred to the court of
6 general jurisdiction and prosecuted under the general law; except that if a
7 petition alleges that any child has committed an offense which would be
8 considered first degree murder under section 565.020, second degree murder
9 under section 565.021, first degree assault under section 565.050, forcible rape
10 under section 566.030 as it existed prior to August 28, 2013, rape in the first
11 degree under section 566.030, forcible sodomy under section 566.060 as it existed
12 prior to August 28, 2013, sodomy in the first degree under section 566.060, first
13 degree robbery under section 569.020, or distribution of drugs under section
14 195.211, or has committed two or more prior unrelated offenses which would be
15 felonies if committed by an adult, the court shall order a hearing, and may in its
16 discretion, dismiss the petition and transfer the child to a court of general
17 jurisdiction for prosecution under the general law.

18 2. Upon apprehension and arrest, jurisdiction over the criminal offense
19 allegedly committed by any person between seventeen and twenty-one years of
20 age over whom the juvenile court has retained continuing jurisdiction shall
21 automatically terminate and that offense shall be dealt with in the court of
22 general jurisdiction as provided in section 211.041.

23 3. Knowing and willful age misrepresentation by a juvenile subject shall
24 not affect any action or proceeding which occurs based upon the
25 misrepresentation. Any evidence obtained during the period of time in which a
26 child misrepresents his or her age may be used against the child and will be
27 subject only to rules of evidence applicable in adult proceedings.

28 4. Written notification of a transfer hearing shall be given to the juvenile
29 and his or her custodian in the same manner as provided in sections 211.101 and
30 211.111. Notice of the hearing may be waived by the custodian. Notice shall
31 contain a statement that the purpose of the hearing is to determine whether the
32 child is a proper subject to be dealt with under the provisions of this chapter, and
33 that if the court finds that the child is not a proper subject to be dealt with under
34 the provisions of this chapter, the petition will be dismissed to allow for
35 prosecution of the child under the general law.

36 5. The juvenile officer may consult with the office of prosecuting attorney
37 concerning any offense for which the child could be certified as an adult under

38 this section. The prosecuting or circuit attorney shall have access to police
39 reports, reports of the juvenile or deputy juvenile officer, statements of witnesses
40 and all other records or reports relating to the offense alleged to have been
41 committed by the child. The prosecuting or circuit attorney shall have access to
42 the disposition records of the child when the child has been adjudicated pursuant
43 to subdivision (3) of subsection 1 of section 211.031. The prosecuting attorney
44 shall not divulge any information regarding the child and the offense until the
45 juvenile court at a judicial hearing has determined that the child is not a proper
46 subject to be dealt with under the provisions of this chapter.

47 6. A written report shall be prepared in accordance with this chapter
48 developing fully all available information relevant to the criteria which shall be
49 considered by the court in determining whether the child is a proper subject to
50 be dealt with under the provisions of this chapter and whether there are
51 reasonable prospects of rehabilitation within the juvenile justice system. These
52 criteria shall include but not be limited to:

53 (1) The seriousness of the offense alleged and whether the protection of
54 the community requires transfer to the court of general jurisdiction;

55 (2) Whether the offense alleged involved viciousness, force and violence;

56 (3) Whether the offense alleged was against persons or property with
57 greater weight being given to the offense against persons, especially if personal
58 injury resulted;

59 (4) Whether the offense alleged is a part of a repetitive pattern of offenses
60 which indicates that the child may be beyond rehabilitation under the juvenile
61 code;

62 (5) The record and history of the child, including experience with the
63 juvenile justice system, other courts, supervision, commitments to juvenile
64 institutions and other placements;

65 (6) The sophistication and maturity of the child as determined by
66 consideration of his home and environmental situation, emotional condition and
67 pattern of living;

68 (7) The age of the child;

69 (8) The program and facilities available to the juvenile court in
70 considering disposition;

71 (9) Whether or not the child can benefit from the treatment or
72 rehabilitative programs available to the juvenile court; and

73 (10) Racial disparity in certification.

74 7. If the court dismisses the petition to permit the child to be prosecuted
75 under the general law, the court shall enter a dismissal order containing:

76 (1) Findings showing that the court had jurisdiction of the cause and of
77 the parties;

78 (2) Findings showing that the child was represented by counsel;

79 (3) Findings showing that the hearing was held in the presence of the
80 child and his counsel; and

81 (4) Findings showing the reasons underlying the court's decision to
82 transfer jurisdiction.

83 8. A copy of the petition and order of the dismissal shall be sent to the
84 prosecuting attorney.

85 9. When a petition has been dismissed thereby permitting a child to be
86 prosecuted under the general law and the prosecution of the child results in a
87 conviction, the jurisdiction of the juvenile court over that child is forever
88 terminated, except as provided in subsection 10 of this section, for an act that
89 would be a violation of a state law or municipal ordinance.

90 10. If a petition has been dismissed thereby permitting a child to be
91 prosecuted under the general law and the child is found not guilty by a court of
92 general jurisdiction, the juvenile court shall have jurisdiction over any later
93 offense committed by that child which would be considered a misdemeanor or
94 felony if committed by an adult, subject to the certification provisions of this
95 section.

96 11. If the court does not dismiss the petition to permit the child to be
97 prosecuted under the general law, it shall set a date for the hearing upon the
98 petition as provided in section 211.171.

99 **12. Any juvenile certified under this section shall be detained in**
100 **a juvenile facility, which adheres to current Missouri juvenile detention**
101 **standards, pending disposition of the case. No certified juvenile shall**
102 **be held prior to the disposition of the case in a jail or other adult**
103 **detention facility as the term "jail or other adult detention facility" is**
104 **defined under section 211.151.**

221.044. No person under the age of seventeen years, except those
2 transferred to the court of general jurisdiction under the provisions of section
3 211.071 **who have been sentenced to serve an adult criminal sentence,**
4 shall be detained in a jail or other adult detention facility as that term is defined
5 in section 211.151. A traffic court judge may request the juvenile court to order

6 the commitment of a person under the age of seventeen to a juvenile detention
7 facility.

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