

FIRST REGULAR SESSION

HOUSE BILL NO. 200

92ND GENERAL ASSEMBLY

INTRODUCED BY REPRESENTATIVES JOHNSON (47), VILLA, DEEKEN,
FRASER AND SANDER (Co-sponsors).

Read 1st time January 16, 2003, and copies ordered printed.

STEPHEN S. DAVIS, Chief Clerk

0776L.011

AN ACT

To repeal section 565.030, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof one new section relating to the death penalty.

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

Section A. Section 565.030, RSMo, is repealed and one new section enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as section 565.030, to read as follows:

565.030. 1. Where murder in the first degree is charged but not submitted or where the state waives the death penalty, the submission to the trier and all subsequent proceedings in the case shall proceed as in all other criminal cases with a single stage trial in which guilt and punishment are submitted together.

2. Where murder in the first degree is submitted to the trier without a waiver of the death penalty, the trial shall proceed in two stages before the same trier. At the first stage the trier shall decide only whether the defendant is guilty or not guilty of any submitted offense. The issue of punishment shall not be submitted to the trier at the first stage. If an offense is charged other than murder in the first degree in a count together with a count of murder in the first degree, the trial judge shall assess punishment on any such offense according to law, after the defendant is found guilty of such offense and after he finds the defendant to be a prior offender pursuant to chapter 558, RSMo.

3. If murder in the first degree is submitted and the death penalty was not waived but the trier finds the defendant guilty of a lesser homicide, a second stage of the trial shall proceed at which the only issue shall be the punishment to be assessed and declared. No further evidence

EXPLANATION — Matter enclosed in bold faced brackets [thus] in this bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted in the law. Matter in boldface type in the above law is new proposed language.

16 shall be received. If the trier is a jury it shall be instructed on the law. The attorneys may then
17 argue as in other criminal cases the issue of punishment, after which the trier shall assess and
18 declare the punishment as in all other criminal cases.

19 4. If the trier at the first stage of a trial where the death penalty was not waived finds the
20 defendant guilty of murder in the first degree, a second stage of the trial shall proceed at which
21 the only issue shall be the punishment to be assessed and declared. Evidence in aggravation and
22 mitigation of punishment, including but not limited to evidence supporting any of the
23 aggravating or mitigating circumstances listed in subsection 2 or 3 of section 565.032, may be
24 presented subject to the rules of evidence at criminal trials. Such evidence may include, within
25 the discretion of the court, evidence concerning the murder victim and the impact of the crime
26 upon the family of the victim and others. Rebuttal and surrebuttal evidence may be presented.
27 The state shall be the first to proceed. If the trier is a jury it shall be instructed on the law. The
28 attorneys may then argue the issue of punishment to the jury, and the state shall have the right
29 to open and close the argument. The trier shall assess and declare the punishment at life
30 imprisonment without eligibility for probation, parole, or release except by act of the governor:

31 (1) If the trier finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant is mentally
32 retarded; or

33 (2) If the trier does not find beyond a reasonable doubt at least one of the statutory
34 aggravating circumstances set out in subsection 2 of section 565.032; or

35 (3) If the trier concludes that there is evidence in mitigation of punishment, including
36 but not limited to evidence supporting the statutory mitigating circumstances listed in subsection
37 3 of section 565.032, which is sufficient to outweigh the evidence in aggravation of punishment
38 found by the trier; or

39 (4) If the trier decides under all of the circumstances not to assess and declare the
40 punishment at death. If the trier is a jury it shall be so instructed.

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42 If the trier assesses and declares the punishment at death it shall, in its findings or verdict, set out
43 in writing the aggravating circumstance or circumstances listed in subsection 2 of section
44 565.032 which it found beyond a reasonable doubt. If the trier is a jury [it shall be instructed
45 before the case is submitted that if it] **and** is unable to **unanimously** decide or agree upon
46 **setting** the punishment **at death**, the court shall assess and declare the punishment at life
47 imprisonment without eligibility for probation, parole, or release except by act of the governor
48 [or death]; **and the jury shall be accordingly instructed before the case is submitted**. The
49 court shall follow the same procedure as set out in this section whenever it is required to
50 determine punishment for murder in the first degree.

51 5. Upon written agreement of the parties and with leave of the court, the issue of the

52 defendant's mental retardation may be taken up by the court and decided prior to trial without
53 prejudicing the defendant's right to have the issue submitted to the trier of fact as provided in
54 subsection 4 of this section.

55 6. As used in this section, the terms "mental retardation" or "mentally retarded" refer to
56 a condition involving substantial limitations in general functioning characterized by significantly
57 subaverage intellectual functioning with continual extensive related deficits and limitations in
58 two or more adaptive behaviors such as communication, self-care, home living, social skills,
59 community use, self-direction, health and safety, functional academics, leisure and work, which
60 conditions are manifested and documented before eighteen years of age.

61 7. The provisions of this section shall only govern offenses committed on or after
62 August 28, 2001.