

FIRST REGULAR SESSION

HOUSE BILL NO. 215

94TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

INTRODUCED BY REPRESENTATIVES STEVENSON (Sponsor), RUESTMAN, DIXON,
CUNNINGHAM (86), MOORE, FISHER, WALLACE, NANCE, MUNZLINGER, DAY,
SANDER AND SCHARNHORST (Co-sponsors).

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D. ADAM CRUMBLISS, Chief Clerk

0222L.01I

AN ACT

To repeal sections 211.021, 211.031, 211.032, 211.033, 211.041, 211.061, 211.071, 211.073, 211.081, 211.091, 211.101, 211.161, 211.181, 211.421, 211.425, and 211.431, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof sixteen new sections relating to juvenile courts, with penalty provisions.

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

Section A. Sections 211.021, 211.031, 211.032, 211.033, 211.041, 211.061, 211.071,
2 211.073, 211.081, 211.091, 211.101, 211.161, 211.181, 211.421, 211.425, and 211.431, RSMo,
3 are repealed and sixteen new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 211.021,
4 211.031, 211.032, 211.033, 211.041, 211.061, 211.071, 211.073, 211.081, 211.091, 211.101,
5 211.161, 211.181, 211.421, 211.425, and 211.431, to read as follows:

211.021. As used in this chapter, unless the context clearly requires otherwise:

- 2 (1) "Adult" means a person [seventeen] **eighteen** years of age or older;
3 (2) "Child" means a person under [seventeen] **eighteen** years of age;
4 (3) "Juvenile court" means the juvenile division or divisions of the circuit court of the
5 county, or judges while hearing juvenile cases assigned to them;
6 (4) "Legal custody" means the right to the care, custody and control of a child and the
7 duty to provide food, clothing, shelter, ordinary medical care, education, treatment and discipline
8 of a child. Legal custody may be taken from a parent only by court action and if the legal

EXPLANATION — Matter enclosed in bold-faced brackets [thus] in the above bill is not enacted and is intended to be omitted from the law. Matter in **bold-face** type in the above bill is proposed language.

9 custody is taken from a parent without termination of parental rights, the parent's duty to provide
10 support continues even though the person having legal custody may provide the necessities of
11 daily living;

12 (5) "Parent" means either a natural parent or a parent by adoption and if the child is
13 illegitimate, "parent" means the mother;

14 (6) "Shelter care" means the temporary care of juveniles in physically unrestricting
15 facilities pending final court disposition. These facilities may include:

16 (a) "Foster home", the private home of foster parents providing twenty-four-hour care
17 to one to three children unrelated to the foster parents by blood, marriage or adoption;

18 (b) "Group foster home", the private home of foster parents providing twenty-four-hour
19 care to no more than six children unrelated to the foster parents by blood, marriage or adoption;

20 (c) "Group home", a child care facility which approximates a family setting, provides
21 access to community activities and resources, and provides care to no more than twelve children.

211.031. 1. Except as otherwise provided in this chapter, the juvenile court or the family
2 court in circuits that have a family court as provided in sections 487.010 to 487.190, RSMo, shall
3 have exclusive original jurisdiction in proceedings:

4 (1) Involving any child [or person seventeen years of age] who may be a resident of or
5 found within the county and who is alleged to be in need of care and treatment because:

6 (a) The parents, or other persons legally responsible for the care and support of the child
7 [or person seventeen years of age], neglect or refuse to provide proper support, education which
8 is required by law, medical, surgical or other care necessary for his or her well-being; except that
9 reliance by a parent, guardian or custodian upon remedial treatment other than medical or
10 surgical treatment for a child [or person seventeen years of age] shall not be construed as neglect
11 when the treatment is recognized or permitted pursuant to the laws of this state;

12 (b) The child [or person seventeen years of age] is otherwise without proper care,
13 custody or support; or

14 (c) The child [or person seventeen years of age] was living in a room, building or other
15 structure at the time such dwelling was found by a court of competent jurisdiction to be a public
16 nuisance pursuant to section 195.130, RSMo;

17 (d) The child [or person seventeen years of age] is a child in need of mental health
18 services and the parent, guardian or custodian is unable to afford or access appropriate mental
19 health treatment or care for the child;

20 (2) Involving any child who may be a resident of or found within the county and who is
21 alleged to be in need of care and treatment because:

22 (a) The child while subject to compulsory school attendance is repeatedly and without
23 justification absent from school; or

24 (b) The child disobeys the reasonable and lawful directions of his or her parents or other
25 custodian and is beyond their control; or

26 (c) The child is habitually absent from his or her home without sufficient cause,
27 permission, or justification; or

28 (d) The behavior or associations of the child are otherwise injurious to his or her welfare
29 or to the welfare of others; or

30 (e) The child is charged with an offense not classified as criminal, or with an offense
31 applicable only to children; except that, the juvenile court shall not have jurisdiction over any
32 child fifteen and one-half years of age who is alleged to have violated a state or municipal traffic
33 ordinance or regulation, the violation of which does not constitute a felony, or any child who is
34 alleged to have violated a state or municipal ordinance or regulation prohibiting possession or
35 use of any tobacco product;

36 (3) Involving any child who is alleged to have violated a state law or municipal
37 ordinance, or any person who is alleged to have violated a state law or municipal ordinance prior
38 to attaining the age of [seventeen] **eighteen** years, in which cases jurisdiction may be taken by
39 the court of the circuit in which the child or person resides or may be found or in which the
40 violation is alleged to have occurred; except that, the juvenile court shall not have jurisdiction
41 over any child fifteen and one-half years of age who is alleged to have violated a state or
42 municipal traffic ordinance or regulation, the violation of which does not constitute a felony, and
43 except that the juvenile court shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the municipal court over
44 any child who is alleged to have violated a municipal curfew ordinance, and except that the
45 juvenile court shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit court on any child who is alleged
46 to have violated a state or municipal ordinance or regulation prohibiting possession or use of any
47 tobacco product;

48 (4) For the adoption of a person;

49 (5) For the commitment of a child [or person seventeen years of age] to the guardianship
50 of the department of social services as provided by law.

51 2. Transfer of a matter, proceeding, jurisdiction or supervision for a child [or person
52 seventeen years of age] who resides in a county of this state shall be made as follows:

53 (1) Prior to the filing of a petition and upon request of any party or at the discretion of
54 the juvenile officer, the matter in the interest of a child [or person seventeen years of age] may
55 be transferred by the juvenile officer, with the prior consent of the juvenile officer of the
56 receiving court, to the county of the child's residence [or the residence of the person seventeen
57 years of age] for future action;

58 (2) Upon the motion of any party or on its own motion prior to final disposition on the
59 pending matter, the court in which a proceeding is commenced may transfer the proceeding of

60 a child [or person seventeen years of age] to the court located in the county of the child's
61 residence [or the residence of the person seventeen years of age], or the county in which the
62 offense pursuant to subdivision (3) of subsection 1 of this section is alleged to have occurred for
63 further action;

64 (3) Upon motion of any party or on its own motion, the court in which jurisdiction has
65 been taken pursuant to subsection 1 of this section may at any time thereafter transfer jurisdiction
66 of a child [or person seventeen years of age] to the court located in the county of the child's
67 residence [or the residence of the person seventeen years of age] for further action with the prior
68 consent of the receiving court;

69 (4) Upon motion of any party or upon its own motion at any time following a judgment
70 of disposition or treatment pursuant to section 211.181, the court having jurisdiction of the cause
71 may place the child [or person seventeen years of age] under the supervision of another juvenile
72 court within or without the state pursuant to section 210.570, RSMo, with the consent of the
73 receiving court;

74 (5) Upon motion of any child [or person seventeen years of age] or his or her parent, the
75 court having jurisdiction shall grant one change of judge pursuant to Missouri Supreme Court
76 Rules;

77 (6) Upon the transfer of any matter, proceeding, jurisdiction or supervision of a child [or
78 person seventeen years of age], certified copies of all legal and social documents and records
79 pertaining to the case on file with the clerk of the transferring juvenile court shall accompany the
80 transfer.

81 3. In any proceeding involving any child [or person seventeen years of age] taken into
82 custody in a county other than the county of the child's residence [or the residence of a person
83 seventeen years of age], the juvenile court of the county of the child's residence [or the residence
84 of a person seventeen years of age] shall be notified of such taking into custody within
85 seventy-two hours.

86 4. When an investigation by a juvenile officer pursuant to this section reveals that the
87 only basis for action involves an alleged violation of section 167.031, RSMo, involving a child
88 who alleges to be home schooled, the juvenile officer shall contact a parent or parents of such
89 child to verify that the child is being home schooled and not in violation of section 167.031,
90 RSMo, before making a report of such a violation. Any report of a violation of section 167.031,
91 RSMo, made by a juvenile officer regarding a child who is being home schooled shall be made
92 to the prosecuting attorney of the county where the child legally resides.

211.032. 1. Except as otherwise provided in a circuit participating in a pilot project
2 established by the Missouri supreme court, when a child [or person seventeen years of age],
3 alleged to be in need of care and treatment pursuant to subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of section

4 211.031, is taken into custody, the juvenile or family court shall notify the parties of the right to
5 have a protective custody hearing. Such notification shall be in writing.

6 2. Upon request from any party, the court shall hold a protective custody hearing. Such
7 hearing shall be held within three days of the request for a hearing, excluding Saturdays, Sundays
8 and legal holidays. For circuits participating in a pilot project established by the Missouri
9 supreme court, the parties shall be notified at the status conference of their right to request a
10 protective custody hearing.

11 3. No later than February 1, 2005, the Missouri supreme court shall require a mandatory
12 court proceeding to be held within three days, excluding Saturdays, Sundays, and legal holidays,
13 in all cases under subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of section 211.031. The Missouri supreme
14 court shall promulgate rules for the implementation of such mandatory court proceedings and
15 may consider recommendations from any pilot projects established by the Missouri supreme
16 court regarding such proceedings. Nothing in this subsection shall prevent the Missouri supreme
17 court from expanding pilot projects prior to the implementation of this subsection.

18 4. The court shall hold an adjudication hearing no later than sixty days after the child has
19 been taken into custody. The court shall notify the parties in writing of the specific date, time,
20 and place of such hearing. If at such hearing the court determines that sufficient cause exists for
21 the child to remain in the custody of the state, the court shall conduct a dispositional hearing no
22 later than ninety days after the child has been taken into custody and shall conduct review
23 hearings regarding the reunification efforts made by the division every ninety to one hundred
24 twenty days for the first year the child is in the custody of the division. After the first year,
25 review hearings shall be held as necessary, but in no event less than once every six months for
26 as long as the child is in the custody of the division.

27 5. At all hearings held pursuant to this section the court may receive testimony and other
28 evidence relevant to the necessity of detaining the child out of the custody of the parents,
29 guardian or custodian.

30 6. By January 1, 2005, the supreme court shall develop rules regarding the effect of
31 untimely hearings.

32 7. If the placement of any child in the custody of the children's division will result in the
33 child attending a school other than the school the child was attending when taken into custody:

34 (1) The child's records from such school shall automatically be forwarded to the school
35 that the child is transferring to upon notification within two business days by the division; or

36 (2) Upon request of the foster family, the guardian ad litem, or the volunteer advocate
37 and whenever possible, the child shall be permitted to continue to attend the same school that
38 the child was enrolled in and attending at the time the child was taken into custody by the
39 division. The division, in consultation with the department of elementary and secondary

40 education, shall establish the necessary procedures to implement the provisions of this
41 subsection.

211.033. No person under the age of [seventeen] **eighteen** years, except those transferred
2 to the court of general jurisdiction under the provisions of section 211.071 shall be detained in
3 a jail or other adult detention facility as that term is defined in section 211.151. A traffic court
4 judge may request the juvenile court to order the commitment of a person under the age of
5 [seventeen] **eighteen** to a juvenile detention facility.

211.041. When jurisdiction over the person of a child has been acquired by the juvenile
2 court under the provisions of this chapter in proceedings coming within the applicable provisions
3 of section 211.031, the jurisdiction of the child may be retained for the purpose of this chapter
4 until he **or she** has attained the age of twenty-one years, except in cases where he **or she** is
5 committed to and received by the division of youth services, unless jurisdiction has been returned
6 to the committing court by provisions of chapter 219, RSMo, through requests of the court to the
7 division of youth services and except in any case where he **or she** has not paid an assessment
8 imposed in accordance with section 211.181 or in cases where the judgment for restitution
9 entered in accordance with section 211.185 has not been satisfied. Every child over whose
10 person the juvenile court retains jurisdiction shall be prosecuted under the general law for any
11 violation of a state law or of a municipal ordinance which he **or she** commits after he **or she**
12 becomes [seventeen] **eighteen** years of age. The juvenile court shall have no jurisdiction with
13 respect to any such violation and, so long as it retains jurisdiction of the child, shall not exercise
14 its jurisdiction in such a manner as to conflict with any other court's jurisdiction as to any such
15 violation.

211.061. 1. When a child is taken into custody with or without warrant for an offense,
2 the child, together with any information concerning [him] **the child** and the personal property
3 found in [his] **the child's** possession, shall be taken immediately and directly before the juvenile
4 court or delivered to the juvenile officer or person acting for [him] **the child**.

5 2. If any person is taken before a circuit or associate circuit judge not assigned to
6 juvenile court or a municipal judge, and it is then, or at any time thereafter, ascertained that he
7 **or she** was under the age of [seventeen] **eighteen** years at the time he **or she** is alleged to have
8 committed the offense, or that he **or she** is subject to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court as
9 provided by this chapter, it is the duty of the judge forthwith to transfer the case or refer the
10 matter to the juvenile court, and direct the delivery of such person, together with information
11 concerning him **or her** and the personal property found in his **or her** possession, to the juvenile
12 officer or person acting as such.

13 3. When the juvenile court is informed that a child is in detention it shall examine the
14 reasons therefor and shall immediately:

15 (1) Order the child released; or

16 (2) Order the child continued in detention until a detention hearing is held. An order to
17 continue the child in detention shall only be entered upon the filing of a petition or motion to
18 modify and a determination by the court that probable cause exists to believe that the child has
19 committed acts specified in the petition or motion that bring the child within the jurisdiction of
20 the court under subdivision (2) or (3) of subsection 1 of section 211.031.

21 4. A juvenile shall not remain in detention for a period greater than twenty-four hours
22 unless the court orders a detention hearing. If such hearing is not held within three days,
23 excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays, the juvenile shall be released from detention
24 unless the court for good cause orders the hearing continued. The detention hearing shall be held
25 within the judicial circuit at a date, time and place convenient to the court. Notice of the date,
26 time and place of a detention hearing, and of the right to counsel, shall be given to the juvenile
27 and his **or her** custodian in person, by telephone, or by such other expeditious method as is
28 available.

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

14 2. Upon apprehension and arrest, jurisdiction over the criminal offense allegedly
15 committed by any person between [seventeen] **eighteen** and twenty-one years of age over whom
16 the juvenile court has retained continuing jurisdiction shall automatically terminate and that
17 offense shall be dealt with in the court of general jurisdiction as provided in section 211.041.

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

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

29 5. The juvenile officer may consult with the office of prosecuting attorney concerning
30 any offense for which the child could be certified as an adult under this section. The prosecuting
31 or circuit attorney shall have access to police reports, reports of the juvenile or deputy juvenile
32 officer, statements of witnesses and all other records or reports relating to the offense alleged to
33 have been committed by the child. The prosecuting or circuit attorney shall have access to the
34 disposition records of the child when the child has been adjudicated pursuant to subdivision (3)
35 of subsection 1 of section 211.031. The prosecuting attorney shall not divulge any information
36 regarding the child and the offense until the juvenile court at a judicial hearing has determined
37 that the child is not a proper subject to be dealt with under the provisions of this chapter.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

54 (7) The age of the child;

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

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

58 (10) Racial disparity in certification.

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

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

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

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

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

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

68 9. When a petition has been dismissed thereby permitting a child to be prosecuted under
69 the general law, the jurisdiction of the juvenile court over that child is forever terminated, except
70 as provided in subsection 10 of this section, for an act that would be a violation of a state law or
71 municipal ordinance.

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

77 11. If the court does not dismiss the petition to permit the child to be prosecuted under
78 the general law, it shall set a date for the hearing upon the petition as provided in section
79 211.171.

211.073. 1. The court may, in a case when the offender is under [seventeen] **eighteen**
2 years of age and has been transferred to a court of general jurisdiction pursuant to section
3 211.071, and whose prosecution results in a conviction or a plea of guilty, invoke dual
4 jurisdiction of both the criminal and juvenile codes, as set forth in this section. The court is
5 authorized to impose a juvenile disposition under this chapter and simultaneously impose an
6 adult criminal sentence, the execution of which shall be suspended pursuant to the provisions of
7 this section. Successful completion of the juvenile disposition ordered shall be a condition of
8 the suspended adult criminal sentence. The court may order an offender into the custody of the
9 division of youth services pursuant to this section if:

10 (1) A facility is designed and built by the division of youth services specifically for
11 offenders sentenced pursuant to this section and if the division determines that there is space
12 available, based on design capacity, in the facility; and

13 (2) Upon agreement of the division.

14 2. If there is probable cause to believe that the offender has violated a condition of the
15 suspended sentence or committed a new offense, the court shall conduct a hearing on the
16 violation charged, unless the offender waives such hearing. If the violation is established and
17 found the court may continue or revoke the juvenile disposition, impose the adult criminal
18 sentence, or enter such other order as it may see fit.

19 3. When an offender has received a suspended sentence pursuant to this section and the
20 division determines the child is beyond the scope of its treatment programs, the division of youth
21 services may petition the court for a transfer of custody of the offender. The court shall hold a
22 hearing and shall:

23 (1) Revoke the suspension and direct that the offender be taken into immediate custody
24 of the department of corrections; or

25 (2) Direct that the offender be placed on probation.

26 4. When an offender who has received a suspended sentence reaches the age of
27 **[seventeen] eighteen**, the court shall hold a hearing. The court shall:

28 (1) Revoke the suspension and direct that the offender be taken into immediate custody
29 of the department of corrections;

30 (2) Direct that the offender be placed on probation; or

31 (3) Direct that the offender remain in the custody of the division of youth services if the
32 division agrees to such placement.

33 5. The division of youth services shall petition the court for a hearing before it releases
34 an offender who comes within subsection 1 of this section at any time before the offender
35 reaches the age of twenty-one years. The court shall:

36 (1) Revoke the suspension and direct that the offender be taken into immediate custody
37 of the department of corrections; or

38 (2) Direct that the offender be placed on probation.

39 6. If the suspension of the adult criminal sentence is revoked, all time served by the
40 offender under the juvenile disposition shall be credited toward the adult criminal sentence
41 imposed.

211.081. 1. Whenever any person informs the court in person and in writing that a child
2 appears to be within the purview of applicable provisions of section 211.031 [or that a person
3 seventeen years of age appears to be within the purview of the provisions of subdivision (1) of
4 subsection 1 of section 211.031], the court shall make or cause to be made a preliminary inquiry
5 to determine the facts and to determine whether or not the interests of the public or of the child
6 [or person seventeen years of age] require that further action be taken. On the basis of this
7 inquiry, the juvenile court may make such informal adjustment as is practicable without a
8 petition or may authorize the filing of a petition by the juvenile officer. Any other provision of

9 this chapter to the contrary notwithstanding, the juvenile court shall not make any order for
10 disposition of a child [or person seventeen years of age] which would place or commit the child
11 [or person seventeen years of age] to any location outside the state of Missouri without first
12 receiving the approval of the division of family services.

13 2. Placement in any institutional setting shall represent the least restrictive appropriate
14 placement for the child [or person seventeen years of age] and shall be recommended based upon
15 a psychological or psychiatric evaluation or both. Prior to entering any order for disposition of
16 a child [or person seventeen years of age] which would order residential treatment or other
17 services inside the state of Missouri, the juvenile court shall enter findings which include the
18 recommendation of the psychological or psychiatric evaluation or both; and certification from
19 the division director or designee as to whether a provider or funds or both are available,
20 including a projection of their future availability. If the division of family services indicates that
21 funding is not available, the division shall recommend and make available for placement by the
22 court an alternative placement for the child [or person seventeen years of age]. The division shall
23 have the burden of demonstrating that they have exercised due diligence in utilizing all available
24 services to carry out the recommendation of the evaluation team and serve the best interest of the
25 child [or person seventeen years of age]. The judge shall not order placement or an alternative
26 placement with a specific provider but may reasonably designate the scope and type of the
27 services which shall be provided by the department to the child [or person seventeen years of
28 age].

29 3. Obligations of the state incurred under the provisions of section 211.181 shall not
30 exceed, in any fiscal year, the amount appropriated for this purpose.

211.091. 1. The petition shall be entitled "In the interest of, a child under
2 [seventeen] **eighteen** years of age". If a petition is filed pursuant to the provisions of subdivision
3 (1) of subsection 1 of section 211.031, the petition shall be entitled "In the interest of, a
4 child under [seventeen] **eighteen** years of age" [or "In the interest of, a person
5 seventeen years of age"].

6 2. The petition shall set forth plainly:

7 (1) The facts which bring the child [or person seventeen years of age] within the
8 jurisdiction of the court;

9 (2) The full name, birth date, and residence of the child [or person seventeen years of
10 age];

11 (3) The names and residence of his **or her** parents, if living;

12 (4) The name and residence of his **or her** legal guardian if there be one, of the person
13 having custody of the child [or person seventeen years of age] or of the nearest known relative
14 if no parent or guardian can be found; and

15 (5) Any other pertinent data or information.

16 3. If any facts required in subsection 2 of this section are not known by the petitioner,
17 the petition shall so state.

18 4. Prior to the voluntary dismissal of a petition filed under this section, the juvenile
19 officer shall assess the impact of such dismissal on the best interests of the child, and shall take
20 all actions practicable to minimize any negative impact.

211.101. 1. After a petition has been filed, unless the parties appear voluntarily, the
2 juvenile court shall issue a summons in the name of the state of Missouri requiring the person
3 who has custody of the child [or person seventeen years of age] to appear personally and, unless
4 the court orders otherwise, to bring the child [or person seventeen years of age] before the court,
5 at the time and place stated.

6 2. If the person so summoned is other than a parent or guardian of the child [or person
7 seventeen years of age], then the parent or guardian or both shall also be notified of the pendency
8 of the case and of the time and place appointed.

9 3. If it appears that the child [or person seventeen years of age] is in such condition or
10 surroundings that his **or her** welfare requires that his **or her** custody be immediately assumed
11 by the court, the judge may order, by endorsement upon the summons, the officer serving it to
12 take the child [or person seventeen years of age] into custody at once.

13 4. Subpoena may be issued requiring the appearance of any other person whose presence,
14 in the opinion of the judge, is necessary.

211.161. 1. The court may cause any child [or person seventeen years of age] within its
2 jurisdiction to be examined by a physician, psychiatrist or psychologist appointed by the court
3 in order that the condition of the child [or person seventeen years of age] may be given
4 consideration in the disposition of his case. The expenses of the examination when approved
5 by the court shall be paid by the county, except that the county shall not be liable for the costs
6 of examinations conducted by the department of mental health either directly or through contract.

7 2. The services of a state, county or municipally maintained hospital, institution, or
8 psychiatric or health clinic may be used for the purpose of this examination and treatment.

9 3. A county may establish medical, psychiatric and other facilities, upon request of the
10 juvenile court, to provide proper services for the court in the diagnosis and treatment of children
11 [or persons seventeen years of age] coming before it and these facilities shall be under the
12 administration and control of the juvenile court. The juvenile court may appoint and fix the
13 compensation of such professional and other personnel as it deems necessary to provide the court
14 proper diagnostic, clinical and treatment services for children [or persons seventeen years of age]
15 under its jurisdiction.

211.181. 1. When a child [or person seventeen years of age] is found by the court to
2 come within the applicable provisions of subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of section 211.031, the
3 court shall so decree and make a finding of fact upon which it exercises its jurisdiction over the
4 child [or person seventeen years of age], and the court may, by order duly entered, proceed as
5 follows:

6 (1) Place the child [or person seventeen years of age] under supervision in his own home
7 or in the custody of a relative or other suitable person after the court or a public agency or
8 institution designated by the court conducts an investigation of the home, relative or person and
9 finds such home, relative or person to be suitable and upon such conditions as the court may
10 require;

11 (2) Commit the child [or person seventeen years of age] to the custody of:

12 (a) A public agency or institution authorized by law to care for children or to place them
13 in family homes; except that, such child [or person seventeen years of age] may not be
14 committed to the department of social services, division of youth services;

15 (b) Any other institution or agency which is authorized or licensed by law to care for
16 children or to place them in family homes;

17 (c) An association, school or institution willing to receive the child [or person seventeen
18 years of age] in another state if the approval of the agency in that state which administers the
19 laws relating to importation of children into the state has been secured; or

20 (d) The juvenile officer;

21 (3) Place the child [or person seventeen years of age] in a family home;

22 (4) Cause the child [or person seventeen years of age] to be examined and treated by a
23 physician, psychiatrist or psychologist and when the health or condition of the child [or person
24 seventeen years of age] requires it, cause the child [or person seventeen years of age] to be placed
25 in a public or private hospital, clinic or institution for treatment and care; except that, nothing
26 contained herein authorizes any form of compulsory medical, surgical, or psychiatric treatment
27 of a child [or person seventeen years of age] whose parents or guardian in good faith are
28 providing other remedial treatment recognized or permitted under the laws of this state;

29 (5) The court may order, pursuant to subsection 2 of section 211.081, that the child
30 receive the necessary services in the least restrictive appropriate environment including home
31 and community-based services, treatment and support, based on a coordinated, individualized
32 treatment plan. The individualized treatment plan shall be approved by the court and developed
33 by the applicable state agencies responsible for providing or paying for any and all appropriate
34 and necessary services, subject to appropriation, and shall include which agencies are going to
35 pay for and provide such services. Such plan must be submitted to the court within thirty days

36 and the child's family shall actively participate in designing the service plan for the child [or
37 person seventeen years of age];

38 (6) The department of social services, in conjunction with the department of mental
39 health, shall apply to the United States Department of Health and Human Services for such
40 federal waivers as required to provide services for such children, including the acquisition of
41 community-based services waivers.

42 2. When a child is found by the court to come within the provisions of subdivision (2)
43 of subsection 1 of section 211.031, the court shall so decree and upon making a finding of fact
44 upon which it exercises its jurisdiction over the child, the court may, by order duly entered,
45 proceed as follows:

46 (1) Place the child under supervision in his **or her** own home or in custody of a relative
47 or other suitable person after the court or a public agency or institution designated by the court
48 conducts an investigation of the home, relative or person and finds such home, relative or person
49 to be suitable and upon such conditions as the court may require;

50 (2) Commit the child to the custody of:

51 (a) A public agency or institution authorized by law to care for children or place them
52 in family homes; except that, a child may be committed to the department of social services,
53 division of youth services, only if he **or she** is presently under the court's supervision after an
54 adjudication under the provisions of subdivision (2) or (3) of subsection 1 of section 211.031;

55 (b) Any other institution or agency which is authorized or licensed by law to care for
56 children or to place them in family homes;

57 (c) An association, school or institution willing to receive it in another state if the
58 approval of the agency in that state which administers the laws relating to importation of children
59 into the state has been secured; or

60 (d) The juvenile officer;

61 (3) Place the child in a family home;

62 (4) Cause the child to be examined and treated by a physician, psychiatrist or
63 psychologist and when the health or condition of the child requires it, cause the child to be placed
64 in a public or private hospital, clinic or institution for treatment and care; except that, nothing
65 contained herein authorizes any form of compulsory medical, surgical, or psychiatric treatment
66 of a child whose parents or guardian in good faith are providing other remedial treatment
67 recognized or permitted under the laws of this state;

68 (5) Assess an amount of up to ten dollars to be paid by the child to the clerk of the court.

69

70 Execution of any order entered by the court pursuant to this subsection, including a commitment
71 to any state agency, may be suspended and the child placed on probation subject to such

72 conditions as the court deems reasonable. After a hearing, probation may be revoked and the
73 suspended order executed.

74 3. When a child is found by the court to come within the provisions of subdivision (3)
75 of subsection 1 of section 211.031, the court shall so decree and make a finding of fact upon
76 which it exercises its jurisdiction over the child, and the court may, by order duly entered,
77 proceed as follows:

78 (1) Place the child under supervision in his or her own home or in custody of a relative
79 or other suitable person after the court or a public agency or institution designated by the court
80 conducts an investigation of the home, relative or person and finds such home, relative or person
81 to be suitable and upon such conditions as the court may require; provided that, no child who has
82 been adjudicated a delinquent by a juvenile court for committing or attempting to commit a
83 sex-related offense which if committed by an adult would be considered a felony offense
84 pursuant to chapter 566, RSMo, including but not limited to rape, forcible sodomy, child
85 molestation, and sexual abuse, and in which the victim was a child, shall be placed in any
86 residence within one thousand feet of the residence of the abused child of that offense until the
87 abused child reaches the age of eighteen, and provided further that the provisions of this
88 subdivision regarding placement within one thousand feet of the abused child shall not apply
89 when the abusing child and the abused child are siblings or children living in the same home;

90 (2) Commit the child to the custody of:

91 (a) A public agency or institution authorized by law to care for children or to place them
92 in family homes;

93 (b) Any other institution or agency which is authorized or licensed by law to care for
94 children or to place them in family homes;

95 (c) An association, school or institution willing to receive it in another state if the
96 approval of the agency in that state which administers the laws relating to importation of children
97 into the state has been secured; or

98 (d) The juvenile officer;

99 (3) Beginning January 1, 1996, the court may make further directions as to placement
100 with the division of youth services concerning the child's length of stay. The length of stay order
101 may set forth a minimum review date;

102 (4) Place the child in a family home;

103 (5) Cause the child to be examined and treated by a physician, psychiatrist or
104 psychologist and when the health or condition of the child requires it, cause the child to be placed
105 in a public or private hospital, clinic or institution for treatment and care; except that, nothing
106 contained herein authorizes any form of compulsory medical, surgical, or psychiatric treatment

107 of a child whose parents or guardian in good faith are providing other remedial treatment
108 recognized or permitted under the laws of this state;

109 (6) Suspend or revoke a state or local license or authority of a child to operate a motor
110 vehicle;

111 (7) Order the child to make restitution or reparation for the damage or loss caused by his
112 **or her** offense. In determining the amount or extent of the damage, the court may order the
113 juvenile officer to prepare a report and may receive other evidence necessary for such
114 determination. The child and his **or her** attorney shall have access to any reports which may be
115 prepared, and shall have the right to present evidence at any hearing held to ascertain the amount
116 of damages. Any restitution or reparation ordered shall be reasonable in view of the child's
117 ability to make payment or to perform the reparation. The court may require the clerk of the
118 circuit court to act as receiving and disbursing agent for any payment ordered;

119 (8) Order the child to a term of community service under the supervision of the court or
120 of an organization selected by the court. Every person, organization, and agency, and each
121 employee thereof, charged with the supervision of a child under this subdivision, or who benefits
122 from any services performed as a result of an order issued under this subdivision, shall be
123 immune from any suit by the child ordered to perform services under this subdivision, or any
124 person deriving a cause of action from such child, if such cause of action arises from the
125 supervision of the child's performance of services under this subdivision and if such cause of
126 action does not arise from an intentional tort. A child ordered to perform services under this
127 subdivision shall not be deemed an employee within the meaning of the provisions of chapter
128 287, RSMo, nor shall the services of such child be deemed employment within the meaning of
129 the provisions of chapter 288, RSMo. Execution of any order entered by the court, including a
130 commitment to any state agency, may be suspended and the child placed on probation subject
131 to such conditions as the court deems reasonable. After a hearing, probation may be revoked and
132 the suspended order executed;

133 (9) When a child has been adjudicated to have violated a municipal ordinance or to have
134 committed an act that would be a misdemeanor if committed by an adult, assess an amount of
135 up to twenty-five dollars to be paid by the child to the clerk of the court; when a child has been
136 adjudicated to have committed an act that would be a felony if committed by an adult, assess an
137 amount of up to fifty dollars to be paid by the child to the clerk of the court.

138 4. Beginning January 1, 1996, the court may set forth in the order of commitment the
139 minimum period during which the child shall remain in the custody of the division of youth
140 services. No court order shall require a child to remain in the custody of the division of youth
141 services for a period which exceeds the child's eighteenth birth date except upon petition filed
142 by the division of youth services pursuant to subsection 1 of section 219.021, RSMo. In any

143 order of commitment of a child to the custody of the division of youth services, the division shall
144 determine the appropriate program or placement pursuant to subsection 3 of section 219.021,
145 RSMo. Beginning January 1, 1996, the department shall not discharge a child from the custody
146 of the division of youth services before the child completes the length of stay determined by the
147 court in the commitment order unless the committing court orders otherwise. The director of the
148 division of youth services may at any time petition the court for a review of a child's length of
149 stay commitment order, and the court may, upon a showing of good cause, order the early
150 discharge of the child from the custody of the division of youth services. The division may
151 discharge the child from the division of youth services without a further court order after the
152 child completes the length of stay determined by the court or may retain the child for any period
153 after the completion of the length of stay in accordance with the law.

154 5. When an assessment has been imposed under the provisions of subsection 2 or 3 of
155 this section, the assessment shall be paid to the clerk of the court in the circuit where the
156 assessment is imposed by court order, to be deposited in a fund established for the sole purpose
157 of payment of judgments entered against children in accordance with section 211.185.

211.421. 1. After any child has come under the care or control of the juvenile court as
2 provided in this chapter, any person who thereafter encourages, aids, or causes the child to
3 commit any act or engage in any conduct which would be injurious to the child's morals or health
4 or who knowingly or negligently disobeys, violates or interferes with a lawful order of the court
5 with relation to the child, is guilty of contempt of court, and shall be proceeded against as now
6 provided by law and punished by imprisonment in the county jail for a term not exceeding six
7 months or by a fine not exceeding five hundred dollars or by both such fine and imprisonment.

8 2. If it appears at a juvenile court hearing that any person [seventeen] **eighteen** years of
9 age or over has violated section 568.045 or 568.050, RSMo, by endangering the welfare of a
10 child, the judge of the juvenile court shall refer the information to the prosecuting or circuit
11 attorney, as the case may be, for appropriate proceedings.

211.425. 1. Any person who has been adjudicated a delinquent by a juvenile court for
2 committing or attempting to commit a sex-related offense which if committed by an adult would
3 be considered a felony offense pursuant to chapter 566, RSMo, including, but not limited to,
4 rape, forcible sodomy, child molestation and sexual abuse, shall be considered a juvenile sex
5 offender and shall be required to register as a juvenile sex offender by complying with the
6 registration requirements provided for in this section. This requirement shall also apply to any
7 person who is or has been adjudicated a juvenile delinquent in any other state or federal
8 jurisdiction for committing or attempting to commit offenses which would be proscribed herein.
9

10 2. Any state agency having supervision over a juvenile required to register as a juvenile
11 sex offender or any court having jurisdiction over a juvenile required to register as a juvenile sex
12 offender, or any person required to register as a juvenile sex offender, shall, within ten days of
13 the juvenile offender moving into any county of this state, register with the juvenile office of the
14 county. If such juvenile offender changes residence or address, the state agency, court or person
15 shall inform the juvenile office within ten days of the new residence or address and shall also be
16 required to register with the juvenile office of any new county of residence. Registration shall
17 be accomplished by completing a registration form similar to the form provided for in section
18 589.407, RSMo. Such form shall include, but is not limited to, the following:

19 (1) A statement in writing signed by the juvenile, giving the juvenile's name, address,
20 Social Security number, phone number, school in which enrolled, place of employment, offense
21 which requires registration, including the date, place, and a brief description of such offense, date
22 and place of adjudication regarding such offense, and age and gender of the victim at the time
23 of the offense; and

24 (2) The fingerprints and a photograph of the juvenile.

25 3. Juvenile offices shall maintain the registration forms of those juvenile offenders in
26 their jurisdictions who register as required by this section. Information contained on the
27 registration forms shall be kept confidential and may be released by juvenile offices to only those
28 persons and agencies who are authorized to receive information from juvenile court records as
29 provided by law, including, but not limited to, those specified in section 211.321. State agencies
30 having custody of juveniles who fall within the registration requirements of this section shall
31 notify the appropriate juvenile offices when such juvenile offenders are being transferred to a
32 location falling within the jurisdiction of such juvenile offices.

33 4. Any juvenile who is required to register pursuant to this section but fails to do so or
34 who provides false information on the registration form is subject to disposition pursuant to this
35 chapter. Any person [seventeen] **eighteen** years of age or over who commits such violation is
36 guilty of a class A misdemeanor as provided for in section 211.431.

37 5. Any juvenile to whom the registration requirement of this section applies shall be
38 informed by the official in charge of the juvenile's custody, upon the juvenile's discharge or
39 release from such custody, of the requirement to register pursuant to this section. Such official
40 shall obtain the address where such juvenile expects to register upon being discharged or released
41 and shall report the juvenile's name and address to the juvenile office where the juvenile will be
42 required to register. This requirement to register upon discharge or release from custody does
43 not apply in situations where the juvenile is temporarily released under guard or direct
44 supervision from a detention facility or similar custodial facility.

45 6. The requirement to register as a juvenile sex offender shall terminate upon the juvenile
46 offender reaching age twenty-one, unless such juvenile offender is required to register as an adult
47 offender pursuant to section 589.400, RSMo.

 211.431. Any person [seventeen] **eighteen** years of age or over who willfully violates,
2 neglects or refuses to obey or perform any lawful order of the court, or who violates any
3 provision of this chapter is guilty of a class A misdemeanor.

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