

SENATE SUBSTITUTE
FOR
HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE
FOR
HOUSE BILL NO. 1550
AN ACT

To repeal sections 167.031, 211.021, 211.033, 211.034, 211.041, 211.061, 211.071, 211.091, 211.101, and 478.466, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof eleven new sections relating to courts, with penalty provisions and a contingent effective date for certain sections.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF MISSOURI,
AS FOLLOWS:

1 Section A. Sections 167.031, 211.021, 211.033, 211.034,
2 211.041, 211.061, 211.071, 211.091, 211.101, and 478.466, RSMo,
3 are repealed and eleven new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to
4 be known as sections 167.031, 211.021, 211.033, 211.034, 211.041,
5 211.061, 211.071, 211.091, 211.101, 478.466, and 1, to read as
6 follows:

7 167.031. 1. Every parent, guardian or other person in this
8 state having charge, control or custody of a child not enrolled
9 in a public, private, parochial, parish school or full-time
10 equivalent attendance in a combination of such schools and
11 between the ages of seven years and the compulsory attendance age
12 for the district is responsible for enrolling the child in a
13 program of academic instruction which complies with subsection 2
14 of this section. Any parent, guardian or other person who
15 enrolls a child between the ages of five and seven years in a
16 public school program of academic instruction shall cause such

1 child to attend the academic program on a regular basis,
2 according to this section. Nonattendance by such child shall
3 cause such parent, guardian or other responsible person to be in
4 violation of the provisions of section 167.061, except as
5 provided by this section. A parent, guardian or other person in
6 this state having charge, control, or custody of a child between
7 the ages of seven years of age and the compulsory attendance age
8 for the district shall cause the child to attend regularly some
9 public, private, parochial, parish, home school or a combination
10 of such schools not less than the entire school term of the
11 school which the child attends; except that:

12 (1) A child who, to the satisfaction of the superintendent
13 of public schools of the district in which he resides, or if
14 there is no superintendent then the chief school officer, is
15 determined to be mentally or physically incapacitated may be
16 excused from attendance at school for the full time required, or
17 any part thereof;

18 (2) A child between fourteen years of age and the
19 compulsory attendance age for the district may be excused from
20 attendance at school for the full time required, or any part
21 thereof, by the superintendent of public schools of the district,
22 or if there is none then by a court of competent jurisdiction,
23 when legal employment has been obtained by the child and found to
24 be desirable, and after the parents or guardian of the child have
25 been advised of the pending action; or

26 (3) A child between five and seven years of age shall be
27 excused from attendance at school if a parent, guardian or other
28 person having charge, control or custody of the child makes a

1 written request that the child be dropped from the school's
2 rolls.

3 2. (1) As used in sections 167.031 to 167.071, a "home
4 school" is a school, whether incorporated or unincorporated,
5 that:

6 (a) Has as its primary purpose the provision of private or
7 religious-based instruction;

8 (b) Enrolls pupils between the ages of seven years and the
9 compulsory attendance age for the district, of which no more than
10 four are unrelated by affinity or consanguinity in the third
11 degree; and

12 (c) Does not charge or receive consideration in the form of
13 tuition, fees, or other remuneration in a genuine and fair
14 exchange for provision of instruction.

15 (2) As evidence that a child is receiving regular
16 instruction, the parent shall, except as otherwise provided in
17 this subsection:

18 (a) Maintain the following records:

19 a. A plan book, diary, or other written record indicating
20 subjects taught and activities engaged in; and

21 b. A portfolio of samples of the child's academic work; and

22 c. A record of evaluations of the child's academic
23 progress; or

24 d. Other written, or credible evidence equivalent to
25 subparagraphs a., b. and c.; and

26 (b) Offer at least one thousand hours of instruction, at
27 least six hundred hours of which will be in reading, language
28 arts, mathematics, social studies and science or academic courses

1 that are related to the aforementioned subject areas and
2 consonant with the pupil's age and ability. At least four
3 hundred of the six hundred hours shall occur at the regular home
4 school location.

5 (3) The requirements of subdivision (2) of this subsection
6 shall not apply to any pupil above the age of sixteen years.

7 3. Nothing in this section shall require a private,
8 parochial, parish or home school to include in its curriculum any
9 concept, topic, or practice in conflict with the school's
10 religious doctrines or to exclude from its curriculum any
11 concept, topic, or practice consistent with the school's
12 religious doctrines. Any other provision of the law to the
13 contrary notwithstanding, all departments or agencies of the
14 state of Missouri shall be prohibited from dictating through
15 rule, regulation or other device any statewide curriculum for
16 private, parochial, parish or home schools.

17 4. A school year begins on the first day of July and ends
18 on the thirtieth day of June following.

19 5. The production by a parent of a daily log showing that a
20 home school has a course of instruction which satisfies the
21 requirements of this section or, in the case of a pupil over the
22 age of sixteen years who attended a metropolitan school district
23 the previous year, a written statement that the pupil is
24 attending home school in compliance with this section shall be a
25 defense to any prosecution under this section and to any charge
26 or action for educational neglect brought pursuant to chapter
27 210, RSMo.

28 6. As used in sections 167.031 to 167.051, the term

1 "compulsory attendance age for the district" shall mean:

2 (1) Seventeen years of age for any metropolitan school
3 district for which the school board adopts a resolution to
4 establish such compulsory attendance age; provided that such
5 resolution shall take effect no earlier than the school year next
6 following the school year during which the resolution is adopted;
7 and

8 (2) Sixteen years of age in all other cases.
9

10 The school board of a metropolitan school district for which the
11 compulsory attendance age is seventeen years may adopt a
12 resolution to lower the compulsory attendance age to sixteen
13 years; provided that such resolution shall take effect no earlier
14 than the school year next following the school year during which
15 the resolution is adopted.

16 [7. The provisions of this section shall apply to any
17 parent, guardian, or other person in this state having charge,
18 control, or custody of a child between the ages of fifteen and
19 eighteen if such child has not received a high school diploma or
20 its equivalent and a court order has been issued as to such child
21 under section 211.034, RSMo.]

22 211.021. 1. As used in this chapter, unless the context
23 clearly requires otherwise:

24 (1) "Adult" means a person seventeen years of age or older
25 except for seventeen year old children as defined in this
26 section;

27 (2) "Child" means [a] any person under seventeen years of
28 age and shall mean, in addition, any person over seventeen but

1 not yet eighteen years of age alleged to have committed a status
2 offense;

3 (3) "Juvenile court" means the juvenile division or
4 divisions of the circuit court of the county, or judges while
5 hearing juvenile cases assigned to them;

6 (4) "Legal custody" means the right to the care, custody
7 and control of a child and the duty to provide food, clothing,
8 shelter, ordinary medical care, education, treatment and
9 discipline of a child. Legal custody may be taken from a parent
10 only by court action and if the legal custody is taken from a
11 parent without termination of parental rights, the parent's duty
12 to provide support continues even though the person having legal
13 custody may provide the necessities of daily living;

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

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

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

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

26 (c) "Group home", a child care facility which approximates
27 a family setting, provides access to community activities and
28 resources, and provides care to no more than twelve children;

1 (7) "Status offense", any offense as described in
2 subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 211.031.

3 2. The amendments to subsection 1 of this section, as
4 provided for in this act, shall not take effect until such time
5 as appropriations by the general assembly for additional juvenile
6 officer full-time equivalents and deputy juvenile officer full-
7 time equivalents shall exceed by one million nine hundred
8 thousand dollars the amount spent by the state for such officers
9 in fiscal year 2007 and appropriations by the general assembly to
10 single first class counties for juvenile court personnel costs
11 shall exceed by one million nine hundred thousand dollars the
12 amount spent by the state for such juvenile court personnel costs
13 in fiscal year 2007 and notice of such appropriations has been
14 given to the revisor of statutes.

15 211.033. 1. No person under the age of seventeen years,
16 except those transferred to the court of general jurisdiction
17 under the provisions of section 211.071 shall be detained in a
18 jail or other adult detention facility as that term is defined in
19 section 211.151. A traffic court judge may request the juvenile
20 court to order the commitment of a person under the age of
21 seventeen to a juvenile detention facility.

22 2. Nothing in this section shall be construed as creating
23 any civil or criminal liability for any law enforcement officer,
24 juvenile officer, school personnel, or court personnel for any
25 action taken or failure to take any action involving a minor
26 child who remains under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court
27 under this section if such action or failure to take action is
28 based on a good faith belief by such officer or personnel that

1 the minor child is not under the jurisdiction of the juvenile
2 court.

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

7 211.034. 1. Any parent, legal guardian, or other person
8 having legal custody of a minor child may, at any time after the
9 minor child attains fifteen years of age and before the minor
10 child attains eighteen years of age, petition the circuit court
11 for the county where the minor child and parent, legal guardian,
12 or other person having legal custody of the minor child reside to
13 extend the jurisdiction of the juvenile court until the minor
14 child reaches the age of eighteen years.

15 2. The petition shall be accompanied by verified proof of
16 service on the minor child and certified copies of documents
17 demonstrating that the petitioner is the parent, legal guardian,
18 or other legal custodian of the minor child. If the petitioner
19 is not the natural parent of the minor child, the petition shall
20 be accompanied by:

21 (1) An affidavit from at least one of the child's natural
22 parents consenting to the granting of the petition; or

23 (2) An affidavit from the petitioner stating that the
24 natural parents:

25 (a) Are deceased;

26 (b) Have been declared legally incompetent;

27 (c) Have had their parental rights as to the minor child
28 terminated by a court of competent jurisdiction;

1 (d) Have voluntarily surrendered their parental rights as
2 to the minor child;

3 (e) Have abandoned the minor child;

4 (f) Are unknown; or

5 (g) Are otherwise unavailable, in which case, the affidavit
6 shall state the reasons why the natural parents are unavailable.
7

8 In all cases where any parent, legal guardian, or other person
9 having legal custody of a minor child petitions the court to
10 extend the jurisdiction of the juvenile court until the minor
11 child's eighteenth birthday, the court shall appoint an attorney
12 to represent the minor child. An individual filing the petition
13 shall pay the attorney fees of the minor child.

14 3. Upon the filing of a petition under this section and a
15 determination by the court in favor of the petitioner, the
16 circuit court shall issue an order declaring that the minor child
17 shall remain under the jurisdiction of the juvenile court for all
18 purposes under state law until the minor child reaches eighteen
19 years of age; except that, for purposes of criminal law and
20 procedure, including arrest, prosecution, trial, and punishment,
21 if the minor is certified as an adult, the minor shall remain a
22 certified adult despite the issuance of a court order under this
23 section. Such minor child shall be subject to the compulsory
24 school attendance requirements of section 167.031, RSMo, until
25 the minor child receives a high school diploma or its equivalent,
26 or reaches eighteen years of age. The court order shall be filed
27 with the circuit clerk for the county where the petitioner
28 resides.

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

10 5. The provisions of this section shall expire when the
11 amendments to subsection 1 of section 211.021 take effect in
12 accordance with subsection 2 of section 211.021.

13 211.041. When jurisdiction over the person of a child has
14 been acquired by the juvenile court under the provisions of this
15 chapter in proceedings coming within the applicable provisions of
16 section 211.031, the jurisdiction of the child may be retained
17 for the purpose of this chapter until he or she has attained the
18 age of twenty-one years, except in cases where he or she is
19 committed to and received by the division of youth services,
20 unless jurisdiction has been returned to the committing court by
21 provisions of chapter 219, RSMo, through requests of the court to
22 the division of youth services and except in any case where he or
23 she has not paid an assessment imposed in accordance with section
24 211.181 or in cases where the judgment for restitution entered in
25 accordance with section 211.185 has not been satisfied. Every
26 child over whose person the juvenile court retains jurisdiction
27 shall be prosecuted under the general law for any violation of a
28 state law or of a municipal ordinance which he or she commits

1 after he or she becomes seventeen years of age. The juvenile
2 court shall have no jurisdiction with respect to any such
3 violation and, so long as it retains jurisdiction of the child,
4 shall not exercise its jurisdiction in such a manner as to
5 conflict with any other court's jurisdiction as to any such
6 violation.

7 211.061. 1. When a child is taken into custody with or
8 without warrant for an offense, the child, together with any
9 information concerning [him] the child and the personal property
10 found in [his] the child's possession, shall be taken immediately
11 and directly before the juvenile court or delivered to the
12 juvenile officer or person acting for him.

13 2. If any person is taken before a circuit or associate
14 circuit judge not assigned to juvenile court or a municipal
15 judge, and it is then, or at any time thereafter, ascertained
16 that he or she was under the age of seventeen years at the time
17 he or she is alleged to have committed the offense, or that he or
18 she is subject to the jurisdiction of the juvenile court as
19 provided by this chapter, it is the duty of the judge forthwith
20 to transfer the case or refer the matter to the juvenile court,
21 and direct the delivery of such person, together with information
22 concerning him or her and the personal property found in his or
23 her possession, to the juvenile officer or person acting as such.

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

27 (1) Order the child released; or

28 (2) Order the child continued in detention until a

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

8 4. A juvenile shall not remain in detention for a period
9 greater than twenty-four hours unless the court orders a
10 detention hearing. If such hearing is not held within three
11 days, excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays, the
12 juvenile shall be released from detention unless the court for
13 good cause orders the hearing continued. The detention hearing
14 shall be held within the judicial circuit at a date, time and
15 place convenient to the court. Notice of the date, time and
16 place of a detention hearing, and of the right to counsel, shall
17 be given to the juvenile and his or her custodian in person, by
18 telephone, or by such other expeditious method as is available.

19 211.071. 1. If a petition alleges that a child between the
20 ages of twelve and seventeen has committed an offense which would
21 be considered a felony if committed by an adult, the court may,
22 upon its own motion or upon motion by the juvenile officer, the
23 child or the child's custodian, order a hearing and may, in its
24 discretion, dismiss the petition and such child may be
25 transferred to the court of general jurisdiction and prosecuted
26 under the general law; except that if a petition alleges that any
27 child has committed an offense which would be considered first
28 degree murder under section 565.020, RSMo, second degree murder

1 under section 565.021, RSMo, first degree assault under section
2 565.050, RSMo, forcible rape under section 566.030, RSMo,
3 forcible sodomy under section 566.060, RSMo, first degree robbery
4 under section 569.020, RSMo, or distribution of drugs under
5 section 195.211, RSMo, or has committed two or more prior
6 unrelated offenses which would be felonies if committed by an
7 adult, the court shall order a hearing, and may in its
8 discretion, dismiss the petition and transfer the child to a
9 court of general jurisdiction for prosecution under the general
10 law.

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

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

23 4. Written notification of a transfer hearing shall be
24 given to the juvenile and his or her custodian in the same manner
25 as provided in sections 211.101 and 211.111. Notice of the
26 hearing may be waived by the custodian. Notice shall contain a
27 statement that the purpose of the hearing is to determine whether
28 the child is a proper subject to be dealt with under the

1 provisions of this chapter, and that if the court finds that the
2 child is not a proper subject to be dealt with under the
3 provisions of this chapter, the petition will be dismissed to
4 allow for prosecution of the child under the general law.

5 5. The juvenile officer may consult with the office of
6 prosecuting attorney concerning any offense for which the child
7 could be certified as an adult under this section. The
8 prosecuting or circuit attorney shall have access to police
9 reports, reports of the juvenile or deputy juvenile officer,
10 statements of witnesses and all other records or reports relating
11 to the offense alleged to have been committed by the child. The
12 prosecuting or circuit attorney shall have access to the
13 disposition records of the child when the child has been
14 adjudicated pursuant to subdivision (3) of subsection 1 of
15 section 211.031. The prosecuting attorney shall not divulge any
16 information regarding the child and the offense until the
17 juvenile court at a judicial hearing has determined that the
18 child is not a proper subject to be dealt with under the
19 provisions of this chapter.

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

28 (1) The seriousness of the offense alleged and whether the

1 protection of the community requires transfer to the court of
2 general jurisdiction;

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

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

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

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

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

18 (7) The age of the child;

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

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

23 (10) Racial disparity in certification.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

21 11. If the court does not dismiss the petition to permit
22 the child to be prosecuted under the general law, it shall set a
23 date for the hearing upon the petition as provided in section
24 211.171.

25 211.091. 1. The petition shall be entitled "In the
26 interest of, a child under seventeen years of
27 age" [. If a petition is filed pursuant to the provisions of
28 subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of section 211.031, the petition

1 shall be entitled] or "In the interest of, a child
2 [under] seventeen years of age" or "In the interest of
3, a person seventeen years of age" as appropriate
4 to the subsection of section 211.031 that provides the basis for
5 the filing of the petition.

6 2. The petition shall set forth plainly:

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

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

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

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

17 (5) Any other pertinent data or information.

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

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

24 211.101. 1. After a petition has been filed, unless the
25 parties appear voluntarily, the juvenile court shall issue a
26 summons in the name of the state of Missouri requiring the person
27 who has custody of the child or person seventeen years of age to
28 appear personally and, unless the court orders otherwise, to

1 bring the child or person seventeen years of age before the
2 court, at the time and place stated.

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

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

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

16 478.466. 1. In the sixteenth judicial circuit consisting
17 of the county of Jackson, a majority of the court en banc may
18 appoint one person, who shall possess the same qualifications as
19 an associate circuit judge, to act as drug court commissioner.
20 The commissioner shall be appointed for a term of four years.
21 The compensation of the commissioner shall be the same as that of
22 an associate circuit judge and[, subject to appropriation from
23 the county legislature of the county wherein such circuit is
24 wholly located, reimbursed from proceeds from the county antidrug
25 sales tax adopted pursuant to section 67.547, RSMo. The county
26 wherein such circuit is wholly located shall pay to and reimburse
27 the state for the actual costs of the salary and benefits of the
28 drug commissioner appointed pursuant to this section] shall be

1 paid out of the same source as the compensation of all other drug
2 court commissioners in the state. The retirement benefits of
3 such commissioner shall be the same as those of an associate
4 circuit judge, payable in the same manner and from the same
5 source as those of an associate circuit judge. Subject to
6 approval or rejection by a circuit judge, the commissioner shall
7 have all the powers and duties of a circuit judge. A circuit
8 judge shall by order of record reject or confirm any order,
9 judgment and decree of the commissioner within the time the judge
10 could set aside such order, judgment or decree had the same been
11 made by him. If so confirmed, the order, judgment or decree
12 shall have the same effect as if made by the judge on the date of
13 its confirmation.

14 2. The court administrator of the sixteenth judicial
15 circuit shall charge and collect a surcharge of thirty dollars in
16 all proceedings assigned to the drug commissioner for
17 disposition, provided that the surcharge shall not be charged in
18 any proceeding when costs are waived or are to be paid by the
19 state, county or municipality. Moneys obtained from such
20 surcharge shall be collected and disbursed in the manner provided
21 by sections 488.010 to 488.020, RSMo, and payable to the drug
22 commissioner for operation of the drug court.

23 Section 1. The office of state courts administrator shall
24 conduct a study and report to the general assembly by June 30,
25 2009, on the impact of changing the definition of child, as used
26 in section 211.031, RSMo, to include any person over seventeen
27 years of age but not yet eighteen years of age alleged to have
28 committed a status offense as defined in subdivision (2) of

1 subsection 1 of section 211.031, RSMo. The report shall contain
2 information regarding the impact on caseloads of juvenile
3 officers, including the average increase in caseload per juvenile
4 officer for each judicial circuit, and the number of children
5 affected by the change in definition.