

FIRST REGULAR SESSION

HOUSE BILL NO. 1134

103RD GENERAL ASSEMBLY

INTRODUCED BY REPRESENTATIVE DOLL.

1627H.011

JOSEPH ENGLER, Chief Clerk

AN ACT

To repeal section 565.030, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof one new section relating to trial procedures for murder in the first degree.

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Section A. Section 565.030, RSMo, is repealed and one new section enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as section 565.030, to read as follows: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

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.

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 as in all other criminal cases. The attorneys may then argue as in other criminal cases the issue of punishment, after which the trier shall assess and declare the punishment as in all other criminal cases.

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.

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

30 (1) If the trier finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant is
31 intellectually disabled; or

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

34 (3) If the trier ~~[concludes that there is evidence in mitigation of punishment, including~~
35 ~~but not limited to evidence supporting the statutory mitigating circumstances listed in~~
36 ~~subsection 3 of section 565.032, which is sufficient to outweigh the evidence in aggravation~~
37 ~~of punishment found by the trier]~~ **does not determine by unanimous vote that the**
38 **aggravating circumstance or circumstances previously found outweigh the mitigating**
39 **circumstance or circumstances including, but not limited to, those mitigating**
40 **circumstances set out in subsection 3 of section 565.032; or**

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

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44 If the trier assesses and declares the punishment at death it shall, in its findings or verdict, set
45 out in writing the aggravating circumstance or circumstances listed in subsection 2 of section
46 565.032 which it found beyond a reasonable doubt. If the trier is a jury it shall be instructed
47 before the case is submitted that if it is unable to decide or agree upon the punishment the
48 court shall assess and declare the punishment at life imprisonment without eligibility for
49 probation, parole, or release except by act of the governor ~~[or death. The court shall follow~~
50 ~~the same procedure as set out in this section whenever it is required to determine punishment~~
51 ~~for murder in the first degree].~~ **Any defendant whose sentence was assessed prior to**
52 **August 28, 2025, by a judge after a jury was unable to reach a unanimous decision shall,**
53 **on motion in the court where the original sentence was assessed or in the circuit court of**

54 **the county where the defendant is currently incarcerated, be resentenced to life**
55 **imprisonment without eligibility for probation, parole, or release except by act of the**
56 **governor.**

57 5. Upon written agreement of the parties and with leave of the court, the issue of the
58 defendant's intellectual disability may be taken up by the court and decided prior to trial
59 without prejudicing the defendant's right to have the issue submitted to the trier of fact as
60 provided in subsection 4 of this section.

61 6. As used in this section, the terms "intellectual disability" or "intellectually
62 disabled" refer to a condition involving substantial limitations in general functioning
63 characterized by significantly subaverage intellectual functioning with continual extensive
64 related deficits and limitations in two or more adaptive behaviors such as communication,
65 self-care, home living, social skills, community use, self-direction, health and safety,
66 functional academics, leisure and work, which conditions are manifested and documented
67 before eighteen years of age.

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

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