FIRST REGULAR SESSION SENATE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR HOUSE COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE FOR

HOUSE BILL NO. 547

100TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

Reported from the Committee on Veterans and Military Affairs, April 11, 2019, with recommendation that the Senate Committee Substitute do pass.

1004S.03C

ADRIANE D. CROUSE, Secretary.

AN ACT

To repeal sections 56.765 and 478.001, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof three new sections relating to alternative methods for the disposal of cases in the judicial system.

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

Section A. Sections 56.765 and 478.001, RSMo, are repealed and three

- 2 new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known as sections 56.765, 478.001, and
- 3 557.014, to read as follows:
 - 56.765. 1. A surcharge of [one dollar] five dollars shall be assessed as
- 2 costs in each court proceeding filed in any court in the state in all criminal cases
- 3 including violations of any county ordinance or any violation of a criminal or
- 4 traffic law of the state, including an infraction; except that no such surcharge
- 5 shall be collected in any proceeding in any court when the proceeding or the
- 6 defendant has been dismissed by the court or when costs are to be paid by the
- 7 state, county or municipality.
- 8 2. One-half of all moneys collected under the provisions of subsection 1 of
- 9 this section shall be payable to the state of Missouri and remitted to the director
- 10 of revenue who shall deposit the amount collected pursuant to this section to the
- 11 credit of the "Missouri Office of Prosecution Services Fund" which is hereby
- 12 created in the state treasury. The moneys credited to the Missouri office of
- 13 prosecution services fund from each county shall be used only for the purposes set
- 14 forth in sections 56.750, 56.755, and 56.760. The state treasurer shall be the
- 15 custodian of the fund, and shall make disbursements, as allowed by lawful

appropriations. All earnings resulting from the investment of money in the fund shall be credited to the Missouri office of prosecution services fund. The Missouri office of prosecution services may collect a registration fee to pay for expenses included in sponsoring training conferences. The revenues and expenditures of the Missouri office of prosecution services shall be subject to an annual audit to be performed by the Missouri state auditor. The Missouri office of prosecution services shall also be subject to any other audit authorized and directed by the state auditor.

- 3. One-half of all moneys collected under the provisions of subsection 1 of this section shall be payable to the county treasurer of each county from which such funds were generated. The county treasurer shall deposit all of such funds into the county treasury in a separate fund to be used solely for the purpose of additional training for circuit and prosecuting attorneys and their staffs. If the funds collected and deposited by the county are not totally expended annually for the purposes set forth in this subsection, then the unexpended moneys shall remain in said fund and the balance shall be kept in said fund to accumulate from year to year, or at the request of the circuit or prosecuting attorney, with the approval of the county commission or the appropriate governing body of the county or the City of St. Louis, and may be used to pay for expert witness fees, travel expenses incurred by victim/witnesses in case preparation and trial, for expenses incurred for changes of venue, for expenses incurred for special prosecutors, and for other lawful expenses incurred by the circuit or prosecuting attorney in operation of that office.
- 4. There is hereby established in the state treasury the "Missouri Office of Prosecution Services Revolving Fund". Any moneys received by or on behalf of the Missouri office of prosecution services from registration fees, federal and state grants or any other source established in section 56.760 in connection with the purposes set forth in sections 56.750, 56.755, and 56.760 shall be deposited into the fund.
 - 5. The moneys in the Missouri office of prosecution services revolving fund shall be kept separate and apart from all other moneys in the state treasury. The state treasurer shall administer the fund and shall disburse moneys from the fund to the Missouri office of prosecution services pursuant to appropriations for the purposes set forth in sections 56.750, 56.755 and 56.760.
- 50 6. Any unexpended balances remaining in the Missouri office of prosecution services fund and the Missouri office of prosecution services revolving

fund at each biennium shall be exempt from the provisions of section 33.080 relating to the transfer of unexpended balances to general revenue.

478.001. 1. For purposes of sections 478.001 to 478.009, the following 2 terms shall mean:

- 3 (1) "Adult treatment court", a treatment court focused on addressing the 4 substance use disorder or co-occurring disorder of defendants charged with a 5 criminal offense;
- 6 (2) "Community-based substance use disorder treatment program", an 7 agency certified by the department of mental health as a substance use disorder 8 treatment provider;
- 9 (3) "Co-occurring disorder", the coexistence of both a substance use 10 disorder and a mental health disorder;
- 11 (4) "DWI court", a treatment court focused on addressing the substance 12 use disorder or co-occurring disorder of defendants who have pleaded guilty to or 13 been found guilty of driving while intoxicated or driving with excessive blood 14 alcohol content;
- 15 (5) "Family treatment court", a treatment court focused on addressing a 16 substance use disorder or co-occurring disorder existing in families in the juvenile 17 court, family court, or criminal court in which a parent or other household 18 member has been determined to have a substance use disorder or co-occurring 19 disorder that impacts the safety and well-being of the children in the family;
- 20 (6) "Juvenile treatment court", a treatment court focused on addressing 21 the substance use disorder or co-occurring disorder of juveniles in the juvenile 22 court;
- 23 (7) "Medication-assisted treatment", the use of pharmacological 24 medications, in combination with counseling and behavioral therapies, to provide 25 a whole-patient approach to the treatment of substance use disorders;
- 26 (8) "Mental health disorder", any organic, mental, or emotional 27 impairment that has substantial adverse effects on a person's cognitive, 28 volitional, or emotional function and that constitutes a substantial impairment 29 in a person's ability to participate in activities of normal living;
- 30 (9) "Risk and needs assessment", an actuarial tool, approved by the 31 treatment courts coordinating commission and validated on a targeted population 32 of drug-involved adult offenders, scientifically proven to determine a person's risk 33 to recidivate and to identify criminal risk factors that, when properly addressed, 34 can reduce that person's likelihood of committing future criminal behavior;

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- 35 (10) "Substance use disorder", the recurrent use of alcohol or drugs that 36 causes clinically significant impairment, including health problems, disability, 37 and failure to meet major responsibilities at work, school, or home;
- 38 (11) "Treatment court commissioner", a person appointed by a majority of 39 the circuit and associate circuit judges in a circuit to preside as the judicial officer 40 in the treatment court division;
- 41 (12) "Treatment court division", a specialized, nonadversarial court
 42 division with jurisdiction over cases involving substance-involved offenders and
 43 making extensive use of comprehensive supervision, drug or alcohol testing, and
 44 treatment services. Treatment court divisions include, but are not limited to, the
 45 following specialized courts: adult treatment court, DWI court, family treatment
 46 court, juvenile treatment court, veterans treatment court, or any combination
 47 thereof;
 - (13) "Treatment court team", the following members who are assigned to the treatment court: the judge or treatment court commissioner, treatment court administrator or coordinator, prosecutor, public defender or member of the criminal defense bar, a representative from the division of probation and parole, a representative from law enforcement, substance use disorder treatment providers, and any other person selected by the treatment court team;
 - (14) "Veterans treatment court", a treatment court focused on substance use disorders, co-occurring disorders, or mental health disorders of defendants charged with a criminal offense who are military veterans or current military personnel.
- 58 2. A treatment court division [may] shall be established, prior to 59 August 28, 2021, by any circuit court pursuant to sections 478.001 to 478.009 to provide an alternative for the judicial system to dispose of cases which stem 60 from, or are otherwise impacted by, substance use. The treatment court division 61 62 may include, but not be limited to, cases assigned to an adult treatment court, DWI court, family treatment court, juvenile treatment court, veterans treatment court, or any combination thereof. A treatment court shall combine judicial 64 supervision, drug or alcohol testing, and treatment of participants. Except for 65 good cause found by the court, a treatment court making a referral for substance 66 use disorder treatment, when such program will receive state or federal funds in 68 connection with such referral, shall refer the person only to a program which is 69 certified by the department of mental health, unless no appropriate certified 70 treatment program is located within the same county as the treatment

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- court. Upon successful completion of the treatment court program, the charges, petition, or penalty against a treatment court participant may be dismissed, reduced, or modified, unless otherwise stated. Any fees received by a court from 73 a defendant as payment for substance treatment programs shall not be considered 74court costs, charges or fines. 75
- 76 3. An adult treatment court may be established by any circuit court under sections 478.001 to 478.009 to provide an alternative for the judicial system to 77 dispose of cases which stem from substance use. 78
 - 4. Under sections 478.001 to 478.009, a DWI court may be established by any circuit court to provide an alternative for the judicial system to dispose of cases that stem from driving while intoxicated.
- 82 5. A family treatment court may be established by any circuit court. The 83 juvenile division of the circuit court or the family court, if one is established 84 under section 487.010, may refer one or more parents or other household 85 members subject to its jurisdiction to the family treatment court if he or she has been determined to have a substance use disorder or co-occurring disorder that 86 87 impacts the safety and well-being of the children in the family.
- 88 6. A juvenile treatment court may be established by the juvenile division 89 of any circuit court. The juvenile division may refer a juvenile to the juvenile treatment court if the juvenile is determined to have committed acts that violate 90 the criminal laws of the state or ordinances of a municipality or county and a substance use disorder or co-occurring disorder contributed to the commission of 92 93 the offense.
- 94 7. The general assembly finds and declares that it is the public policy of this state to encourage and provide an alternative method for 95 96 the disposal of cases for military veterans and current military 97 personnel with substance use disorders, mental health disorders, or co-98 occurring disorders. In order to effectuate this public policy, a veterans 99 treatment court may be established by any circuit court, or combination of circuit 100 courts upon agreement of the presiding judges of such circuit courts, to provide 101 an alternative for the judicial system to dispose of cases that stem from a 102 substance use disorder, mental health disorder, or co-occurring disorder of 103 military veterans or current military personnel. A veterans treatment court shall 104 combine judicial supervision, drug or alcohol testing, and substance use and 105 mental health disorder treatment to participants who have served or are 106 currently serving the United States Armed Forces, including members of the

Reserves or National Guard, with preference given individuals who have 107 combat service. For the purposes of this section, combat service shall 108 be shown through military service documentation that reflects service 109 110 in a combat theater, receipt of combat service medals, or receipt of imminent danger or hostile fire pay or tax benefits. Except for good cause 111 found by the court, a veterans treatment court shall make a referral for substance 112use or mental health disorder treatment, or a combination of substance use and 113mental health disorder treatment, through the Department of Defense health 114 care, the Veterans Administration, or a community-based substance use disorder 115116 treatment program. Community-based programs utilized shall receive state or 117 federal funds in connection with such referral and shall only refer the individual 118 to a program certified by the department of mental health, unless no appropriate 119 certified treatment program is located within the same circuit as the veterans 120 treatment court.

- 557.014. 1. As used in this section, the following terms shall 2 mean:
- 3 (1) "Accusatory instrument", a warrant of arrest, information, or 4 indictment;
- 5 (2) "Accused", an individual accused of a criminal offense, but not 6 yet charged with a criminal offense;
- 7 (3) "Defendant", any person charged with a criminal offense;
- 8 (4) "Deferred prosecution", the suspension of a criminal case for 9 a specified period upon the request of both the prosecuting attorney 10 and the accused or the defendant;
- 11 (5) "Diversionary screening", the discretionary power of the 12 prosecuting attorney to suspend all formal prosecutorial proceedings 13 against a person who has become involved in the criminal justice 14 system as an accused or defendant;
- 15 (6) "Prosecution diversion", the imposition of conditions of 16 behavior and conduct by the prosecuting attorney upon an accused or 17 defendant for a specified period of time as an alternative to proceeding 18 to adjudication on a complaint, information, or indictment;
- 19 (7) "Prosecuting attorney", includes the prosecuting attorney or 20 circuit attorney for each county of the state and the city of St. Louis.
- 2. Each prosecuting attorney in the state of Missouri shall have 22 the authority to, upon agreement with an accused or a defendant, 23 divert a criminal case to a prosecution diversion program for a period

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- of six months to two years, thus allowing for any statute of limitations to be tolled for that time alone. The period of diversion may be extended by the prosecuting attorney as a disciplinary measure or to allow sufficient time for completion of any portion of the prosecution diversion including restitution; provided, however, that no extension of such diversion shall be for a period of more than two years.
- 30 3. The prosecuting attorney may divert cases, under this program, out of the criminal justice system where the prosecuting attorney determines that the advantages of utilizing prosecution diversion outweigh the advantages of immediate court activity.
- 4. Prior to or upon the issuance of an accusatory instrument, with consent of the accused or defendant, other than for an offense enumerated in this section, the prosecuting attorney may forego continued prosecution upon the parties' agreement to a prosecution diversion plan. The prosecution diversion plan shall be for a specified period and be in writing. The prosecuting attorney has the sole authority to develop diversionary program requirements, but minimum requirements are as follows:
- 42 (1) The alleged crime is nonviolent, nonsexual, and does not 43 involve a child victim or possession of an unlawful weapon;
- 44 (2) The accused or defendant must submit to all program 45 requirements;
 - (3) Any newly discovered criminal behavior while in a prosecution diversion program will immediately forfeit his or her right to continued participation in said program at the sole discretion of the prosecuting attorney;
- 50 (4) The alleged crime does not also constitute a violation of a 51 current condition of probation or parole;
 - (5) The alleged crime is not a traffic offense in which the accused or defendant was a holder of a commercial driver license or was operating a commercial motor vehicle at the time of the offense; and
 - (6) Any other criteria established by the prosecuting attorney.
 - 5. During any period of prosecution diversion, the prosecuting attorney may impose conditions upon the behavior and conduct of the accused or defendant that assures the safety and well-being of the community as well as that of the accused or defendant. The conditions imposed by the prosecuting attorney shall include, but are not limited

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- to, requiring the accused or defendant to remain free of any criminal 62 behavior during the entire period of prosecution diversion.
- 63 6. The responsibility and authority to screen or divert specific cases, or to refuse to screen or divert specific cases, shall rest within 64 the sole judgment and discretion of the prosecuting attorney as part of 65 their official duties as prosecuting attorney. The decision of the 66 prosecuting attorney regarding diversion shall not be subject to appeal 67 nor be raised as a defense in any prosecution of a criminal case 68 69 involving the accused or defendant.
 - 7. Any person participating in the program:
 - (1) Shall have the right to insist on criminal prosecution for the offense for which he or she is accused at any time; and
 - (2) May have counsel of the person's choosing present during all phases of the prosecution diversion proceedings, but counsel is not required and no right to appointment of counsel is hereby created.
 - 8. In conducting the program, the prosecuting attorney may require at any point the reinitiation of criminal proceedings when, in his or her judgment, such is warranted.
- 9. Any county, city, person, organization, or agency, or employee or agent thereof, involved with the supervision of activities, programs, or community service that are a part of a prosecution diversion program, shall be immune from any suit by the person performing the work under the deferred prosecution agreement, or any person deriving a cause of action from such person, except for an intentional 85 tort or gross negligence. Persons performing work or community 86 service pursuant to a deferred prosecution agreement as described shall not be deemed to be engaged in employment within the meaning of the provisions of chapter 288. A person performing work or community service pursuant to a deferred prosecution agreement shall not be deemed an employee within the meaning of the provisions of chapter 287.
 - 10. Any person supervising or employing an accused or defendant under the program shall report to the prosecuting attorney any violation of the terms of the prosecution diversion program.
- 11. After completion of the program and any conditions imposed 95 upon the accused or defendant, to the satisfaction of the prosecuting 96 attorney, the individual shall be entitled to a dismissal or alternative 97

disposition of charges against them. Such disposition may, in the discretion of the prosecuting attorney, be without prejudice to the state of Missouri for the reinstitution of criminal proceedings, within the statute of limitations, upon any subsequent criminal activity on the part of the accused. Any other provision of law notwithstanding, such individual shall be required to pay any associated costs prior to dismissal of pending charges.

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