FIRST EXTRAORDINARY SESSION OF THE

SECOND REGULAR SESSION

[PERFECTED]

HOUSE BILL NO. 2

99TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

INTRODUCED BY REPRESENTATIVE AUSTIN.

6880H.01P

D. ADAM CRUMBLISS, ChiefClerk

AN ACT

To repeal sections 208.151, 217.703, 478.001, 478.003, 478.004, 478.005, 478.006, 478.007, 478.008, 478.009, 478.466, 478.550, 478.551, 478.600, 478.716, 488.2230, 488.5358, and 577.001, RSMo, and to enact in lieu thereof fifteen new sections relating to treatment courts.

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

Section A. Sections 208.151, 217.703, 478.001, 478.003, 478.004, 478.005, 478.006,

- 2 478.007, 478.008, 478.009, 478.466, 478.550, 478.551, 478.600, 478.716, 488.2230, 488.5358,
- 3 and 577.001, RSMo, are repealed and fifteen new sections enacted in lieu thereof, to be known
- 4 as sections 208.151, 217.703, 478.001, 478.003, 478.004, 478.005, 478.007, 478.009, 478.466,
- 5 478.550, 478.600, 478.716, 488.2230, 488.5358, and 577.001, to read as follows:
 - 208.151. 1. Medical assistance on behalf of needy persons shall be known as "MO
- 2 HealthNet". For the purpose of paying MO HealthNet benefits and to comply with Title XIX,
- 3 Public Law 89-97, 1965 amendments to the federal Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. Section 301,
- 4 et seq.) as amended, the following needy persons shall be eligible to receive MO HealthNet
- 5 benefits to the extent and in the manner hereinafter provided:
- 6 (1) All participants receiving state supplemental payments for the aged, blind and 7 disabled;
- 8 (2) All participants receiving aid to families with dependent children benefits, including
- 9 all persons under nineteen years of age who would be classified as dependent children except for

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.

the requirements of subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of section 208.040. Participants eligible under this subdivision who are participating in [drug] treatment court, as defined in section 478.001, shall have their eligibility automatically extended sixty days from the time their dependent child is removed from the custody of the participant, subject to approval of the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services;

- (3) All participants receiving blind pension benefits;
- (4) All persons who would be determined to be eligible for old age assistance benefits, permanent and total disability benefits, or aid to the blind benefits under the eligibility standards in effect December 31, 1973, or less restrictive standards as established by rule of the family support division, who are sixty-five years of age or over and are patients in state institutions for mental diseases or tuberculosis;
- (5) All persons under the age of twenty-one years who would be eligible for aid to families with dependent children except for the requirements of subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 208.040, and who are residing in an intermediate care facility, or receiving active treatment as inpatients in psychiatric facilities or programs, as defined in 42 U.S.C. Section 1396d, as amended;
- (6) All persons under the age of twenty-one years who would be eligible for aid to families with dependent children benefits except for the requirement of deprivation of parental support as provided for in subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 208.040;
 - (7) All persons eligible to receive nursing care benefits;
- (8) All participants receiving family foster home or nonprofit private child-care institution care, subsidized adoption benefits and parental school care wherein state funds are used as partial or full payment for such care;
- (9) All persons who were participants receiving old age assistance benefits, aid to the permanently and totally disabled, or aid to the blind benefits on December 31, 1973, and who continue to meet the eligibility requirements, except income, for these assistance categories, but who are no longer receiving such benefits because of the implementation of Title XVI of the federal Social Security Act, as amended;
- 38 (10) Pregnant women who meet the requirements for aid to families with dependent 39 children, except for the existence of a dependent child in the home;
 - (11) Pregnant women who meet the requirements for aid to families with dependent children, except for the existence of a dependent child who is deprived of parental support as provided for in subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 208.040;
- 43 (12) Pregnant women or infants under one year of age, or both, whose family income 44 does not exceed an income eligibility standard equal to one hundred eighty-five percent of the

federal poverty level as established and amended by the federal Department of Health and Human Services, or its successor agency;

- (13) Children who have attained one year of age but have not attained six years of age who are eligible for medical assistance under 6401 of P.L. 101-239 (Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989). The family support division shall use an income eligibility standard equal to one hundred thirty-three percent of the federal poverty level established by the Department of Health and Human Services, or its successor agency;
- (14) Children who have attained six years of age but have not attained nineteen years of age. For children who have attained six years of age but have not attained nineteen years of age, the family support division shall use an income assessment methodology which provides for eligibility when family income is equal to or less than equal to one hundred percent of the federal poverty level established by the Department of Health and Human Services, or its successor agency. As necessary to provide MO HealthNet coverage under this subdivision, the department of social services may revise the state MO HealthNet plan to extend coverage under 42 U.S.C. Section 1396a (a)(10)(A)(i)(III) to children who have attained six years of age but have not attained nineteen years of age as permitted by paragraph (2) of subsection (n) of 42 U.S.C. Section 1396d using a more liberal income assessment methodology as authorized by paragraph (2) of subsection (r) of 42 U.S.C. Section 1396a;
- (15) The family support division shall not establish a resource eligibility standard in assessing eligibility for persons under subdivision (12), (13) or (14) of this subsection. The MO HealthNet division shall define the amount and scope of benefits which are available to individuals eligible under each of the subdivisions (12), (13), and (14) of this subsection, in accordance with the requirements of federal law and regulations promulgated thereunder;
- (16) Notwithstanding any other provisions of law to the contrary, ambulatory prenatal care shall be made available to pregnant women during a period of presumptive eligibility pursuant to 42 U.S.C. Section 1396r-1, as amended;
- (17) A child born to a woman eligible for and receiving MO HealthNet benefits under this section on the date of the child's birth shall be deemed to have applied for MO HealthNet benefits and to have been found eligible for such assistance under such plan on the date of such birth and to remain eligible for such assistance for a period of time determined in accordance with applicable federal and state law and regulations so long as the child is a member of the woman's household and either the woman remains eligible for such assistance or for children born on or after January 1, 1991, the woman would remain eligible for such assistance if she were still pregnant. Upon notification of such child's birth, the family support division shall assign a MO HealthNet eligibility identification number to the child so that claims may be submitted and paid under such child's identification number;

(18) Pregnant women and children eligible for MO HealthNet benefits pursuant to subdivision (12), (13) or (14) of this subsection shall not as a condition of eligibility for MO HealthNet benefits be required to apply for aid to families with dependent children. The family support division shall utilize an application for eligibility for such persons which eliminates information requirements other than those necessary to apply for MO HealthNet benefits. The division shall provide such application forms to applicants whose preliminary income information indicates that they are ineligible for aid to families with dependent children. Applicants for MO HealthNet benefits under subdivision (12), (13) or (14) of this subsection shall be informed of the aid to families with dependent children program and that they are entitled to apply for such benefits. Any forms utilized by the family support division for assessing eligibility under this chapter shall be as simple as practicable;

- (19) Subject to appropriations necessary to recruit and train such staff, the family support division shall provide one or more full-time, permanent eligibility specialists to process applications for MO HealthNet benefits at the site of a health care provider, if the health care provider requests the placement of such eligibility specialists and reimburses the division for the expenses including but not limited to salaries, benefits, travel, training, telephone, supplies, and equipment of such eligibility specialists. The division may provide a health care provider with a part-time or temporary eligibility specialist at the site of a health care provider if the health care provider requests the placement of such an eligibility specialist and reimburses the division for the expenses, including but not limited to the salary, benefits, travel, training, telephone, supplies, and equipment, of such an eligibility specialist. The division may seek to employ such eligibility specialists who are otherwise qualified for such positions and who are current or former welfare participants. The division may consider training such current or former welfare participants as eligibility specialists for this program;
- HealthNet benefits under subdivision (2), (10), (11) or (12) of this subsection shall continue to be considered eligible for all pregnancy-related and postpartum MO HealthNet benefits provided under section 208.152 until the end of the sixty-day period beginning on the last day of their pregnancy. Pregnant women receiving substance abuse treatment within sixty days of giving birth shall, subject to appropriations and any necessary federal approval, be eligible for MO HealthNet benefits for substance abuse treatment and mental health services for the treatment of substance abuse for no more than twelve additional months, as long as the woman remains adherent with treatment. The department of mental health and the department of social services shall seek any necessary waivers or state plan amendments from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services and shall develop rules relating to treatment of mental health and the

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department of social services shall report to the house of representatives budget committee and the senate appropriations committee on the compliance with federal cost neutrality requirements;

- (21) Case management services for pregnant women and young children at risk shall be a covered service. To the greatest extent possible, and in compliance with federal law and regulations, the department of health and senior services shall provide case management services to pregnant women by contract or agreement with the department of social services through local health departments organized under the provisions of chapter 192 or chapter 205 or a city health department operated under a city charter or a combined city-county health department or other department of health and senior services designees. To the greatest extent possible the department of social services and the department of health and senior services shall mutually coordinate all services for pregnant women and children with the crippled children's program, the prevention of intellectual disability and developmental disability program and the prenatal care program administered by the department of health and senior services. The department of social services shall by regulation establish the methodology for reimbursement for case management services provided by the department of health and senior services. For purposes of this section, the term "case management" shall mean those activities of local public health personnel to identify prospective MO HealthNet-eligible high-risk mothers and enroll them in the state's MO HealthNet program, refer them to local physicians or local health departments who provide prenatal care under physician protocol and who participate in the MO HealthNet program for prenatal care and to ensure that said high-risk mothers receive support from all private and public programs for which they are eligible and shall not include involvement in any MO HealthNet prepaid, case-managed programs;
- (22) By January 1, 1988, the department of social services and the department of health and senior services shall study all significant aspects of presumptive eligibility for pregnant women and submit a joint report on the subject, including projected costs and the time needed for implementation, to the general assembly. The department of social services, at the direction of the general assembly, may implement presumptive eligibility by regulation promulgated pursuant to chapter 207;
- (23) All participants who would be eligible for aid to families with dependent children benefits except for the requirements of paragraph (d) of subdivision (1) of section 208.150;
- (24) (a) All persons who would be determined to be eligible for old age assistance benefits under the eligibility standards in effect December 31, 1973, as authorized by 42 U.S.C. Section 1396a(f), or less restrictive methodologies as contained in the MO HealthNet state plan as of January 1, 2005; except that, on or after July 1, 2005, less restrictive income methodologies, as authorized in 42 U.S.C. Section 1396a(r)(2), may be used to change the income limit if authorized by annual appropriation;

- (b) All persons who would be determined to be eligible for aid to the blind benefits under the eligibility standards in effect December 31, 1973, as authorized by 42 U.S.C. Section 1396a(f), or less restrictive methodologies as contained in the MO HealthNet state plan as of January 1, 2005, except that less restrictive income methodologies, as authorized in 42 U.S.C. Section 1396a(r)(2), shall be used to raise the income limit to one hundred percent of the federal poverty level;
 - (c) All persons who would be determined to be eligible for permanent and total disability benefits under the eligibility standards in effect December 31, 1973, as authorized by 42 U.S.C. Section 1396a(f); or less restrictive methodologies as contained in the MO HealthNet state plan as of January 1, 2005; except that, on or after July 1, 2005, less restrictive income methodologies, as authorized in 42 U.S.C. Section 1396a(r)(2), may be used to change the income limit if authorized by annual appropriations. Eligibility standards for permanent and total disability benefits shall not be limited by age;
 - (25) Persons who have been diagnosed with breast or cervical cancer and who are eligible for coverage pursuant to 42 U.S.C. Section 1396a(a)(10)(A)(ii)(XVIII). Such persons shall be eligible during a period of presumptive eligibility in accordance with 42 U.S.C. Section 1396r-1;
 - (26) Effective August 28, 2013, persons who are in foster care under the responsibility of the state of Missouri on the date such persons attained the age of eighteen years, or at any time during the thirty-day period preceding their eighteenth birthday, without regard to income or assets, if such persons:
 - (a) Are under twenty-six years of age;
 - (b) Are not eligible for coverage under another mandatory coverage group; and
 - (c) Were covered by Medicaid while they were in foster care.
 - 2. Rules and regulations to implement this section shall be promulgated in accordance with chapter 536. Any rule or portion of a rule, as that term is defined in section 536.010, that is created under the authority delegated in this section shall become effective only if it complies with and is subject to all of the provisions of chapter 536 and, if applicable, section 536.028. This section and chapter 536 are nonseverable and if any of the powers vested with the general assembly pursuant to chapter 536 to review, to delay the effective date or to disapprove and annul a rule are subsequently held unconstitutional, then the grant of rulemaking authority and any rule proposed or adopted after August 28, 2002, shall be invalid and void.
 - 3. After December 31, 1973, and before April 1, 1990, any family eligible for assistance pursuant to 42 U.S.C. Section 601, et seq., as amended, in at least three of the last six months immediately preceding the month in which such family became ineligible for such assistance because of increased income from employment shall, while a member of such family is

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189 employed, remain eligible for MO HealthNet benefits for four calendar months following the 190 month in which such family would otherwise be determined to be ineligible for such assistance 191 because of income and resource limitation. After April 1, 1990, any family receiving aid 192 pursuant to 42 U.S.C. Section 601, et seq., as amended, in at least three of the six months 193 immediately preceding the month in which such family becomes ineligible for such aid, because 194 of hours of employment or income from employment of the caretaker relative, shall remain 195 eligible for MO HealthNet benefits for six calendar months following the month of such 196 ineligibility as long as such family includes a child as provided in 42 U.S.C. Section 1396r-6. 197 Each family which has received such medical assistance during the entire six-month period 198 described in this section and which meets reporting requirements and income tests established 199 by the division and continues to include a child as provided in 42 U.S.C. Section 1396r-6 shall 200 receive MO HealthNet benefits without fee for an additional six months. The MO HealthNet 201 division may provide by rule and as authorized by annual appropriation the scope of MO 202 HealthNet coverage to be granted to such families.

- 4. When any individual has been determined to be eligible for MO HealthNet benefits, such medical assistance will be made available to him or her for care and services furnished in or after the third month before the month in which he made application for such assistance if such individual was, or upon application would have been, eligible for such assistance at the time such care and services were furnished; provided, further, that such medical expenses remain unpaid.
- 209 5. The department of social services may apply to the federal Department of Health and 210 Human Services for a MO HealthNet waiver amendment to the Section 1115 demonstration 211 waiver or for any additional MO HealthNet waivers necessary not to exceed one million dollars 212 in additional costs to the state, unless subject to appropriation or directed by statute, but in no 213 event shall such waiver applications or amendments seek to waive the services of a rural health 214 clinic or a federally qualified health center as defined in 42 U.S.C. Section 1396d(l)(1) and (2) 215 or the payment requirements for such clinics and centers as provided in 42 U.S.C. Section 216 1396a(a)(15) and 1396a(bb) unless such waiver application is approved by the oversight 217 committee created in section 208.955. A request for such a waiver so submitted shall only 218 become effective by executive order not sooner than ninety days after the final adjournment of 219 the session of the general assembly to which it is submitted, unless it is disapproved within sixty 220 days of its submission to a regular session by a senate or house resolution adopted by a majority 221 vote of the respective elected members thereof, unless the request for such a waiver is made 222 subject to appropriation or directed by statute.
 - 6. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, in any given fiscal year, any persons made eligible for MO HealthNet benefits under subdivisions (1) to (22) of

225 subsection 1 of this section shall only be eligible if annual appropriations are made for such

226 eligibility. This subsection shall not apply to classes of individuals listed in 42 U.S.C. Section

227 1396a(a)(10)(A)(I).

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- 217.703. 1. The division of probation and parole shall award earned compliance credits to any offender who is:
- 3 (1) Not subject to lifetime supervision under sections 217.735 and 559.106 or otherwise 4 found to be ineligible to earn credits by a court pursuant to subsection 2 of this section;
- (2) On probation, parole, or conditional release for an offense listed in chapter 579, or an offense previously listed in chapter 195, or for a class D or E felony, excluding sections 565.225, 565.252, 566.031, 566.061, 566.083, 566.093, 568.020, 568.060, offenses defined as sexual assault under section 589.015, deviate sexual assault, assault in the second degree under subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 565.052, endangering the welfare of a child in the first degree under subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 568.045, and any offense of aggravated stalking or assault in the second degree under subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 565.060 as such offenses existed prior to January 1, 2017;
 - (3) Supervised by the division of probation and parole; and
- 14 (4) In compliance with the conditions of supervision imposed by the sentencing court 15 or board.
- 2. If an offender was placed on probation, parole, or conditional release for an offense of:
 - (1) Involuntary manslaughter in the second degree;
- 19 (2) Assault in the second degree except under subdivision (2) of subsection 1 of section 20 565.052 or section 565.060 as it existed prior to January 1, 2017;
 - (3) Domestic assault in the second degree;
- 22 (4) Assault in the third degree when the victim is a special victim or assault of a law 23 enforcement officer in the second degree as it existed prior to January 1, 2017;
 - (5) Statutory rape in the second degree;
- 25 (6) Statutory sodomy in the second degree;
- 26 (7) Endangering the welfare of a child in the first degree under subdivision (1) of subsection 1 of section 568.045; or
- 28 (8) Any case in which the defendant is found guilty of a felony offense under chapter 29 571[;],
- 31 the sentencing court may, upon its own motion or a motion of the prosecuting or circuit attorney,
- 32 make a finding that the offender is ineligible to earn compliance credits because the nature and
- 33 circumstances of the offense or the history and character of the offender indicate that a longer

term of probation, parole, or conditional release is necessary for the protection of the public or the guidance of the offender. The motion may be made any time prior to the first month in which the person may earn compliance credits under this section or at a hearing under subsection 5 of this section. The offender's ability to earn credits shall be suspended until the court or board makes its finding. If the court or board finds that the offender is eligible for earned compliance credits, the credits shall begin to accrue on the first day of the next calendar month following the issuance of the decision.

- 3. Earned compliance credits shall reduce the term of probation, parole, or conditional release by thirty days for each full calendar month of compliance with the terms of supervision. Credits shall begin to accrue for eligible offenders after the first full calendar month of supervision or on October 1, 2012, if the offender began a term of probation, parole, or conditional release before September 1, 2012.
- 4. For the purposes of this section, the term "compliance" shall mean the absence of an initial violation report or notice of citation submitted by a probation or parole officer during a calendar month, or a motion to revoke or motion to suspend filed by a prosecuting or circuit attorney, against the offender.
- 5. Credits shall not accrue during any calendar month in which a violation report, which may include a report of absconder status, has been submitted, the offender is in custody, or a motion to revoke or motion to suspend has been filed, and shall be suspended pending the outcome of a hearing, if a hearing is held. If no hearing is held, or if a hearing is held and the offender is continued under supervision, or the court or board finds that the violation did not occur, then the offender shall be deemed to be in compliance and shall begin earning credits on the first day of the next calendar month following the month in which the report was submitted or the motion was filed. If a hearing is held, all earned credits shall be rescinded if:
- (1) The court or board revokes the probation or parole or the court places the offender in a department program under subsection 4 of section 559.036 or under section 217.785; or
- (2) The offender is found by the court or board to be ineligible to earn compliance credits because the nature and circumstances of the violation indicate that a longer term of probation, parole, or conditional release is necessary for the protection of the public or the guidance of the offender.

- Earned credits, if not rescinded, shall continue to be suspended for a period of time during which the court or board has suspended the term of probation, parole, or release, and shall begin to accrue on the first day of the next calendar month following the lifting of the suspension.
- 6. Offenders who are deemed by the division to be absconders shall not earn credits. For purposes of this subsection, "absconder" shall mean an offender under supervision whose

whereabouts are unknown and who has left such offender's place of residency without the permission of the offender's supervising officer and without notifying of their whereabouts for the purpose of avoiding supervision. An offender shall no longer be deemed an absconder when such offender is available for active supervision.

- 7. Notwithstanding subsection 2 of section 217.730 to the contrary, once the combination of time served in custody, if applicable, time served on probation, parole, or conditional release, and earned compliance credits satisfy the total term of probation, parole, or conditional release, the board or sentencing court shall order final discharge of the offender, so long as the offender has completed restitution and at least two years of his or her probation, parole, or conditional release, which shall include any time served in custody under section 217.718 and sections 559.036 and 559.115.
- 8. The award or rescission of any credits earned under this section shall not be subject to appeal or any motion for postconviction relief.
 - 9. At least twice a year, the division shall calculate the number of months the offender has remaining on his or her term of probation, parole, or conditional release, taking into consideration any earned compliance credits, and notify the offender of the length of the remaining term.
 - 10. No less than sixty days before the date of final discharge, the division shall notify the sentencing court, the board, and, for probation cases, the circuit or prosecuting attorney of the impending discharge. If the sentencing court, the board, or the circuit or prosecuting attorney upon receiving such notice does not take any action under subsection 5 of this section, the offender shall be discharged under subsection 7 of this section.
 - 11. Any offender who was sentenced prior to January 1, 2017, to an offense that was eligible for earned compliance credits under subsection 1 or 2 of this section at the time of sentencing shall continue to remain eligible for earned compliance credits so long as the offender meets all the other requirements provided under this section.
 - 12. The application of earned compliance credits shall be suspended upon entry into a treatment court, as described in sections 478.001 to 478.009, and shall remain suspended until the offender is discharged from such treatment court. Upon successful completion of treatment court, all earned compliance credits accumulated during the suspension period shall be retroactively applied, so long as the other terms and conditions of probation have been successfully completed.
 - 478.001. 1. [Drug courts] For purposes of sections 478.001 to 478.009, the following terms shall mean:
 - (1) "Adult treatment court", a treatment court focused on addressing the substance use disorder or co-occurring disorder of defendants charged with a criminal offense;

5 (2) "Community-based substance use disorder treatment program", an agency 6 certified by the department of mental health as a substance use disorder treatment 7 provider;

- (3) "Co-occurring disorder", the coexistence of both a substance use disorder and a mental health disorder;
- (4) "DWI court", a treatment court focused on addressing the substance use disorder or co-occurring disorder of defendants who have pleaded guilty to or been found guilty of driving while intoxicated or driving with excessive blood alcohol content;
- (5) "Family treatment court", a treatment court focused on addressing a substance use disorder or co-occurring disorder existing in families in the juvenile court, family court, or criminal court in which a parent or other household member has been determined to have a substance use disorder or co-occurring disorder that impacts the safety and well-being of the children in the family;
- (6) "Juvenile treatment court", a treatment court focused on addressing the substance use disorder or co-occurring disorder of juveniles in the juvenile court;
- (7) "Medication-assisted treatment", the use of pharmacological medications, in combination with counseling and behavioral therapies, to provide a whole-patient approach to the treatment of substance use disorders;
- (8) "Mental health disorder", any organic, mental, or emotional impairment that has substantial adverse effects on a person's cognitive, volitional, or emotional function and that constitutes a substantial impairment in a person's ability to participate in activities of normal living;
- (9) "Risk and needs assessment", an actuarial tool, approved by the treatment courts coordinating commission and validated on a targeted population of drug-involved adult offenders, scientifically proven to determine a person's risk to recidivate and to identify criminal risk factors that, when properly addressed, can reduce that person's likelihood of committing future criminal behavior;
- (10) "Substance use disorder", the recurrent use of alcohol or drugs that causes clinically significant impairment, including health problems, disability, and failure to meet major responsibilities at work, school, or home;
- (11) "Treatment court commissioner", a person appointed by a majority of the circuit and associate circuit judges in a circuit to preside as the judicial officer in the treatment court division;
- (12) "Treatment court division", a specialized, nonadversarial court division with jurisdiction over cases involving substance-involved offenders and making extensive use of comprehensive supervision, drug or alcohol testing, and treatment services. Treatment

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court divisions include, but are not limited to, the following specialized courts: adult treatment court, DWI court, family treatment court, juvenile treatment court, veterans treatment court, or any combination 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.
- 2. A treatment court division may be established by any circuit court pursuant to sections 478.001 to [478.006] 478.009 to provide an alternative for the judicial system to dispose of cases which stem from [drug], or are otherwise impacted by, substance use. The treatment court division 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 [drug] treatment court shall combine judicial supervision, drug or alcohol testing, and treatment of [drug court] participants. Except for good cause found by the court, a [drug] treatment court making a referral for substance [abuse] use disorder treatment, when such program will receive state or federal funds in connection with such referral, shall refer the person only to a program which is certified by the department of mental health, unless no appropriate certified treatment program is located within the same county as the [drug] treatment court. Upon successful completion of the treatment court program, the charges, petition, or penalty against a [drug] treatment court participant may be dismissed, reduced, or modified, unless otherwise stated. Any fees received by a court from a defendant as payment for substance treatment programs shall not be considered court costs, charges or fines.
- [2.] 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 dispose of cases which stem from substance use.
- 4. Under sections 478.001 to [478.007] 478.009, a DWI [docket] court may be established by [a] any circuit court[, or any county with a charter form of government and with more than six hundred thousand but fewer than seven hundred thousand inhabitants with a county municipal court established under section 66.010,] to provide an alternative for the judicial system to dispose of cases [which] that stem from driving while intoxicated. [A drug

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court commissioner may serve as a commissioner in a DWI court or any other treatment or problem-solving court as designated by the drug court coordinating commission. Drug court commissioners may serve in counties other than the county they are appointed upon agreement by the presiding judge of that circuit and assignment by the supreme court.]

- 5. A family treatment court may be established by any circuit court. The juvenile division of the circuit court or the family court, if one is established under section 487.010, may refer one or more parents or other household 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 impacts the safety and well-being of the children in the family.
- 6. A juvenile treatment court may be established by the juvenile division 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 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 the offense.
- A veterans treatment court may be established by any circuit court, or combination of circuit courts upon agreement of the presiding judges of such circuit courts, to provide an alternative for the judicial system to dispose of cases that stem from a substance use disorder, mental health disorder, or co-occurring disorder of military veterans or current military personnel. A veterans treatment court shall combine judicial supervision, drug or alcohol testing, and substance use and mental health disorder treatment to participants who have served or are currently serving the United States Armed Forces, including members of the Reserves or National Guard. Except for good cause found by the court, a veterans treatment court shall make a referral for substance use or mental health disorder treatment, or a combination of substance use and mental health disorder treatment, through the Department of Defense health care, the Veterans Administration, or a community-based substance use disorder treatment program. Community-based programs utilized shall receive state or federal funds in connection with such referral and shall only refer the individual to a program certified by the department of mental health, unless no appropriate certified treatment program is located within the same circuit as the veterans treatment court.

478.003. **1.** In any judicial circuit of this state, a majority of the judges of the circuit court may designate a judge to hear cases arising in the circuit subject to the provisions of sections 478.001 to [478.007] 478.009. In lieu thereof and subject to appropriations or other funds available for such purpose, a majority of the judges of the circuit court may appoint a person or persons to act as [drug] treatment court commissioners. Each commissioner shall be

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6 appointed for a term of four years, but may be removed at any time by a majority of the judges of the circuit court. The qualifications [and], compensation, and retirement benefits of the commissioner shall be the same as that of an associate circuit judge. If the compensation of a commissioner appointed pursuant to this section is provided from other than state funds, the source of such fund shall pay to and reimburse the state for the actual costs of the salary and 10 benefits of the commissioner. The commissioner shall have all the powers and duties of a circuit 11 judge, except that any order, judgment or decree of the commissioner shall be confirmed or 12 13 rejected by an associate circuit or circuit judge by order of record entered within the time the 14 judge could set aside such order, judgment or decree had the same been made by the judge. If so confirmed, the order, judgment or decree shall have the same effect as if made by the judge 15 on the date of its confirmation. 16

- 2. The Missouri supreme court may assign a treatment court commissioner to serve in the treatment court division of a circuit other than the circuit in which the commissioner is appointed. The transfer shall only be ordered with the consent and approval of the presiding judge of the circuit to which the commissioner is to be assigned.
- 3. A treatment court commissioner may serve as a commissioner in any treatment court as designated by the treatment court coordinating commission, subject to local court rules.
- 478.004. 1. [As used in this section, "medication-assisted treatment" means the use of pharmacological medications, in combination with counseling and behavioral therapies, to provide a whole patient approach to the treatment of substance use disorders.] The treatment court team shall, when practicable, conduct a meeting prior to each treatment court session to discuss and provide updated information regarding the treatment court participant. After determining his or her progress or lack thereof, the treatment court team shall consider the appropriate incentive or sanction to be applied, and the court shall make the final decision based on information presented in the meeting.
- 2. In any criminal case in the circuit, if it is determined that the defendant meets the criteria for eligibility in the treatment court, the judge presiding over the criminal case may order the defendant to the treatment court division for treatment:
- (1) Prior to the entry of the sentence, excluding suspended imposition of sentence (SIS), if the prosecuting attorney consents;
 - (2) As a condition of probation; or
 - (3) Upon consideration of a motion to revoke probation.
- 3. A circuit that has established a treatment court division under this chapter may accept participants from any other jurisdiction in this state based upon either the residence of the participant in the receiving jurisdiction or the unavailability of a treatment court in

the transferring jurisdiction. The transfer may occur at any time during the proceedings including, but not limited to, prior to adjudication and during periods when the participant is on probation. The receiving court shall have jurisdiction to impose a sentence including, but not limited to, sanctions, incentives, incarceration, and phase changes. A transfer under this subsection is not valid unless it is agreed to by the following:

- 25 (1) The parties to the action;
 - (2) The judge or commissioner of the transferring court; and
 - (3) The judge or commissioner of the receiving treatment court.

If the defendant assigned to treatment court is terminated from the treatment court, the case shall be returned to the transferring court for disposition.

[2.] 4. If a [drug] treatment court [or veterans court] participant requires treatment for opioid or other substance misuse or dependence, a [drug] treatment court [or veterans court] shall not prohibit such participant from participating in and receiving medication-assisted treatment under the care of a physician licensed in this state to practice medicine. A [drug] treatment court [or veterans court] participant shall not be required to refrain from using medication-assisted treatment as a term or condition of successful completion of the [drug] treatment court program.

[3-] 5. A [drug] treatment court [or veterans court] participant assigned to a treatment program for opioid or other substance misuse or dependence shall not be in violation of the terms or conditions of the [drug] treatment court [or veterans court] on the basis of his or her participation in medication-assisted treatment under the care of a physician licensed in this state to practice medicine.

478.005. 1. Each circuit court shall establish conditions for referral of proceedings to the [drug] treatment court division. [The defendant in any criminal proceeding accepted by a drug court for disposition shall be a nonviolent person, as determined by the prosecuting attorney. Any proceeding accepted by the drug court program for disposition shall be upon agreement of the parties.] Each treatment court within a treatment court division shall establish criteria upon which a person is deemed eligible for that specific treatment court and for determining successful completion of the treatment court program.

2. Any statement made by a participant as part of participation in the [drug] treatment court program, or any report made by the staff of the program, shall not be admissible as evidence against the participant in any criminal, juvenile or civil proceeding. Notwithstanding the foregoing, termination from the [drug] treatment court program and the reasons for termination may be considered in sentencing or disposition.

3. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, [drug] treatment court staff shall be provided with access to all records of any state or local government agency relevant to the treatment of any program participant. Upon general request, employees of all such agencies shall fully inform [a drug] treatment court staff of all matters relevant to the treatment of the participant. All such records and reports and the contents thereof shall be treated as closed records and shall not be disclosed to any person outside of the [drug] treatment court, and shall be maintained by the court in a confidential file not available to the public.

478.007. 1. Any circuit court[, or any county with a charter form of government and with more than six hundred thousand but fewer than seven hundred thousand inhabitants with a county municipal court established under section 66.010,] may establish a [docket or] **DWI** court within the treatment court division to provide an alternative for the judicial system to dispose of cases in which a person has pleaded guilty to driving while intoxicated or driving with excessive blood alcohol content and:

- (1) The person was operating a motor vehicle with at least fifteen-hundredths of one percent or more by weight of alcohol in such person's blood; or
- (2) The person has previously pleaded guilty to or has been found guilty of one or more intoxication-related traffic offenses as defined by section [577.023] 577.001; or
- 11 (3) The person has two or more previous alcohol-related enforcement contacts as defined in section 302.525.
 - 2. This [docket or] court shall combine judicial supervision, drug or alcohol testing, continuous alcohol monitoring, or verifiable breath alcohol testing [performed a minimum of four times per day], substance abuse traffic offender program compliance, and treatment of DWI court participants. The court may assess any and all necessary costs for participation in DWI court against the participant. Any money received from such assessed costs by a court from a defendant shall not be considered court costs, charges, or fines. This [docket or] court [may] shall operate in conjunction with a [drug] treatment court established pursuant to sections 478.001 to [478.006] 478.009.
 - 3. If the division of probation and parole is otherwise unavailable to assist in the judicial supervision of any person who wishes to enter a DWI court, a court-approved private probation service may be utilized by the DWI court to fill the division's role. In such case, any and all necessary additional costs may be assessed against the participant. No person shall be rejected from participating in DWI court solely for the reason that the person does not reside in the city or county where the applicable DWI court is located but the DWI court can base acceptance into a treatment court program on its ability to adequately provide services for the person or handle the additional caseload.

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478.009. 1. In order to coordinate the allocation of resources available to [drug] treatment courts [and the dockets or courts] established by section [478.007] 478.001 throughout the state, there is hereby established a "[Drug] Treatment Courts Coordinating Commission" in the judicial department. The [drug] treatment courts coordinating commission shall consist of one member selected by the director of the department of corrections; one member selected by the director of the department of social services; one member selected by the director of the department of mental health; one member selected by the director of the department of public safety; one member selected by the state courts administrator; and [three] five members selected by the Missouri supreme court, one of which shall be a representative of the prosecuting attorneys of the state and one of which shall be a representative of the 10 11 criminal defense bar of the state. The Missouri supreme court shall designate the chair of the 12 commission. The commission shall periodically meet at the call of the chair; evaluate resources 13 available for assessment and treatment of persons assigned to [drug] treatment courts or for the 14 operation of [drug] treatment courts; secure grants, funds and other property and services 15 necessary or desirable to facilitate [drug] treatment court operation; and allocate such resources 16 among the various [drug] treatment courts operating within the state.

- 2. The commission shall establish standards and practices for the various courts of the treatment court divisions, taking into consideration guidelines and principles based on current research and findings relating to practices shown to reduce recidivism of offenders with a substance use disorder or co-occurring disorder.
- 3. Each treatment court division shall adopt policies and practices that are consistent with the standards and practices established by the commission.
- 4. The commission, in cooperation with the office of state courts administrator, shall provide technical assistance to treatment courts to assist them with the implementation of policies and practices consistent with the standards established by the commission.
- 5. A circuit court that operates a treatment court division shall adhere to the commission's established standards and practices in order to operate and be recognized as a functioning treatment court division.
- 6. Treatment courts that do not comply with the commission's standards shall be subject to administrative action, which shall prohibit that treatment court from accepting any new admissions and shall require a written plan for the completion of treatment for any existing participants be submitted to the commission and the office of state courts administrator. A treatment court receiving administrative action may request authorization for the continuance of operations for a specified period of time. A request

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for authorization for continuance of operations shall include a plan of improvement and proposals that would allow for the continued operation for a specified period of time.

- 7. Treatment court programs that collect or assess fees shall follow guidelines established by the commission.
- 8. Treatment court programs shall enter data in the approved statewide case management system as specified by the commission.
- 9. There is hereby established in the state treasury a "[Drug] Treatment Court Resources Fund", which shall be administered by the [drug] treatment courts coordinating commission. Funds available for allocation or distribution by the [drug] treatment courts coordinating commission may be deposited into the [drug] treatment court resources fund. Notwithstanding the provisions of section 33.080 to the contrary, moneys in the [drug] treatment court resources fund shall not be transferred or placed to the credit of the general revenue fund of the state at the end of each biennium, but shall remain deposited to the credit of the [drug] treatment court resources fund.
- 10. After a date determined by the commission, funds from the treatment court resources fund shall be awarded only to treatment courts that are in compliance with the standards and practices established by the commission.
- 478.466. 1. In the sixteenth judicial circuit consisting of the county of Jackson, a majority of the court en banc may appoint one person, who shall possess the same qualifications as an associate circuit judge, to act as [drug] treatment court commissioner. The commissioner shall be appointed for a term of four years. The compensation of the commissioner shall be the same as that of an associate circuit judge and shall be paid out of the same source as the compensation of all other [drug] treatment court commissioners in the state. The retirement benefits of such commissioner shall be the same as those of an associate circuit judge, payable in the same manner and from the same source as those of an associate circuit judge. Subject to approval or rejection by a circuit judge, the commissioner shall have all the powers and duties 10 of a circuit judge. A circuit judge shall by order of record reject or confirm any order, judgment 11 and decree of the commissioner within the time the judge could set aside such order, judgment 12 or decree had the same been made by him. If so confirmed, the order, judgment or decree shall 13 have the same effect as if made by the judge on the date of its confirmation.
 - 2. The court administrator of the sixteenth judicial circuit shall charge and collect a surcharge of thirty dollars in all proceedings assigned to the [drug] treatment commissioner for disposition, provided that the surcharge shall not be charged in any proceeding when costs are waived or are to be paid by the state, county or municipality. Moneys obtained from such surcharge shall be collected and disbursed in the manner provided by sections 488.010 to

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19 488.020 and payable to the [drug] treatment commissioner for operation of the [drug] treatment 20 court.

478.550. 1. There shall be four circuit judges in the twenty-third judicial circuit consisting of the county of Jefferson. These judges shall sit in divisions numbered one, two, three and four. Beginning on January 1, 2007, there shall be six circuit judges in the twenty-third judicial district and these judges shall sit in divisions numbered one, two, three, four, five, and The division eleven associate circuit judge position and the division twelve associate circuit 5 judge shall become circuit judge positions beginning January 1, 2007. The division eleven associate circuit judge shall be numbered as division five and the division twelve associate circuit judge shall be numbered as division six.

- 2. The circuit judge in division three shall be elected in 1980. The circuit judges in divisions one and four shall be elected in 1982. The circuit judge in division two shall be elected in 1984. The circuit judges in divisions five and six shall be elected for a six-year term in 2006.
- 3. Beginning January 1, 2007, the family court commissioner position in the twenty-third judicial district appointed under section 487.020 shall become an associate circuit judge position in all respects and shall be designated as division eleven. This position may retain the duties and responsibilities with regard to the family court. The associate circuit judge in division eleven shall be elected in 2006 for a full four-year term. This associate circuit judgeship shall not be included in the statutory formula for authorizing additional associate circuit judgeships per county under section 478.320.
- 4. Beginning January 1, 2007, the [drug] treatment court commissioner position in the twenty-third judicial district appointed under section 478.003 shall become an associate circuit judge position in all respects and shall be designated as division twelve. This position may retain the duties and responsibilities with regard to the [drug] treatment court. The associate circuit judge in division twelve shall be elected in 2006 for a full four-year term. This associate circuit judgeship shall not be included in the statutory formula for authorizing additional associate circuit judgeships per county under section 478.320.
- 478.600. 1. There shall be four circuit judges in the eleventh judicial circuit. These judges shall sit in divisions numbered one, two, three and four. Beginning on January 1, 2007, 3 there shall be six circuit judges in the eleventh judicial circuit and these judges shall sit in divisions numbered one, two, three, four, five, and seven. The division five associate circuit judge position and the division seven associate circuit judge position shall become circuit judge positions beginning January 1, 2007, and shall be numbered as divisions five and seven.
- 7 The circuit judge in division two shall be elected in 1980. The circuit judge in division four shall be elected in 1982. The circuit judge in division one shall be elected in 1984.

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The circuit judge in division three shall be elected in 1992. The circuit judges in divisions five 10 and seven shall be elected for a six-year term in 2006.

- 11 3. Beginning January 1, 2007, the family court commissioner positions in the eleventh judicial circuit appointed under section 487.020 shall become associate circuit judge positions 12 in all respects and shall be designated as divisions nine and ten respectively. These positions 13 may retain the duties and responsibilities with regard to the family court. The associate circuit judges in divisions nine and ten shall be elected in 2006 for full four-year terms. 15
- 16 4. Beginning on January 1, 2007, the [drug] treatment court commissioner position in 17 the eleventh judicial circuit appointed under section 478.003 shall become an associate circuit 18 judge position in all respects and shall be designated as division eleven. This position retains 19 the duties and responsibilities with regard to the [drug] treatment court. Such associate circuit 20 judge shall be elected in 2006 for a full four-year term. This associate circuit judgeship shall not be included in the statutory formula for authorizing additional associate circuit judgeships per 22 county under section 478.320.
 - 5. Beginning in fiscal year 2015, there shall be one additional associate circuit judge position in the eleventh judicial circuit. The associate circuit judge shall be elected in 2016. This associate circuit judgeship shall not be included in the statutory formula for authorizing additional circuit judgeships per county under section 478.320. Beginning in fiscal year 2019, there shall be one additional associate circuit judge position in the eleventh judicial circuit. The associate circuit judge shall be elected in 2020. This associate circuit judgeship shall not be included in the statutory formula for authorizing additional circuit judgeships per county under section 478.320.
 - 478.716. Beginning January 1, 2007, there is hereby created a state-funded [drug] treatment court commissioner position in the forty-second judicial circuit.
 - 488.2230. 1. In addition to all other court costs for municipal ordinance violations, any home rule city with more than four hundred thousand inhabitants and located in more than one county may provide for additional court costs in an amount up to seven dollars per case for each municipal ordinance violation case, except that no such additional cost shall be collected in any proceeding involving a violation of an ordinance when the proceeding or defendant has been dismissed by the court.
 - 2. The judge may waive the assessment of the cost in those cases where the defendant is found by the judge to be indigent and unable to pay the costs.
- 9 3. Such cost shall be calculated by the clerk and disbursed to the city at least monthly. 10 The city shall use such additional costs exclusively to fund special mental health, drug, and [veterans] treatment courts, including indigent defense and ancillary services associated with 11 12 such specialized courts.

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488.5358. The court administrator of the sixteenth judicial circuit shall, pursuant to section 478.466, charge and collect a surcharge of thirty dollars in all proceedings assigned to the [drug] treatment commissioner for disposition, provided that the surcharge shall not be charged in any proceeding when costs are waived or are to be paid by the state, county or municipality. Moneys obtained from such surcharge shall be collected and disbursed in the manner provided by sections 488.010 to 488.020 and payable to the [drug] treatment commissioner for operation of the [drug] treatment court.

577.001. As used in this chapter, the following terms mean:

- 2 (1) "Aggravated offender", a person who has been found guilty of:
- 3 (a) Three or more intoxication-related traffic offenses committed on separate occasions; 4 or
 - (b) Two or more intoxication-related traffic offenses committed on separate occasions where at least one of the intoxication-related traffic offenses is an offense committed in violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, any federal offense, or any military offense in which the defendant was operating a vehicle while intoxicated and another person was injured or killed;
 - (2) "Aggravated boating offender", a person who has been found guilty of
 - (a) Three or more intoxication-related boating offenses; or
 - (b) Two or more intoxication-related boating offenses committed on separate occasions where at least one of the intoxication-related boating offenses is an offense committed in violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, any federal offense, or any military offense in which the defendant was operating a vessel while intoxicated and another person was injured or killed;
- 17 (3) "All-terrain vehicle", any motorized vehicle manufactured and used exclusively for 18 off-highway use which is fifty inches or less in width, with an unladen dry weight of one 19 thousand pounds or less, traveling on three, four or more low pressure tires, with a seat designed 20 to be straddled by the operator, or with a seat designed to carry more than one person, and 21 handlebars for steering control;
- 22 (4) "Court", any circuit, associate circuit, or municipal court, including traffic court, but 23 not any juvenile court or [drug] treatment court;
 - (5) "Chronic offender", a person who has been found guilty of:
- 25 (a) Four or more intoxication-related traffic offenses committed on separate occasions; 26 or
- 27 (b) Three or more intoxication-related traffic offenses committed on separate occasions 28 where at least one of the intoxication-related traffic offenses is an offense committed in violation 29 of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, any federal offense, or any military offense in

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which the defendant was operating a vehicle while intoxicated and another person was injured or killed; or

- (c) Two or more intoxication-related traffic offenses committed on separate occasions where both intoxication-related traffic offenses were offenses committed in violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, any federal offense, or any military offense in which the defendant was operating a vehicle while intoxicated and another person was injured or killed;
 - (6) "Chronic boating offender", a person who has been found guilty of:
 - (a) Four or more intoxication-related boating offenses; or
- (b) Three or more intoxication-related boating offenses committed on separate occasions where at least one of the intoxication-related boating offenses is an offense committed in violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, any federal offense, or any military offense in which the defendant was operating a vessel while intoxicated and another person was injured or killed; or
- (c) Two or more intoxication-related boating offenses committed on separate occasions where both intoxication-related boating offenses were offenses committed in violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, any federal offense, or any military offense in which the defendant was operating a vessel while intoxicated and another person was injured or killed;
- (7) "Continuous alcohol monitoring", automatically testing breath, blood, or transdermal alcohol concentration levels and tampering attempts at least once every hour, regardless of the location of the person who is being monitored, and regularly transmitting the data. Continuous alcohol monitoring shall be considered an electronic monitoring service under subsection 3 of section 217.690;
- 52 (8) "Controlled substance", a drug, substance, or immediate precursor in schedules I to 53 V listed in section 195.017;
- 54 (9) "Drive", "driving", "operates" or "operating", physically driving or operating a 55 vehicle or vessel;
- 56 (10) "Flight crew member", the pilot in command, copilots, flight engineers, and flight 57 navigators;
 - (11) "Habitual offender", a person who has been found guilty of:
- 59 (a) Five or more intoxication-related traffic offenses committed on separate occasions; 60 or
- (b) Four or more intoxication-related traffic offenses committed on separate occasions where at least one of the intoxication-related traffic offenses is an offense committed in violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, any federal offense, or any military offense in which the defendant was operating a vehicle while intoxicated and another person was injured or killed; or

- 66 (c) Three or more intoxication-related traffic offenses committed on separate occasions 67 where at least two of the intoxication-related traffic offenses were offenses committed in 68 violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, any federal offense, or any military 69 offense in which the defendant was operating a vehicle while intoxicated and another person was 70 injured or killed;
 - (12) "Habitual boating offender", a person who has been found guilty of:
 - (a) Five or more intoxication-related boating offenses; or
 - (b) Four or more intoxication-related boating offenses committed on separate occasions where at least one of the intoxication-related boating offenses is an offense committed in violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, any federal offense, or any military offense in which the defendant was operating a vessel while intoxicated and another person was injured or killed; or
 - (c) Three or more intoxication-related boating offenses committed on separate occasions where at least two of the intoxication-related boating offenses were offenses committed in violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, any federal offense, or any military offense in which the defendant was operating a vessel while intoxicated and another person was injured or killed; or
 - (d) While boating while intoxicated, the defendant acted with criminal negligence to:
 - a. Cause the death of any person not a passenger in the vessel operated by the defendant, including the death of an individual that results from the defendant's vessel leaving the water; or
 - b. Cause the death of two or more persons; or
 - c. Cause the death of any person while he or she has a blood alcohol content of at least eighteen-hundredths of one percent by weight of alcohol in such person's blood;
 - (13) "Intoxicated" or "intoxicated condition", when a person is under the influence of alcohol, a controlled substance, or drug, or any combination thereof;
 - (14) "Intoxication-related boating offense", operating a vessel while intoxicated; boating while intoxicated; operating a vessel with excessive blood alcohol content or an offense in which the defendant was operating a vessel while intoxicated and another person was injured or killed in violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, any federal offense, or any military offense;
- 97 (15) "Intoxication-related traffic offense", driving while intoxicated, driving with 98 excessive blood alcohol content, driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs in violation of 99 a state law, county or municipal ordinance, any federal offense, or any military offense, or an 100 offense in which the defendant was operating a vehicle while intoxicated and another person was

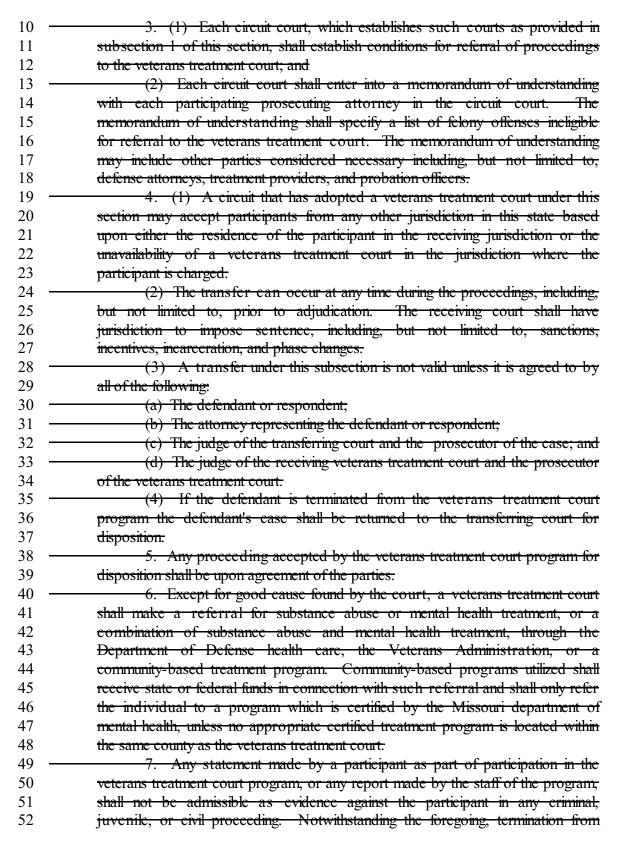
injured or killed in violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, any federal offense, or any military offense;

- (16) "Law enforcement officer" or "arresting officer", includes the definition of law enforcement officer in section 556.061 and military policemen conducting traffic enforcement operations on a federal military installation under military jurisdiction in the state of Missouri;
- (17) "Operate a vessel", to physically control the movement of a vessel in motion under mechanical or sail power in water;
 - (18) "Persistent offender", a person who has been found guilty of:
- 109 (a) Two or more intoxication-related traffic offenses committed on separate occasions; 110 or
 - (b) One intoxication-related traffic offense committed in violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, federal offense, or military offense in which the defendant was operating a vehicle while intoxicated and another person was injured or killed;
 - (19) "Persistent boating offender", a person who has been found guilty of
- 115 (a) Two or more intoxication-related boating offenses committed on separate occasions; 116 or
 - (b) One intoxication-related boating offense committed in violation of any state law, county or municipal ordinance, federal offense, or military offense in which the defendant was operating a vessel while intoxicated and another person was injured or killed;
 - (20) "Prior offender", a person who has been found guilty of one intoxication-related traffic offense, where such prior offense occurred within five years of the occurrence of the intoxication-related traffic offense for which the person is charged;
 - (21) "Prior boating offender", a person who has been found guilty of one intoxication-related boating offense, where such prior offense occurred within five years of the occurrence of the intoxication-related boating offense for which the person is charged.

[478.006. Any provision or provisions of sections 478.001 to 478.006 may be applied by local circuit court rule to proceedings in the sixteenth judicial circuit subject to section 478.466.]

[478.008. 1. Veterans treatment courts may be established by any circuit court, or combination of circuit courts, upon agreement of the presiding judges of such circuit courts to provide an alternative for the judicial system to dispose of cases which stem from substance abuse or mental illness of military veterans or current military personnel.

2. A veterans treatment court shall combine judicial supervision, drug testing, and substance abuse and mental health treatment to participants who have served or are currently serving the United States Armed Forces, including members of the Reserves, National Guard, or state guard.



53	the veterans treatment court program and the reasons for termination may be
54	considered in sentencing or disposition.
55 —	8. Notwithstanding any other provision of law to the contrary, veterans
56	treatment court staff shall be provided with access to all records of any state or
57	local government agency relevant to the treatment of any program participant.
58 —	9. Upon general request, employees of all such agencies shall fully
59	inform a veterans treatment court staff of all matters relevant to the treatment of
60	the participant. All such records and reports and the contents thereof shall:
61 —	(1) Be treated as closed records;
62 —	(2) Not be disclosed to any person outside of the veterans treatment
63	court;
64 —	(3) Be maintained by the court in a confidential file not available to the
65	public.
66 —	10. Upon successful completion of the treatment program, the charges,
67	petition, or penalty against a veterans treatment court participant may be
68	dismissed, reduced, or modified. Any fees received by a court from a defendant
69	as payment for substance abuse or mental health treatment programs shall not be
70	considered court costs, charges, or fines.]
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	[478.551. Any drug court commissioner authorized pursuant to section
2	478.001 and appointed in the twenty-third judicial circuit pursuant to section
3	478.003 shall be a state-funded position.]
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