Senate Bill 1008

Sponsored by COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY (at the request of Oregon Criminal Defense Lawyers Association)

SUMMARY

The following summary is not prepared by the sponsors of the measure and is not a part of the body thereof subject to consideration by the Legislative Assembly. It is an editor's brief statement of the essential features of the measure **as introduced.**

Grants court discretion to allow persons to enter substance abuse diversion program under certain circumstances. Creates Substance Abuse Treatment Fund. Continuously appropriates moneys in fund to Department of Human Services for specified purposes.

A BILL FOR AN ACT

- Relating to substance abuse diversion programs; creating new provisions; amending ORS 1.525; and appropriating money.
- 4 Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:
 - SECTION 1. (1) After an accusatory instrument has been filed charging a defendant with the commission of a crime other than a person crime or driving while under the influence of intoxicants as defined in ORS 813.010, upon motion of the defendant, the court shall hold a hearing to determine if a substance abuse diversion agreement under sections 1 to 6 of this 2007 Act is in the interests of justice and of benefit to the defendant and the community.
 - (2) As used in this section, "person crime" means a person felony or person Class A misdemeanor, as those terms are defined in the rules of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission.
 - <u>SECTION 2.</u> (1) The petition forms for a substance abuse diversion agreement shall be available to a defendant at the court.
 - (2) The form of the petition for a substance abuse diversion agreement and the information and blanks contained therein shall be determined by the Supreme Court under ORS 1.525. The petition forms made available to a defendant by the court shall conform to the requirements adopted by the Supreme Court.
 - (3) In addition to any other information required by the Supreme Court to be contained in a petition for a substance abuse diversion agreement, the petition shall include:
 - (a) A plea of guilty or no contest to the primary charge, signed by the defendant.
 - (b) An agreement by the defendant to complete, at the defendant's own expense based on the defendant's ability to pay, a substance abuse treatment program designated by the court.
 - (c) A notice to the defendant that the diversion agreement will be considered to be violated if the court receives notice that the defendant at any time during the diversion period committed a new criminal offense.
 - (d) An agreement by the defendant to keep the court advised in writing of the defendant's current mailing address at all times during the diversion period.
 - (e) A waiver by the defendant of any former jeopardy and speedy trial rights under the federal and state Constitutions, ORS 131.505 to 131.525 and 135.745 to 135.757 in any subse-

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quent action upon the charge or any other offenses based upon the same criminal episode.

- (f) An agreement by the defendant to abide by any additional orders of the court, including but not limited to payment of restitution, performance of community service, maintenance of gainful employment and participation in programs offering medical, educational, vocational, social and psychological services, corrective and preventive guidance and other rehabilitative services.
- (4) The defendant shall cause a copy of the petition for a substance abuse diversion agreement to be served upon the district attorney. The district attorney may file with the court, within 15 days after the date of service, a written objection to the petition and a request for a hearing.
- (5) The district attorney shall notify the victim, if any, that the defendant may be eligible for diversion and that if there is a hearing on a petition for diversion, the victim has a right to be present and to be heard at the hearing.
- (6) After the time for requesting a hearing under subsection (4) of this section has expired with no request for a hearing, or after a hearing if one is requested, the court shall determine whether to allow or deny a petition for a substance abuse diversion agreement. In making a determination under this section, the court shall consider:
 - (a) The nature of the offense;

- (b) The relationship between the offense and the defendant's substance abuse addiction;
- (c) Whether there is a probability that the defendant will cooperate in participating in and benefit from alternative treatment;
- (d) The defendant's criminal history or lack thereof, including any previous participation in a diversion program;
 - (e) Any special characteristics of the defendant;
 - (f) The impact of the diversion on the community;
 - (g) Recommendations, if any, of the involved law enforcement agency and the victim; and
 - (h) Any mitigating circumstances.
- (7) If, after considering the factors listed in subsection (6) of this section, the court allows the petition for a substance abuse diversion agreement, the court shall:
- (a) Accept the guilty plea or no contest plea filed as part of the petition for a diversion agreement but withhold entry of judgment of conviction;
- (b) Sign the petition and indicate thereon the date of allowance of the diversion agreement, the length of the diversion period and the date upon which the offense occurred; and
- (c) Dismiss any remaining charges against the defendant if the parties have so agreed. Otherwise, the court shall stay the remaining charges for the duration of the diversion period.
- (8) The petition, when signed and dated, becomes the diversion agreement between the defendant and the court. The court shall make the diversion agreement a part of the record of the case.
- (9) A substance abuse diversion agreement shall be in effect for a period of 12 months after the date the court allows the petition. During the diversion period the court shall stay the criminal proceeding pending completion of the diversion agreement or its termination.
- (10)(a) The defendant shall pay to the court, at the time of filing a petition for a substance abuse diversion agreement, a filing fee established under section 6 of this 2007 Act. The court may make provision for payment of the filing fee by the defendant on an install-

ment basis. The court may waive all or part of the filing fee in cases involving indigent defendants.

- (b) Unless otherwise provided under this subsection, the defendant shall pay to the court any court-appointed attorney fees imposed by the court. Payments shall be made prior to the end of the diversion period on a schedule determined by the court. The court may waive all or part of the court-appointed attorney fees.
- (11) When the court denies a petition for a substance abuse diversion agreement, it shall continue the criminal proceeding against the defendant. The plea of guilty or no contest filed as part of the petition for the diversion agreement may not be used in the criminal proceeding under this subsection.
 - (12) As used this section:

- (a) "Primary charge" means the crime alleged in the accusatory instrument that carries the longest possible term of imprisonment. If there is more than one charge that meets this definition, the district attorney may designate the primary charge.
 - (b) "Victim" has the meaning given that term in ORS 131.007.
- SECTION 3. (1) At the conclusion of the substance abuse diversion agreement period, a defendant who has fully complied with and performed the conditions of the diversion agreement may apply by motion to the court in which the diversion agreement was entered for an order dismissing the accusatory instrument with prejudice.
- (2) The defendant shall cause to be served on the district attorney a copy of the motion for entry of an order dismissing the accusatory instrument with prejudice at the time the motion is filed with the court. The district attorney may contest the motion.
- (3) If the court finds the defendant has fully complied with and performed the conditions of the diversion agreement, the court shall dismiss the accusatory instrument with prejudice.
- (4) If the defendant does not apply as provided by subsection (1) of this section within six months after the conclusion of the diversion period and if the court makes the finding described in subsection (3) of this section, after notice of that finding is given to the district attorney, the court may on its own motion enter an order dismissing the accusatory instrument with prejudice.
- (5) No statement made by the defendant about the offense with which the defendant is charged shall be offered or received in evidence in any criminal or civil action or proceeding arising out of the same conduct that is the basis of the diversion agreement, if the statement was made during the course of the substance abuse treatment program and to a person employed by the program.
- (6) At any time before the court dismisses with prejudice the accusatory instrument, the court on its own motion or on motion of the district attorney may issue an order requiring the defendant to appear and show cause why the court should not terminate the diversion agreement. The order to show cause shall state the reasons for the proposed termination and shall set an appearance date.
- (7) The order to show cause shall be served on the defendant and on the defendant's attorney, if any. Service may be made by first class mail, postage paid, addressed to the defendant at the mailing address shown on the diversion petition and agreement or at any other address that the defendant provides in writing to the court.
 - (8) The court shall terminate the diversion agreement if:

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- (a) At the hearing on the order to show cause, the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant has failed to fulfill the terms of the diversion agreement; or
 - (b) The defendant fails to appear at the hearing on the order to show cause.
 - (9) If the court terminates the diversion agreement, the court shall:

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- (a) Enter the guilty plea or no contest plea, enter a judgment of conviction and sentence the defendant. The court may take into account at the time of the sentencing any partial fulfillment by the defendant of the terms of the diversion agreement.
 - (b) Resume any criminal proceedings that were stayed under section 2 of this 2007 Act.
- SECTION 4. (1) Within 30 days prior to the end of the period of a substance abuse diversion agreement, a defendant may apply by motion to the court in which the diversion agreement was entered for an order extending the diversion period.
- (2) Petition forms for an application for an extension under this section shall be available to a defendant at the court.
- (3) The form of the petition for an extension under this section shall be determined by the Supreme Court under ORS 1.525. The petition forms made available to a defendant by any court shall conform to the requirements of the Supreme Court.
- (4) The court may grant a petition for an extension filed under this section if the court finds that the defendant made a good faith effort to complete the conditions of the diversion agreement and that the defendant can complete the conditions of the diversion agreement within the requested extended diversion period.
 - (5) An extension granted under this section may be for no more than 180 days.
- (6) A court may grant a defendant only one extension of a diversion period under this section.
- (7) If the court grants the petition for an extension under this section and the defendant fully complies with the conditions of the diversion agreement within the extended diversion period, the court may dismiss the accusatory instrument with prejudice under section 3 of this 2007 Act.
 - (8) If the court denies the extension under this section, the court shall:
- (a) Enter the guilty plea or no contest plea, enter a judgment of conviction and sentence the defendant. The court may take into account at the time of the sentencing any partial fulfillment by the defendant of the terms of the diversion agreement.
 - (b) Resume any criminal proceedings that were stayed under section 2 of this 2007 Act.
- <u>SECTION 5.</u> (1) Each judicial district in this state shall designate agencies or organizations to administer the substance abuse treatment program required under the substance abuse diversion agreement.
- (2) Monitoring of a defendant's progress under a diversion agreement shall be the responsibility of the substance abuse treatment provider. The provider shall make a report to the court stating the defendant's successful completion or failure to complete all or any part of the substance abuse treatment program. The form of the report shall be determined by agreement between the court and the substance abuse treatment provider. The court shall make the report that is required by this subsection a part of the record of the case.
- SECTION 6. (1) The filing fee paid by a defendant at the time of filing a petition for a substance abuse diversion agreement under sections 1 to 6 of this 2007 Act shall be \$261 and shall be ordered paid as follows if the petition is allowed:
 - (a) \$100 to be credited and distributed under ORS 137.295 as an obligation payable to the

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state; and

- (b) \$161 to be paid to the Director of Human Services for deposit in the Substance Abuse Treatment Fund established under subsection (3) of this section, to be used for the purposes of the fund.
- (2) In addition to the filing fee under subsection (1) of this section, the court shall order the defendant to pay \$150 directly to the substance abuse treatment provider.
- (3) The Substance Abuse Treatment Fund is established, separate and distinct from the General Fund, to consist of moneys placed in the Substance Abuse Treatment Fund under subsection (1) of this section, or as otherwise provided by law, and of gifts and grants made to the fund for carrying out the purposes of the fund. All moneys credited to the fund are continuously appropriated to the Department of Human Services for the purposes described in this subsection. The moneys in the fund may be used only for the following purposes:
- (a) To pay for providing treatment to individuals who enter substance abuse diversion agreements and who are found to be indigent. Payment shall be made as provided by the director by rule to agencies or organizations providing treatment.
 - (b) To pay for evaluation, as provided by law, of programs used for diversion agreements.
 - (c) To pay the cost of administration of the fund by the director.
- (d) To pay for materials, resources and training supplied by the director to agencies or organizations providing treatment to individuals participating in diversion agreements.
- (e) To pay for special services required to enable an individual with disabilities, or an individual whose proficiency in the use of English is limited, to participate in a substance abuse treatment program. This paragraph applies:
 - (A) Whether or not the person is indigent; and
- (B) Only to special services required solely because of the individual's disability or limited proficiency in the use of English.

SECTION 7. ORS 1.525 is amended to read:

- 1.525. (1) The Supreme Court shall adopt one or more forms for the following purposes:
- (a) A form of uniform violation citation for the purposes of ORS 153.045;
- (b) A form of uniform criminal citation without complaint for the purposes of ORS 133.068;
- (c) A form of uniform criminal citation with complaint for the purposes of ORS 133.069;
- (d) Any form of uniform citation for categories of offenses as the court finds necessary or convenient; [and]
- (e) A uniform petition for a driving while under the influence of intoxicants diversion agreement for the purposes of ORS 813.210[.]; and
- (f) A uniform petition for a substance abuse diversion agreement and a uniform petition for an extension of the diversion period for the purposes of sections 1 to 6 of this 2007 Act.
- (2) If changes are made to a uniform **petition or** citation form under this section, the Supreme Court shall make a reasonable effort to minimize the financial impact of the changes on the state agencies and political subdivisions of this state that use the uniform **petition or** citation form. Where possible, the effort to minimize the financial impact shall include a reasonable time for the state agencies and political subdivisions to exhaust their existing supplies of the **petition or** citation form before the changes become effective.
- (3) Except as provided in subsection (4) of this section, the uniform citation forms adopted by the Supreme Court under this section must be used by all enforcement officers, as defined in ORS 153.005, when issuing a violation citation or criminal citation.

- 1 (4) The uniform citation forms adopted by the Supreme Court under this section need not be 2 used for:
- (a) Offenses created by ordinance or agency rule governing parking of vehicles; or
 - (b) Offenses created by the ordinances of political subdivisions.