A-Engrossed House Bill 3201

Ordered by the House April 17 Including House Amendments dated April 17

Sponsored by Representative HERNANDEZ, Senator MANNING JR, Representatives WILLIAMSON, POWER, Senator DEMBROW; Representatives ALONSO LEON, BYNUM, GORSEK, GREENLICK, KENY-GUYER, MCLAIN, NOSSE, PILUSO, REARDON, SALINAS, SANCHEZ, SMITH WARNER, Senators FAGAN, FREDERICK, GELSER, ROBLAN, TAYLOR, WAGNER

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.

Provides that agreement for deferred resolution of criminal cases may not contain requirement that defendant enter plea of guilty or no contest. Applies to diversion offered by district attorney, conditional discharge for controlled substance offenses and diversion for driving while under the influence of intoxicants. Requires that agreement contain waiver of rights by defendant. Provides that agreement does not constitute admission of guilt and is not sufficient to warrant finding of guilty by court. Authorizes court to find defendant guilty of offense based on waiver of rights if defendant violates agreement.

Declares emergency, effective on passage.

A BILL FOR AN ACT

- 2 Relating to deferred resolution of criminal charges; creating new provisions; amending ORS 135.891, 135.896, 135.898, 135.901, 475.245, 813.200, 813.225, 813.230 and 813.255; and declaring an emer-
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- Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:
- 6 **SECTION 1.** ORS 135.891 is amended to read:
 - 135.891. (1)(a) A diversion agreement carries the understanding that if the defendant fulfills the
- 8 obligations of the program described therein, the criminal charges filed against the defendant will
- 9 be dismissed with prejudice. [It shall include specifically the waiver of the right to a speedy trial. It]
- 10 The agreement may include, but is not limited to, [admissions by the defendant, stipulation of
- 11 facts,] stipulation that depositions of witnesses may be taken pursuant to ORS 136.080 to 136.100,
- 12 payment of costs as defined in ORS 135.705 and fees for court-appointed counsel ordered by the
- 13 court under ORS 135.050, restitution, performance of community service, residence in a halfway
- 14 house or similar facility, maintenance of gainful employment, and participation in programs offering
- 15 medical, educational, vocational, social and psychological services, corrective and preventive guid-
- 16 ance and other rehabilitative services.
 - (b) The agreement must contain a waiver of the following rights of the defendant with respect to each criminal charge:
 - (A) The right to a speedy trial and trial by jury;
 - (B) The right to present evidence on the defendant's behalf;
- 21 (C) The right to confront witnesses against the defendant; and
 - (D) The right to contest evidence presented against the defendant, including the right to object to hearsay evidence.

NOTE: Matter in **boldfaced** type in an amended section is new; matter [*italic and bracketed*] is existing law to be omitted. New sections are in **boldfaced** type.

- (c) The agreement may not contain a requirement that the defendant enter a plea of guilty or no contest on any charge in the accusatory instrument.
- (2) As a condition of entering into a diversion agreement under ORS 135.881 to 135.901, the defendant must pay a program fee of \$100. The court may waive all or part of the fee in cases involving indigent defendants, or may provide for payment of the fee on an installment basis. A fee collected under this subsection in the circuit court shall be deposited by the clerk of the court in the Criminal Fine Account. If the fee is collected in a municipal or justice court, \$35 of the fee shall be forwarded by the court to the Department of Revenue for deposit in the Criminal Fine Account, and the remainder of the fee shall be paid to the city or county treasurer.

SECTION 2. ORS 135.896 is amended to read:

135.896. (1)(a) If the district attorney elects to offer diversion in lieu of further criminal proceedings and the defendant, with the advice of counsel, agrees to the terms of the proposed agreement, including a waiver of [the right to a speedy trial] rights as required by ORS 135.891 (1), the court shall stay further criminal proceedings for a definite period. Except as provided in ORS 135.898 and subsection (2) of this section, the stay shall not exceed 270 days in the case of a defendant charged with commission of a felony, and shall not exceed 180 days in the case of a defendant charged with the commission of a misdemeanor. [If the defendant declines diversion, the court shall resume criminal proceedings.]

- (b) The defendant's agreement to the terms of the diversion under this subsection does not constitute an admission of guilt and is not sufficient to warrant a finding of guilty by a court.
- (c) Police reports or other documents associated with the criminal charges in a court file other than the diversion agreement may not be admitted into evidence, and do not establish a factual basis for finding the defendant guilty, unless diversion is terminated under ORS 135.901.
- (2) Prior to the end of the stay of criminal proceedings described in subsection (1) of this section, the defendant may request that the district attorney approve an extension of the stay for a period up to 270 days in the case of a defendant charged with the commission of a felony and up to 180 days in the case of a defendant charged with the commission of a misdemeanor. If the district attorney approves the extension, the district attorney shall notify the court and the court shall order an extension of the stay of criminal proceedings for the approved period of time.

SECTION 3. ORS 135.898 is amended to read:

135.898. When a diversion agreement authorized under ORS 135.886 (3) involves domestic violence as defined in ORS 135.230, [in addition to a waiver of the right to a speedy trial, the agreement must require the servicemember to enter a plea of guilty or no contest to each domestic violence offense charged in the accusatory instrument.] if the servicemember, with the advice of counsel, agrees to the terms of the agreement [and enters a plea of guilty or no contest to each domestic violence offense charged in the accusatory instrument], the court shall stay further criminal proceedings involving the domestic violence offenses for a definite period not to exceed two years.

SECTION 4. ORS 135.901 is amended to read:

135.901. (1) If the district attorney finds at the termination of the diversion period or any time prior thereto that the [divertee] defendant has failed to fulfill the terms of the diversion agreement, the district attorney shall terminate diversion. [and] The court shall resume criminal proceedings and may find the defendant guilty of the offenses in the accusatory instrument in accordance with the waiver of rights in the diversion agreement. However, if the [former divertee] defend-

ant is adjudicated guilty as a result thereof, the court may take into consideration at the time of the sentencing any partially successful fulfillment by such person of the terms of agreement.

- (2) If the district attorney informs the court at the termination of the diversion period that the defendant has fulfilled the terms of the diversion agreement, the court shall dismiss with prejudice the criminal charges filed against the defendant.
- (3) A record of the fact that an individual has participated in diversion shall be forwarded to and kept by the Department of Justice, and shall be made available upon request to any district attorney who subsequently considers diversion of such person.

SECTION 5. ORS 475.245 is amended to read:

- 475.245. (1)(a) Whenever [any person pleads guilty to or is found guilty of] a person is charged with an offense listed in subsection (5) of this section, the court, [without entering a judgment of guilt and] with the consent of the district attorney and the person, may defer further proceedings and place the person on probation. The terms of the probation shall be defined by a probation agreement.
- (b) A probation agreement carries the understanding that if the defendant fulfills the terms of the agreement, the criminal charges filed against the defendant will be dismissed with prejudice.
- (c) The agreement must contain a waiver of the following rights of the defendant with respect to each criminal charge:
 - (A) The right to a speedy trial and trial by jury;
 - (B) The right to present evidence on the defendant's behalf;
 - (C) The right to confront witnesses against the defendant; and
- (D) The right to contest evidence presented against the defendant, including the right to object to hearsay evidence.
- (d) The agreement must include a requirement that the defendant pay any restitution owed to the victim as determined by the court, and any fees for court-appointed counsel ordered by the court under ORS 135.050.
- (e) The agreement may not contain a requirement that the defendant enter a plea of guilty or no contest on any charge in the accusatory instrument.
- (f) Entering into a probation agreement does not constitute an admission of guilt and is not sufficient to warrant a finding or adjudication of guilt by a court.
- (g) Police reports or other documents associated with the criminal charges in a court file other than the probation agreement may not be admitted into evidence, and do not establish a factual basis for finding the defendant guilty, unless the court resumes criminal proceedings and enters an adjudication of guilt under subsection (2) of this section.
- (2) Upon violation of a term or condition of the probation agreement, the court may [enter an adjudication of guilt and proceed as otherwise provided] resume the criminal proceedings and may find the defendant guilty of the offenses in the accusatory instrument in accordance with the waiver of rights in the probation agreement.
- (3) Upon fulfillment of the terms and conditions of **the** probation **agreement**, the court shall discharge the person and dismiss the proceedings against the person. Discharge and dismissal under this section shall be without adjudication of guilt and is not a conviction for purposes of this section or for purposes of disqualifications or disabilities imposed by law upon conviction of a crime. There may be only one discharge and dismissal under this section with respect to any person.
 - (4) In the event that the period of probation under this section expires, but the terms and con-

- ditions of the probation agreement have not been fulfilled and no probation violation proceeding was initiated prior to the expiration of the period of probation, the court may not discharge the person and dismiss the proceedings against the person. The court shall instead issue an order re-quiring the person to appear and to show cause why the court should not enter an adjudication of guilt as described in subsection (2) of this section due to the failure of the person to fulfill the terms and conditions of the probation agreement prior to expiration of the period of probation. At the hearing on the order to show cause, after considering any evidence or argument from the district attorney and the person, the court may:
 - (a) Order a new period of probation to allow the person to fulfill the terms and conditions of the [previous period of] probation **agreement**; or
 - (b) Enter an adjudication of guilt as described in subsection (2) of this section.
 - (5) This section applies to the following offenses:

- (a) Possession of a controlled substance under ORS 475.752 (3), 475.814, 475.824, 475.834, 475.854, 475.874, 475.884 or 475.894;
 - (b) Unlawfully possessing a prescription drug under ORS 689.527 (6);
- (c) Unlawfully possessing marijuana plants, usable marijuana, cannabinoid products, cannabinoid concentrates or cannabinoid extracts as described in ORS 475B.337 or 475B.341, if the offense is a misdemeanor or felony;
 - (d) Endangering the welfare of a minor under ORS 163.575 (1)(b);
 - (e) Frequenting a place where controlled substances are used under ORS 167.222; and
- (f) A property offense that is motivated by a dependence on a controlled substance or a marijuana item as defined in ORS 475B.015.

SECTION 6. ORS 813.200 is amended to read:

- 813.200. (1) The court shall inform at arraignment a defendant charged with the offense of driving while under the influence of intoxicants as defined in ORS 813.010 or a city ordinance conforming thereto that a diversion agreement may be available if the defendant meets the criteria set out in ORS 813.215 and files with the court a petition for a driving while under the influence of intoxicants diversion agreement.
- (2) The petition forms for a driving while under the influence of intoxicants diversion agreement shall be available to a defendant at the court.
- (3) The form of the petition for a driving while under the influence of intoxicants 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 any city or state court shall conform to the requirements adopted by the Supreme Court.
- (4) In addition to any other information required by the Supreme Court to be contained in a petition for a driving while under the influence of intoxicants diversion agreement, the petition shall include:
- (a) [A plea of guilty or no contest to the charge of driving while under the influence of intoxicants signed by the defendant] A waiver of the following rights of the defendant with respect to the charge of driving while under the influence of intoxicants:
 - (A) The right to a speedy trial and trial by jury;
 - (B) The right to present evidence on the defendant's behalf;
 - (C) The right to confront witnesses against the defendant; and
- (D) The right to contest evidence presented against the defendant, including the right to object to hearsay evidence;

- (b) An agreement by the defendant to complete at an agency or organization designated by the city or state court a screening interview to determine the possible existence and degree of an alcohol or drug abuse problem;
- (c) An agreement by the defendant to complete, at defendant's own expense based on defendant's ability to pay, the program of treatment:
 - (A) Indicated as necessary by the screening interview; or

- (B) If ordered by the court under ORS 813.640 after the court receives at least two negative reports;
- (d) Except as provided in subsection [(5)] (6) of this section, an agreement by the defendant to not use intoxicants during the diversion period and to comply fully with the laws of this state designed to discourage the use of intoxicants;
- (e) 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 the offense of driving while under the influence of intoxicants or committed a violation of ORS 811.170;
- (f) An agreement by the defendant to keep the court advised of the defendant's current mailing address at all times during the diversion period;
- (g) A waiver by the defendant of any former jeopardy rights under the federal and state Constitutions and ORS 131.505 to 131.525 in any subsequent action upon the charge or any other offenses based upon the same criminal episode;
- (h) A sworn statement, as defined in ORS 162.055, by the defendant certifying that the defendant meets the criteria set out in ORS 813.215 to be eligible to enter into the driving while under the influence of intoxicants diversion agreement;
- (i) An agreement by the defendant to pay court-appointed attorney fees as determined by the court; and
 - (j) An agreement by the defendant to pay restitution if ordered by the court under ORS 137.108.
- (5) The petition may not include a requirement that the defendant enter a plea of guilty or no contest to the charge of driving while under the influence of intoxicants.
 - [(5)] (6) A person may use intoxicants during the diversion period if:
- (a) The person consumes sacramental wine given or provided as part of a religious rite or service;
- (b) The person has a valid prescription for a substance and the person takes the substance as directed; or
- (c) The person is using a nonprescription drug, as defined in ORS 689.005, in accordance with the directions for use that are printed on the label for that nonprescription drug.

SECTION 7. ORS 813.225 is amended to read:

- 813.225. (1) A defendant may apply by motion to the court in which a driving while under the influence of intoxicants diversion agreement described in ORS 813.230 was entered for an order extending the diversion period:
 - (a) Within 30 days prior to the end of the diversion period; or
- (b) If the defendant is serving on active duty as a member of the Armed Forces of the United States, or is a member of the reserve components of the Armed Forces of the United States or the National Guard, at any time prior to the end of the diversion period.
- (2) Petition forms for an application for an extension under this section shall be available to a defendant at the court.
- 45 (3) The form of the petition for an extension under this section shall be determined by the Su-

- preme Court under ORS 1.525. The petition forms made available to a defendant by any city or state 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 from the ending date of the original diversion period or for another time period the court allows under subsection (7) of this section.
- (6) Except as provided in subsection (7) of this section, a court may grant a defendant only one extension of a diversion period under this section.
- (7) The court may extend the diversion period as necessary to allow the defendant sufficient time to complete the conditions of the diversion agreement if the defendant:
- (a) Is a member of the Armed Forces of the United States, the reserve components of the Armed Forces of the United States or the National Guard;
 - (b) Is on active duty or has received orders that the defendant will be called to active duty; and
- (c) Demonstrates that the military service will impair the defendant's ability to complete the conditions of the diversion agreement and no comparable treatment program described in ORS 813.233 is available.
 - (8) If the court grants the petition for an extension under this section, the following apply:
- (a) If the defendant fully complies with the conditions of the diversion agreement within the extended diversion period, the court may dismiss the charge with prejudice under ORS 813.250.
- (b) If the court finds that the defendant failed to comply with the diversion agreement within the extended diversion period, the court shall [enter the guilty plea or no contest plea filed as part of] find the defendant guilty of driving under the influence of intoxicants in accordance with the waiver of rights in the petition for a diversion agreement, shall enter a judgment of conviction and shall sentence the defendant.
- (9) If the court denies the petition for an extension under this section, the court shall [enter the guilty plea or no contest plea filed as part of] find the defendant guilty of driving under the influence of intoxicants in accordance with the waiver of rights in the petition for a diversion agreement, shall enter a judgment of conviction and shall sentence the defendant.

SECTION 8. ORS 813.230 is amended to read:

- 813.230. (1) When the court allows a petition for a driving while under the influence of intoxicants diversion agreement filed as provided in ORS 813.210, the judge taking that action shall:
- (a) Accept the [guilty plea or no contest plea filed as part of] waiver of rights in the petition for a diversion agreement [but withhold entry of a judgment of conviction]; and
- (b) Sign the petition and indicate thereon the date of allowance of the diversion period, the length of the diversion period and the date upon which the driving while under the influence offense occurred.
- (2)(a) The petition when signed and dated becomes the diversion agreement between the defendant and the court. The court shall make the agreement a part of the record of the case. The court shall notify the Department of Transportation of the diversion agreement in a form agreed to by the department and the State Court Administrator within 48 hours after allowing the petition. The department shall make the fact of the diversion agreement a part of the defendant's operating record.

- (b) Entering into a diversion agreement under this section does not constitute an admission of guilt and is not sufficient to warrant a finding or adjudication of guilt by a court.
- (c) Police reports or other documents associated with the criminal charges in a court file other than the diversion agreement may not be admitted into evidence, and do not establish a factual basis for finding the defendant guilty, unless diversion is terminated under ORS 813.255.
- (3) A driving while under the influence of intoxicants diversion agreement shall be for a period of one year after the date the court allows the petition. During the diversion period the court shall stay the driving while under the influence of intoxicants offense proceeding pending completion of the diversion agreement or its termination.
- (4) When the court denies a petition for a driving while under the influence of intoxicants diversion agreement, it shall continue the offense proceeding against the defendant. The [guilty plea or no contest plea filed as part of] waiver of rights in the petition for the diversion agreement may not be used in the offense proceeding under this subsection.

SECTION 9. ORS 813.255 is amended to read:

- 813.255. (1) At any time before the court dismisses with prejudice the charge of driving while under the influence of intoxicants, the court on its own motion or on the motion of the district attorney or city 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 must:
 - (a) State the reasons for the proposed termination;
- (b) Specify the amount of any fees owed and, if the amount owed is \$500 or less, inform the defendant that the court may dismiss with prejudice the charge of driving while under the influence of intoxicants if the person has complied with and performed all of the conditions of the diversion agreement and pays the remaining amount before or on the date of the hearing; and
 - (c) Set an appearance date.

- (2) 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.
- (3) Except as provided in subsections (4), (5) and (6) of this section, the court shall terminate the diversion agreement and [enter the guilty plea or no contest plea that was filed as part of] find the defendant guilty of driving under the influence of intoxicants in accordance with the waiver of rights in the petition for the diversion agreement if the defendant fails to appear at the hearing on the order to show cause or if, at the hearing on the order to show cause, the court finds by a preponderance of the evidence that:
- (a) The defendant no longer qualifies for the diversion agreement under the conditions described in ORS 813.215; or
 - (b) The defendant failed to fulfill all of the terms of the diversion agreement.
- (4) If a defendant is a member of the Armed Forces of the United States, the reserve components of the Armed Forces of the United States or the National Guard and is on active duty, the court shall:
- (a) Allow the defendant to appear at the hearing by telephone or other communication device approved by the court, if the defendant's military service permits such an appearance; or
- (b) Stay the termination proceeding if the defendant's military service prohibits the defendant's appearance by telephone or other communication device and prohibits the defendant from aiding and

assisting the attorney who would appear on the defendant's behalf.

- (5) If the defendant appears at the hearing on the order to show cause, the court shall dismiss with prejudice the charge of driving while under the influence of intoxicants if:
- (a) The defendant has complied with and performed all of the conditions of the diversion agreement except that the defendant owes \$500 or less of the fees required under ORS 813.200, 813.210, 813.235 and 813.240; and
- (b) The defendant pays the balance of the fees owed by 5 p.m. on the day the hearing is held. The defendant may also pay the balance of the fees owed before the day the hearing is held.
- (6) A court may not terminate a diversion agreement under this section for failure to pay restitution under ORS 137.108 if the defendant has otherwise complied with and performed all of the conditions of the diversion agreement.
- (7) Before the court dismisses with prejudice the charge of driving while under the influence of intoxicants under this section, the court shall enter a judgment containing a money award, as defined in ORS 18.005, for any remaining amount of restitution owed by the defendant.
- (8) If the court terminates the diversion agreement and [enters the guilty plea or no contest plea] finds the defendant guilty of driving under the influence of intoxicants in accordance with the waiver of rights in the petition for the diversion agreement, the court may take into account at time of sentencing any partial fulfillment by the defendant of the terms of the diversion agreement.
- <u>SECTION 10.</u> (1) The amendments to ORS 135.891, 135.896, 135.898, 135.901, 475.245, 813.200, 813.225, 813.230 and 813.255 by sections 1 to 9 of this 2019 Act become operative January 1, 2020.
- (2) The Judicial Department may take any action before the operative date specified in subsection (1) of this section that is necessary to enable the department to exercise, on and after the operative date specified in subsection (1) of this section, all of the duties, functions and powers conferred on the department by the amendments to ORS 135.891, 135.896, 135.898, 135.901, 475.245, 813.200, 813.225, 813.230 and 813.255 by sections 1 to 9 of this 2019 Act.
- <u>SECTION 11.</u> The amendments to ORS 135.891, 135.896, 135.898, 135.901, 475.245, 813.200, 813.225, 813.230 and 813.255 by sections 1 to 9 of this 2019 Act apply to criminal proceedings initiated on or after January 1, 2020.
- <u>SECTION 12.</u> This 2019 Act being necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, an emergency is declared to exist, and this 2019 Act takes effect on its passage.