## 1 STATE OF OKLAHOMA 2 1st Session of the 56th Legislature (2017) 3 COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE 4 HOUSE BILL NO. 2290 By: O'Donnell 5 6 7 8 COMMITTEE SUBSTITUTE 9 An Act relating to drug and mental health court; amending 22 O.S. 2011, Sections 471.1, as amended by 10 Section 1, Chapter 222, O.S.L. 2016, 471.2, as last amended by Section 2, Chapter 222, O.S.L. 2016, 11 471.3, 471.6, as last amended by Section 1, Chapter 393, O.S.L. 2016 and 471.9, as amended by Section 2, 12 Chapter 393, O.S.L. 2016 (22 O.S. Supp. 2016, Sections 471.1, 471.2, 471.6 and 471.9), which relate 1.3 to the Oklahoma Drug Court Act; expanding parameters of drug court program objectives; providing for 14 external evaluations of drug court programs; modifying list of offender information to be reviewed 15 by law enforcement; deleting approval requirement from drug court consideration process; prohibiting 16 offenders deemed low risk from admission into drug court program; providing sentencing options for 17 certain offenders who successfully complete drug court program; amending 22 O.S. 2011, Section 472, as 18 amended by Section 1, Chapter 180, O.S.L. 2014 (22 O.S. Supp. 2016, Section 472), which relates to the 19 Anna McBride Act; providing sentencing options for certain offenders who successfully complete mental 20 health court program; and providing an effective date. 2.1 22 23

BE IT ENACTED BY THE PEOPLE OF THE STATE OF OKLAHOMA:

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SECTION 1. AMENDATORY 22 O.S. 2011, Section 471.1, as amended by Section 1, Chapter 222, O.S.L. 2016 (22 O.S. Supp. 2016, Section 471.1), is amended to read as follows:

Section 471.1 A. For purposes of this act, "drug court", "drug court program" or "program" means an immediate and highly structured judicial intervention process for substance abuse treatment of eligible offenders which expedites the criminal case, and requires successful completion of the plea agreement.

- B. Each district court of this state is authorized to establish a drug court program pursuant to the provisions of this act, subject to availability of funds. Juvenile drug courts may be established based upon the provisions of this act; provided, however, juveniles shall not be held, processed, or treated in any manner which violates any provision of Title 10A of the Oklahoma Statutes.
- C. Drug court programs shall not apply to any violent criminal offense. Eligible offenses may further be restricted by the rules of the specific drug court program. Nothing in this act shall be construed to require a drug court to consider every offender with a treatable condition or addiction, regardless of the fact that the controlling offense is eligible for consideration in the program. Traditional prosecution shall be required where an offender is determined not appropriate for the drug court program.
- D. Drug court programs shall require a separate judicial processing system differing in practice and design from the

traditional adversarial criminal prosecution and trial systems. Whenever possible, a drug court team shall be designated consisting of a judge to administer the program, a district attorney, a defense attorney, and other persons designated by the drug court team who shall have appropriate understanding of the goals of the program and of the appropriate treatment methods for the various conditions. The assignment of any person to the drug court team shall not preclude the assigned person from performing other duties required in the course of their office or employment. The chief judge of the judicial district, or if the district has more than one chief judge than the presiding judge of the Administrative Judicial District, shall designate one or more judges to administer the drug court program. The assignment of any judge to a drug court program or the designation of a drug court docket shall not mandate the assignment of all substance abuse related cases to the drug court docket or the program; however, nothing in this act shall be construed to preclude the assignment of all criminal cases relating to substance abuse or drug possession as provided by the rules established for the specific drug court program.

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E. When a drug court program is established, the arresting officer shall file the criminal case record for potentially eligible offenders with the district attorney within four (4) days of the arrest. The district attorney shall file an information in the case within twenty-four (24) hours of receipt of the criminal case record

when the offender appears eligible for consideration for the program. The information may be amended as necessary when an offender is denied admittance into the drug court program or for other purposes as provided in Section 304 of this title. Any person arrested upon a warrant for his or her arrest shall not be eligible for the drug court program without the approval of the district attorney. Any criminal case which has been filed and processed in the traditional manner shall be cross-referenced to a drug court case file by the court clerk, if the case is subsequently assigned to the drug court program. The originating criminal case file shall remain open to public inspection. The judge shall determine what information or pleadings are to be retained in the drug court case file, which shall be closed to public inspection.

- F. The court may request assistance from the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services which shall be the primary agency to assist in developing and implementing a drug court program or from any state or local agency in obtaining the necessary treatment services which will assure maximum opportunity for successful treatment, education, and rehabilitation for offenders admitted to the program. All participating state and local agencies are directed to coordinate with each other and cooperate in assisting the district court in establishing a drug court program.
  - G. Each drug court program shall ensure, but not be limited to:
  - 1. Strong linkage between participating agencies;

2. Access by all participating parties of a case to information
 on the progress of the offender;
 3. Vigilant supervision and monitoring procedures;
 4. Participation is restricted to medium— or high—risk
 offenders assessed with moderate or high treatment needs;

offenders assessed with moderate or high treatment needs;

5. The use of evidence-based interventions proven to reduce dependency on drugs or alcohol or both;

- 6. Random substance abuse testing;
- 5.7. Provisions for noncompliance, modification of the treatment plan, and revocation proceedings;
- 6. 8. Availability of residential treatment facilities and outpatient services;
  - $\frac{7.9.}{}$  Payment of court costs, treatment costs, supervision fees, and program user fees by the offender;
  - 8.10. Methods for measuring application of disciplinary sanctions, including provisions for:
    - a. increased supervision,
    - b. urinalysis testing,
    - c. intensive treatment,
    - d. short-term confinement not to exceed five (5) days,
    - e. recycling the offender into the program after a disciplinary action for a minimum violation of the treatment plan,

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f. reinstating the offender into the program after a disciplinary action for a major violation of the treatment plan, and

- q. revocation from the program; and
- 9. 11. Methods for measuring performance-based effectiveness of each individual treatment provider's services.
- H. All drug court programs shall be required to keep reliable data on recidivism, relapse, restarts, sanctions imposed, and incentives given.
- I. Nothing in this section shall prohibit any county from establishing a drug court for misdemeanor offenses. Such misdemeanor drug courts shall follow the rules and regulations of felony drug courts except that the penalty for revocation shall not exceed one (1) year in the county jail or the maximum penalty for the misdemeanor allowed by statute, whichever is less. The Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services shall provide technical assistance to the counties that establish misdemeanor drug courts.
- J. Every three (3) years, an external evaluation shall be conducted to assess the effectiveness of the statewide and individual drug court programs in adhering to key components established by nationally recognized drug court program professionals.

SECTION 2. AMENDATORY 22 O.S. 2011, Section 471.2, as last amended by Section 2, Chapter 222, O.S.L. 2016 (22 O.S. Supp. 2016, Section 471.2), is amended to read as follows:

Section 471.2 A. The initial opportunity for review of an offender for a drug court program shall occur within four (4) days after the arrest and detention or incarceration of the offender in the city or county jail, or if an immediate bond release program is available through the jail, the initial opportunity for review shall occur in conjunction with the bond release program. When a drug court is established, the following information shall be initially reviewed by the sheriff or designee, if the offender is held in a county jail, or by the chief of police or designee, if the offender is held in a city jail:

- 1. The offender's arrest or charge does not involve a crime of violence against any person, unless there is a specific treatment program in the jurisdiction designed to address domestic violence and the offense is related to domestic violence and substance abuse;
- 2. The offender has no prior felony conviction in this state or another state for a violent offense within the last ten (10) years, except as may be allowed in a domestic violence treatment program authorized by the drug court program. It shall be sufficient for this paragraph that a criminal history records name search was conducted and indicated no apparent violent offense;

- 3. The offender's arrest or charge does not involve a violation of the Trafficking  $\frac{1}{1}$  Illegal Drugs Act;
  - 4. The offender has committed a felony offense; and
  - 5. The offender:

- a. admits to having a substance abuse addiction,
- b. appears to have a substance abuse addiction,
- c. is known to have a substance abuse addiction,
- d. the arrest or charge of the offender is based upon an offense eligible for the drug court program, or
  - f. is a person who; and
- 6. The offender has had an assessment authorized by Section 3-704 of Title 43A of the Oklahoma Statutes and, the assessment indicates the offender has a high or moderate risk to reoffend with a high treatment need and the assessment recommends the drug court program. Any offender determined to have a low risk to reoffend shall not be eligible for participation in the drug court program.
- B. If it appears to the reviewing officer that the offender may be potentially eligible for the drug court program based upon a review of the information in subsection A of this section, the offender shall be given an eligibility form which may be voluntarily completed by the offender, and the reviewing officer shall file the criminal case record within the time prescribed in subsection E of Section 471.1 of this title. The offender shall not automatically be considered for the program based upon this review. The offender

must request consideration for the drug court program as provided in subsection C of this section and shall have approval from the district attorney before being considered for the drug court program. The eligibility form shall describe the drug court for which the offender may be eligible, including, but not limited to:

1. A full description of the drug court process and investigation;

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- 2. A general explanation of the roles and authority of the supervising staff, the district attorney, the defense attorney, the treatment provider, the offender, and the judge in the drug court program;
- 3. A clear statement that the drug court judge may decide after a hearing not to consider the offender for the drug court program and in that event the offender will be prosecuted in the traditional manner;
- 4. A clear statement that the offender is required, before consideration in the program, to enter a guilty plea as part of a written plea agreement;
- 5. A clear statement that the plea agreement will specify the offense to which the guilty plea will be entered and will state any penalty to be imposed for the offense, both in the event of a successful completion of the drug court program, and in the event of a failure to complete the program;

1 6. A clear statement that the offender must voluntarily agree 2 to:

a. waive the right to a speedy trial,

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- b. waive the right to a preliminary hearing,
- c. the terms and conditions of a treatment plan, and
- d. sign a performance contract with the court;
- 7. A clear statement that the offender, if accepted into the drug court program, may not be incarcerated for the offense in a state correctional institution or jail upon successful completion of the program;
- 8. A clear statement that during participation in the drug court program should the offender fail to comply with the terms of the agreement, the offender may be sanctioned to serve a term of confinement of six (6) months in an intermediate revocation facility operated by the Department of Corrections. An offender shall not be allowed to serve more than two separate terms of confinement in an intermediate revocation facility;
- 9. A clear statement that during participation in the drug court program should the offender:
  - a. fail to comply with the terms of the agreements,
  - b. be convicted of a misdemeanor offense which reflects a propensity for violence,
  - c. be arrested for a violent felony offense, or
  - d. be convicted of any felony offense,

the offender may be required, after a court hearing, to be revoked from the program and sentenced without trial pursuant to the punishment provisions of the negotiated plea agreement; and

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- 10. An explanation of the criminal record retention and disposition resulting from participation in the drug court program following successful completion of the program.
- C. 1. The offender may request consideration for the drug court program as follows:
  - a. if the offender is incarcerated, the offender must sign and complete the eligibility form and return it to the sheriff, if the offender is held in the county jail; or to the chief of police, if the offender is held in a city jail. The sheriff or chief of police, upon receipt of the eligibility form, shall file the form with the district attorney at the time of filing the criminal case record or at any time during the period of incarceration when the offender completes the form after the criminal case record has been filed, or
  - b. after release of the offender from incarceration, the offender must sign and complete the eligibility form and file it with the district attorney or the court, prior to or at the time of either initial appearance or arraignment.

2. Any offender desiring legal consultation prior to signing or completing the form for consideration in a drug court program shall be referred to the defense attorney of the drug court team, or a public defender, if the offender is indigent, or allowed to consult with private legal counsel.

- 3. Nothing contained in the provisions of this subsection shall prohibit the drug court from considering any offender deemed eligible for the program at any time prior to sentencing whose case has been prosecuted in the traditional manner, or upon a violation of parole or probation conditions relating to substance abuse, upon recommendation of the district attorney as provided in Section 471.8 of this title.
- D. When an offender has filed a voluntary request to be considered for a drug court program on the appropriate form, the district attorney shall indicate his or her approval of the request by filing the form with the drug court judge. Upon the filing of the request form by the district attorney, an initial hearing shall be set before the drug court judge. The hearing shall be not less than three (3) work days nor more than five (5) work days after the date of the filing of the request form. Notice of the hearing shall be given to the drug court team, or in the event no drug court team is designated, to the offender, the district attorney, and to the public defender. The offender shall be required to notify any private legal counsel of the date and time of the hearing.

SECTION 3. AMENDATORY 22 O.S. 2011, Section 471.3, is amended to read as follows:

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Section 471.3 A. At the initial hearing for consideration of an offender for a drug court program, the district attorney shall determine whether or not:

- The offender has approval to be considered for the drug court program;
- 2. The offender has been admitted to the program within the preceding five (5) years; and
- 3. Any statutory preclusion, other prohibition, or program limitation exists and is applicable to considering the offender for the program.

The district attorney may object to the consideration of an offender for the drug court program at the initial hearing.

- B. If the offender voluntarily consents to be considered for the drug court program, and has signed and filed the required form requesting consideration, and no objection has been made by the district attorney, the court shall refer the offender for a drug court investigation as provided in Section 5 471.4 of this act title, and set a date for a hearing to determine final eligibility for admittance into the program.
- C. Upon any objection of the district attorney for consideration of an offender for the program, the court shall deny consideration of the offender's request for participation in the

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drug court program. Upon denial for consideration in the drug court
program at the initial hearing, the criminal case shall proceed in
the traditional manner. An objection by the district attorney and
the subsequent denial of consideration of the offender for the
program shall not preclude any future consideration of the offender
for the drug court program with the approval of the district
attorney.
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SECTION 4. AMENDATORY 22 O.S. 2011, Section 471.6, as last amended by Section 1, Chapter 393, O.S.L. 2016 (22 O.S. Supp. 2016, Section 471.6), is amended to read as follows:

- Section 471.6 A. The drug court judge shall conduct a hearing as required by subsection E of Section 471.4 of this title to determine final eligibility by considering:
- 1. Whether or not the offender voluntarily consents to the program requirements;
- 2. Whether or not to accept the offender based upon the findings and recommendations of the drug court investigation authorized by Section 471.4 of this title;
- 3. Whether or not there is a written plea agreement, and if so, whether the terms and conditions of the written negotiated plea between the district attorney, the defense attorney, and the offender are appropriate and consistent with the penalty provisions and conditions of other similar cases;

- 4. Whether or not there is an appropriate treatment program available to the offender and whether or not there is a recommended treatment plan; and
- 5. Any information relevant to determining eligibility; provided, however, an offender shall not be denied admittance to any drug court program based upon an inability to pay court costs or other costs or fees.
- B. At the hearing to determine final eligibility for the drug court program, the judge shall not grant any admission of any offender to the program when:
- The required treatment plan and plea agreement have not been completed;
- 2. The program funding or availability of treatment has been exhausted;
  - 3. The treatment program is unwilling to accept the offender;
- 4. The offender is assessed as low risk;

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- 5. The offender was ineligible for consideration by the nature of a violent offense at the time of arrest, and the charge has been modified to meet the eligibility criteria of the program; or
- $\frac{5.}{6.}$  The offender is inappropriate for admission to the program, in the discretion of the judge.
- C. At the final eligibility hearing, if evidence is presented that was not discovered by the drug court investigation, the district attorney or the defense attorney may make an objection and

may ask the court to withdraw the plea agreement previously negotiated. The court shall determine whether to proceed and overrule the objection, to sustain the objection and transfer the case for traditional criminal prosecution, or to require further negotiations of the plea or punishment provisions. The decision of the judge for or against eligibility and admission shall be final.

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- D. When the court accepts the treatment plan with the written plea agreement, the offender, upon entering the plea as agreed by the parties, shall be ordered and escorted immediately into the program. The offender must have voluntarily signed the necessary court documents before the offender may be admitted to treatment. The court documents shall include:
  - 1. Waiver of the offender's rights to speedy trial;
- 2. A written plea agreement which sets forth the offense charged, the penalty to be imposed for the offense in the event of a breach of the agreement, and the penalty to be imposed, if any, in the event of a successful completion of the treatment program; provided, however, incarceration shall be prohibited when the offender completes the treatment program;
- 3. A written treatment plan which is subject to modification at any time during the program; and
- 4. A written performance contract requiring the offender to
  enter the treatment program as directed by the court and participate
  until completion, withdrawal, or removal by the court.

E. If admission into the drug court program is denied, the criminal case shall be returned to the traditional criminal docket and shall proceed as provided for any other criminal case.

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- F. At the time an offender is admitted to the drug court program, any bail or undertaking on behalf of the offender shall be exonerated.
- The period of time during which an offender may participate in the active treatment portion of the drug court program shall be not less than six (6) months nor more than twenty-four (24) months and may include a period of supervision not less than six (6) months nor more than one (1) year following the treatment portion of the The period of supervision may be extended by order of the court for not more than six (6) months. No treatment dollars shall be expended on the offender during the extended period of supervision. If the court orders that the period of supervision shall be extended, the drug court judge, district attorney, the attorney for the offender, and the supervising staff for the drug court program shall evaluate the appropriateness of continued supervision on a quarterly basis. All participating treatment providers shall be certified by the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services and shall be selected and evaluated for performance-based effectiveness annually by the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services. Treatment programs shall be

designed to be completed within twelve (12) months and shall have relapse prevention and evaluation components.

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The drug court judge shall order the offender to pay court Η. costs, treatment costs, drug testing costs, a program user fee not to exceed Twenty Dollars (\$20.00) per month, and necessary supervision fees, unless the offender is indigent. The drug court judge shall establish a schedule for the payment of costs and fees. The cost for treatment, drug testing, and supervision shall be set by the treatment and supervision providers respectively and made part of the court's order for payment. User fees shall be set by the drug court judge within the maximum amount authorized by this subsection and payable directly to the court clerk for the benefit and administration of the drug court program. Treatment, drug testing, and supervision costs shall be paid to the respective The court clerk shall collect all other costs and fees ordered. The remaining user fees shall be remitted to the State Treasurer by the court clerk for deposit in the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services' Drug Abuse Education and Treatment Revolving Fund established pursuant to Section 2-503.2 of Title 63 of the Oklahoma Statutes. Court orders for costs and fees pursuant to this subsection shall not be limited for purposes of collection to the maximum term of imprisonment for which the offender could have been imprisoned for the offense, nor shall any court order for costs and fees be limited by any term of probation,

parole, supervision, treatment, or extension thereof. Court orders for costs and fees shall remain an obligation of the offender until fully paid; provided, however, once the offender has successfully completed the drug court program, the drug court judge shall have the discretion to expressly waive all or part of the costs and fees provided for in this subsection if, in the opinion of the drug court judge, continued payment of the costs and fees by the offender would create a financial hardship for the offender. Offenders who have not fully paid all costs and fees pursuant to court order but who have otherwise successfully completed the drug court program shall not be counted as an active drug court participant for purposes of drug court contracts or program participant numbers.

I. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if the driving privileges of the offender have been suspended, revoked, cancelled or denied by the Department of Public Safety and if the drug court judge determines that no other means of transportation for the offender is available, the drug court judge may enter a written order requiring the Department of Public Safety to stay any and all such actions against the Class D driving privileges of the offender; provided, the stay shall not be construed to grant driving privileges to an offender who has not been issued a driver license by the Department or whose Oklahoma driver license has expired, in which case the offender shall be required to apply for and be found eligible for a driver license, pass all examinations, if applicable,

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and pay all statutory driver license issuance or renewal fees. The offender shall provide proof of insurance to the drug court judge prior to the judge ordering a stay of any driver license suspension, revocation, cancellation, or denial. When a judge of a drug court enters a stay against an order by the Department of Public Safety suspending or revoking the driving privileges of an offender, the time period set in the order by the Department for the suspension or revocation shall continue to run during the stay. When an offender has successfully completed the drug court program, the drug court judge shall maintain jurisdiction over the offender's driving privileges for one (1) year after the date on which the offender graduates from the drug court program.
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- SECTION 5. AMENDATORY 22 O.S. 2011, Section 471.9, as amended by Section 2, Chapter 393, O.S.L. 2016 (22 O.S. Supp. 2016, Section 471.9), is amended to read as follows:
- Section 471.9 A. When an offender has successfully completed the drug court program, the:
- 1. The criminal case against the offender shall be:
  1. Dismissed dismissed if the offense was a first felony offense; or
- 2. If the offender has a prior felony conviction, the disposition shall be as specified in the written plea agreement court shall:

a. defer judgment pursuant to the provisions of Section

991c of this title without regard to limitations on

deferred sentences,

- <u>b.</u> suspend the execution of the sentence pursuant to
  Section 991a of this title without regard to
  limitations on suspended sentences,
- c. sentence the offender to community sentencing, or
- d. dismiss the criminal charges and proceedings.
- B. The final disposition order for a drug court case shall be filed with the judge assigned to the case, and shall indicate the sentence specified in the written plea agreement. A copy of the final disposition order for the drug court case shall also be filed in the original criminal case file under the control of the court clerk which is open to the public for inspection. Original criminal case files which are under the control of the court clerk and which are subsequently assigned to the drug court program shall be marked with a pending notation until a final disposition order is entered in the drug court case. After an offender completes the program, the drug court case file shall be sealed by the judge and may be destroyed after ten (10) years. The district attorney shall have access to sealed drug court case files without a court order.
- C. A record pertaining to an offense resulting in a successful completion of a drug court program shall not, without the offender's

- consent in writing, be used in any way which could result in the denial of any employee benefit.
- D. Successful completion of a drug court program shall not prohibit any administrative agency from taking disciplinary action against any licensee or from denying a license or privilege as may be required by law.
- E. When the offender has successfully completed the drug court program, the drug court judge shall have the discretion to expressly waive all or part of the court costs and fees, driver license reinstatement fees, if applicable, and fines associated with the criminal case if, in the opinion of the drug court judge, continued payment of the court costs, fees and fines by the offender would create a financial hardship for the offender, including specifically the discretion to waive any requirement that fines and costs be satisfied by a person prior to that person being eligible for a provisional driver license pursuant to Section 6-212 of Title 47 of the Oklahoma Statutes.
- SECTION 6. AMENDATORY 22 O.S. 2011, Section 472, as amended by Section 1, Chapter 180, O.S.L. 2014 (22 O.S. Supp. 2016, Section 472), is amended to read as follows:
- Section 472. A. This section shall be known and may be cited as the "Anna McBride Act".

B. Any district or municipal court of this state may establish a mental health court program pursuant to the provisions of this section, subject to the availability of funds.

- C. The court may request assistance from the Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services which shall be the primary agency to assist in developing and implementing a mental health court program.
- D. For purposes of this section, "mental health court" means a judicial process that utilizes specially trained court personnel to expedite the case and explore alternatives to incarceration for offenders charged with criminal offenses other than a crime listed in paragraph 2 of Section 571 of Title 57 of the Oklahoma Statutes who have a mental illness or a developmental disability, or a co-occurring mental illness and substance abuse disorder. The district attorney's office may use discretion in the prosecution of those offenders specified in this subsection subject to the restrictions provided in subsection E of this section.
- E. The court shall have the authority to exclude from mental health court any offender arrested or charged with any violent offense or any offender who has a prior felony conviction in this state or another state for a violent offense. Eligibility and entry by an offender into the mental health court program is dependent upon prior approval of the district attorney. Eligible offenses may further be restricted by the rules of the specific mental health

court program. The court also shall have the authority to exclude persons from mental health court who have a propensity for violence.

- F. The mental health court judge shall recognize relapses and restarts in the program which shall be considered as part of the rehabilitation and recovery process. The court shall accomplish monitoring and offender accountability by ordering progressively increasing sanctions or providing incentives, rather than removing the offender from the program when a violation occurs, except when the conduct of the offender requires revocation from the program. Any revocation from the mental health court program shall require notice to the offender and other participating parties in the case and a revocation hearing. At the revocation hearing, if the offender is found to have violated the conditions of the plea agreement or performance contract and disciplinary sanctions have been insufficient to gain compliance, the offender shall be revoked from the program and sentenced for the offense as provided in the plea agreement.
- G. When an offender has successfully completed the mental health court program, the criminal case against the offender shall be:
  - 1. Dismissed if the offense was a first felony offense; or
- 22 <u>2. If the offender has a prior felony conviction, the court</u>

23 <u>shall:</u>

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1	<u>a.</u> <u>defer judgment pursuant to the provisions of Section</u>
2	991c of this title without regard to limitations on
3	deferred sentences,
4	b. suspend the execution of sentence pursuant to Section
5	991a of this title without regard to limitations on
6	suspended sentences,
7	<u>c.</u> <u>sentence the offender to community sentencing, or</u>
8	d. dismiss the criminal charges and proceedings.
9	SECTION 7. This act shall become effective November 1, 2017.
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