# House Bill 2002

Sponsored by Representative BYNUM, Senators MANNING JR, JAMA, Representatives CAMPOS, PHAM, RUIZ, Senator FREDERICK; Representatives SALINAS, SANCHEZ (at the request of Partnership for Safety and Justice, Latino Network, Coalition of Communities of Color, Central City Concern, Red Lodge Transition Services, Bridges to Change, Sponsors, Inc, OCDLA, ACLU of Oregon)

# **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.

Converts mandatory minimum sentences for specified felonies other than murder to presumptive sentences. Reduces presumptive sentences for certain crimes. Authorizes court to impose greater or lesser sentence according to sentencing guidelines of Oregon Criminal Justice Commission. Authorizes person receiving presumptive sentence to be eligible for certain programs and sentence reductions.

Appropriates moneys from General Fund to Oregon Department of Administrative Services for distribution to Northwest Health Foundation for deposit into Reimagine Safety Fund.

Prohibits arrest without warrant for misdemeanor other than person Class A misdemeanor unless offense committed in presence of law enforcement officer. Requires law enforcement officers to issue citation in lieu of arrest for specified crimes. Prohibits traffic stop based solely on specified traffic violations.

Prohibits parole and probation officers from carrying firearm while performing official duties in certain locations. Requires certain continuing education for parole and probation officers.

Expands earned reduction in term of probation or post-prison supervision. Modifies general conditions of probation and post-prison supervision. Prohibits revocation of probation or post-prison supervision unless person willfully absconds or is convicted of new felony or person Class A misdemeanor. Prohibits supervision fees.

Modifies Justice Reinvestment Program grant distribution.

Directs Oregon Criminal Justice Commission to collect certain data on imposition of supervision conditions, persons on supervision and expenditures of Justice Reinvestment Program funds and biennially report on data to Legislative Assembly.

Declares emergency, effective on passage.

#### 1 A BILL FOR AN ACT

Relating to public safety; creating new provisions; amending ORS 133.310, 133.865, 137.010, 137.124, 137.128, 137.525, 137.540, 137.595, 137.620, 137.630, 137.633, 137.700, 137.707, 137.751, 138.045, 138.105, 138.115, 144.089, 144.101, 144.102, 144.103, 144.108, 144.397, 161.620, 165.072, 166.263, 169.105, 181A.530, 420.011, 420.240, 420A.203, 421.121 and 421.168 and section 53, chapter 649, Oregon Laws 2013; repealing ORS 137.712 and 423.570; declaring an emergency; and providing for criminal sentence reduction that requires approval by a two-thirds majority.

### Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

10 CHANGES TO BALLOT MEASURE 11 (1994) SENTENCES

(Sentences Are Presumptive, Not Mandatory)

**SECTION 1.** ORS 137.700 is amended to read:

137.700. (1)(a) Notwithstanding ORS 161.605, when a person is convicted of one of the offenses listed in subsection (2)(a)(A) or (B) of this section and the offense was committed on or after April 1, 1995, [or of one of the offenses listed in subsection (2)(b) of this section and the offense was committed on or after October 4, 1997, or of the offense described in subsection (2)(c) of this section and the offense was committed on or after January 1, 2008,] the court shall impose, and the person shall

**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.

8

9

11 12

13

14

15 16

17

serve, at least the entire term of imprisonment listed in subsection (2)(a)(A) or (B) of this section. The person is not, during the service of the term of imprisonment, eligible for release on post-prison supervision or any form of temporary leave from custody. The person is not eligible for any reduction in[, or based on,] the minimum sentence for any reason whatsoever under ORS 421.121 or any other statute. The court may impose a greater sentence if otherwise permitted by law, but may not impose a lower sentence than the sentence specified in subsection (2)(a)(A) or (B) of this section.

(b) Notwithstanding ORS 161.605, when a person is convicted of one of the offenses listed in subsection (2)(a)(C) to (S), (b) or (c) of this section, the presumptive sentence is the corresponding term of imprisonment listed with each offense. The court may impose a greater or lesser sentence as permitted under the sentencing guidelines of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission. The person may request that the court, pursuant to ORS 137.751, determine the person's eligibility for release on post-prison supervision under ORS 421.508. Unless the court orders otherwise under ORS 137.750, and provided that the person is otherwise eligible, during the service of the term of imprisonment the person may be considered for any form of temporary leave from custody, work release, conditional or supervised release program or reduction in sentence under ORS 421.121 or any other statute.

(2) The offenses to which subsection (1) of this section applies and the applicable [mandatory minimum] sentences are:

21 22 (a)(A) Murder in the second degree, as defined in 23 ORS 163.115......300 months 24 (B) Murder in the first 25 degree, as defined 26 27 in ORS 163.107......360 months (C) Attempt or conspiracy 28 to commit aggravated 29 30 murder, as defined 31 in ORS 163.095......120 months (D) 32 Attempt or conspiracy to commit murder 33 34 in any degree......90 months (E) 35 Manslaughter in the first degree, as defined 36 37 in ORS 163.118......120 months 38 (F) Manslaughter in the second degree, as defined 39 in ORS 163.125......75 months 40 (G) Assault in the first 41 degree, as defined in 42 ORS 163.185......90 months 43 (H) Assault in the second 44 degree, as defined in 45

1 2

3

4

5

6 7

8

9

10 11

12

13

14 15

16

17 18

19

1		ORS 163.175[70] <b>30</b> months
2	(I)	Except as provided in
3		paragraph (b)(G) of
4		this subsection,
5		kidnapping in the first
6		degree, as defined
7		in ORS 163.23590 months
8	<b>(J)</b>	Kidnapping in the second
9		degree, as defined in
10		ORS 163.22570 months
11	(K)	Rape in the first degree,
12		as defined in ORS 163.375
13		(1)(a), (c) or (d)100 months
14	(L)	Rape in the second degree,
15		as defined in
16		ORS 163.36575 months
17	(M)	Sodomy in the first degree,
18		as defined in ORS 163.405
19		(1)(a), (c) or (d)100 months
20	(N)	Sodomy in the second
21		degree, as defined in
22		ORS 163.39575 months
23	(O)	Unlawful sexual penetration
24		in the first degree, as
25		defined in ORS 163.411
26		(1)(a) or (c)100 months
27	(P)	Unlawful sexual penetration
28		in the second degree, as
29		defined in ORS 163.40875 months
30	(Q)	Sexual abuse in the first
31		degree, as defined in
32		ORS 163.427[75] <b>30</b> months
33	(R)	Robbery in the first degree,
34		as defined in
35		ORS 164.41590 months
36	(S)	Robbery in the second
37		degree, as defined in
38		ORS 164.405[70] <b>30</b> months
39	(b)(A)	Arson in the first degree,
40		as defined in ORS 164.325,
41		when the offense represented
42		a threat of serious
43		physical injury90 months
44	(B)	Using a child in a display
45		of sexually explicit

1		conduct, as defined in
2		ORS 163.67070 months
3	(C)	Compelling prostitution,
4		as defined in
5		ORS 167.01770 months
6	(D)	Rape in the first degree,
7		as defined in
8		ORS 163.375 (1)(b)300 months
9	(E)	Sodomy in the first degree,
10		as defined in
11		ORS 163.405 (1)(b)300 months
12	(F)	Unlawful sexual penetration
13		in the first degree, as
14		defined in
15		ORS 163.411 (1)(b)300 months
16	(G)	Kidnapping in the first
17		degree, as defined in
18		ORS 163.235, when the
19		offense is committed in
20		furtherance of the commission
21		or attempted commission of an
22		offense listed in subparagraph
23		(D), (E) or (F) of
24		this paragraph300 months
25	(c)	Aggravated vehicular
26		homicide, as defined in
27		ORS 163.149240 months
28		

# SECTION 2. ORS 137.707 is amended to read:

137.707. (1)(a) When a person waived under ORS 419C.349 (1)(a) is convicted of an offense listed in subsection (4)(a)(A) or (B) of this section, the court shall impose at least the presumptive term of imprisonment provided for the offense in subsection (4)(a)(A) or (B) of this section. The court may impose a greater presumptive term if otherwise permitted by law, but may not impose a lesser term. The person is not, during the service of the term of imprisonment, eligible for release on post-prison supervision or any form of temporary leave from custody. The person is not eligible for any reduction in the minimum sentence for any reason under ORS 421.121 or any other provision of law. The person is eligible for a hearing and conditional release under ORS 420A.203 and 420A.206.

(b) When a person waived under ORS 419C.349 (1)(a) is convicted of an offense listed in subsection (4)(a)(C) to (S), (b) or (c) of this section, the presumptive sentence is the corresponding term of imprisonment listed with each offense. The court may impose a greater or lesser sentence as permitted under the sentencing guidelines of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission. The person may request that the court, pursuant to ORS 137.751, determine the person's eligibility for release on post-prison supervision under ORS 421.508. Unless the court

orders otherwise under ORS 137.750, and provided that the person is otherwise eligible, during the service of the term of imprisonment the person may be considered for any form of temporary leave from custody, work release, conditional or supervised release program or reduction in sentence under ORS 421.121 or any other statute. The person is eligible for a hearing and conditional release under ORS 420A.203 and 420A.206.

- (2) ORS 138.052, 163.105 and 163.150 apply to sentencing a person prosecuted under this section and convicted of aggravated murder under ORS 163.095 except that a person who was under 18 years of age at the time the offense was committed is not subject to a sentence of death or life imprisonment without the possibility of release or parole.
- (3) The court shall commit the person to the legal and physical custody of the Department of Corrections.
  - (4) The offenses to which this section applies and the presumptive sentences are:

(K)

14		
15	(a)(A)	Murder in the second degree, as defined in
16		ORS 163.115300 months
17	(B)	Murder in the first
18		degree, as defined
19		in ORS 163.107360 months
20	(C)	Attempt or conspiracy
21		to commit aggravated
22		murder, as defined
23		in ORS 163.095120 months
24	(D)	Attempt or conspiracy
25		to commit murder
26		in any degree90 months
27	(E)	Manslaughter in the
28		first degree, as defined
29		in ORS 163.118120 months
30	(F)	Manslaughter in the
31		second degree, as defined
32		in ORS 163.12575 months
33	(G)	Assault in the first
34		degree, as defined
35		in ORS 163.18590 months
36	(H)	Assault in the second
37		degree, as defined
38		in ORS 163.175[70] <b>30</b> months
39	(I)	Kidnapping in the first
40		degree, as defined in
41		ORS 163.23590 months
42	(J)	Kidnapping in the second
43		degree, as defined in
44		ORS 163.22570 months
45	(TZ)	Dana in the first degree

Rape in the first degree,

1		as defined in ORS 163.375100 months
2	(L)	Rape in the second
3		degree, as defined in
4		ORS 163.36575 months
5	(M)	Sodomy in the first
6		degree, as defined in
7		ORS 163.405100 months
8	(N)	Sodomy in the second
9		degree, as defined in
10		ORS 163.39575 months
11	(O)	Unlawful sexual
12		penetration in the first
13		degree, as defined
14		in ORS 163.411100 months
15	(P)	Unlawful sexual
16		penetration in the
17		second degree, as
18		defined in ORS 163.40875 months
19	(Q)	Sexual abuse in the first
20		degree, as defined in
21		ORS 163.427[75] <b>30</b> months
22	(R)	Robbery in the first
23		degree, as defined in
24		ORS 164.41590 months
25	(S)	Robbery in the second
26		degree, as defined in
27		ORS 164.405[70] <b>30</b> months
28	(b)(A	) Arson in the first degree,
29		as defined in
30		ORS 164.325, when
31		the offense represented
32		a threat of serious
33		physical injury90 months
34	(B)	Using a child in a display
35		of sexually explicit
36		conduct, as defined in
37		ORS 163.67070 months
38	(C)	Compelling prostitution,
39		as defined in ORS 167.017
40		(1)(a), (b) or (d)70 months
41	(c)	Aggravated vehicular
42		homicide, as defined in
43		ORS 163.149240 months
44		

[6]

- (5) If a person charged with an offense under this section is found guilty of a lesser included offense and the lesser included offense is:
- (a) An offense listed in subsection (4) of this section, the court shall sentence the person as provided in subsections (1) and (2) of this section.
  - (b) Not an offense listed in subsection (4) of this section:

- (A) But constitutes an offense for which waiver is authorized under ORS 419C.349 (1)(b), the court, upon motion of the district attorney, shall hold a hearing to determine whether to retain jurisdiction or to transfer the case to juvenile court for disposition. In determining whether to retain jurisdiction, the court shall consider the criteria for waiver in ORS 419C.349. If the court retains jurisdiction, the court shall sentence the person as an adult under sentencing guidelines. If the court does not retain jurisdiction, the court shall:
  - (i) Order that a presentence report be prepared;
- (ii) Set forth in a memorandum any observations and recommendations that the court deems appropriate;
- (iii) Enter an order transferring the case to the juvenile court for disposition under ORS 419C.067 and 419C.411; and
- (iv) Enter an order providing that all court records of the case are subject to the same limitations on inspection, copying and disclosure of records, reports and materials as those set forth under ORS 419A.255.
- (B) And is not an offense for which waiver is authorized under ORS 419C.349 (1)(b), the court may not sentence the person. The court shall:
  - (i) Order that a presentence report be prepared;
- (ii) Set forth in a memorandum any observations and recommendations that the court deems appropriate;
- (iii) Enter an order transferring the case to the juvenile court for disposition under ORS 419C.067 and 419C.411; and
- (iv) Enter an order providing that all court records of the case are subject to the same limitations on inspection, copying and disclosure of records, reports and materials as those set forth under ORS 419A.255.
- (6) When a person is charged under this section, other offenses based on the same act or transaction shall be charged as separate counts in the same accusatory instrument and consolidated for trial, whether or not the other offenses are aggravated murder or offenses listed in subsection (4) of this section. If it appears, upon motion, that the state or the person charged is prejudiced by the joinder and consolidation of offenses, the court may order an election or separate trials of counts or provide whatever other relief justice requires.
- (7)(a) If a person charged and tried as provided in subsection (6) of this section is found guilty of aggravated murder or an offense listed in subsection (4) of this section and one or more other offenses, the court shall impose the sentence for aggravated murder or the offense listed in subsection (4) of this section as provided in subsections (1) and (2) of this section and shall impose sentences for the other offenses as otherwise provided by law.
- (b) If a person charged and tried as provided in subsection (6) of this section is not found guilty of aggravated murder or an offense listed in subsection (4) of this section, but is found guilty of one of the other charges that constitutes an offense for which waiver is authorized under ORS 419C.349 (1)(b), the court, upon motion of the district attorney, shall hold a hearing to determine whether to retain jurisdiction or to transfer the case to juvenile court for disposition. In determining whether

[7]

to retain jurisdiction, the court shall consider the criteria for waiver in ORS 419C.349. If the court retains jurisdiction, the court shall sentence the person as an adult under sentencing guidelines. If the court does not retain jurisdiction, the court shall:

- (A) Order that a presentence report be prepared;
- (B) Set forth in a memorandum any observations and recommendations that the court deems appropriate;
- (C) Enter an order transferring the case to the juvenile court for disposition under ORS 419C.067 and 419C.411; and
- (D) Enter an order providing that all court records of the case are subject to the same limitations on inspection, copying and disclosure of records, reports and materials as those set forth under ORS 419A.255.

# (Conforming Amendments)

# **SECTION 3.** ORS 137.124 is amended to read:

- 137.124. (1) If the court imposes a sentence upon conviction of a felony that includes a term of incarceration that exceeds 12 months:
- (a) The court shall not designate the correctional facility in which the defendant is to be confined but shall commit the defendant to the legal and physical custody of the Department of Corrections; and
- (b) If the judgment provides that the term of incarceration be served consecutively to a term of incarceration of 12 months or less that was imposed in a previous proceeding by a court of this state upon conviction of a felony, the defendant shall serve any remaining part of the previously imposed term of incarceration in the legal and physical custody of the Department of Corrections.
- (2)(a) If the court imposes a sentence upon conviction of a felony that includes a term of incarceration that is 12 months or less, the court shall commit the defendant to the legal and physical custody of the supervisory authority of the county in which the crime of conviction occurred.
- (b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of this subsection, when the court imposes a sentence upon conviction of a felony that includes a term of incarceration that is 12 months or less, the court shall commit the defendant to the legal and physical custody of the Department of Corrections if the court orders that the term of incarceration be served consecutively to a term of incarceration that exceeds 12 months that was imposed in a previous proceeding or in the same proceeding by a court of this state upon conviction of a felony.
- (3) After assuming custody of the convicted person the Department of Corrections may transfer adults in custody from one correctional facility to another such facility for the purposes of diagnosis and study, rehabilitation and treatment, as best seems to fit the needs of the adult in custody and for the protection and welfare of the community and the adult in custody.
- (4) If the court imposes a sentence of imprisonment upon conviction of a misdemeanor, it shall commit the defendant to the custody of the supervisory authority of the county in which the crime of conviction occurred.
- (5)(a) When a person under 18 years of age at the time of committing the offense and under 20 years of age at the time of sentencing is committed to the Department of Corrections under ORS 137.707 or due to the fact that criminal proceedings were initiated after the person attained 18 years of age, the Department of Corrections shall transfer the physical custody of the person to the

1 Oregon Youth Authority as provided in ORS 420.011 if:

- (A) The person will complete the sentence imposed before the person attains 25 years of age;
- (B) The Department of Corrections and the Oregon Youth Authority determine that, because of the person's age, immaturity, mental or emotional condition or risk of physical harm to the person, the person should not be incarcerated initially in a Department of Corrections institution; or
  - (C) The person is under 18 years of age at the time of sentencing and commitment.
- (b) A person placed in the custody of the Oregon Youth Authority under this subsection who is at least 18 years of age shall be returned to the physical custody of the Department of Corrections whenever the Director of the Oregon Youth Authority, after consultation with the Department of Corrections, determines that the conditions or circumstances that warranted the transfer of custody under this subsection are no longer present.
- (c) Notwithstanding ORS 137.320, the sheriff may by agreement with the Department of Corrections transfer the person described in this subsection directly to a youth correction facility for physical custody without first delivering the person to the Department of Corrections. As part of the agreement with the Department of Corrections, the sheriff may designate the county juvenile department or the Oregon Youth Authority to conduct the direct transfer described in this paragraph if the sheriff has entered into a written agreement with the county juvenile department, the Oregon Youth Authority, or both, to provide the direct transfer.
- (6)(a) When a person under 18 years of age at the time of committing the offense and under 20 years of age at the time of sentencing is committed to the legal and physical custody of the Department of Corrections or the supervisory authority of a county following waiver under ORS 419C.349 (1)(b), 419C.352, 419C.364 or 419C.370 or sentencing under ORS 137.707 (5)(b)(A) or (7)(b) [or 137.712], the Department of Corrections or the supervisory authority of a county shall transfer the person to the physical custody of the Oregon Youth Authority for placement as provided in ORS 420.011 (3). The terms and conditions of the person's incarceration and custody are governed by ORS 420A.200 to 420A.206. Notwithstanding ORS 137.320, the sheriff may by agreement with the Department of Corrections or the supervisory authority of a county transfer the person described in this subsection directly to a youth correction facility for physical custody without first delivering the person to the Department of Corrections or supervisory authority of the county. As part of the agreement with the Department of Corrections or supervisory authority of the county, the sheriff may designate the county juvenile department or the Oregon Youth Authority to conduct the direct transfer described in this paragraph if the sheriff has entered into a written agreement with the county juvenile department, the Oregon Youth Authority, or both, to provide the direct transfer.
- (b) Notwithstanding ORS 137.320, when a person under 16 years of age is waived under ORS 419C.349 (1)(b), 419C.352, 419C.364 or 419C.370 and subsequently is sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the county jail, the sheriff shall transfer the person to a youth correction facility for physical custody as provided in ORS 420.011 (3).
- (7) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (5)(a)(A) of this section, the department or the supervisory authority of a county may not transfer the physical custody of the person under subsection (5)(a)(A) of this section if the Director of the Oregon Youth Authority, after consultation with the Department of Corrections or the supervisory authority of a county, determines that, because of the person's age, mental or emotional condition or risk of physical harm to other persons, the person should not be incarcerated in a youth correction facility.
- (8) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, under no circumstances may a person under 18 years of age be incarcerated in a Department of Corrections institution.

- (9) If a defendant is transferred under subsection (5) of this section, the defendant shall also be transferred after a resentencing on the same charges resulting from an appellate decision or a post-conviction relief proceeding or for any other reason, even if the defendant is 20 years of age or older at the time of the resentencing.
- (10) For the purposes of determining the person's age at the time of committing an offense under this section:
- (a) If the person is convicted of two or more offenses occurring on different days, the person's age shall be calculated using the earliest date.
- (b) If the person is convicted of an offense occurring within a range of dates, the person's age shall be calculated using the date at the beginning of the range.

# **SECTION 4.** ORS 137.751 is amended to read:

- 137.751. (1) When a court sentences a defendant to a term of incarceration that exceeds one year, the defendant may request a determination of the defendant's eligibility for release on post-prison supervision under ORS 421.508 (4). The court shall order in the judgment that the Department of Corrections may release the defendant on post-prison supervision under ORS 421.508 (4) only if, after a hearing, the court finds that:
  - (a) The defendant meets the eligibility requirements of subsections (2) and (3) of this section;
- (b) The defendant was not on probation, parole or post-prison supervision for an offense listed in ORS [137.712 (4) or] 811.705 (3)(b) at the time of the commission of the current crime of conviction;
- (c) The defendant has not previously been released on post-prison supervision under ORS 421.508 (4);
  - (d) The harm or loss caused by the crime is not greater than usual for that type of crime;
  - (e) The crime was not part of an organized criminal operation; and
- (f) After considering the nature of the offense and the harm to the victim, the defendant's successful completion of the program would:
  - (A) Increase public safety;
  - (B) Enhance the likelihood that the defendant would be rehabilitated; and
  - (C) Not unduly reduce the appropriate punishment.
  - (2) Except as provided in subsection (4) of this section, a defendant may not be released on post-prison supervision under ORS 421.508 (4) if the defendant is being sentenced for a crime under ORS 163.145, 163.165 (1)(a) or (b), 163.525 or 811.705 (3)(b).
  - (3) A defendant may not be released on post-prison supervision under ORS 421.508 (4) if the defendant is being sentenced for a crime listed in ORS 137.700 (2)(a)(A) or (B), 137.707 (4)(a)(A) or (B) or 163.095 or a sex crime as defined in ORS 163A.005.
  - (4) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, the parties may stipulate to a defendant's eligibility for release on post-prison supervision under ORS 421.508 (4). If the court accepts the stipulation, the court does not need to make explicit findings regarding the factors described in subsection (1)(b) to (f) of this section. The parties may not stipulate to the defendant's release on post-prison supervision under ORS 421.508 (4) if the defendant is being sentenced for a crime described in subsection (3) of this section.
  - (5) If the court makes the findings described in subsection (1) of this section or accepts the stipulation of the parties under subsection (4) of this section, the court shall:
  - (a) Order on the record in open court as part of the sentence imposed that the defendant may be considered by the department for release on post-prison supervision under ORS 421.508 (4); and

- (b) Include the order described in paragraph (a) of this subsection in the judgment.
- (6) Subject to the requirements of this section, the court may order that the defendant serve a minimum period of incarceration before the defendant is released on post-prison supervision under ORS 421.508 (4). Nothing in this section authorizes the release of the defendant on post-prison supervision before the defendant has served the period of time described in ORS 421.508 (4)(b).

#### **SECTION 5.** ORS 138.045 is amended to read:

- 138.045. (1) The state may take an appeal from the circuit court, or from a municipal court or a justice court that has become a court of record under ORS 51.025 or 221.342, to the Court of Appeals from:
- 10 (a) An order made prior to trial dismissing or setting aside one or more counts in the accusatory 11 instrument;
  - (b) An order allowing a demurrer;

1 2

3

4

5

6 7

8 9

12

13

14

15

16

17 18

19

20

21 22

23

24

25

26 27

28

29 30

31

32

33 34

35

36 37

38

39 40

41

42

43

44

- (c) An order arresting the judgment;
- (d) An order made prior to trial suppressing evidence;
- (e) An order made prior to trial for the return or restoration of things seized;
- (f) For a felony committed on or after November 1, 1989, a judgment, amended judgment or corrected judgment of conviction;
- (g) For any felony, a judgment, amended judgment, supplemental judgment, corrected judgment or post-judgment order, that denied restitution or awarded less than the amount of restitution requested by the state;
- [(h) An order or judgment in a probation revocation hearing finding that a defendant who was sentenced to probation under ORS 137.712 has not violated a condition of probation by committing a new crime;]
- [(i)] (h) An order made after a guilty finding dismissing or setting aside one or more counts in the accusatory instrument; or
  - [(j)] (i) An order granting a new trial.
- (2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, when the state chooses to appeal an order described in subsection (1)(a), (b) or (d) of this section, the state shall take the appeal to the Supreme Court if the defendant is charged with murder or aggravated murder.

# SECTION 6. ORS 138.105 is amended to read:

- 138.105. (1) On appeal by a defendant, the appellate court has authority to review the judgment or order being appealed, subject to the provisions of this section.
  - (2) The appellate court has authority to review only questions of law appearing on the record.
- (3) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the appellate court has authority to review any intermediate decision of the trial court.
- (4) On appeal from a judgment of conviction and sentence, the appellate court has authority to review:
- (a) The denial of a motion for new trial based on juror misconduct or newly discovered evidence; and
  - (b) The denial of a motion in arrest of judgment.
- (5) The appellate court has no authority to review the validity of the defendant's plea of guilty or no contest, or a conviction based on the defendant's plea of guilty or no contest, except that:
- (a) The appellate court has authority to review the trial court's adverse determination of a pretrial motion reserved in a conditional plea of guilty or no contest under ORS 135.335.
- 45 (b) The appellate court has authority to review whether the trial court erred by not merging

- determinations of guilt of two or more offenses, unless the entry of separate convictions results from an agreement between the state and the defendant.
- (6) On appeal from a judgment ordering payment of restitution but not specifying the amount of restitution, the appellate court has no authority to review the decision to award restitution.
- (7) Except as otherwise provided in subsections (8) and (9) of this section, the appellate court has authority to review any sentence to determine whether the trial court failed to comply with requirements of law in imposing or failing to impose a sentence.
- (8) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (9) of this section, for a sentence imposed on conviction of a felony committed on or after November 1, 1989:
  - (a) The appellate court has no authority to review:

- (A) A sentence that is within the presumptive sentence prescribed by the rules of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission.
- (B) A sentence of probation when the rules of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission prescribe a presumptive sentence of imprisonment but allow a sentence of probation without departure.
- (C) A sentence of imprisonment when the rules of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission prescribe a presumptive sentence of imprisonment but allow a sentence of probation without departure.
- (b) If the trial court imposed a sentence that departs from the presumptive sentence prescribed by the rules of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission, the appellate court's authority to review is limited to whether the trial court's findings of fact and reasons justifying a departure from the sentence prescribed by the rules of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission:
  - (A) Are supported by the evidence in the record; and
  - (B) Constitute substantial and compelling reasons for departure.
- (c) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of this subsection, the appellate court has authority to review whether the sentencing court erred:
- (A) In ranking the crime seriousness classification of the current crime or in determining the appropriate classification of a prior conviction or juvenile adjudication for criminal history purposes.
- (B) In imposing or failing to impose a minimum sentence prescribed by ORS 137.700 (1)(a) or 137.707 (1)(a).
- (9) The appellate court has no authority to review any part of a sentence resulting from a stipulated sentencing agreement between the state and the defendant.
- (10)(a) On appeal from a corrected or amended judgment that is entered before expiration of the applicable period under ORS 138.071 (1) or (2) during which the original judgment can be appealed, the appellate court has authority to review the judgment, including the corrections or amendments, as provided in this section.
- (b) On appeal from a corrected or amended judgment that is entered after expiration of the applicable period under ORS 138.071 (1) or (2) during which the original judgment was or could have been appealed, the appellate court has authority to review, as provided in this section, only the corrected or amended part of the judgment, any part of the judgment affected by the correction or amendment, or the trial court's decision under ORS 137.172 not to correct or amend the judgment.
  - (c) As used in this subsection, "judgment" means any appealable judgment or order.
- (11)(a) On a defendant's cross-appeal under ORS 138.035 (5), the appellate court may, in its discretion, limit review to any decision by the trial court that is inextricably linked, either factually or legally, to the state's appeal.

(b) The failure to file a cross-appeal under ORS 138.035 (5) does not waive a defendant's right to assign error to a particular ruling of the trial court on appeal from a judgment.

# SECTION 7. ORS 138.115 is amended to read:

- 138.115. (1) On appeal by the state, the appellate court has authority to review the judgment or order being appealed, subject to the provisions of this section.
  - (2) The appellate court has authority to review only questions of law appearing on the record.
- (3) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the appellate court has authority to review any intermediate decision involving the merits of, or necessarily affecting, the judgment or order from which the appeal is taken.
- (4)(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection, on appeal from a judgment of conviction of any felony, the appellate court has authority to review only the sentence as provided by subsections (5) and (6) of this section.
- (b) The appellate court has authority to review whether the trial court erred in merging determinations of guilt of two or more offenses, unless the merger of determinations of guilt resulted from an agreement between the state and the defendant.
- (5) Except as otherwise provided in subsections (6) and (7) of this section, the appellate court has authority to review the sentence imposed on conviction of any felony to determine whether the trial court failed to comply with requirements of law in imposing or failing to impose a sentence.
- (6) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (7) of this section, for a sentence imposed on conviction of a felony committed on or after November 1, 1989:
  - (a) The appellate court has no authority to review:
- (A) A sentence that is within the presumptive sentence prescribed by the rules of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission.
- (B) A sentence of probation when the rules of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission prescribe a presumptive sentence of imprisonment but allow a sentence of probation without departure.
- (C) A sentence of imprisonment when the rules of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission prescribe a presumptive sentence of imprisonment but allow a sentence of probation without departure.
- (b) If the trial court imposed a sentence that departs from the presumptive sentence prescribed by the rules of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission, the appellate court's authority to review is limited to whether the trial court's findings of fact and reasons justifying a departure from the sentence prescribed by the rules of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission:
  - (A) Are supported by the evidence in the record; and
  - (B) Constitute substantial and compelling reasons for departure.
- (c) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of this subsection, the appellate court has authority to review whether the sentencing court erred:
- (A) In ranking the crime seriousness classification of the current crime or in determining the appropriate classification of a prior conviction or juvenile adjudication for criminal history purposes.
- 40 (B) In imposing or failing to impose a minimum sentence prescribed by ORS 137.700 (1)(a) or 137.707 (1)(a).
  - (7) The appellate court has no authority to review any part of a sentence resulting from a stipulated sentencing agreement between the state and the defendant.
  - (8)(a) On appeal from a corrected or amended judgment that is entered before expiration of the applicable period under ORS 138.071 (1) or (2) during which the original judgment can be appealed,

- the appellate court has authority to review the judgment, including the corrections or amendments, as provided in this section.
  - (b) On appeal from a corrected or amended judgment that is entered after expiration of the applicable period under ORS 138.071 (1) or (2) during which the original judgment was or could have been appealed, the appellate court has authority to review, as provided in this section, only the corrected or amended part of the judgment, any part of the judgment affected by the correction or amendment, or the trial court's decision under ORS 137.172 not to correct or amend the judgment.
    - (c) As used in this subsection, "judgment" means any appealable judgment or order.
    - **SECTION 8.** ORS 144.101 is amended to read:

- 144.101. (1) The State Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision has jurisdiction over the imposition of conditions of post-prison supervision and sanctions for violations of those conditions for a person convicted of a felony if:
  - (a) The term of imprisonment imposed on the person is more than 12 months;
- (b) The felony is classified as crime category 8, 9, 10 or 11 of the sentencing guidelines grid of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission;
- (c) The person is [subject to a sentence under] sentenced for an offense described in ORS 137.700 or 137.707;
  - (d) The person is sentenced as a dangerous offender under ORS 161.725 and 161.737;
  - (e) The person is subject to a term of post-prison supervision under ORS 144.103;
  - (f) The person is committed to the custody of the Department of Corrections under ORS 137.124;
- (g) The responsibility for correctional services for the person has reverted to the department under ORS 423.483; or
- (h) No local supervisory authority is responsible for correctional services for the person under the laws of this state.
- (2) Except as provided in subsection (1) of this section, a local supervisory authority has jurisdiction over the imposition of conditions of post-prison supervision and sanctions for violations of those conditions for a person sentenced to a term of imprisonment of 12 months or less.
- (3) If a local supervisory authority imposes conditions of post-prison supervision or sanctions for violations of those conditions, the person may request the board to review the conditions or sanctions. The board shall review the request and may, at its discretion, review the conditions and sanctions, under rules adopted by the board.
- (4) If a circuit court in a participating county, as defined in section 29, chapter 649, Oregon Laws 2013, enters an order admitting a person into a reentry court under section 29 (3), chapter 649, Oregon Laws 2013, the reentry court has concurrent jurisdiction over the imposition of sanctions for violations of the conditions of post-prison supervision.
- (5) Nothing in this section affects the jurisdiction of the board over the imposition of conditions of parole and sanctions for violations of those conditions.
- **SECTION 9.** ORS 144.101, as amended by section 34, chapter 649, Oregon Laws 2013, is amended to read:
- 144.101. (1) The State Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision has jurisdiction over the imposition of conditions of post-prison supervision and sanctions for violations of those conditions for a person convicted of a felony if:
  - (a) The term of imprisonment imposed on the person is more than 12 months;
- (b) The felony is classified as crime category 8, 9, 10 or 11 of the sentencing guidelines grid of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission;

- 1 (c) The person is [subject to a sentence under] sentenced for an offense described in ORS 137.700 or 137.707;
  - (d) The person is sentenced as a dangerous offender under ORS 161.725 and 161.737;
  - (e) The person is subject to a term of post-prison supervision under ORS 144.103;
    - (f) The person is committed to the custody of the Department of Corrections under ORS 137.124;
  - (g) The responsibility for correctional services for the person has reverted to the department under ORS 423.483; or
  - (h) No local supervisory authority is responsible for correctional services for the person under the laws of this state.
  - (2) Except as provided in subsection (1) of this section, a local supervisory authority has jurisdiction over the imposition of conditions of post-prison supervision and sanctions for violations of those conditions for a person sentenced to a term of imprisonment of 12 months or less.
  - (3) If a local supervisory authority imposes conditions of post-prison supervision or sanctions for violations of those conditions, the person may request the board to review the conditions or sanctions. The board shall review the request and may, at its discretion, review the conditions and sanctions, under rules adopted by the board.
  - (4) Nothing in this section affects the jurisdiction of the board over the imposition of conditions of parole and sanctions for violations of those conditions.

# SECTION 10. ORS 144.397 is amended to read:

- 144.397. (1)(a) A person convicted of an offense or offenses committed when the person was under 18 years of age, who is serving a sentence of imprisonment for the offense or offenses, is eligible for release on parole or post-prison supervision as provided in this section after the person has served 15 years of imprisonment.
- (b) Nothing in this section is intended to prevent a person from being released prior to serving 15 years of imprisonment under any other provision of law.
- (c) As used in this subsection, "served 15 years of imprisonment" means that 15 years have passed since the person began serving the sentence, including pretrial incarceration but not including any reduction in sentence under ORS 421.121 or any other statute.
  - (2) This section applies notwithstanding ORS 144.110 or the fact that the person was:
  - (a) Sentenced to a minimum sentence under ORS 163.105, 163.107, 163.115 or 163.155.
- (b) Sentenced to a mandatory minimum sentence under ORS 137.700 (1)(a), 137.707 (1)(a) or 137.717, a determinate sentence under ORS 137.635 or a sentence required by any other provision of law.
  - (c) Sentenced to two or more consecutive sentences under ORS 137.123.
- (3) When a person eligible for release on parole or post-prison supervision as described in subsection (1) of this section has served 15 years of imprisonment, the State Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision shall hold a hearing. The hearing must provide the person a meaningful opportunity to be released on parole or post-prison supervision.
- (4) The board may require the person, before holding a hearing described in this section, to be examined by a psychiatrist or psychologist with expertise in adolescent development. Within 60 days of the evaluation, the examining psychiatrist or psychologist shall file a written report of the findings and conclusions of the examination with the board. A certified copy of the report shall be provided to the person and the person's attorney.
- (5) During a hearing under this section, the board shall consider and give substantial weight to the fact that a person under 18 years of age is incapable of the same reasoning and impulse control

as an adult and the diminished culpability of minors as compared to that of adults. The board shall also consider the following circumstances, if relevant to the specific person and offense:

- (a) The age and immaturity of the person at the time of the offense.
- (b) Whether and to what extent an adult was involved in the offense.
- (c) The person's family and community circumstances at the time of the offense, including any history of abuse, trauma and involvement in the juvenile dependency system.
  - (d) The person's subsequent emotional growth and increased maturity during the person's imprisonment.
  - (e) The person's participation in rehabilitative and educational programs while in custody if such programs have been made available to the person and use of self-study for self-improvement.
    - (f) A mental health diagnosis.

- (g) Any other mitigating factors or circumstances presented by the person.
- (6) Under no circumstances may the board consider the age of the person as an aggravating factor.
- (7) If the board finds that, based on the consideration of the age and immaturity of the person at the time of the offense and the person's behavior thereafter, the person has demonstrated maturity and rehabilitation, the board shall release the person as follows:
- (a) For a person sentenced under ORS 163.105, 163.107, 163.115 or 163.155, the board shall set a release date that is not more than 60 days from the date of the hearing and, notwithstanding section 28, chapter 790, Oregon Laws 1989, the person shall be released on parole in accordance with ORS 144.125, 144.260 and 144.270.
- (b) A person sentenced to a term of imprisonment under a provision of law other than ORS 163.105, 163.107, 163.115 or 163.155 shall be released on post-prison supervision in accordance with ORS 144.096 and 144.098 within 60 days of the date of the hearing.
- (8) Unless the context requires otherwise, the provisions of ORS 144.260 to 144.380 apply to a person released on parole under subsection (7)(a) of this section.
- (9) If the board determines that the person has not demonstrated maturity and rehabilitation under subsection (7) of this section, the board may postpone a subsequent hearing to a date that is at least two years but no more than 10 years from the date of the hearing.
- (10) The person may waive a hearing under this section. Notwithstanding waiver of the hearing, the board shall hold a hearing under this section upon the person's written request.
  - (11) The board shall provide notice of the hearing to:
  - (a) The district attorney of the county in which the person was convicted; and
- (b) The victim of any offense for which the person is serving a sentence, if the victim requests to be notified and furnishes the board with a current address.
- (12) A person has the right to counsel, including counsel appointed at board expense, at a hearing under this section.
  - (13) The board may adopt rules to carry out the provisions of this section.
  - SECTION 11. ORS 161.620 is amended to read:
  - 161.620. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a sentence imposed upon any person waived under ORS 419C.349, 419C.352, 419C.364 or 419C.370 shall not include any sentence of death or life imprisonment without the possibility of release or parole nor imposition of any mandatory minimum sentence except that a mandatory minimum sentence under:
  - (1) ORS 137.707 (1)(a) shall be imposed[, except as provided in ORS 137.712];
- (2) ORS 163.105 (1)(c) shall be imposed; and

- 1 (3) ORS 161.610 may be imposed.
- **SECTION 12.** ORS 165.072 is amended to read:
- 165.072. As used in this section and ORS 165.074, unless the context requires otherwise:
- 4 (1) "Cardholder" means a person to whom a payment card is issued or a person who is author-5 ized to use the payment card.
  - (2) "Credit card" means a card, plate, booklet, credit card number, credit card account number or other identifying symbol, instrument or device that can be used to pay for, or to obtain on credit, goods or services.
    - (3) "Financial institution" means a financial institution as that term is defined in ORS 706.008.
- 10 (4) "Merchant" means:

- (a) An owner or operator of a retail mercantile establishment;
- (b) An agent, employee, lessee, consignee, franchisee, officer, director or independent contractor of an owner or operator of a retail mercantile establishment; and
- (c) A person who receives what the person believes to be a payment card or information from a payment card from a cardholder as the instrument for obtaining something of value from the person.
- (5) "Payment card" means a credit card, charge card, debit card, stored value card or any card that is issued to a person and allows the user to obtain something of value from a merchant.
- (6) "Payment card transaction" means a sale or other transaction or act in which a payment card is used to pay for, or to obtain on credit, goods or services.
- (7) "Payment card transaction record" means any record or evidence of a payment card transaction, including, without limitation, any paper, sales draft, instrument or other writing and any electronic or magnetic transmission or record.
- (8) "Person" does not include a financial institution or its authorized employee, representative or agent.
- (9)(a) "Previous conviction" [has the meaning given that term in ORS 137.712] means a conviction that was entered prior to imposing sentence on the current crime provided that the prior conviction is based on a crime committed in a separate criminal episode.
- (b) "Previous conviction" does not include a conviction for a Class C felony, including an attempt or solicitation to commit a Class B felony, or a misdemeanor, unless the conviction was entered within the 10-year period immediately preceding the date on which the current crime was committed.
- (10) "Reencoder" means an electronic device that places encoded information from one payment card onto another payment card.
- (11) "Scanning device" means an electronic device that is used to access, read, scan, obtain, memorize or store, temporarily or permanently, information encoded on a payment card.

# **SECTION 13.** ORS 420.011 is amended to read:

- 420.011. (1) Except as provided in subsections (2) and (3) of this section, admissions to the youth correction facilities are limited to youth offenders who are at least 12 but less than 19 years of age, found by the juvenile court to have committed an act that if committed by an adult would constitute aggravated murder, murder, a felony or a Class A misdemeanor and placed in the legal custody of the Oregon Youth Authority. A youth offender admitted to a youth correction facility may not be transferred by administrative process to any penal or correctional institution.
- (2)(a) In addition to the persons placed in the legal custody of the youth authority under ORS 419C.478 (1) or 419C.481, and with the concurrence of the Director of the Oregon Youth Authority

or the director's designee, persons who are committed to the Department of Corrections under ORS 137.124 and meet the requirements of ORS 137.124 (5) may be temporarily assigned to a youth correction facility as provided by ORS 137.124 (5). A person assigned on such a temporary basis remains within the legal custody of the Department of Corrections and such reassignment is subject to termination by the Director of the Oregon Youth Authority by referring the person back to the Department of Corrections as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection.

- (b) After a person is transferred to the physical custody of the youth authority under ORS 137.124 (5), the Director of the Oregon Youth Authority may refer the person back to the Department of Corrections for physical custody and placement if the director, after consulting with the Department of Corrections, determines that the person is at least 18 years of age and:
- (A) Poses a substantial danger to youth authority staff or persons in the custody of the youth authority; or
- (B) Is not likely, in the foreseeable future, to benefit from the rehabilitation and treatment programs administered by the youth authority and is appropriate for placement in a Department of Corrections institution.
- (3) Any person under 18 years of age at the time of committing the crime and under 20 years of age at the time of sentencing and commitment who, after waiver under ORS 419C.349 (1)(b), 419C.352, 419C.364 or 419C.370 or sentencing under ORS 137.707 (5)(b)(A) or (7)(b) [or 137.712], is sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the custody of the Department of Corrections, and any person under 16 years of age who after waiver under ORS 419C.349 (1)(b), 419C.352, 419C.364 or 419C.370 or sentencing under ORS 137.707 (5)(b)(A) or (7)(b) [or 137.712] is sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the county jail, shall be temporarily assigned to a youth correction facility by the Department of Corrections, or by the sheriff to whose custody the person has been committed, pursuant to ORS 137.124 (6). The director shall designate the appropriate youth correction facility or schools for such assignment. A person assigned to a youth correction facility under ORS 137.124 (6) and this subsection remains within the legal custody of the Department of Corrections or sheriff to whose custody the person was committed. The assignment of such a person to the youth correction facility is subject, when the person is 18 years of age or older, to termination by the director by referring the person back to the Department of Corrections or the sheriff to serve the balance of the person's sentence. Assignment to a youth correction facility pursuant to ORS 137.124 (6) and this subsection, if not terminated earlier by the director, shall terminate upon the person's attaining the age specified in ORS 420A.010 (5) setting the age limits for which the Oregon Youth Authority may retain legal and physical custody of the person, and the person shall be referred to the Department of Corrections or the sheriff having legal custody of the person to serve the balance of the person's sentence.
- (4) Whenever a person committed to the custody of the Department of Corrections is temporarily assigned to a youth correction facility pursuant to this section, the youth authority may provide programs and treatment for the person, and may adopt rules relating to conditions of confinement at the youth correction facility, as the youth authority determines are appropriate. However, the person remains subject to laws and rules of the State Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision relating to parole.
- (5) For the purposes of determining the person's age at the time of committing an offense under this section:
- (a) If the person is convicted of two or more offenses occurring on different days, the person's age shall be calculated using the earliest date.

(b) If the person is convicted of an offense occurring within a range of dates, the person's age shall be calculated using the date at the beginning of the range.

#### **SECTION 14.** ORS 420.240 is amended to read:

 $\frac{41}{42}$ 

- 420.240. (1) The Oregon Youth Authority may establish and administer a work release program in which persons who are committed to the custody of the Department of Corrections and placed in the physical custody of the youth authority under ORS 137.124 or other statute may be authorized to leave assigned quarters for the purpose of:
  - (a) Participating in private, gainful employment;
- (b) Participating in a work program approved by the youth authority, including work with public or private agencies or persons, with or without compensation;
- (c) Obtaining in this state additional education, including but not limited to vocational, technical and general education;
  - (d) Participating in alcohol or drug treatment programs;
  - (e) Participating in mental health programs;
  - (f) Specific treatment to develop independent living skills; or
  - (g) Other purposes established by the youth authority by rule.
  - (2) After consulting with the Department of Corrections, the youth authority shall adopt rules to carry out the provisions of ORS 420.240 to 420.265.
  - (3) The provisions of this section do not apply to persons sentenced under ORS 137.635, 137.700 (1)(a) or 137.707 (1)(a) or any other provision of law that prohibits eligibility for any form of temporary leave from custody.
    - **SECTION 15.** ORS 420A.203 is amended to read:
    - 420A.203. (1)(a) This section and ORS 420A.206 apply only to a person who:
  - (A) Was under 18 years of age at the time of the commission of the offense for which the person was sentenced to a term of imprisonment, who committed the offense on or after June 30, 1995, and who was:
- (i) Sentenced to a term of imprisonment of at least 24 months following waiver under ORS 419C.349 (1)(b), 419C.352, 419C.364 or 419C.370; or
- (ii) Sentenced to a term of imprisonment of at least 24 months under ORS 137.707 [or 137.712]; or
- (B)(i) Was under 18 years of age at the time of the commission of all offenses for which the person was sentenced to a term of imprisonment;
  - (ii) Is in the physical custody of the Oregon Youth Authority; and
- (iii) Has a projected release date, as determined by the Department of Corrections, that falls on or after the person's 25th birthday and before the person's 27th birthday.
- (b) When a person described in paragraph (a)(A) of this subsection has served one-half of the sentence imposed or when a person described in paragraph (a)(B) of this subsection attains 24 years and six months of age, the sentencing court shall determine what further commitment or disposition is appropriate as provided in this section. As used in this subsection and subsection (2) of this section, "sentence imposed" means the total period of mandatory incarceration imposed for all convictions resulting from a single prosecution or criminal proceeding not including any reduction in the sentence under ORS 421.121 or any other statute.
- (2)(a) No more than 120 days and not less than 60 days before the date on which a person has served one-half of the sentence imposed or attains 24 years and six months of age, the Oregon Youth Authority or the Department of Corrections, whichever has physical custody of the person, shall file

in the sentencing court a notice and request that the court set a time and place for the hearing required under this section. The youth authority or department shall serve the person with a copy of the notice and request for hearing on or before the date of filing.

- (b) Upon receiving the notice and request for a hearing under paragraph (a) of this subsection, the sentencing court shall schedule a hearing for a date not more than 30 days after the date on which the person will have served one-half of the sentence imposed or attains 24 years and six months of age, or such later date as is agreed upon by the parties.
  - (c) The court shall notify the following of the time and place of the hearing:
  - (A) The person and, if the person is under 18 years of age, the person's parents;
- 10 (B) The records supervisor of the correctional institution in which the person is incarcerated; 11 and
  - (C) The district attorney who prosecuted the case.

- (d) The court shall make reasonable efforts to notify the following of the time and place of the hearing:
- (A) The victim and, if the victim is under 18 years of age, the victim's parents or legal guardian; and
- (B) Any other person who has filed a written request with the court to be notified of any hearing concerning the transfer, discharge or release of the person.
- (e) Notwithstanding paragraph (b) of this subsection, the court may delay the hearing for good cause.
  - (3) In a hearing under this section:
  - (a) The person and the state are parties to the proceeding.
- (b) The person has the right to appear with counsel. If the person requests that the court appoint counsel and the court determines that the person is financially eligible for appointed counsel at state expense, the court shall order that counsel be appointed.
  - (c) The district attorney represents the state.
- (d) The court shall determine admissibility of evidence as if the hearing were a sentencing proceeding.
- (e) The court may consider, when relevant, written reports of the Oregon Youth Authority, the Department of Corrections and qualified experts, in addition to the testimony of witnesses. Within a reasonable time before the hearing, as determined by the court, the person must be given the opportunity to examine all reports and other documents concerning the person that the state, the Oregon Youth Authority or the Department of Corrections intends to submit for consideration by the court at the hearing.
- (f) Except as otherwise provided by law or by order of the court based on good cause, the person must be given access to the records maintained in the person's case by the Oregon Youth Authority and the Department of Corrections.
- (g) The person may examine all of the witnesses called by the state, may subpoen and call witnesses to testify on the person's behalf and may present evidence and argument. The court may permit witnesses to appear by telephone or other two-way electronic communication device.
  - (h) The hearing must be recorded.
  - (i) The hearing and the record of the hearing are open to the public.
- (j) The question to be decided is which of the dispositions provided in subsection (4) of this section should be ordered in the case.
- (k) The person has the burden of proving by clear and convincing evidence that the person has

- been rehabilitated and reformed, and if conditionally released, the person would not be a threat to the safety of the victim, the victim's family or the community and that the person would comply with the release conditions.
  - (4)(a) At the conclusion of the hearing and after considering and making findings regarding each of the factors in paragraph (b) of this subsection, the court shall order one of the following dispositions:
    - (A) Order that the person serve the entire remainder of the sentence of imprisonment imposed, taking into account any reduction in the sentence under ORS 421.121 or any other statute, with the person's physical custody determined under ORS 137.124, 420.011 and 420A.200.
  - (B) Order that the person be conditionally released under ORS 420A.206 at such time as the court may order, if the court finds that the person:
    - (i) Has been rehabilitated and reformed;

5

6

7

8 9

10

11 12

13

15

16

17 18

19

20

21 22

23

2425

26 27

28

29 30

31

32

33 34

35

36 37

38

39

40

41 42

43

44

- (ii) Is not a threat to the safety of the victim, the victim's family or the community; and
- 14 (iii) Will comply with the conditions of release.
  - (b) In making the determination under this section, the court shall consider:
  - (A) The experiences and character of the person before and after commitment to the Oregon Youth Authority or the Department of Corrections;
    - (B) The person's juvenile and criminal records;
  - (C) The person's mental, emotional and physical health;
  - (D) The gravity of the loss, damage or injury caused or attempted, during or as part of the criminal act for which the person was convicted and sentenced;
  - (E) The manner in which the person committed the criminal act for which the person was convicted and sentenced;
  - (F) The person's efforts, participation and progress in rehabilitation programs since the person's conviction;
    - (G) The results of any mental health or substance abuse treatment;
  - (H) Whether the person demonstrates accountability and responsibility for past and future conduct;
  - (I) Whether the person has made and will continue to make restitution to the victim and the community;
    - (J) Whether the person will comply with and benefit from all conditions that will be imposed if the person is conditionally released;
      - (K) The safety of the victim, the victim's family and the community;
    - (L) The recommendations of the district attorney, the Oregon Youth Authority and the Department of Corrections; and
    - (M) Any other relevant factors or circumstances raised by the state, the Oregon Youth Authority, the Department of Corrections or the person.
    - (5) The court shall provide copies of its disposition order under subsection (4) of this section to the parties, to the records supervisor of the correctional institution in which the person is incarcerated and to the manager of the institution-based records office of the Department of Corrections.
  - (6) The person or the state may appeal an order entered under this section. On appeal, the appellate court's review is limited to claims that:
    - (a) The disposition is not authorized under this section;
  - (b) The court failed to comply with the requirements of this section in imposing the disposition;

1 or

- (c) The findings of the court are not supported by substantial evidence in the record.
- (7) A person described in subsection (1)(a)(B) of this section may waive a hearing under this section.

#### **SECTION 16.** ORS 421.121 is amended to read:

- 421.121. (1) Except as provided in ORS 137.635, 137.700 (1)(a), 137.707 (1)(a), 163.105, 163.107 and 163.115, each adult in custody sentenced to the custody of the Department of Corrections for felonies committed on or after November 1, 1989, is eligible for a reduction in the term of incarceration for:
  - (a) Appropriate institutional behavior, as defined by rule of the Department of Corrections; and
  - (b) Participation in the adult basic skills development program described in ORS 421.084.
- (2) The maximum amount of time credits earned for appropriate institutional behavior or for participation in the adult basic skills development program described in ORS 421.084 may not exceed 20 percent of the total term of incarceration in a Department of Corrections institution.
- (3) The time credits may not be used to shorten the term of actual prison confinement to less than six months.
- (4) The department shall adopt rules pursuant to the rulemaking provisions of ORS chapter 183 to establish a process for granting, retracting and restoring the time credits earned by the offender as allowed in subsections (1) to (3) of this section.

# SECTION 17. ORS 421.168 is amended to read:

- 421.168. (1) The Department of Corrections shall establish a short-term transitional leave program. The program shall provide adults in custody with an opportunity to secure appropriate transitional support when necessary for successful reintegration into the community prior to the adult's discharge to post-prison supervision.
- (2) The Department of Corrections shall identify each adult in custody who is eligible for the short-term transitional leave program and shall, in conjunction with the supervisory authority for the county to which the adult in custody will be released, assist each eligible adult in custody in preparing a transition plan and in identifying and applying for an employment, educational or other transitional opportunity in the community.
- (3) If the transition plan for the adult in custody is approved by the department and is an essential part of successful reintegration into the community, the department may grant a transitional leave no more than 120 days before the discharge date of the adult in custody.
- (4) An adult in custody is not eligible for transitional leave before having served six months of prison incarceration.
- (5) The department shall adopt rules to carry out the provisions of this section. The rules must include a set of release conditions for adults in custody released on transitional leave status. An adult in custody on transitional leave status is subject to immediate return to prison for any violation of the conditions of release.
- (6) The provisions of this section do not apply to adults in custody whose sentences were imposed under ORS 137.635, 137.690, 137.700 (1)(a), 137.707 (1)(a), 164.061, 475.907, 475.925, 475.930 or 813.011 or under a provision of law that prohibits release on any form of temporary leave from custody.

# SECTION 18. ORS 137.712 is repealed.

# (Measure 11 Change Applicability)

<u>SECTION 19.</u> The amendments to ORS 137.124, 137.700, 137.707, 137.751, 138.045, 138.105, 138.115, 144.101, 144.397, 161.620, 165.072, 420.011, 420.240, 420A.203, 421.121 and 421.168 by sections 1 to 17 of this 2021 Act and the repeal of ORS 137.712 by section 18 of this 2021 Act apply to crimes committed on or after the effective date of this 2021 Act.

### APPROPRIATION FOR REIMAGINE SAFETY FUND

SECTION 20. In addition to and not in lieu of any other appropriation, there is appropriated to the Oregon Department of Administrative Services, for the biennium beginning July 1, 2021, out of the General Fund, the amount of \$2,500,000, for distribution to the Northwest Health Foundation for deposit into the Reimagine Safety Fund.

#### LIMITATION ON ARRESTS AND TRAFFIC STOPS

SECTION 21. ORS 133.310 is amended to read:

133.310. (1) A peace officer may arrest a person without a warrant if the officer has probable cause to believe that the person has committed any of the following:

- (a) A felony.
- (b) A person Class A misdemeanor, as that term is defined in the rules of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission.
- (c) An unclassified offense for which the maximum penalty allowed by law is equal to or greater than the maximum penalty allowed for a Class C [misdemeanor] felony.
  - (d) Any [other] crime committed in the officer's presence.
- (2) A peace officer may arrest a person without a warrant when the peace officer is notified by [telegraph,] telephone, radio or other mode of communication by another peace officer of any state that there exists a duly issued warrant for the arrest of a person within the other peace officer's jurisdiction.
- (3) A peace officer shall arrest and take into custody a person without a warrant when the peace officer has probable cause to believe that:
- (a) There exists an order issued pursuant to ORS 30.866, 107.095 (1)(c) or (d), 107.716, 107.718, 124.015, 124.020, 133.035, 163.738, 163.765, 163.767 or 419B.845 restraining the person;
- (b) A true copy of the order and proof of service on the person has been filed as required in ORS 107.720, 124.030, 133.035, 163.741, 163.773 or 419B.845; and
  - (c) The person to be arrested has violated the terms of that order.
  - (4) A peace officer shall arrest and take into custody a person without a warrant if:
- (a) The person protected by a foreign restraining order as defined by ORS 24.190 presents a copy of the foreign restraining order to the officer and represents to the officer that the order supplied is the most recent order in effect between the parties and that the person restrained by the order has been personally served with a copy of the order or has actual notice of the order; and
- (b) The peace officer has probable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has violated the terms of the foreign restraining order.
  - (5) A peace officer shall arrest and take into custody a person without a warrant if:
- (a) The person protected by a foreign restraining order as defined by ORS 24.190 has filed a copy of the foreign restraining order with a court or has been identified by the officer as a party protected by a foreign restraining order entered in the Law Enforcement Data System or in the data-

- bases of the National Crime Information Center of the United States Department of Justice; and
  - (b) The peace officer has probable cause to believe that the person to be arrested has violated the terms of the foreign restraining order.
  - (6) A peace officer shall arrest and take into custody a person without a warrant if the peace officer has probable cause to believe:
- (a) The person has been charged with an offense and is presently released as to that charge under ORS 135.230 to 135.290; and
  - (b) The person has failed to comply with a no contact condition of the release agreement.
- SECTION 22. (1) Notwithstanding ORS 133.055, 133.235 and 133.310, a peace officer shall issue a criminal citation to a person in lieu of arresting the person if there is no warrant for the person's arrest and the peace officer has probable cause to believe the person has committed the following crimes:
  - (a) Unsworn falsification under ORS 162.085;

3

4

5

6

7

8

10

11 12

13

14 15

16

17 18

29

35

36 37

38

39

40

41

42

43

44

- (b) Interfering with a peace officer or parole and probation officer under ORS 162.247 when there is no accompanying charge;
  - (c) Resisting arrest under ORS 162.315 when there is no accompanying charge;
- (d) Theft in the third degree under ORS 164.043;
- (e) Theft in the second degree under ORS 164.045;
- 19 (f) Criminal trespass in the second degree by a guest under ORS 164.243;
- 20 (g) Criminal trespass in the second degree under ORS 164.245;
- 21 (h) Criminal trespass at a sports event under ORS 164.278;
- 22 (i) Offensive littering under ORS 164.805;
- 23 (j) Unlawful sound recording under ORS 164.865;
- 24 (k) Forgery in the second degree under ORS 165.007;
- 25 (L) Criminal possession of a forged instrument in the second degree under ORS 165.017;
- 26 (m) Misrepresentation of age by a minor under ORS 165.805;
- 27 (n) Interfering with public transportation under ORS 166.116;
- 28 (o) Prostitution under ORS 167.007;
  - (p) Unlawful possession of a controlled substance under ORS 475.752 (7)(b);
- 30 (q) Unlawful possession of methadone under ORS 475.824 (2)(c);
- 31 (r) Unlawful possession of oxycodone under ORS 475.834 (2)(c);
- 32 (s) Unlawful possession of heroin under ORS 475.854 (2)(c);
- 33 (t) Unlawful possession of cocaine under ORS 475.884 (2)(c);
- 34 (u) Unlawful possession of methamphetamine under ORS 475.894 (2)(c); or
  - (v) An attempt to commit a crime listed in paragraphs (a) to (u) of this subsection.
  - (2) A peace officer issuing a criminal citation under this section may detain the person only for such time as is reasonably necessary to investigate and verify the person's identity and issue the citation.
  - <u>SECTION 23.</u> Section 24 of this 2021 Act is added to and made a part of the Oregon Vehicle Code.
    - SECTION 24. Notwithstanding ORS 810.410, a police officer may not initiate a traffic violation stop for unlawful use or failure to use lights under ORS 811.520 or operation without required lighting equipment under ORS 816.330 if the offense is based on the following circumstances:
    - (1) A headlight that is not in compliance with ORS 816.050 or 816.320, and the vehicle has

a headlight that is in compliance;

- (2) A taillight that is not in compliance with ORS 816.080 or 816.320, and the vehicle has a taillight that is in compliance;
- (3) A brake light that is not in compliance with ORS 816.100 or 816.320, and the vehicle has a brake light that is in compliance;
  - (4) Taillights that do not emit red light as required by ORS 816.080 (2); or
  - (5) A registration plate light that is not in compliance with ORS 816.090 or 816.320.

SECTION 25. Sections 22 and 24 of this 2021 Act and the amendments to ORS 133.310 by section 21 of this 2021 Act apply to conduct alleged to constitute an offense occurring on or after the effective date of this 2021 Act.

#### JAIL ADMISSION FOR ILL PERSONS

# SECTION 26. ORS 169.105 is amended to read:

169.105. [No] A person who is unconscious, who is showing symptoms of a contagious virus or who is in acute need of medical or psychiatric care [shall] may not be admitted to custody in a facility described in ORS 169.005, but shall instead be taken immediately to the nearest appropriate medical facility for medical diagnosis, care and treatment.

# **COMMUNITY CORRECTIONS**

(Parole and Probation Officers)

# SECTION 27. ORS 137.620 is amended to read:

137.620. (1) As used in this section, "parole and probation officer" has the meaning given that term in ORS 181A.355.

- (2) Parole and probation officers of the Department of Corrections or a county community corrections agency and those appointed by the court have the powers of peace officers in the execution of their duties, but are not active members of the regular police force. Parole and probation officers shall ensure that clothing worn while engaged in official duties does not resemble the uniform of a peace officer.
- (3) Each parole and probation officer appointed by the court, before entering on the duties of office, shall take an oath of office.
- (4) Each parole and probation officer who collects or has custody of money shall execute a bond in a penal sum to be fixed by the court, with sufficient sureties approved thereby, conditioned for the honest accounting of all money received by the parole and probation officer as a parole and probation officer. The accounts of all parole and probation officers are subject to audit at any time by the proper fiscal authorities.

SECTION 28. ORS 166.263 is amended to read:

- 166.263. (1) When authorized by the officer's employer, a parole and probation officer, as defined in ORS 181A.355, may carry a firearm while engaged in official duties if the officer has completed:
- 41 [(1)] (a) A firearms training program recognized by the Board on Public Safety Standards and 42 Training; and
  - [(2)] **(b)** A psychological screening.
  - (2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, a parole and probation officer may not carry a firearm while engaged in official duties:

- (a) At or in locations in which persons seek social services or public benefits; or
- (b) At or in a supervised person's place of employment.
- **SECTION 29.** ORS 181A.530 is amended to read:

 $\frac{41}{42}$ 

181A.530. (1) Except for a person who has requested and obtained an extension from the Department of Public Safety Standards and Training pursuant to subsection (2) of this section, a person may not be employed as a parole and probation officer for more than 18 months unless the person is a citizen of the United States or a nonimmigrant legally admitted to the United States under a Compact of Free Association, and:

- (a) The person has been certified as being qualified as a parole and probation officer under provisions of ORS 181A.355 to 181A.670 and the certification has not lapsed or been revoked pursuant to ORS 181A.630, 181A.640 and 181A.650 (1) and not reissued under ORS 181A.650 (2); or
  - (b) The person is exempted from the certification requirement under ORS 181A.420 (1) and (2).
- (2) The department, upon the facts contained in an affidavit accompanying the request for an extension, may find good cause for failure to obtain certification within the time period described in subsection (1) of this section. If the department finds that there is good cause for failure to timely obtain certification, the department may extend for up to one year the period that a person may serve as a parole and probation officer without certification. The grant or denial of an extension is within the sole discretion of the department.
- (3) The certification of a parole and probation officer shall lapse upon the passage of more than three consecutive months during which period the officer is not employed as a parole and probation officer, unless the officer is on leave from a law enforcement unit. Upon reemployment as a parole and probation officer, the person whose certification has lapsed may apply for certification in the manner provided in ORS 181A.355 to 181A.670.
- (4) In order to maintain certification, a parole and probation officer [who is employed part-time] must complete annually at least 20 hours of continuing education approved by the Department of Public Safety Standards and Training. The continuing education must include training in providing trauma-informed care, culturally specific services and de-escalation techniques.
- (5) The requirement of citizenship imposed under subsection (1) of this section does not apply to a person employed as a parole and probation officer on September 27, 1987, who continues to serve as a parole and probation officer.

# (Expansion of Earned Reduction in Supervision)

# SECTION 30. ORS 137.633 is amended to read:

137.633. (1) A person convicted of a felony or a designated drug-related misdemeanor and sentenced to probation or to the legal and physical custody of the supervisory authority under ORS 137.124 (2), or a person sentenced to probation under the supervision of the court, is eligible for a reduction in the period of probation or local control post-prison supervision [for complying with terms of probation or post-prison supervision, including the payment of restitution and participation in recidivism reduction programs] as provided in subsection (2) of this section.

- [(2) The maximum reduction under this section may not exceed 50 percent of the period of probation or local control post-prison supervision imposed.]
- [(3) A reduction under this section may not be used to shorten the period of probation or local control post-prison supervision to less than six months.]
  - (2) Notwithstanding ORS 144.085 and 144.103, for every 30 days that the person does not

willfully abscond from supervision or is not convicted of a new felony or person Class A misdemeanor, the person shall receive a 30-day reduction in the term of supervision.

- (3) A person who has successfully completed an alternative incarceration program under ORS 421.508 or short-term transitional leave under ORS 421.168 shall have the person's term of post-prison supervision reduced to one year beginning on the date of the person's release from custody.
- (4)(a) The Department of Corrections shall adopt rules to carry out the provisions of this section.
  - (b) The supervisory authority shall comply with the rules adopted under this section.
  - (5) As used in this section:
  - (a) "Designated drug-related misdemeanor" has the meaning given that term in ORS 423.478.
- (b) "Local control post-prison supervision" means post-prison supervision that is supervised by a local supervisory authority pursuant to ORS 144.101.
- (c) "Person Class A misdemeanor" has the meaning given that term in the rules of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission.

# (Changes to Supervision Conditions)

### **SECTION 31.** ORS 137.540 is amended to read:

- 137.540. (1) The court may sentence the defendant to probation subject to **any of** the following [general] conditions [unless specifically deleted by the court] **if necessary and appropriate in a particular case**. The probationer shall:
  - (a) Pay [supervision fees,] fines, restitution or other fees ordered by the court.
  - [(b) Not use or possess controlled substances except pursuant to a medical prescription.]
- [(c)] (b) Submit to testing for controlled substance, cannabis or alcohol use if the probationer has a history of substance abuse or if there is a reasonable suspicion that the probationer has illegally used controlled substances.
- [(d)] (c) Participate in a substance abuse evaluation as directed by the supervising officer and follow the recommendations of the evaluator if there are reasonable grounds to believe there is a history of substance abuse.
- [(e)] (d) Remain in the State of Oregon until written permission to leave is granted by the Department of Corrections or a county community corrections agency.
- [(f)] (e) If physically able, find and maintain gainful full-time employment, approved schooling, or a full-time combination of both. Any waiver of this requirement must be based on a finding by the court stating the reasons for the waiver.
- [g] (f) Change neither employment nor residence without prior permission from the Department of Corrections or a county community corrections agency.
- [(h)] (g) Permit the parole and probation officer to visit the probationer or the probationer's work site or residence and to conduct a walk-through of the common areas and of the rooms in the residence occupied by or under the control of the probationer.
- [(i)] (h) Consent to the search of person, vehicle or premises upon the request of a representative of the supervising officer if the supervising officer has reasonable grounds to believe that evidence of a violation will be found, and submit to fingerprinting or photographing, or both, when requested by the Department of Corrections or a county community corrections agency for supervision purposes.

- [(j)] (i) Obey all laws, municipal, county, state and federal, except that with regard to the possession and use of controlled substances, the probationer shall follow state law.
- [(k)] (j) Promptly and truthfully answer all reasonable inquiries by the Department of Corrections or a county community corrections agency.
  - [(L)] (k) Not possess weapons, firearms or dangerous animals.
- [(m)] (L) Report as required, whether in person or electronically, and abide by the direction of the supervising officer.
- [(n)] (m) If recommended by the supervising officer, successfully complete a sex offender treatment program approved by the supervising officer and submit to polygraph examinations at the direction of the supervising officer if the probationer:
  - (A) Is under supervision for a sex offense under ORS 163.305 to 163.467;
  - (B) Was previously convicted of a sex offense under ORS 163.305 to 163.467; or
- (C) Was previously convicted in another jurisdiction of an offense that would constitute a sex offense under ORS 163.305 to 163.467 if committed in this state.
- [(o)] (n) Participate in a mental health evaluation as directed by the supervising officer and follow the recommendation of the evaluator.
- [(p)] (o) If required to report as a sex offender under ORS 163A.015, report with the Department of State Police, a city police department, a county sheriff's office or the supervising agency:
  - (A) When supervision begins;

- (B) Within 10 days of a change in residence;
- (C) Once each year within 10 days of the probationer's date of birth;
- (D) Within 10 days of the first day the person works at, carries on a vocation at or attends an institution of higher education; and
- (E) Within 10 days of a change in work, vocation or attendance status at an institution of higher education.
- [(q)] (**p**) Submit to a risk and needs assessment as directed by the supervising officer and follow reasonable recommendations resulting from the assessment.
- (2) In addition to the [general] conditions described in subsection (1) of this section, the court may impose any special conditions of probation that are reasonably related to the crime of conviction or the needs of the probationer for the protection of the public or reformation of the probationer, or both, including, but not limited to, that the probationer shall:
- (a) For crimes committed prior to November 1, 1989, and misdemeanors committed on or after November 1, 1989, be confined to the county jail or be restricted to the probationer's own residence or to the premises thereof, or be subject to any combination of such confinement and restriction, such confinement or restriction or combination thereof to be for a period not to exceed one year or one-half of the maximum period of confinement that could be imposed for the offense for which the defendant is convicted, whichever is the lesser.
  - (b) For felonies committed on or after November 1, 1989:
- (A) Be confined in the county jail, or be subject to other custodial sanctions under community supervision, or both, as provided by rules of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission; and
- (B) Comply with any special conditions of probation that are imposed by the supervising officer in accordance with subsection (9) of this section.
- (c) For crimes committed on or after December 5, 1996, sell any assets of the probationer as specifically ordered by the court in order to pay restitution.
  - (d) For crimes constituting delivery of a controlled substance, as those terms are defined in ORS

 $\frac{41}{42}$ 

475.005, or for telephonic harassment under ORS 166.090, or for crimes involving domestic violence, as defined in ORS 135.230, be prohibited from using Internet websites that provide anonymous text message services.

- (3)(a) If a person is released on probation following conviction of stalking under ORS 163.732 (2)(b) or violating a court's stalking protective order under ORS 163.750 (2)(b), the court may include as a special condition of the person's probation reasonable residency restrictions.
- (b) If the court imposes the special condition of probation described in this subsection and if at any time during the period of probation the victim moves to a location that causes the probationer to be in violation of the special condition of probation, the court may not require the probationer to change the probationer's residence in order to comply with the special condition of probation.
- (4) When a person who is a sex offender is released on probation, the court shall impose as a special condition of probation that the person not reside in any dwelling in which another sex offender who is on probation, parole or post-prison supervision resides, without the approval of the person's supervising parole and probation officer, or in which more than one other sex offender who is on probation, parole or post-prison supervision resides, without the approval of the director of the probation agency that is supervising the person or of the county manager of the Department of Corrections, or a designee of the director or manager. As soon as practicable, the supervising parole and probation officer of a person subject to the requirements of this subsection shall review the person's living arrangement with the person's sex offender treatment provider to ensure that the arrangement supports the goals of offender rehabilitation and community safety. As used in this subsection:
  - (a) "Dwelling" has the meaning given that term in ORS 469B.100.
  - (b) "Dwelling" does not include a residential treatment facility or a halfway house.
- (c) "Halfway house" means a publicly or privately operated profit or nonprofit residential facility that provides rehabilitative care and treatment for sex offenders.
  - (d) "Sex offender" has the meaning given that term in ORS 163A.005.
- (5)(a) If the person is released on probation following conviction of a sex crime, as defined in ORS 163A.005, or an assault, as defined in ORS 163.175 or 163.185, and the victim was under 18 years of age, the court, if requested by the victim, shall include as a special condition of the person's probation that the person not reside within three miles of the victim unless:
- (A) The victim resides in a county having a population of less than 130,000 and the person is required to reside in that county;
- (B) The person demonstrates to the court by a preponderance of the evidence that no mental intimidation or pressure was brought to bear during the commission of the crime;
- (C) The person demonstrates to the court by a preponderance of the evidence that imposition of the condition will deprive the person of a residence that would be materially significant in aiding in the rehabilitation of the person or in the success of the probation; or
- (D) The person resides in a halfway house. As used in this subparagraph, "halfway house" means a publicly or privately operated profit or nonprofit residential facility that provides rehabilitative care and treatment for sex offenders.
- (b) A victim may request imposition of the special condition of probation described in this subsection at the time of sentencing in person or through the prosecuting attorney.
- (c) If the court imposes the special condition of probation described in this subsection and if at any time during the period of probation the victim moves to within three miles of the probationer's residence, the court may not require the probationer to change the probationer's residence in order

to comply with the special condition of probation.

- (6) When a person who is a sex offender, as defined in ORS 163A.005, is released on probation, the Department of Corrections or the county community corrections agency, whichever is appropriate, shall notify the city police department, if the person is going to reside within a city, and the county sheriff's office of the county in which the person is going to reside of the person's release and the conditions of the person's release.
- (7) Failure to abide by [all general and special] **the** conditions of probation may result in arrest, modification of conditions, revocation of probation or imposition of structured, intermediate sanctions in accordance with rules adopted under ORS 137.595.
- (8) The court may order that probation be supervised by the court. [If the court orders that probation be supervised by the court, the defendant shall pay a fee of \$100 to the court. Fees imposed under this subsection in the circuit court shall be deposited by the clerk of the court in the General Fund. Fees imposed in a justice court under this subsection shall be paid to the county treasurer. Fees imposed in a municipal court under this subsection shall be paid to the city treasurer.]
  - (9)(a) The court may at any time modify the conditions of probation.
- (b) When the court orders a defendant placed under the supervision of the Department of Corrections or a community corrections agency, the supervising officer may file with the court a proposed modification to the special conditions of probation. The supervising officer shall provide a copy of the proposed modification to the district attorney and the probationer. If the district attorney:
- (A) Files an objection to the proposed modification less than five judicial days after the proposed modification was filed, the court shall schedule a hearing no later than 10 judicial days after the proposed modification was filed, unless the court finds good cause to schedule a hearing at a later time.
- (B) Does not file an objection to the proposed modification less than five judicial days after the proposed modification was filed, the proposed modification becomes effective five judicial days after the proposed modification was filed.
- (10) A court may [not] order revocation of probation [as a result of the probationer's failure to pay restitution unless the court determines from the totality of the circumstances that the purposes of the probation are not being served] only for willfully absconding probation or the commission of a felony or a person Class A misdemeanor, as that term is defined in the rules of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission, while on probation.
- [(11) It is not a cause for revocation of probation that the probationer failed to apply for or accept employment at any workplace where there is a labor dispute in progress. As used in this subsection, "labor dispute" has the meaning for that term provided in ORS 662.010.]
- [(12)(a) If the court determines that a defendant has violated the terms of probation, the court shall collect a \$25 fee from the defendant and may impose a fee for the costs of extraditing the defendant to this state for the probation violation proceeding if the defendant left the state in violation of the conditions of the defendant's probation. The fees imposed under this subsection become part of the judgment and may be collected in the same manner as a fine.]
- [(b) Probation violation fees collected under this subsection in the circuit court shall be deposited by the clerk of the court in the General Fund. Extradition cost fees collected in the circuit court under this subsection shall be deposited by the clerk of the court in the Arrest and Return Account established by ORS 133.865. Fees collected in a justice court under this subsection shall be paid to the county treasurer. Fees collected in a municipal court under this subsection shall be paid to the city

1 treasurer.]

[(13)] (11) As used in this section, "attends," "institution of higher education," "works" and "carries on a vocation" have the meanings given those terms in ORS 163A.005.

# SECTION 32. ORS 144.102 is amended to read:

- 144.102. (1) The State Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision or local supervisory authority responsible for correctional services for a person shall specify in writing the conditions of post-prison supervision imposed under ORS 144.096. A copy of the conditions must be given to the person upon release from prison or jail.
- (2) The board or the supervisory authority shall determine, and may at any time modify, the conditions of post-prison supervision, which may include, [among other conditions] if necessary and appropriate for a particular case, that the person shall:
- (a) Comply with the conditions of post-prison supervision as specified by the board or supervisory authority.
- (b) Be under the supervision of the Department of Corrections and its representatives or other supervisory authority and abide by their direction and counsel.
  - (c) Answer all reasonable inquiries of the board, the department or the supervisory authority.
- (d) Report to the parole officer, either in person or electronically, as directed by the board, the department or the supervisory authority.
  - (e) Not own, possess or be in control of any weapon.
- (f) Respect and obey all municipal, county, state and federal laws, except that with regard to the possession and use of controlled substances, the person shall follow state law.
- (g) Understand that the board or supervisory authority may, at its discretion, punish violations of post-prison supervision.
- (h) Attend a victim impact treatment session in a county that has a victim impact program. [If the board or supervisory authority requires attendance under this paragraph, the board or supervisory authority may require the person, as an additional condition of post-prison supervision, to pay a reasonable fee to the victim impact program to offset the cost of the person's participation. The board or supervisory authority may not order a person to pay a fee in excess of \$5 under this paragraph.]
- (i) For crimes constituting delivery of a controlled substance, as those terms are defined in ORS 475.005, or for telephonic harassment under ORS 166.090, or for crimes involving domestic violence, as defined in ORS 135.230, be prohibited from using Internet websites that provide anonymous text message services.
- (3) If the person is required to report as a sex offender under ORS 163A.010, the board or supervisory authority shall include as a condition of post-prison supervision that the person report with the Department of State Police, a city police department, a county sheriff's office or the supervising agency:
  - (a) When supervision begins;
  - (b) Within 10 days of a change in residence;
  - (c) Once each year within 10 days of the person's date of birth;
- (d) Within 10 days of the first day the person works at, carries on a vocation at or attends an institution of higher education; and
- (e) Within 10 days of a change in work, vocation or attendance status at an institution of higher education.
- (4)(a) The board or supervisory authority may establish special conditions that the board or supervisory authority considers necessary because of the individual circumstances of the person on

post-prison supervision.

- (b) If the person is on post-prison supervision following conviction of a sex crime, as defined in ORS 163A.005, the board or supervisory authority shall include all of the following as special conditions of the person's post-prison supervision:
- (A) Agreement to comply with a curfew set by the board, the supervisory authority or the supervising officer.
- (B) A prohibition against contacting a person under 18 years of age without the prior written approval of the board, supervisory authority or supervising officer.
- (C) A prohibition against being present more than one time, without the prior written approval of the board, supervisory authority or supervising officer, at a place where persons under 18 years of age regularly congregate.
- (D) In addition to the prohibition under subparagraph (C) of this paragraph, a prohibition against being present, without the prior written approval of the board, supervisory authority or supervising officer, at, or on property adjacent to, a school, child care center, playground or other place intended for use primarily by persons under 18 years of age.
- (E) A prohibition against working or volunteering at a school, child care center, park, play-ground or other place where persons under 18 years of age regularly congregate.
- (F) Entry into and completion of or successful discharge from a sex offender treatment program approved by the board, supervisory authority or supervising officer. The program may include polygraph and plethysmograph testing. The person is responsible for paying for the treatment program.
- (G) A prohibition against direct or indirect contact with the victim, unless approved by the victim, the person's treatment provider and the board, supervisory authority or supervising officer.
- (H) Unless otherwise indicated for the treatment required under subparagraph (F) of this paragraph, a prohibition against viewing, listening to, owning or possessing sexually stimulating visual or auditory materials that are relevant to the person's deviant behavior.
- (I) Agreement to consent to a search of the person or the vehicle or residence of the person upon the request of a representative of the board or supervisory authority if the representative has reasonable grounds to believe that evidence of a violation of a condition of post-prison supervision will be found.
- (J) Participation in random polygraph examinations to obtain information for risk management and treatment. The person is responsible for paying the expenses of the examinations. The results of a polygraph examination under this subparagraph may not be used in evidence in a hearing to prove a violation of post-prison supervision.
- (K) Maintenance of a driving log and a prohibition against driving a motor vehicle alone unless approved by the board, supervisory authority or supervising officer.
- (L) A prohibition against using a post-office box unless approved by the board, supervisory authority or supervising officer.
- (M) A prohibition against residing in a dwelling in which another sex offender who is on probation, parole or post-prison supervision resides unless approved by the board, supervisory authority or supervising officer, or in which more than one other sex offender who is on probation, parole or post-prison supervision resides unless approved by the board or the director of the supervisory authority, or a designee of the board or director. As soon as practicable, the supervising officer of a person subject to the requirements of this subparagraph shall review the person's living arrangement with the person's sex offender treatment provider to ensure that the arrangement supports the

[32]

goals of offender rehabilitation and community safety.

1 2

- (c)(A) If the person is on post-prison supervision following conviction of a sex crime, as defined in ORS 163A.005, or an assault, as defined in ORS 163.175 or 163.185, and the victim was under 18 years of age, the board or supervisory authority, if requested by the victim, shall include as a special condition of the person's post-prison supervision that the person not reside within three miles of the victim unless:
- (i) The victim resides in a county having a population of less than 130,000 and the person is required to reside in that county under subsection (7) of this section;
- (ii) The person demonstrates to the board or supervisory authority by a preponderance of the evidence that no mental intimidation or pressure was brought to bear during the commission of the crime;
- (iii) The person demonstrates to the board or supervisory authority by a preponderance of the evidence that imposition of the condition will deprive the person of a residence that would be materially significant in aiding in the rehabilitation of the person or in the success of the post-prison supervision; or
  - (iv) The person resides in a halfway house.
- (B) A victim may request imposition of the special condition of post-prison supervision described in this paragraph at the time of sentencing in person or through the prosecuting attorney. A victim's request may be included in the judgment document.
- (C) If the board or supervisory authority imposes the special condition of post-prison supervision described in this paragraph and if at any time during the period of post-prison supervision the victim moves to within three miles of the person's residence, the board or supervisory authority may not require the person to change the person's residence in order to comply with the special condition of post-prison supervision.
- (d)(A) If a person is on post-prison supervision following conviction of stalking under ORS 163.732 (2)(b) or violating a court's stalking protective order under ORS 163.750 (2)(b), the board or supervisory authority may include as a special condition of the person's post-prison supervision reasonable residency restrictions.
- (B) If the board or supervisory authority imposes the special condition of post-prison supervision described in this paragraph and if at any time during the period of post-prison supervision the victim moves to a location that causes the person to be in violation of the special condition of post-prison supervision, the board or supervisory authority may not require the person to change the person's residence in order to comply with the special condition of post-prison supervision.
- (5)(a) The board or supervisory authority may require the person to pay, as a condition of post-prison supervision, compensatory fines, restitution or attorney fees:
  - (A) As determined, imposed or required by the sentencing court; or
  - (B) When previously required as a condition of any type of supervision that is later revoked.
- (b) The board may require a person to pay restitution as a condition of post-prison supervision imposed for an offense other than the offense for which the restitution was ordered if the person:
  - (A) Was ordered to pay restitution as a result of another conviction; and
- (B) Has not fully paid the restitution by the time the person has completed the period of postprison supervision imposed for the offense for which the restitution was ordered.
- (6) A person's failure to apply for or accept employment at a workplace where there is a labor dispute in progress does not constitute a violation of the conditions of post-prison supervision.
  - (7)(a) When a person is released from imprisonment on post-prison supervision, the board shall

- order as a condition of post-prison supervision that the person reside for the first six months after release in the county that last supervised the person, if the person was on active supervision as an adult for a felony at the time of the offense that resulted in the imprisonment.
- (b) If the person was not on active supervision as an adult for a felony at the time of the offense that resulted in the imprisonment, the board shall order as a condition of post-prison supervision that the person reside for the first six months after release in the county where the person resided at the time of the offense that resulted in the imprisonment.
  - (c) For purposes of paragraph (b) of this subsection:

- (A) The board shall determine the county where the person resided at the time of the offense by examining records such as:
  - (i) An Oregon driver license, regardless of its validity;
  - (ii) Records maintained by the Department of Revenue;
  - (iii) Records maintained by the Department of State Police;
  - (iv) Records maintained by the Department of Human Services;
  - (v) Records maintained by the Department of Corrections; and
- (vi) Records maintained by the Oregon Health Authority.
- (B) If the person did not have an identifiable address at the time of the offense, or the address cannot be determined, the person is considered to have resided in the county where the offense occurred.
- (C) If the person is serving multiple sentences, the county of residence is determined according to the date of the last arrest resulting in a conviction.
- (D) In determining the person's county of residence, the board may not consider offenses committed by the person while the person was incarcerated in a Department of Corrections facility.
- (d) Upon motion of the board, the supervisory authority, the person, a victim or a district attorney, the board may waive the residency condition under paragraph (b) of this subsection only after making a finding that one of the following conditions has been met:
- (A) The person provides proof of employment with no set ending date in a county other than the county of residence determined under paragraph (c) of this section;
- (B) The person is found to pose a significant danger to a victim of the person's crime residing in the county of residence, or a victim or victim's family residing in the county of residence is found to pose a significant danger to the person;
- (C) The person has a spouse or biological or adoptive family residing in a county other than the county of residence who will be materially significant in aiding in the rehabilitation of the person and in the success of the post-prison supervision;
- (D) As another condition of post-prison supervision, the person is required to participate in a treatment program that is not available in the county of residence;
  - (E) The person requests release to another state; or
  - (F) The board finds other good cause for the waiver.
- (e) The board shall consider eligibility for transitional housing programs and residential treatment programs when determining whether to waive the residency condition under paragraph (b) of this subsection, and the acceptance of the person into a transitional housing program or a residential treatment program constitutes good cause as described in paragraph (d)(F) of this subsection.
  - (8) As used in this section:
- (a) "Attends," "carries on a vocation," "institution of higher education" and "works" have the meanings given those terms in ORS 163A.005.

- (b)(A) "Dwelling" has the meaning given that term in ORS 469B.100.
  - (B) "Dwelling" does not mean a residential treatment facility or a halfway house.
- (c) "Halfway house" means a residential facility that provides rehabilitative care and treatment for sex offenders.
  - (d) "Labor dispute" has the meaning given that term in ORS 662.010.

#### (Limit on Violation Sanctions and Conforming Amendments)

# SECTION 33. ORS 137.010 is amended to read:

137.010. (1) The statutes that define offenses impose a duty upon the court having jurisdiction to pass sentence in accordance with this section or, for felonies committed on or after November 1, 1989, in accordance with rules of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission unless otherwise specifically provided by law.

- (2) If it cannot be determined whether the felony was committed on or after November 1, 1989, the defendant shall be sentenced as if the felony had been committed prior to November 1, 1989.
- (3) Except when a person is convicted of a felony committed on or after November 1, 1989, if the court is of the opinion that it is in the best interests of the public as well as of the defendant, the court may suspend the imposition or execution of any part of a sentence for any period of not more than five years. The court may extend the period of suspension beyond five years in accordance with subsection (4) of this section.
- (4) If the court suspends the imposition or execution of a part of a sentence for an offense other than a felony committed on or after November 1, 1989, the court may also impose and execute a sentence of probation on the defendant for a definite or indefinite period of not more than five years. However, upon a later finding that a defendant sentenced to probation for a felony has violated a condition of the probation [and in lieu of revocation], the court may order the period of both the suspended sentence and the sentence of probation extended until a date not more than six years from the date of original imposition of sentence. Time during which the probationer has absconded from supervision and a bench warrant has been issued for the probationer's arrest shall not be counted in determining the time elapsed since imposition of the sentence of probation.
- (5) If the court announces that it intends to suspend imposition or execution of any part of a sentence, the defendant may, at that time, object and request imposition of the full sentence. In no case, however, does the defendant have a right to refuse the court's order, and the court may suspend imposition or execution of a part of the sentence despite the defendant's objection or request. If the court further announces that it intends to sentence the defendant to a period of probation, the defendant may, at that time, object and request that a sentence of probation or its conditions not be imposed or that different conditions be imposed. In no case, however, does the defendant have the right to refuse a sentence of probation or any of the conditions of the probation, and the court may sentence the defendant to probation subject to conditions despite the defendant's objection or request.
- (6) The power of the judge of any court to suspend execution of any part of a sentence or to sentence any person convicted of a crime to probation shall continue until the person is delivered to the custody of the Department of Corrections.
- (7) When a person is convicted of an offense and the court does not suspend the imposition or execution of any part of a sentence or when a suspended sentence or sentence of probation is revoked, the court shall impose the following sentence:

- 1 (a) A term of imprisonment;
  - (b) A fine;

- 3 (c) Both imprisonment and a fine; or
- (d) Discharge of the defendant.
  - (8) This section does not deprive the court of any authority conferred by law to enter a judgment for the forfeiture of property, suspend or cancel a license, remove a person from office or impose any other civil penalty. An order exercising that authority may be included as part of the judgment of conviction.
  - (9) When imposing sentence for a felony committed on or after November 1, 1989, the court shall submit sentencing information to the commission in accordance with rules of the commission.
  - (10) A judgment of conviction that includes a term of imprisonment for a felony committed on or after November 1, 1989, shall state the length of incarceration and the length of post-prison supervision. The judgment of conviction shall also provide that if the defendant violates the conditions of post-prison supervision, the defendant shall be subject to sanctions including the possibility of additional imprisonment in accordance with rules of the commission.

#### **SECTION 34.** ORS 137.128 is amended to read:

- 137.128. (1) A judge may sentence an offender to community service either as an alternative to incarceration or fine or probation, or as a condition of probation. Prior to such order of community service the offender must consent to donate labor for the welfare of the public. The court or its delegate may select community service tasks that are within the offender's capabilities and are to be performed within a reasonable length of time during hours the offender is not working or attending school.
- (2) Failure to perform a community service sentence may be grounds for [revocation of probation or] a finding that the offender has violated the conditions of probation or contempt of court.

### SECTION 35. ORS 137.525 is amended to read:

- 137.525. (1) If a person pleads guilty or no contest to, or is found guilty of, a crime described in ORS 163.305 to 163.467, and if the court contemplates sentencing the person to probation, the court, before entering judgment, may order that the person undergo an examination by a psychiatrist or other physician found qualified and appointed by the court to determine whether available medical treatment would be likely to reduce such biological, emotional or psychological impulses, including any paraphilia, which may be the cause of the criminal conduct and, if so, whether the person is a suitable candidate medically for such treatment. Such medical treatments may include the taking of prescribed medication.
- (2) If the examining psychiatrist or other physician reports that available medical treatment would be likely to reduce the biological, emotional or psychological impulses that were a probable cause of the criminal conduct, and that the person is a suitable candidate medically for such treatment, the court may include as a condition of probation that the person participate in a prescribed program of medicine and accept medical treatment at the person's own expense under the care of the psychiatrist or other physician appointed by the court and that the person faithfully participate in the prescribed program of medical treatment during the course of the probation.
- (3) A sentence of probation under this section shall not be imposed except upon the written consent of the convicted person. [Probation under this section may be revoked] A person serving a sentence of probation under this section may be found in violation of the conditions of probation upon any failure of the [convicted] person to cooperate in the treatment program, including, but not limited to, any failure to meet with the treating physician as directed by the phy-

sician or to take medication or otherwise to participate in the prescribed program of medical treatment during the course of the probation.

#### **SECTION 36.** ORS 137.595 is amended to read:

137.595. (1) The Department of Corrections shall adopt rules to carry out the purposes of chapter 680, Oregon Laws 1993, by establishing a system of structured, intermediate probation violation sanctions that may be imposed by the Department of Corrections or a county community corrections agency, taking into consideration the severity of the violation behavior, the prior violation history, the severity of the underlying criminal conviction, the criminal history of the offender, protection of the community, deterrence, the effective capacity of the state prisons and the availability of appropriate local sanctions including, but not limited to, jail, community service work, house arrest, electronic surveillance, restitution centers, work release centers, day reporting centers or other local sanctions.

- (2) Rules adopted by the Department of Corrections under this section shall establish:
- (a) A system of structured, intermediate probation violation sanctions that may be imposed by the Department of Corrections or a county community corrections agency on a probationer who waives in writing a probation violation hearing, admits or affirmatively chooses not to contest the violations alleged in a probation violation report and consents to the sanctions;
- (b) Procedures to provide a probationer with written notice of the probationer's right to a hearing before the court to determine whether the probationer violated the conditions of probation alleged in a probation violation report, and if so, whether to continue the probationer on probation subject to the same or modified conditions, or order sanctions for any violations and the right to be represented by counsel at the hearing if the probationer is financially eligible;
- (c) Procedures for a probationer to waive in writing a probation violation hearing, admit or not contest the violations alleged in the probation violation report and consent to the imposition of structured, intermediate sanctions by the Department of Corrections or a county community corrections agency;
- (d) The level and type of sanctions that may be imposed by parole and probation officers and by supervisory personnel, and a prohibition on the imposition of jail confinement as a sanction when the probation violation is based solely on the probationer's use of a controlled substance;
- (e) [The level and] That the type of violation behavior warranting a recommendation to the court that probation be revoked may consist only of willfully absconding from probation or committing a new felony or person Class A misdemeanor, as that term is defined in the rules of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission;
- (f) Procedures for notifying district attorneys and the courts of probation violations admitted by probationers and the sanctions imposed by the Department of Corrections or county community corrections agencies; and
- (g) Such other policies or procedures as are necessary to carry out the purposes of chapter 680, Oregon Laws 1993.
- (3) Jail confinement imposed as a custodial sanction by the Department of Corrections or a county community corrections agency pursuant to rules adopted under this section may not exceed 60 days per violation report. The total number of days of jail confinement for all violation reports per conviction may not exceed the maximum number of available jail custody units under rules adopted by the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission.
  - (4) Nonjail confinement imposed as a custodial sanction by the Department of Corrections or a

[37]

county community corrections agency pursuant to rules adopted under this section may not exceed the maximum number of available nonjail custody units under rules adopted by the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission.

# **SECTION 37.** ORS 144.108 is amended to read:

- 144.108. (1) If the violation of post-prison supervision is new criminal activity or if the supervisory authority finds that the continuum of sanctions is insufficient punishment for a violation of the conditions of post-prison supervision, the supervisory authority may:
  - (a) Impose the most restrictive sanction available, including incarceration in jail;
- (b) Request the State Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision to impose a sanction under subsection (2) of this section; or
  - (c) Request the board to impose a sanction under ORS 144.107.
- (2) If so requested, the board or its designated representative shall hold a hearing to determine whether incarceration in a jail or state correctional facility is appropriate. Except as otherwise provided by rules of the board and the Department of Corrections concerning parole and post-prison supervision violators, the board may impose a sanction up to the maximum provided by rules of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission. In conducting a hearing pursuant to this subsection, the board or its designated representative shall follow the procedures and the offender shall have all the rights described in ORS 144.343 and 144.347 relating to revocation of parole.
- (3) Notwithstanding subsections (1) and (2) of this section, the board or supervisory authority may not revoke post-prison supervision unless the person on supervision has willfully absconded or committed a new felony or person Class A misdemeanor, as that term is defined in the rules
- [(3)] (4) A person who is ordered to serve a term of incarceration in a jail or state correctional facility as a sanction for a post-prison supervision violation is not eligible for:
  - (a) Earned credit time as described in ORS 169.110 or 421.121;
  - (b) Transitional leave as defined in ORS 421.168; or
  - (c) Temporary leave as described in ORS 169.115 or 421.165 (1987 Replacement Part).
- [(4)] (5) A person who is ordered to serve a term of incarceration in a state correctional facility as a sanction for a post-prison supervision violation shall receive credit for time served on the post-prison supervision violation prior to the board's imposition of the term of incarceration.

# (Abolition of Supervision Fees and Conforming Amendments)

# SECTION 38. ORS 423.570 is repealed.

#### **SECTION 39.** ORS 133.865 is amended to read:

- 133.865. (1) The Arrest and Return Account is established separate and distinct from the General Fund. The account consists of moneys deposited into the account under ORS [137.540,] 144.605 and 161.665, moneys allocated to the account under ORS 137.300 and other moneys received by the Governor for the purpose of paying the costs of extraditing defendants.
- (2) Except as provided in subsection (3) of this section, moneys in the account are continuously appropriated to the Governor for the purpose of paying costs incurred in carrying out the provisions of ORS 133.743 to 133.857.
- (3) Moneys deposited in the Arrest and Return Account under ORS 144.605 are continuously appropriated to the Governor for the purpose of paying costs incurred in retaking offenders who have transferred supervision under the Interstate Compact for Adult Offender Supervision described

1 in ORS 144.600.

2

5

6 7

8

10

11 12

13

14 15

16 17

18

19

20

21 22

23 24

25

26 27

28

29 30

31

32 33

34

35

37

38

41

42 43

#### **SECTION 40.** ORS 137.630 is amended to read:

- 3 137.630. (1) The duties of parole and probation officers appointed pursuant to ORS 137.590 or 423.500 to 423.560 are:
  - (a) To make investigations and reports under ORS 137.530 as are required by the judge of any court having jurisdiction within the county, city or judicial district for which the officer is appointed to serve.
  - (b) To receive under supervision any person sentenced to probation by any court in the jurisdiction area for which the officers are appointed to serve.
  - (c) To provide release assistance, and supervise any person placed in a diversion, work release or community services alternative program, by any court in the jurisdiction area for which the officers are appointed to serve.
  - (d) To give each person under their supervision a statement of the conditions of probation or program participation and to instruct the person regarding the conditions.
  - (e) To keep informed concerning the conduct and condition of persons under their supervision by visiting, requiring reports and otherwise.
  - (f) To use all suitable methods, not inconsistent with the condition of probation or program participation, to aid and encourage persons under their supervision and to effect improvement in their conduct and condition.
  - (g) To keep detailed records of the work done and to make reports to the courts and to the Department of Corrections as the courts require.
  - (h) To perform other duties not inconsistent with the normal and customary functions of parole and probation officers as may be required by any court in the jurisdiction area for which the officers are appointed to serve.
  - (2) Parole and probation officers of the Department of Corrections have duties as specified by rule adopted by the Director of the Department of Corrections.
  - (3) Notwithstanding subsection (2) of this section, parole and probation officers may not be required to collect from persons under their supervision any fees to offset the costs of supervising the probation[, including but not limited to those ordered pursuant to ORS 137.540 or 423.570].

# SECTION 41. ORS 144.089 is amended to read:

144.089. (1) As used in this section:

- (a) "Community-based organization" means a not-for-profit organization or entity or a local or county government.
  - (b) "Community service" has the meaning given that term under ORS 137.126.
  - (c) "Delinquent fees or debts" means:
- 36 (A) Unpaid costs for conviction;
  - (B) Attorney fees;
    - (C) Costs related to criminal conviction that a person accumulated while incarcerated; or
- 39 (D) Fees of any judgment that includes a monetary obligation that the court or judicial branch 40 is charged with collecting as described in ORS 1.202.
  - (d) "Person" means an individual who has served a sentence in the legal and physical custody of the Department of Corrections and who is serving an active period of parole or post-prison supervision.
- 44 (e) "Supervisory authority" has the meaning given that term under ORS 144.087.
- 45 (2)(a) The county governing body of each county shall establish a community service exchange

program for the county.

- (b) The local supervisory authority may determine whether to participate in the community service exchange program.
- (c) The local supervisory authority may determine whether a community-based organization qualifies for the community service exchange program.
  - (d) A person may not participate in the community service exchange program more than once.
  - (3) The community service exchange program may not result in a waiver of unpaid balances for:
  - (a) Restitution or compensatory fines imposed under ORS 137.101 to 137.109;
    - (b) Unpaid obligations imposed by a support order under ORS chapter 25;
  - (c) Fines for misdemeanors and felonies under ORS 137.286; or
    - (d) Fines for traffic offenses.
- (4) In order to be eligible to participate in the community service exchange program, a person must:
- (a) Enter into a written agreement with a community-based organization to perform community service in exchange for a waiver of delinquent fees or debts [and supervision fees]; and
  - (b) Obtain the approval of the terms of the written agreement of the local supervisory authority.
- (5) A community-based organization shall supervise and record the community service that a person performs to fulfill the requirements established by the written agreement described under this section. The community-based organization shall notify the local supervisory authority as soon as a person has entered into the community service exchange program and when the person has successfully fulfilled or failed to meet the requirements of the program.
- (6) Within 30 days of the local supervisory authority's receiving notification that a person is participating in the community service exchange program[:],
- [(a)] the local supervisory authority shall notify the court of the county in which the person was convicted. Notwithstanding ORS 137.143, upon notification from the local supervisory authority, the court shall suspend all collection activity of delinquent fees or debts.
- [(b) If a person is under the supervision of a community corrections agency, the local supervisory authority shall notify the community corrections agency. The community corrections agency or the local supervisory authority shall cause all collection of supervision fees, including but not limited to those ordered pursuant to ORS 423.570, to be ceased.]
- [(c) If the person is under the supervision of the local supervisory authority, the local supervisory authority shall cause all collection of supervision fees, including but not limited to those ordered pursuant to ORS 423.570, to be ceased.]
- (7)(a) When a person has successfully fulfilled the requirements of the community service exchange program, the community-based organization shall notify the local supervisory authority and the local supervisory authority shall send a notice of completion to the court of the county in which the person was convicted.
- [(b) If the person is under the supervision of the local supervisory authority, upon notification of completion from the community-based organization, the local supervisory authority shall waive the supervision fees, including but not limited to those ordered pursuant to ORS 423.570.]
- [(c) If the person is under the supervision of a community corrections agency or other local supervisory authority, upon notification of completion from the community-based organization, the local supervisory authority shall notify the community corrections agency and the community corrections agency or local supervisory authority shall waive the supervision fees, including but not limited to those ordered pursuant to ORS 423.570, and the local supervisory authority may waive all other fees to offset

1 the costs of supervision.]

- [(d)] (b) Upon notification of completion from the local supervisory authority, the court shall update the record of monetary obligations imposed for the convictions to reflect a waiver of delinquent fees or debts.
  - (8) If a person fails to meet the requirements of the community service exchange program:
- (a) The community-based organization shall notify the local supervisory authority and, if applicable, the local supervisory authority shall notify the community corrections agency or other local supervisory authority. [Upon notification, the local supervisory authority or the community corrections agency shall resume collection of the supervision fees, including but not limited to those ordered pursuant to ORS 423.570.]
- (b) Within 30 days of the local supervisory authority's receiving notification from the community-based organization, the local supervisory authority shall notify the court of the county in which the person was convicted.
- (c) Upon notification from the local supervisory authority, the court shall resume collection of delinquent fees or debts.

### SECTION 42. ORS 144.103 is amended to read:

- 144.103. (1) Except as otherwise provided in ORS 137.765 and subsection (2) of this section, any person sentenced to a term of imprisonment for violating or attempting to violate ORS 163.365, 163.375, 163.405, 163.405, 163.408, 163.411, 163.425 or 163.427 shall serve a term of active post-prison supervision that continues until the term of the post-prison supervision, when added to the term of imprisonment served, equals the maximum statutory indeterminate sentence for the violation.
- (2)(a) A person sentenced to a term of imprisonment for violating one of the offenses listed in paragraph (b) of this subsection shall serve a term of post-prison supervision that continues for the rest of the person's life if the person was at least 18 years of age at the time the person committed the crime.
  - (b) The offenses to which paragraph (a) of this subsection applies are:
  - (A) ORS 163.375 (1)(b);
  - (B) ORS 163.405 (1)(b);
  - (C) ORS 163.411 (1)(b); and
- (D) ORS 163.235 when the offense is committed in furtherance of the commission or attempted commission of rape in the first degree, sodomy in the first degree or unlawful sexual penetration in the first degree if the victim is under 12 years of age.
- (c) When a person is sentenced to a term of post-prison supervision described in paragraph (a) of this subsection, the person must be actively supervised for at least the first 10 years of the post-prison supervision and actively tracked for the remainder of the term. Active tracking may be done by means of an electronic device attached to the person.
- (3) A person sentenced to a term of imprisonment for violating ORS 163.185 (1)(b) shall serve a term of post-prison supervision that continues until the term of the post-prison supervision, when added to the term of imprisonment served, equals the maximum statutory indeterminate sentence for the violation.
- [(4) Any costs incurred as a result of this section shall be paid by increased post-prison supervision fees under ORS 423.570.]

(Applicability)

<u>SECTION 43.</u> The amendments to ORS 133.865, 137.010, 137.128, 137.525, 137.540, 137.595, 137.630, 137.633, 144.089, 144.102, 144.103 and 144.108 by sections 30 to 37 and 39 to 42 of this 2021 Act and the repeal of ORS 423.570 by section 38 of this 2021 Act apply to sentences imposed on or after the effective date of this 2021 Act.

### JUSTICE REINVESTMENT PROGRAM CHANGES

- **SECTION 44.** Section 53, chapter 649, Oregon Laws 2013, as amended by section 54, chapter 649, Oregon Laws 2013, and section 1, chapter 598, Oregon Laws 2019, is amended to read:
- **Sec. 53.** (1)(a) In consultation with the Justice Reinvestment Grant Review Committee established under subsection (2) of this section, the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission shall administer the Justice Reinvestment Program described in this section. From funds appropriated to the commission for purposes of the program, the commission shall award grants to:
- (A) Counties that establish a process to assess offenders and provide a continuum of community-based sanctions, services and programs that are designed to reduce recidivism and decrease the county's utilization of imprisonment in a Department of Corrections institution while protecting public safety and holding offenders accountable[.]; and
- (B) Community-based organizations, culturally specific organizations and culturally responsive service providers that provide:
  - (i) Mental health and substance use disorder treatment;
  - (ii) Maternal health services;
  - (iii) Trauma-informed restorative justice services;
- (iv) Violence reduction programs, including but not limited to violence interruption mentors or after-school programs focused on art, music, theater or dance;
  - (v) Crisis intervention without police involvement;
- (vi) Reentry programs that are connected to education, work force development and transitional supports;
  - (vii) Long-term supportive housing;
  - (viii) Support for setting aside conviction records;
  - (ix) Pretrial release support;
  - (x) Services for victims, including incarcerated victims or victims on pretrial release;
- (xi) Programs for persons, and families of persons, who are currently or were formerly incarcerated;
- (xii) Programs designed to reduce recidivism and reduce contact with the criminal justice system; or
- (xiii) Programs for persons who have been impacted by police violence, either directly or through a family member.
  - (b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of this subsection[,]:
- (A) No less than [10] 15 percent of grant funds awarded under this section must be distributed to community-based [nonprofit] organizations that provide services to victims of crime, with priority given to culturally specific organizations.
- (B) No less than 20 percent of grant funds awarded under this section must be distributed to culturally specific organizations and culturally responsive service providers. The distribution of funds required by this subparagraph is in addition to any funds distributed under subparagraph (A) of this paragraph. Up to 25 percent of funds distributed under this sub-

paragraph may be used for costs associated with the fiscal agent selected under subsection (5)(a) of this section.

- (2) The Justice Reinvestment Grant Review Committee is established, consisting of the following members:
  - (a) The Governor shall appoint the following seven members:
- (A) One member shall be a district attorney.
  - (B) One member shall be a county sheriff.
- (C) One member shall be a chief of police.

- (D) One member shall be a county commissioner.
  - (E) One member shall be a community corrections director who is not a sheriff.
- 11 (F) Two members shall be representatives of community-based organizations that provide ser-12 vices for underserved racial, ethnic or minority communities.
  - (b) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall appoint one nonvoting member who is a judge.
  - (c) The President of the Senate shall appoint two nonvoting members from among members of the Senate.
  - (d) The Speaker of the House of Representatives shall appoint two nonvoting members from among members of the House of Representatives.
  - (3)(a) A majority of the voting members of the committee constitutes a quorum for the transaction of business.
    - (b) The committee shall elect one of its members to serve as chairperson.
  - (c) If there is a vacancy for any cause, the appointing authority shall make an appointment to become effective immediately.
  - (d) The committee shall meet at times and places specified by the call of the chairperson or a majority of the voting members of the committee.
  - (e) Legislative members of the committee shall be entitled to payment of compensation and expenses under ORS 171.072, payable from funds appropriated to the Legislative Assembly.
  - (4)(a) An application for a grant described in this section must be submitted by a local public safety coordinating council convened under ORS 423.560.
  - (b) The grant application must include a statement of commitment, from the relevant stakeholders of the service or program for which the county is requesting funding and including the district attorney, presiding judge and community corrections director, to reduce recidivism and decrease the county's utilization of imprisonment in Department of Corrections facilities while protecting public safety and holding offenders accountable.
  - (5)(a) [During a grant application period established by the commission, the proportion of grant funds available to each county shall be determined in accordance with the formula used to distribute baseline funding under ORS 423.483.] The commission shall convene the advisory committee described in ORS 137.658 (3) to issue a request for proposals for a fiscal agent to distribute Justice Reinvestment Program funds to community-based organizations and to provide technical assistance and operational support to the organizations. No later than December 31, 2021, the advisory committee shall select, and the commission shall enter into a contract with, a fiscal agent.
  - (b) At the conclusion of the grant application period, the commission shall award grants to counties and to the fiscal agent described in paragraph (a) of this subsection in accordance with rules adopted by the commission.
    - (c) If unallocated funds remain at the conclusion of the grant acceptance period, the commission

1 may establish a supplemental grant period and distribute the unallocated funds.

- (6)(a) The commission shall regularly evaluate the community-based sanctions, services and programs funded under this section. The commission shall specifically assess the extent to which each county is reducing utilization of imprisonment in Department of Corrections facilities by offenders convicted of felonies under ORS 137.717, 475.752 to 475.980, 811.182, 813.010 or 813.011.
- (b) The commission shall report the results of an evaluation conducted under this section to a committee of the Legislative Assembly related to the judiciary.
- (7)(a) Before applying for grant funds to administer a community-based program described in subsection (10)(a)(D) of this section, the county must obtain the consent of the presiding judge of the judicial district in which the county is located.
- (b) A grant application to administer a community-based program described in subsection (10)(a)(D) of this section must include the costs of appointed counsel.
- (8) After consulting with the Justice Reinvestment Grant Review Committee, the commission shall adopt rules to administer the Justice Reinvestment Program. The rules must include:
- (a) A methodology for reviewing and approving grant applications and distributing grant funds. Rules described in this paragraph must provide the Justice Reinvestment Grant Review Committee with the ability to approve grant applications for submission for final approval by the commission. The commission may either approve the grant application or return the application for reconsideration by the committee.
- (b) A process for evaluating the efficacy of community-based sanctions, services and programs funded under this section.
- (c) A requirement that the grant review committee consider, when approving grant applications, each county's historical reduction of utilization of imprisonment in Department of Corrections facilities by offenders convicted of felonies under ORS 137.717, 475.752 to 475.980, 811.182, 813.010 or 813.011.
- (d) Provisions allowing the grant review committee to submit to the commission, and the commission to approve, provisional funding plans for counties applying for grants under this section.
- (9)(a) If a county does not reduce utilization of imprisonment in Department of Corrections facilities by offenders convicted of felonies under ORS 137.717, 475.752 to 475.980, 811.182, 813.010 or 813.011, upon request of the grant review committee, the commission shall decline to grant the full grant amount requested by a county, provide technical assistance, withhold approved grant funds or terminate further distribution of the grant award.
- (b) If the commission takes an action described in paragraph (a) of this subsection, any remaining moneys may be redistributed by the commission through a supplemental grant program. Priority shall be given to counties funding programs for historically underserved communities including rural communities, racial, ethnic and minority communities and tribal communities. Rural counties may apply for supplemental grants in cooperation with other rural counties.
  - (10) As used in this section:
  - (a) "Community-based programs" includes:
  - (A) Work release programs;
  - (B) Structured, transitional leave programs;
- (C) Evidence-based programs designed to reduce recidivism that include the balanced administration of sanctions, supervision and treatment;
- (D) Administering a reentry court under section 29 [of this 2013 Act], chapter 649, Oregon Laws 2013; and

- (E) Specialty courts aimed at medium-risk and high-risk offenders.
- (b) "Culturally responsive service" means a service that is respectful of, and relevant to, the beliefs, practices, cultures and linguistic needs of diverse consumer or client populations and communities whose members identify as having particular cultural or linguistic affiliations by virtue of their place of birth, ancestry or ethnic origin, religion, preferred language or language spoken at home. A culturally responsive service has the capacity to respond to the issues of diverse communities and require knowledge and capacity at systemic, organizational, professional and individual levels of intervention.
- (c) "Culturally specific organization" means an organization that serves a particular cultural community, that is primarily staffed and led by members of that community, and that demonstrates intimate knowledge of the lived experience of the community, including but not limited to:
- (A) The impact of structural and individual racism or discrimination directed against the community;
- (B) Specific disparities, barriers or challenges documented in the community and how those disparities, barriers or challenges influence the structure of the organization;
- (C) Commitment to the community's strength-based and self-driven thriving and resilience; and
- (D) The ability to describe and adapt the organization's services to the community's cultural practices, health and safety beliefs and practices, positive cultural identity and pride or religious beliefs.
  - [(b)] (d) "County" includes a regional collection of counties.

# CRIMINAL JUSTICE DATA REPORTING

<u>SECTION 45.</u> (1)(a) The Oregon Criminal Justice Commission shall collect data concerning the disparate imposition of supervision conditions.

- (b) The commission shall review the data described in paragraph (a) of this subsection and make the data, disaggregated by race, gender identity, sexual orientation and county, available to the public in a clear and accessible format, either in a report or on the website of the commission,
- (2)(a) The Oregon Criminal Justice Commission, in coordination with the Department of Corrections, shall collect data concerning the number of persons on supervision, persons revoked from supervision and sentenced to incarceration, and persons sanctioned for violating conditions of supervision and serving a sanction in a local correctional facility.
- (b) The commission shall review the data described in paragraph (a) of this subsection and make the data, disaggregated by race, gender identity, sexual orientation and county, available to the public in a clear and accessible format, either in a report or on the website of the commission.
  - SECTION 46. Section 45 of this 2021 Act is repealed on January 1, 2032.
- SECTION 47. (1) No later than January 1, 2022, the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission shall report to committees of the Legislative Assembly related to the judiciary, in the manner provided under ORS 192.245, the following information:
- (a)(A) The amount and percent of Justice Reinvestment Program funds provided to culturally specific organizations and culturally responsive service providers;

- (B) The specific culturally specific organizations and culturally responsive service providers that received program funds; and
- (C) The populations served by the culturally specific organizations and culturally responsive service providers that received program funds, disaggregated by race, gender identity, sexual orientation and county;
- (b)(A) The amount and percentage of Justice Reinvestment Program funds provided to counties for community-based sanctions, services and programs;
  - (B) The specific sanctions, services and programs that received program funds; and
- (C) The populations served by the sanctions, services and programs that received program funds, disaggregated by race, gender identity, sexual orientation and county; and
- (c)(A) The amount and percentage of Justice Reinvestment Program funds provided to community-based organizations that provide services to victims of crime; and
  - (B) The specific organizations that received program funds.
- (2) No later than September 15, 2022, the commission shall provide a supplementary report to committees of the Legislative Assembly related to the judiciary, in the manner provided under ORS 192.245, with updated information described in subsection (1) of this section.
  - (3) As used in this section:
- (a) "Culturally responsive service" means a service that is respectful of, and relevant to, the beliefs, practices, cultures and linguistic needs of diverse consumer or client populations and communities whose members identify as having particular cultural or linguistic affiliations by virtue of their place of birth, ancestry or ethnic origin, religion, preferred language or language spoken at home. A culturally responsive service has the capacity to respond to the issues of diverse communities and require knowledge and capacity at systemic, organizational, professional and individual levels of intervention.
- (b) "Culturally specific organization" means an organization that serves a particular cultural community, that is primarily staffed and led by members of that community, and that demonstrates intimate knowledge of the lived experience of the community, including but not limited to:
- (A) The impact of structural and individual racism or discrimination directed against the community;
- (B) Specific disparities, barriers or challenges documented in the community and how those disparities, barriers or challenges influence the structure of the organization;
- (C) Commitment to the community's strength-based and self-driven thriving and resilience; and
- (D) The ability to describe and adapt the organization's services to the community's cultural practices, health and safety beliefs and practices, positive cultural identity and pride or religious beliefs.

SECTION 48. Section 47 of this 2021 Act is repealed on July 1, 2023.

#### **CAPTIONS**

SECTION 49. The unit captions used in this 2021 Act are provided only for the convenience of the reader and do not become part of the statutory law of this state or express any legislative intent in the enactment of this 2021 Act.

1	EMERGENCY CLAUSE
2	
3	SECTION 50. This 2021 Act being necessary for the immediate preservation of the public
4	peace, health and safety, an emergency is declared to exist, and this 2021 Act takes effect
5	on its passage.
6	