

REVENUE: No revenue impact

FISCAL: Fiscal Impact

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**Action:** Do Pass as Amended and Be Printed Engrossed and Requesting Referral to the Committee on Ways and Means  
**Vote:** 5 - 0 - 0  
**Yeas:** Bonamici, Boquist, Dingfelder, Whitsett, Prozanski  
**Nays:** 0  
**Exc.:** 0  
**Prepared By:** Bill Taylor, Counsel  
**Meeting Dates:** 2/2, 2/26

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**WHAT THE MEASURE DOES:** Joins Oregon to the new interstate compact for the supervision of juvenile offenders and runaways. Applies to juveniles and runaways traveling across state lines. Makes Oregon part of the Interstate Commission that will manage and regulate the interstate supervision of juvenile offenders.

**ISSUES DISCUSSED:**

- Costs
- Old compact about to be dissolved
- Need to regulate juveniles on probation moving to another state or into Oregon

**EFFECT OF COMMITTEE AMENDMENT:** Clarifies the language as it relates to the Interstate Compact Fund. Clarifies that the compact and the rules of the compact do not supersede the Oregon Constitution.

**BACKGROUND:** Oregon is currently a member of an interstate compact that regulates the interstate supervision of juvenile offenders and juvenile runaways. Oregon has been a member of this compact since 1959. This compact is set forth in ORS 417.010 to 471.080. This compact will expire in December of 2009. Thirty-five states have entered into a new compact, which Oregon has yet to join. The Interstate Commission for Juveniles, out of Lexington Kentucky, administers the compact.

Every year approximately 1,500 juvenile offenders or runaways have either come to Oregon or left Oregon. These offenders are subject to the compact. This new compact sets forth how these juveniles are supervised or returned. By December 2009, Oregon will either have to join the compact or enter into agreements with the other 49 states if it wishes to maintain the ability to monitor juvenile offenders and runaways moving in and out of the state.

In addition to being a state law, an interstate compact is a contract among and between the states who are parties to the agreement. Consequently, a state may not unilaterally change the material terms of the contract by changing state law.