75<sup>th</sup> OREGON LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY – 2009 Regular Session MEASURE: SB 107-B STAFF MEASURE SUMMARY

Joint Committee on Ways and Means

Carrier – House: Rep. Freeman Carrier – Senate: Sen. Whitsett

Revenue: No revenue impact Fiscal: Fiscal statement issued

**Action:** Do Pass the A-Engrossed Measure with Amendments to Resolve Conflicts and Be Printed B-Engrossed

**Vote:** 20 - 0 - 2

<u>House</u>

Yeas: Buckley, D. Edwards, Galizio, Garrard, Gilman, Jenson, Kotek, Richardson, Shields, G. Smith

Nays:

Exc: C. Edwards, Nathanson

**Senate** 

Yeas: Bates, Carter, Girod, Johnson, Monroe, Nelson, Verger, Walker, Whitsett, Winters

Nays: Exc:

**Prepared By:** Laurie Byerly, Legislative Fiscal Office

Meeting Date: June 29, 2009

**WHAT THE MEASURE DOES:** This bill enacts the Interstate Compact for Juvenile Offenders, which governs the supervision of juvenile offenders and runaways. This compact replaces the original compact that Oregon has been a member of since 1959. The compact sets forth how states work together to when juvenile offenders are supervised and returned to their state of origin.

## **EFFECT OF COMMITTEE AMENDMENT:** Resolves conflicts.

**BACKGROUND:** Oregon is currently a member of an intestate 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.

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.