## House Bill 2629

Introduced and printed pursuant to House Rule 12.00. Presession filed (at the request of House Interim Committee on Judiciary)

## **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.** 

Provides that if district attorney presents documentary evidence of medical service charges at restitution hearing, evidence creates rebuttable presumption that charges are reasonable.

## A BILL FOR AN ACT

Relating to restitution evidence; amending ORS 137.106.

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

**SECTION 1.** ORS 137.106 is amended to read:

137.106. (1)(a) When a person is convicted of a crime, or a violation as described in ORS 153.008, that has resulted in economic damages, the district attorney shall investigate and present to the court, at the time of sentencing or within 90 days after entry of the judgment, evidence of the nature and amount of the damages. The court may extend the time by which the presentation must be made for good cause.

- (b) If the district attorney presents evidence consisting of documentation of charges for medical, hospital, nursing or rehabilitative services, or other health care services, the evidence creates a rebuttable presumption that the charges for the services reflected in the documentation are reasonable.
- (c) If the court finds from the evidence presented that a victim suffered economic damages, in addition to any other sanction it may impose, the court shall enter a judgment or supplemental judgment requiring that the defendant pay the victim restitution in a specific amount that equals the full amount of the victim's economic damages as determined by the court. The lien, priority of the lien and ability to enforce the specific amount of restitution established under this paragraph by a supplemental judgment relates back to the date of the original judgment that is supplemented.
- [(b)] (d) Notwithstanding paragraph [(a)] (c) of this subsection, a court may order that the defendant pay the victim restitution in a specific amount that is less than the full amount of the victim's economic damages only if:
- (A) The victim or, if the victim is an estate, successor in interest, trust or other entity, an authorized representative of the victim consents to the lesser amount, if the conviction is not for a person felony; or
- (B) The victim or, if the victim is an estate, successor in interest, trust or other entity, an authorized representative of the victim consents in writing to the lesser amount, if the conviction is for a person felony.
- [(c)] (e) As used in this subsection, "person felony" has the meaning given that term in the rules of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission.
  - (2) After the district attorney makes a presentation described in subsection (1) of this section,

1

2

3

4

5

6

8

9

10

11 12

13

14

15 16

17

18 19

20

21

22

23

24 25

26

27 28

29

30

31

if the court is unable to find from the evidence presented that a victim suffered economic damages, the court shall make a finding on the record to that effect.

- (3) No finding made by the court or failure of the court to make a finding under this section limits or impairs the rights of a person injured to sue and recover damages in a civil action as provided in ORS 137.109.
- (4)(a) If a judgment or supplemental judgment described in subsection (1) of this section includes restitution, a court may delay the enforcement of the monetary sanctions, including restitution, only if the defendant alleges and establishes to the satisfaction of the court the defendant's inability to pay the judgment in full at the time the judgment is entered. If the court finds that the defendant is unable to pay, the court may establish or allow an appropriate supervising authority to establish a payment schedule, taking into consideration the financial resources of the defendant and the burden that payment of restitution will impose, with due regard to the other obligations of the defendant. The supervising authority shall be authorized to modify any payment schedule established under this section.
- (b) As used in this subsection, "supervising authority" means any state or local agency that is authorized to supervise the defendant.
- (5) If the defendant objects to the imposition, amount or distribution of the restitution, the court shall allow the defendant to be heard on such issue at the time of sentencing or at the time the court determines the amount of restitution.
- (6)(a) At least 10 days prior to the presentation described in subsection (1) of this section, the district attorney shall:
- (A) Disclose to the defendant the names of any witnesses that may be called during the presentation; and
- (B) Provide the defendant with copies of, or allow the defendant to inspect, any exhibits that will be used or introduced during the presentation.
- (b) If the court finds that the district attorney has violated the requirements of this subsection, the court shall grant a continuance to allow additional time for preparation upon request of the defendant. Any additional time granted under this paragraph may not count toward the 90-day time limitation described in subsection (1) of this section.