House Bill 2502

Sponsored by Representative BARKER (Presession filed.)

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.

Modifies juvenile jeopardy law to describe hearings and proceedings that trigger jeopardy. Declares emergency, effective on passage.

A BILL FOR AN ACT

Relating to jeopardy in juvenile adjudication proceedings; amending ORS 419A.190 and 419A.200; and declaring an emergency.

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

SECTION 1. ORS 419A.190 is amended to read:

419A.190. (1) As used in this section, an "adjudicatory hearing" or "adjudicatory proceeding" means a hearing or proceeding in which the juvenile court determines whether to exercise jurisdiction over a youth or youth offender under ORS 419C.005 for committing an act that is a violation, or that if done by an adult would constitute a violation, of a law or ordinance of the United States or a state, county or city.

(2) Except as provided in ORS 153.108 (1), proceedings in adult criminal court and other juvenile court adjudicatory proceedings based on an act alleged in a petition or citation to have been committed by a [child, ward,] youth or youth offender or allegations arising out of the same conduct are barred when the juvenile court judge or referee has begun taking evidence in an adjudicatory hearing or has accepted a [child, ward,] youth or youth offender's admission or answer of no contest to the allegations of the petition or citation. This section does not prevent appeal of any preadjudicatory order of the court that could be appealed in a criminal case, including, but not limited to, an order suppressing evidence.

SECTION 2. ORS 419A.200 is amended to read:

419A.200. (1) Except as provided in ORS 419A.190, any person or entity, including, but not limited to, a party to a juvenile court proceeding under ORS 419B.875 (1) or 419C.285 (1), whose rights or duties are adversely affected by a judgment of the juvenile court may appeal therefrom. An appeal from a circuit court must be taken to the Court of Appeals, and an appeal from a county court must be taken to the circuit court.

(2) If the proceeding is in the circuit court and no record of the proceedings was kept, the court, on motion made not later than 15 days after the entry of the court's judgment, shall grant a rehearing and shall direct that a record of the proceedings be kept. However, the court may not grant a rehearing in a case barred by ORS 419A.190 without the consent of the [child, ward,] youth or youth offender affected by such case. If a rehearing is held, the time for taking an appeal runs from the date of entry of the court's judgment after the rehearing.

(3)(a) The appeal may be taken by causing a notice of appeal, in the form prescribed by ORS

1 19.250, to be served:

- (A) On all parties who have appeared in the proceeding;
- (B) On the trial court administrator or other person serving as clerk of the juvenile court; and
- 4 (C) On the juvenile court transcript coordinator, if a transcript is designated in connection with the appeal.
 - (b) The original of the notice with proof of service must be filed with:
 - (A) The Court of Appeals if the appeal is from a circuit court; or
 - (B) The circuit court if the appeal is from a county court.
 - (c) The notice must be filed not later than 30 days after the entry of the court's judgment. On appeal from the county court, the circuit court shall hear the matter de novo and its judgment is appealable to the Court of Appeals in the same manner as if the proceeding had been commenced in the circuit court.
 - (4) The counsel in the proceeding from which the appeal is being taken shall file and serve those documents necessary to commence an appeal if the counsel is requested to do so by the party the counsel represents. If the party requesting an appeal is represented by court-appointed counsel, court-appointed counsel may discharge the duty to commence an appeal under this subsection by complying with policies and procedures established by the office of public defense services for appeals of juvenile court judgments.
 - (5)(a) Upon motion of a person, other than the state, entitled to appeal under subsection (1) of this section, the appellate court shall grant the person leave to file a notice of appeal after the time limits described in subsection (3) of this section if:
 - (A) The person shows a colorable claim of error in the proceeding from which the appeal is taken; and
 - (B) The person shows that the failure to file a timely notice of appeal is not personally attributable to the person.
 - (b) A person other than the state is not entitled to relief under this subsection for failure to file timely notice of cross-appeal when the state appeals pursuant to ORS 419A.208.
 - (c) The request for leave to file a notice of appeal after the time limits prescribed in subsection (3) of this section must be filed no later than 90 days after entry of the judgment being appealed and must be accompanied by the notice of appeal sought to be filed. A request for leave under this subsection may be filed by mail and is deemed filed on the date of mailing if the request is mailed as provided in ORS 19.260.
 - (d) The court may not grant relief under this subsection unless the state has notice and opportunity to respond to the person's request for relief.
 - (6) An appeal to the Court of Appeals must be conducted in the same manner as an appeal under ORS chapter 19 except that the court shall advance the appeal on the court's docket in the same manner as appeals in criminal cases.

(7)(a) Except as provided in ORS 419A.208 (2), or when otherwise ordered by the appellate court, the filing of an appeal does not suspend an order or judgment of the juvenile court nor discharge the ward or youth offender from the custody of the person, institution or agency in whose custody the ward or youth offender may have been placed nor preclude the juvenile court after notice and hearing from entering such further orders relating to the ward or youth offender's custody pending final disposition of the appeal as it finds necessary by reason only of matters transpiring subsequent to the order or judgment appealed from. The trial court administrator shall immediately file certified copies of any such order or judgment with the Court of Appeals.

- (b) Notwithstanding the filing of an appeal from a jurisdictional or dispositional judgment or an order entered pursuant to ORS 419B.449 or 419B.476, the juvenile court may proceed with the adjudication of a petition seeking termination of the parental rights of a parent of the ward who is subject to the judgment from which the appeal is taken.
- (c) The appeal of any judgment entered in a termination of parental rights proceeding under paragraph (b) of this subsection must be consolidated, if appropriate, with any pending appeal of an order or judgment entered under ORS 419B.325, 419B.449 or 419B.476. The consolidated appeal must be conducted and advanced on the court's docket in the same manner as termination of parental rights cases.
- (8) On appeal of a judgment or final order, the appellate court may review any interlocutory order that:
 - (a) Involves the merits or necessarily affects the judgment or final order appealed from; and
- (b) Was made after entry of the last appealable judgment or final order preceding entry of the judgment or final order being appealed.
 - (9) The district attorney or Attorney General shall represent the state in the appeal.
- (10)(a) The court from which an appeal is taken shall prepare and transmit a record on appeal in the manner provided in ORS 19.365, except that, when the appeal is to the circuit court from a county court, the record on appeal shall be prepared and transmitted by the county court to the circuit court.
- (b) The court to which an appeal is taken under this section shall keep a record of the case on appeal that includes but is not limited to notices of appeal, briefs, motions, orders of the court and other papers filed with the court on appeal.
- (c) The record on appeal prepared and transmitted under paragraph (a) of this subsection, when it is in the custody of the court to which the appeal is taken, and the record of the case on appeal kept under paragraph (b) of this subsection are subject to the same limitations on inspection, copying and disclosure of records, reports and materials as those set forth under ORS 419A.255.
 - (d) The court on appeal may consent to disclosure of:
- (A) Records described in paragraph (a) of this subsection, while in the custody of the court to which the appeal is taken, in the same manner and under the same circumstances as the juvenile court consents to disclosure under ORS 419A.255;
 - (B) Records described in paragraph (b) of this subsection; or
- (C) An audio or video recording prepared of an oral proceeding on appeal, in the same manner as permitted under ORS 419A.256 (1)(b), (3) and (4).
- (e) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, any decision, as that term is defined in ORS 19.450, issued by the Court of Appeals or the Supreme Court, on appeal or review of a juvenile court decision, is not confidential and is not exempt from disclosure.

SECTION 3. This 2019 Act being necessary for the immediate preservation of the public peace, health and safety, an emergency is declared to exist, and this 2019 Act takes effect on its passage.