# Senate Bill 1070

Sponsored by Senator CAMPOS, Representatives GRAYBER, HARTMAN; Senators FREDERICK, GOLDEN, Representatives HUDSON, REYNOLDS, TRAN

#### **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.

Requires sentencing court to consider as mitigation evidence whether defendant was subjected to domestic abuse that was contributing factor in criminal behavior. Provides that such evidence constitutes substantial and compelling reasons justifying downward departure sentence. Authorizes court to impose lesser sentence even if sentence is mandatory or otherwise required by law.

Creates procedure by which person currently serving sentence may petition court for resentencing if person was subjected to domestic abuse that was contributing factor in criminal behavior. Establishes Task Force on Services and Support for Incarcerated Domestic Violence Survivors. Takes effect on 91st day following adjournment sine die.

#### A BILL FOR AN ACT

Relating to domestic abuse survivor defendants; creating new provisions; amending ORS 137.635, 137.690, 137.700, 137.707, 137.717, 138.105, 138.115, 144.110, 161.620, 163.107, 163.115, 163.155, 420.240, 421.121, 421.168 and 475.930; prescribing an effective date; 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:

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### SENTENCING MITIGATION FINDINGS

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- <u>SECTION 1.</u> (1) At sentencing, in determining mitigation the court shall consider whether:
  - (a) The defendant was subjected to domestic abuse by a family or household member;
  - (b) The abuse was a contributing factor to the defendant's criminal behavior; and
- (c) Sentencing the defendant to a presumptive or mandatory sentence would be unduly harsh in light of the circumstances of the crime, the circumstances of the defendant and the abuse the defendant suffered.
- (2) If court finds that the three circumstances described in subsection (1) of this section have been established by the defendant by a preponderance of the evidence, the finding shall constitute substantial and compelling reasons justifying a downward dispositional departure or a downward durational departure under the rules of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission.
- (3) The Oregon Criminal Justice Commission shall adopt rules in accordance with this section.
  - (4) As used in this section:
- (a) "Domestic abuse" means a pattern of behavior in a relationship by which one person in the relationship gains or maintains control over the other person, consisting of physical, sexual, emotional, economic or psychological actions or threats of action that influence the

**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.

- other person, including but not limited to actions or threats of action that frighten, intimidate, terrorize, manipulate, hurt, humiliate, blame, injure or wound the other person.
  - (b) "Family or household member" means:
- 4 (A) Spouses.

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- (B) Former spouses.
  - (C) Adult persons related by blood or marriage.
- (D) Persons cohabiting with each other.
- 8 (E) Persons who have cohabited with each other or who have been involved in a sexually 9 intimate relationship.
  - (F) Unmarried parents of a minor child.
  - **SECTION 2.** ORS 137.635 is amended to read:

137.635. (1) When, in the case of a felony described in subsection (2) of this section, a court sentences a convicted defendant who has previously been convicted of any felony designated in subsection (2) of this section, the sentence shall not be an indeterminate sentence to which the defendant otherwise would be subject under ORS 137.120, but, unless it imposes a death penalty under ORS 163.105, the court shall impose a determinate sentence, the length of which the court shall determine, to the custody of the Department of Corrections. Any mandatory minimum sentence otherwise provided by law shall apply. The sentence shall not exceed the maximum sentence otherwise provided by law in such cases. The convicted defendant who is subject to this section shall not be eligible for probation. The convicted defendant shall serve the entire sentence imposed by the court and shall not, during the service of such a sentence, be eligible for parole or any form of temporary leave from custody. The person shall not be eligible for any reduction in sentence pursuant to ORS 421.120 or for any reduction in term of incarceration pursuant to ORS 421.121.

- (2) Felonies to which subsection (1) of this section applies include and are limited to:
- (a) Murder in any degree, as defined in ORS 163.107 or 163.115, and any aggravated form thereof.
  - (b) Manslaughter in the first degree, as defined in ORS 163.118.
  - (c) Assault in the first degree, as defined in ORS 163.185.
  - (d) Kidnapping in the first degree, as defined in ORS 163.235.
- (e) Rape in the first degree, as defined in ORS 163.375.
- (f) Sodomy in the first degree, as defined in ORS 163.405.
- 32 (g) Unlawful sexual penetration in the first degree, as defined in ORS 163.411.
  - (h) Burglary in the first degree, as defined in ORS 164.225.
- 34 (i) Arson in the first degree, as defined in ORS 164.325.
  - (j) Robbery in the first degree, as defined in ORS 164.415.
  - (3) When the court imposes a sentence under this section, the court shall indicate in the judgment that the defendant is subject to this section.
  - (4) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, when a person is convicted of one of the offenses listed in subsection (2) of this section and the court finds substantial and compelling reasons justifying a lesser sentence under section 1 of this 2023 Act, the court is not obligated to impose the sentence described in subsection (1) of this section and may instead impose any other sentence in accordance with the rules of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission. If the court imposes a sentence under this subsection, unless the court orders otherwise under ORS 137.750, the person is eligible for a reduction in sentence under ORS 421.121 and any form of temporary leave from custody, work release or program of condi-

tional or supervised release.

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**SECTION 2a.** ORS 137.690 is amended to read:

137.690. [a.] (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, any person who is convicted of a major felony sex crime, who has one [(or more)] or more previous [conviction of] convictions for a major felony sex crime, shall be imprisoned for a mandatory minimum term of 25 years.

- (2) When a person is convicted as described in subsection (1) of this section and the court finds substantial and compelling reasons justifying a lesser sentence under section 1 of this 2023 Act, the court is not obligated to impose the sentence described in subsection (1) of this section and may instead impose any other sentence in accordance with the rules of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission. If the court imposes a sentence under this subsection, unless the court orders otherwise under ORS 137.750, the person is eligible for a reduction in sentence under ORS 421.121 and any form of temporary leave from custody, work release or program of conditional or supervised release.
  - [b.] (3) As used in this section:
- (a) "Major felony sex crime" means rape in the first degree [(ORS 163.375)] under ORS 163.375, sodomy in the first degree [(ORS 163.405)] under ORS 163.405, unlawful sexual penetration in the first degree [(ORS 163.411),] under ORS 163.411 or using a child in a display of sexually explicit conduct [(ORS 163.670)] under ORS 163.670.
- [c.] (b) "Previous conviction" includes a conviction for the statutory counterpart of a major felony sex crime in any jurisdiction, and includes a conviction in the same sentencing proceeding if the conviction is for a separate criminal episode as defined in ORS 131.505.

SECTION 3. 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) 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 serve, at least the entire term of imprisonment listed in subsection (2) 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) of this section.

- (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, when a person is convicted of one of the offenses listed in subsection (2) of this section and the court finds substantial and compelling reasons justifying a lesser sentence under section 1 of this 2023 Act, the court is not obligated to sentence the defendant to the sentence specified in subsection (2) of this section and may instead impose any other sentence in accordance with the rules of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission. If the court imposes a sentence under this paragraph, unless the court orders otherwise under ORS 137.750, the person is eligible for a reduction in sentence under ORS 421.121 and any form of temporary leave from custody, work release or program of conditional or supervised release.
- (2) The offenses to which subsection (1) of this section applies and the applicable mandatory minimum sentences are:

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3	(a)(A)	Murder in the second
4		degree, as defined in
5		ORS 163.115300 months
6	(B)	Murder in the first
7		degree, as defined
8		in ORS 163.107360 months
9	(C)	Attempt or conspiracy
10		to commit aggravated
11		murder, as defined
12		in ORS 163.095120 months
13	(D)	Attempt or conspiracy
14		to commit murder
15		in any degree90 months
16	(E)	Manslaughter in the
17		first degree, as defined
18		in ORS 163.118120 months
19	(F)	Manslaughter in the
20		second degree, as defined
21		in ORS 163.12575 months
22	(G)	Assault in the first
23		degree, as defined in
24		ORS 163.18590 months
25	(H)	Assault in the second
26		degree, as defined in
27		ORS 163.17570 months
28	(I)	Except as provided in
29		paragraph (b)(G) of
30		this subsection,
31		kidnapping in the first
32		degree, as defined
33		in ORS 163.23590 months
34	(J)	Kidnapping in the second
35		degree, as defined in
36		ORS 163.22570 months
37	(K)	Rape in the first degree,
38		as defined in ORS 163.375
39		(1)(a), (c) or (d)100 months
40	(L)	Rape in the second degree,
41		as defined in
42		ORS 163.36575 months
43	(M)	Sodomy in the first degree,
44		as defined in ORS 163.405
45		(1)(a), (c) or (d)100 months

1	(N)	Sodomy in the second
2		degree, as defined in
3		ORS 163.39575 months
4	(O)	Unlawful sexual penetration
5		in the first degree, as
6		defined in ORS 163.411
7		(1)(a) or (c)100 months
8	(P)	Unlawful sexual penetration
9	. ,	in the second degree, as
10		defined in ORS 163.40875 months
11	(Q)	Sexual abuse in the first
12	\ <b>\ \</b>	degree, as defined in
13		ORS 163.42775 months
14	(R)	Robbery in the first degree,
15		as defined in
16		ORS 164.41590 months
17	(S)	Robbery in the second
18		degree, as defined in
19		ORS 164.40570 months
20	(b)(A)	Arson in the first degree,
21		as defined in ORS 164.325,
22		when the offense represented
23		a threat of serious
24		physical injury90 months
25	(B)	Using a child in a display
26		of sexually explicit
27		conduct, as defined in
28		ORS 163.67070 months
29	(C)	Compelling prostitution,
30		as defined in
31		ORS 167.01770 months
32	(D)	Rape in the first degree,
33		as defined in
34		ORS 163.375 (1)(b)300 months
35	(E)	Sodomy in the first degree,
36		as defined in
37		ORS 163.405 (1)(b)300 months
38	(F)	Unlawful sexual penetration
39		in the first degree, as
40		defined in
41		ORS 163.411 (1)(b)300 months
42	(G)	Kidnapping in the first
43		degree, as defined in
44		ORS 163.235, when the
45		offense is committed in

furtherance of the commission
or attempted commission of an
offense listed in subparagraph
(D), (E) or (F) of
this paragraph......300 months
(c) Aggravated vehicular
homicide, as defined in
ORS 163.149......240 months

## **SECTION 4.** 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) of this section, the court shall impose at least the presumptive term of imprisonment provided for the offense in subsection (4) 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) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, when a person is convicted of one of the offenses listed in subsection (4) of this section and the court finds substantial and compelling reasons justifying a lesser sentence under section 1 of this 2023 Act, the court is not obligated to sentence the defendant to the sentence specified in subsection (4) of this section and may instead impose any other sentence in accordance with the rules of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission. If the court imposes a sentence under this paragraph, unless the court orders otherwise under ORS 137.750, the person is eligible for a reduction in sentence under ORS 421.121 and any form of temporary leave from custody, work release or program of conditional or supervised release.
- (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:

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(a)(A) Murder in the second

degree, as defined in

ORS 163.115......300 months

(B) Murder in the first

degree, as defined
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in ORS 163.107......360 months

(C) Attempt or conspiracy to commit aggravated

1		murder, as defined
2		in ORS 163.095120 months
3	(D)	Attempt or conspiracy
4		to commit murder
5		in any degree90 months
6	(E)	Manslaughter in the
7		first degree, as defined
8		in ORS 163.118120 months
9	(F)	Manslaughter in the
10		second degree, as defined
11		in ORS 163.12575 months
12	(G)	Assault in the first
13		degree, as defined
14		in ORS 163.18590 months
15	(H)	Assault in the second
16		degree, as defined
17		in ORS 163.17570 months
18	(I)	Kidnapping in the first
19		degree, as defined in
20		ORS 163.23590 months
21	(J)	Kidnapping in the second
22		degree, as defined in
23		ORS 163.22570 months
24	(K)	Rape in the first degree,
25		as defined in ORS 163.375100 months
26	(L)	Rape in the second
27		degree, as defined in
28		ORS 163.36575 months
29	(M)	Sodomy in the first
30		degree, as defined in
31		ORS 163.405100 months
32	(N)	Sodomy in the second
33		degree, as defined in
34		ORS 163.39575 months
35	(O)	Unlawful sexual
36		penetration in the first
37		degree, as defined
38		in ORS 163.411100 months
39	(P)	Unlawful sexual
40		penetration in the
41		second degree, as
42		defined in ORS 163.40875 months
43	(Q)	Sexual abuse in the first
44		degree, as defined in
45		ORS 163.42775 months

1	(R)	Robbery in the first
2		degree, as defined in
3		ORS 164.41590 months
4	(S)	Robbery in the second
5		degree, as defined in
6		ORS 164.40570 months
7	(b)(A)	Arson in the first degree,
8		as defined in ORS 164.325,
9		when the offense represented
10		a threat of serious
11		physical injury90 months
12	(B)	Using a child in a display
13		of sexually explicit
14		conduct, as defined in
15		ORS 163.67070 months
16	(C)	Compelling prostitution,
17		as defined in ORS 167.017
18		(1)(a), (b) or (d)70 months
19	(c)	Aggravated vehicular
20		homicide, as defined in
21		ORS 163.149240 months
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- (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 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.

#### **SECTION 5.** ORS 137.717 is amended to read:

137.717. (1) When a court sentences a person convicted of:

- (a) Aggravated theft in the first degree under ORS 164.057, burglary in the first degree under ORS 164.225 or aggravated identity theft under ORS 165.803, the presumptive sentence is 24 months of incarceration, unless the rules of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission prescribe a longer presumptive sentence, if the person has:
- (A) A previous conviction for aggravated theft in the first degree under ORS 164.057, burglary in the first degree under ORS 164.225, robbery in the third degree under ORS 164.395, robbery in the second degree under ORS 164.405, robbery in the first degree under ORS 164.415 or aggravated identity theft under ORS 165.803;
  - (B) Two or more previous convictions for any combination of the crimes listed in subsection (2)

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of this section; or

- (C) A previous conviction for a crime listed in subsection (2) of this section, if the current crime of conviction was committed while the defendant was on supervision for the previous conviction or less than three years after the date the defendant completed the period of supervision for the previous conviction.
- (b) Unauthorized use of a vehicle under ORS 164.135, mail theft or receipt of stolen mail under ORS 164.162, burglary in the second degree under ORS 164.215, criminal mischief in the first degree under ORS 164.365, computer crime under ORS 164.377, robbery in the third degree under ORS 164.395, forgery in the first degree under ORS 165.013, criminal possession of a forged instrument in the first degree under ORS 165.022, fraudulent use of a credit card under ORS 165.055 (4)(b), possession of a stolen vehicle under ORS 819.300 or trafficking in stolen vehicles under ORS 819.310, the presumptive sentence is 18 months of incarceration, unless the rules of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission prescribe a longer presumptive sentence, if the person has:
- (A) A previous conviction for aggravated theft in the first degree under ORS 164.057, unauthorized use of a vehicle under ORS 164.135, burglary in the first degree under ORS 164.225, robbery in the third degree under ORS 164.395, robbery in the second degree under ORS 164.405, robbery in the first degree under ORS 164.415, possession of a stolen vehicle under ORS 819.300, trafficking in stolen vehicles under ORS 819.310 or aggravated identity theft under ORS 165.803;
- (B) Two or more previous convictions for any combination of the crimes listed in subsection (2) of this section; or
- (C) A previous conviction for a crime listed in subsection (2) of this section, if the current crime of conviction was committed while the defendant was on supervision for the previous conviction or less than three years after the date the defendant completed the period of supervision for the previous conviction.
- (c) Theft in the first degree under ORS 164.055 or identity theft under ORS 165.800, the presumptive sentence is 13 months of incarceration, unless the rules of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission prescribe a longer presumptive sentence, if the person has:
- (A) A previous conviction for aggravated theft in the first degree under ORS 164.057, unauthorized use of a vehicle under ORS 164.135, burglary in the first degree under ORS 164.225, robbery in the second degree under ORS 164.405, robbery in the first degree under ORS 164.415, possession of a stolen vehicle under ORS 819.300, trafficking in stolen vehicles under ORS 819.310 or aggravated identity theft under ORS 165.803; or
- (B) Four or more previous convictions for any combination of crimes listed in subsection (2) of this section.
  - (2) The crimes to which subsection (1) of this section applies are:
  - (a) Theft in the second degree under ORS 164.045;
  - (b) Theft in the first degree under ORS 164.055;
  - (c) Aggravated theft in the first degree under ORS 164.057;
- 39 (d) Unauthorized use of a vehicle under ORS 164.135;
- 40 (e) Mail theft or receipt of stolen mail under ORS 164.162;
- 41 (f) Burglary in the second degree under ORS 164.215;
- 42 (g) Burglary in the first degree under ORS 164.225;
  - (h) Criminal mischief in the second degree under ORS 164.354;
- 44 (i) Criminal mischief in the first degree under ORS 164.365;
- 45 (j) Computer crime under ORS 164.377;

- 1 (k) Forgery in the second degree under ORS 165.007;
- 2 (L) Forgery in the first degree under ORS 165.013;
- 3 (m) Criminal possession of a forged instrument in the second degree under ORS 165.017;
- 4 (n) Criminal possession of a forged instrument in the first degree under ORS 165.022;
- (o) Fraudulent use of a credit card under ORS 165.055;
- (p) Identity theft under ORS 165.800;

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- (q) Possession of a stolen vehicle under ORS 819.300;
- (r) Trafficking in stolen vehicles under ORS 819.310; and
- (s) Any attempt to commit a crime listed in this subsection.
- (3)(a) A presumptive sentence described in subsection (1)(a) or (b) of this section shall be increased by two months for each previous conviction the person has that:
  - (A) Was for any of the crimes listed in subsection (1) or (2) of this section; and
- (B) Was not used as a predicate for the presumptive sentence described in subsection (1)(a) or (b) of this section.
  - (b) Previous convictions may not increase a presumptive sentence described in subsection (1)(a) or (b) of this section by more than 12 months under this subsection.
  - (4) The court may impose a sentence other than the sentence provided by subsection (1) or (3) of this section if the court imposes:
    - (a) A longer term of incarceration that is otherwise required or authorized by law; or
  - (b) A departure sentence authorized by the rules of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission based upon findings of substantial and compelling reasons. Unless the law or the rules of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission allow for imposition of a longer sentence, the maximum departure allowed for a person sentenced under this subsection is double the presumptive sentence provided in subsection (1) or (3) of this section.
  - (5) Notwithstanding subsection (4)(b) of this section, the court may not sentence a person under subsection (4) of this section to a term of incarceration that exceeds the period of time described in ORS 161.605.
  - (6) The court shall sentence a person under this section to at least the presumptive sentence described in subsection (1)(a) or (b) or (3) of this section, unless the parties stipulate otherwise, the court finds substantial and compelling reasons justifying a downward departure under section 1 of this 2023 Act, or the court finds that:
  - (a) The person was not on probation, parole or post-prison supervision for a crime listed in subsection (1) of this section at the time of the commission of the current crime of conviction;
  - (b) The person has not previously received a downward departure from a presumptive sentence for a crime listed in subsection (1) of this section;
    - (c) The harm or loss caused by the crime is not greater than usual for that type of crime; and
  - (d) In consideration of the nature of the offense and the harm to the victim, a downward departure will:
    - (A) Increase public safety;
    - (B) Enhance the likelihood that the person will be rehabilitated; and
- (C) Not unduly reduce the appropriate punishment.
  - (7) When the court imposes a sentence of probation for a conviction for theft in the first degree or identity theft or under subsection (6) of this section, the supervisory authority as defined in ORS 144.087 may require the person to receive a high level of supervision for at least 12 months, and may extend the period of high-level supervision for all or part of the remaining probationary term.

- (8)(a) For a crime committed on or after November 1, 1989, a conviction is considered to have occurred upon the pronouncement of sentence in open court. However, when sentences are imposed for two or more convictions arising out of the same conduct or criminal episode, none of the convictions is considered to have occurred prior to any of the other convictions arising out of the same conduct or criminal episode.
- (b) For a crime committed prior to November 1, 1989, a conviction is considered to have occurred upon the pronouncement in open court of a sentence or upon the pronouncement in open court of the suspended imposition of a sentence.
  - (9) For purposes of this section, previous convictions must be proven pursuant to ORS 137.079.
  - (10) As used in this section:

- (a) "Downward departure" means a downward dispositional departure or a downward durational departure under the rules of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission.
  - (b) "Previous conviction" includes:
  - (A) Convictions occurring before, on or after July 1, 2003; and
  - (B) Convictions entered in any other state or federal court for comparable offenses.
- **SECTION 6.** ORS 137.717, as amended by section 7, chapter 649, Oregon Laws 2013, and section 6, chapter 673, Oregon Laws 2017, is amended to read:
  - 137.717. (1) When a court sentences a person convicted of:
- (a) Aggravated theft in the first degree under ORS 164.057, burglary in the first degree under ORS 164.225, robbery in the third degree under ORS 164.395 or aggravated identity theft under ORS 165.803, the presumptive sentence is 24 months of incarceration, unless the rules of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission prescribe a longer presumptive sentence, if the person has:
- (A) A previous conviction for aggravated theft in the first degree under ORS 164.057, burglary in the first degree under ORS 164.225, robbery in the third degree under ORS 164.395, robbery in the second degree under ORS 164.405, robbery in the first degree under ORS 164.415 or aggravated identity theft under ORS 165.803;
- (B) Two or more previous convictions for any combination of the crimes listed in subsection (2) of this section; or
- (C) A previous conviction for a crime listed in subsection (2) of this section, if the current crime of conviction was committed while the defendant was on supervision for the previous conviction or less than three years after the date the defendant completed the period of supervision for the previous conviction.
- (b) Unauthorized use of a vehicle under ORS 164.135, mail theft or receipt of stolen mail under ORS 164.162, burglary in the second degree under ORS 164.215, criminal mischief in the first degree under ORS 164.365, computer crime under ORS 164.377, forgery in the first degree under ORS 165.013, criminal possession of a forged instrument in the first degree under ORS 165.022, fraudulent use of a credit card under ORS 165.055 (4)(b), possession of a stolen vehicle under ORS 819.300 or trafficking in stolen vehicles under ORS 819.310, the presumptive sentence is 18 months of incarceration, unless the rules of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission prescribe a longer presumptive sentence, if the person has:
- (A) A previous conviction for aggravated theft in the first degree under ORS 164.057, unauthorized use of a vehicle under ORS 164.135, burglary in the first degree under ORS 164.225, robbery in the third degree under ORS 164.395, robbery in the second degree under ORS 164.405, robbery in the first degree under ORS 164.415, possession of a stolen vehicle under ORS 819.300, trafficking in stolen vehicles under ORS 819.310 or aggravated identity theft under ORS 165.803;

- (B) Two or more previous convictions for any combination of the crimes listed in subsection (2) of this section; or
  - (C) A previous conviction for a crime listed in subsection (2) of this section, if the current crime of conviction was committed while the defendant was on supervision for the previous conviction or less than three years after the date the defendant completed the period of supervision for the previous conviction.
- (c) Theft in the first degree under ORS 164.055 or identity theft under ORS 165.800, the presumptive sentence is 13 months of incarceration, unless the rules of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission prescribe a longer presumptive sentence, if the person has:
- (A) A previous conviction for aggravated theft in the first degree under ORS 164.057, unauthorized use of a vehicle under ORS 164.135, burglary in the first degree under ORS 164.225, robbery in the second degree under ORS 164.405, robbery in the first degree under ORS 164.415, possession of a stolen vehicle under ORS 819.300, trafficking in stolen vehicles under ORS 819.310 or aggravated identity theft under ORS 165.803; or
- (B) Four or more previous convictions for any combination of crimes listed in subsection (2) of this section.
  - (2) The crimes to which subsection (1) of this section applies are:
  - (a) Theft in the second degree under ORS 164.045;
- 19 (b) Theft in the first degree under ORS 164.055;

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- 20 (c) Aggravated theft in the first degree under ORS 164.057;
- 21 (d) Unauthorized use of a vehicle under ORS 164.135;
- (e) Mail theft or receipt of stolen mail under ORS 164.162;
- 23 (f) Burglary in the second degree under ORS 164.215;
- 24 (g) Burglary in the first degree under ORS 164.225;
- 25 (h) Criminal mischief in the second degree under ORS 164.354;
- 26 (i) Criminal mischief in the first degree under ORS 164.365;
- 27 (j) Computer crime under ORS 164.377;
- 28 (k) Forgery in the second degree under ORS 165.007;
- 29 (L) Forgery in the first degree under ORS 165.013;
- 30 (m) Criminal possession of a forged instrument in the second degree under ORS 165.017;
- 31 (n) Criminal possession of a forged instrument in the first degree under ORS 165.022;
- 32 (o) Fraudulent use of a credit card under ORS 165.055;
- 33 (p) Identity theft under ORS 165.800;
- 34 (q) Possession of a stolen vehicle under ORS 819.300;
  - (r) Trafficking in stolen vehicles under ORS 819.310; and
  - (s) Any attempt to commit a crime listed in this subsection.
  - (3)(a) A presumptive sentence described in subsection (1)(a) or (b) of this section shall be increased by two months for each previous conviction the person has that:
    - (A) Was for any of the crimes listed in subsection (1) or (2) of this section; and
- 40 (B) Was not used as a predicate for the presumptive sentence described in subsection (1)(a) or 41 (b) of this section.
- 42 (b) Previous convictions may not increase a presumptive sentence described in subsection (1)(a) 43 or (b) of this section by more than 12 months under this subsection.
  - (4) The court may impose a sentence other than the sentence provided by subsection (1) or (3) of this section if the court imposes:

- (a) A longer term of incarceration that is otherwise required or authorized by law; or
- (b) A departure sentence authorized by the rules of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission based upon findings of substantial and compelling reasons. Unless the law or the rules of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission allow for imposition of a longer sentence, the maximum departure allowed for a person sentenced under this subsection is double the presumptive sentence provided in subsection (1) or (3) of this section.
- (5) Notwithstanding subsection (4)(b) of this section, the court may not sentence a person under subsection (4) of this section to a term of incarceration that exceeds the period of time described in ORS 161.605.
- (6) The court shall sentence a person under this section to at least the presumptive sentence described in subsection (1)(a) or (b) or (3) of this section, unless the parties stipulate otherwise, the court finds substantial and compelling reasons justifying a downward departure under section 1 of this 2023 Act, or the court finds that:
- (a) The person was not on probation, parole or post-prison supervision for a crime listed in subsection (1) of this section at the time of the commission of the current crime of conviction;
- (b) The person has not previously received a downward departure from a presumptive sentence for a crime listed in subsection (1) of this section;
  - (c) The harm or loss caused by the crime is not greater than usual for that type of crime; and
- (d) In consideration of the nature of the offense and the harm to the victim, a downward departure will:
  - (A) Increase public safety;

- (B) Enhance the likelihood that the person will be rehabilitated; and
- (C) Not unduly reduce the appropriate punishment.
- (7) When the court imposes a sentence of probation for a conviction for theft in the first degree or identity theft or under subsection (6) of this section, the supervisory authority as defined in ORS 144.087 may require the person to receive a high level of supervision for at least 12 months, and may extend the period of high-level supervision for all or part of the remaining probationary term.
- (8)(a) For a crime committed on or after November 1, 1989, a conviction is considered to have occurred upon the pronouncement of sentence in open court. However, when sentences are imposed for two or more convictions arising out of the same conduct or criminal episode, none of the convictions is considered to have occurred prior to any of the other convictions arising out of the same conduct or criminal episode.
- (b) For a crime committed prior to November 1, 1989, a conviction is considered to have occurred upon the pronouncement in open court of a sentence or upon the pronouncement in open court of the suspended imposition of a sentence.
  - (9) For purposes of this section, previous convictions must be proven pursuant to ORS 137.079.
  - (10) As used in this section:
- (a) "Downward departure" means a downward dispositional departure or a downward durational departure under the rules of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission.
  - (b) "Previous conviction" includes:
  - (A) Convictions occurring before, on or after July 1, 2003; and
  - (B) Convictions entered in any other state or federal court for comparable offenses.
  - **SECTION 7.** ORS 163.107 is amended to read:
- 163.107. (1) "Murder in the first degree" means murder in the second degree as defined in ORS 163.115 which is committed under, or accompanied by, any of the following circumstances:

- (a) The defendant committed the murder pursuant to an agreement that the defendant receive money or other thing of value for committing the murder.
- (b) The defendant solicited another to commit the murder and paid or agreed to pay the person money or other thing of value for committing the murder.
- (c) The defendant committed murder after having been convicted previously in any jurisdiction of any homicide, the elements of which constitute the crime of aggravated murder as defined in ORS 163.095, murder in the first degree under this section, murder in the second degree as defined in ORS 163.115 or manslaughter in the first degree as defined in ORS 163.118.
- 9 (d) There was more than one murder victim in the same criminal episode as defined in ORS 131.505.
- 11 (e) The homicide occurred in the course of or as a result of intentional maining or torture of 12 the victim.
  - (f) The victim of the intentional homicide was a person under the age of 14 years.
  - (g) The victim was one of the following and the murder was related to the performance of the victim's official duties in the justice system:
    - (A) A police officer as defined in ORS 181A.355;
    - (B) A correctional, parole and probation officer or other person charged with the duty of custody, control or supervision of convicted persons;
      - (C) A member of the Oregon State Police;
- 20 (D) A judicial officer as defined in ORS 1.210;
- 21 (E) A juror or witness in a criminal proceeding;
- 22 (F) An employee or officer of a court of justice;
  - (G) A member of the State Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision; or
- 24 (H) A regulatory specialist.

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- (h) The defendant was confined in a state, county or municipal penal or correctional facility or was otherwise in custody when the murder occurred.
  - (i) The defendant committed murder by means of an explosive as defined in ORS 164.055.
- (j) Notwithstanding ORS 163.115 (1)(b), the defendant personally and intentionally committed the homicide under the circumstances set forth in ORS 163.115 (1)(b).
- (k) The murder was committed in an effort to conceal the commission of a crime, or to conceal the identity of the perpetrator of a crime.
- (L) The murder was committed after the defendant had escaped from a state, county or municipal penal or correctional facility and before the defendant had been returned to the custody of the facility.
- (2)(a) Except as otherwise provided in ORS 163.155 and [paragraph (b)] paragraphs (b) and (c) of this subsection, the court shall sentence a person convicted of murder in the first degree, who was at least 15 years of age at the time of committing the murder, to life imprisonment. The court shall order that the defendant be confined for a minimum of 30 years without possibility of parole or release to post-prison supervision except as provided in ORS 144.397, and without the possibility of release on work release or any form of temporary leave or employment at a forest or work camp.
- (b) The court may sentence the person to life imprisonment without the possibility of parole if the person was at least 18 years of age at the time of committing the murder. The court shall state on the record the reasons for imposing the sentence. A person sentenced to life imprisonment without the possibility of release or parole under this paragraph shall not have that sentence suspended, deferred or commuted by any judicial officer, and the State Board of Parole and Post-Prison

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Supervision may not parole the prisoner nor reduce the period of confinement in any manner whatsoever. The Department of Corrections or any executive official may not permit the prisoner to participate in any sort of release or furlough program.

- (c) If the court finds substantial and compelling reasons justifying a lesser sentence under section 1 of this 2023 Act, the court is not obligated to sentence the defendant to the sentence specified in paragraphs (a) and (b) of this subsection and may instead impose any other sentence in accordance with the rules of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission.
- (3)(a) For a person sentenced to life imprisonment, at any time after completion of the minimum period of confinement described in subsection (2)(a) of this section, the State Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision, upon the petition of a prisoner so confined, shall hold a hearing to determine if the prisoner is likely to be rehabilitated within a reasonable period of time. The sole issue is whether the prisoner is likely to be rehabilitated within a reasonable period of time. At the hearing the prisoner has:
- (A) The burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence the likelihood of rehabilitation within a reasonable period of time;
- (B) The right, if the prisoner is without sufficient funds to employ an attorney, to be represented by legal counsel, appointed by the board, at board expense; and
- (C) The right to a subpoena upon a showing of the general relevance and reasonable scope of the evidence sought, provided that any subpoena issued on behalf of the prisoner must be issued by the State Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision pursuant to rules adopted by the board.
- (b) If, upon hearing all of the evidence, the board, upon a unanimous vote of three board members or, if the chairperson requires all voting members to participate, a unanimous vote of all voting members, finds that the prisoner is capable of rehabilitation and that the terms of the prisoner's confinement should be changed to life imprisonment with the possibility of parole, release to post-prison supervision or work release, it shall enter an order to that effect and the order shall convert the terms of the prisoner's confinement to life imprisonment with the possibility of parole, release to post-prison supervision or work release and may set a release date. Otherwise, the board shall deny the relief sought in the petition.
- (c) If the board denies the relief sought in the petition, the board shall determine the date of the subsequent hearing, and the prisoner may petition for an interim hearing, in accordance with ORS 144.285.
- (d) The board's final order shall be accompanied by findings of fact and conclusions of law. The findings of fact shall consist of a concise statement of the underlying facts supporting the findings as to each contested issue of fact and as to each ultimate fact required to support the board's order.

#### SECTION 8. ORS 163.115 is amended to read:

- 163.115. (1) Except as provided in ORS 163.095, 163.118 and 163.125, criminal homicide constitutes murder in the second degree:
- (a) When it is committed intentionally, except that it is an affirmative defense that, at the time of the homicide, the defendant was under the influence of an extreme emotional disturbance;
- (b) When it is committed by a person, acting either alone or with one or more persons, who commits or attempts to commit any of the following crimes and in the course of and in furtherance of the crime the person is committing or attempting to commit, or during the immediate flight therefrom, the person, or another participant if there be any, causes the death of a person other than one of the participants:

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(A) Arson in the first degree as defined in ORS 164.325;

- 1 (B) Criminal mischief in the first degree by means of an explosive as defined in ORS 164.365;
- 2 (C) Burglary in the first degree as defined in ORS 164.225;
- 3 (D) Escape in the first degree as defined in ORS 162.165;
- 4 (E) Kidnapping in the second degree as defined in ORS 163.225;
- (F) Kidnapping in the first degree as defined in ORS 163.235;
  - (G) Robbery in the first degree as defined in ORS 164.415;
  - (H) Any felony sexual offense in the first degree defined in this chapter;
  - (I) Compelling prostitution as defined in ORS 167.017; or

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- 9 (J) Assault in the first degree, as defined in ORS 163.185, and the victim is under 14 years of age, or assault in the second degree, as defined in ORS 163.175 (1)(a) or (b), and the victim is under 14 years of age; or
  - (c) By abuse when a person, recklessly under circumstances manifesting extreme indifference to the value of human life, causes the death of a child under 14 years of age or a dependent person, as defined in ORS 163.205, and:
  - (A) The person has previously engaged in a pattern or practice of assault or torture of the victim or another child under 14 years of age or a dependent person; or
    - (B) The person causes the death by neglect or maltreatment.
  - (2) An accusatory instrument alleging murder by abuse under subsection (1)(c) of this section need not allege specific incidents of assault or torture.
  - (3) It is an affirmative defense to a charge of violating subsection (1)(b) of this section that the defendant:
    - (a) Was not the only participant in the underlying crime;
  - (b) Did not commit the homicidal act or in any way solicit, request, command, importune, cause or aid in the commission thereof;
    - (c) Was not armed with a dangerous or deadly weapon;
  - (d) Had no reasonable ground to believe that any other participant was armed with a dangerous or deadly weapon; and
  - (e) Had no reasonable ground to believe that any other participant intended to engage in conduct likely to result in death.
  - (4) It is an affirmative defense to a charge of violating subsection (1)(c)(B) of this section that the victim was a dependent person who was at least 18 years of age and was under care or treatment solely by spiritual means pursuant to the religious beliefs or practices of the dependent person or the guardian of the dependent person.
  - (5) Except as otherwise provided in ORS 144.397 and 163.155 and subsection (6) of this section:
  - (a) A person convicted of murder in the second degree, who was at least 15 years of age at the time of committing the murder, shall be punished by imprisonment for life.
  - (b) When a defendant is convicted of murder in the second degree under this section, the court shall order that the defendant shall be confined for a minimum of 25 years without possibility of parole, release to post-prison supervision, release on work release or any form of temporary leave or employment at a forest or work camp.
  - (c) At any time after completion of a minimum period of confinement pursuant to paragraph (b) of this subsection, the State Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision, upon the petition of a prisoner so confined, shall hold a hearing to determine if the prisoner is likely to be rehabilitated within a reasonable period of time. The sole issue is whether the prisoner is likely to be rehabili-

tated within a reasonable period of time. At the hearing the prisoner has:

- (A) The burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence the likelihood of rehabilitation within a reasonable period of time;
- (B) The right, if the prisoner is without sufficient funds to employ an attorney, to be represented by legal counsel, appointed by the board, at board expense; and
- (C) The right to a subpoena upon a showing of the general relevance and reasonable scope of the evidence sought, provided that any subpoena issued on behalf of the prisoner must be issued by the State Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision pursuant to rules adopted by the board.
- (d) If, upon hearing all of the evidence, the board, upon a unanimous vote of three board members or, if the chairperson requires all voting members to participate, a unanimous vote of all voting members, finds that the prisoner is capable of rehabilitation and that the terms of the prisoner's confinement should be changed to life imprisonment with the possibility of parole, release to post-prison supervision or work release, it shall enter an order to that effect and the order shall convert the terms of the prisoner's confinement to life imprisonment with the possibility of parole, release to post-prison supervision or work release and may set a release date. Otherwise, the board shall deny the relief sought in the petition.
- (e) If the board denies the relief sought in the petition, the board shall determine the date of the subsequent hearing, and the prisoner may petition for an interim hearing, in accordance with ORS 144.285.
- (f) The board's final order shall be accompanied by findings of fact and conclusions of law. The findings of fact shall consist of a concise statement of the underlying facts supporting the findings as to each contested issue of fact and as to each ultimate fact required to support the board's order.
- (6) If the court finds substantial and compelling reasons justifying a lesser sentence under section 1 of this 2023 Act, the court is not obligated to sentence the defendant to the sentence specified in subsection (5) of this section and may instead impose any other sentence in accordance with the rules of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission.
  - [(6)] (7) As used in this section:
- (a) "Assault" means the intentional, knowing or reckless causation of physical injury to another person. "Assault" does not include the causation of physical injury in a motor vehicle accident that occurs by reason of the reckless conduct of a defendant.
- (b) "Neglect or maltreatment" means a violation of ORS 163.535, 163.545 or 163.547 or a failure to provide adequate food, clothing, shelter or medical care that is likely to endanger the health or welfare of a child under 14 years of age or a dependent person. This paragraph is not intended to replace or affect the duty or standard of care required under ORS chapter 677.
  - (c) "Pattern or practice" means one or more previous episodes.
- (d) "Torture" means the intentional infliction of intense physical pain upon an unwilling victim as a separate objective apart from any other purpose.

**SECTION 9.** ORS 163.155 is amended to read:

163.155. (1) **Except as provided in subsection (3) of this section,** when a defendant, who was at least 15 years of age at the time of committing the murder, is convicted of murdering a pregnant victim under ORS 163.115 (1)(a) and the defendant knew that the victim was pregnant, the defendant shall be sentenced to life imprisonment without the possibility of release or parole if the person was at least 18 years of age at the time of committing the offense or to life imprisonment. The court shall conduct a sentencing proceeding to determine whether the defendant shall be sentenced to life imprisonment without the possibility of release or parole as described in subsection [(4)] (5) of this

section, sentenced [or] to life imprisonment as described in subsection [(5)] (6) of this section or sentenced under subsection (3) of this section. If the defendant waives all rights to a jury sentencing proceeding, the court shall conduct the sentencing proceeding as the trier of fact. The procedure for the sentencing proceeding, whether before a court or a jury, shall follow the procedure of ORS 163.150 (1)(a), as modified by this section.

(2) Following the presentation of evidence and argument under subsection (1) of this section, the court shall instruct the jury that the trial court shall sentence the defendant to life imprisonment without the possibility of release or parole as described in subsection [(4)] (5) of this section, unless the court sentences the person under subsection (3) of this section, or unless, after considering all of the evidence submitted, 10 or more members of the jury find there are sufficient mitigating circumstances to warrant life imprisonment with the possibility of release or parole as described in subsection [(5)] (6) of this section. If 10 or more members of the jury do not find there are sufficient mitigating circumstances to warrant life imprisonment with the possibility of release or parole, the trial court shall sentence the defendant to life imprisonment without the possibility of release or parole as described in subsection [(4)] (5) of this section, unless the court sentences the defendant under subsection (3) of this section. If 10 or more members of the jury find there are sufficient mitigating circumstances to warrant life imprisonment with the possibility of release or parole, the trial court shall sentence the defendant to life imprisonment as described in subsection [(5)] (6) of this section.

(3) Notwithstanding any jury finding under subsection (2) of this section, if the court finds substantial and compelling reasons justifying a lesser sentence under section 1 of this 2023 Act, the court is not obligated to sentence the defendant to a sentence otherwise required by this section, and may instead impose any other sentence in accordance with the rules of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission.

[(3)] (4) Nothing in this section precludes the court from sentencing the defendant to life imprisonment, as described in subsection [(5)] (6) of this section, or life imprisonment without the possibility of release or parole, as described in subsection [(4)] (5) of this section, pursuant to a stipulation of sentence or stipulation of sentencing facts agreed to and offered by both parties if the defendant waives all rights to a jury sentencing proceeding.

[(4)] (5) A sentence of life imprisonment without the possibility of release or parole under this section may not be suspended, deferred or commuted by any judicial officer, and the State Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision may neither parole the prisoner nor reduce the period of confinement in any manner whatsoever. The Department of Corrections or any executive official may not permit the prisoner to participate in any sort of release or furlough program.

[(5)] (6) If the defendant is sentenced to life imprisonment, the court shall order that the defendant be confined for a minimum of 30 years without possibility of parole or release to post-prison supervision except as provided in ORS 144.397, and without the possibility of release on work release or any form of temporary leave or employment at a forest or work camp.

[(6)] (7) At any time after completion of the minimum period of confinement pursuant to subsection [(5)] (6) of this section, the board, upon the petition of a prisoner so confined, shall hold a hearing to determine if the prisoner is likely to be rehabilitated within a reasonable period of time. The sole issue shall be whether the prisoner is likely to be rehabilitated within a reasonable period of time. The proceeding shall be conducted in the manner prescribed for a contested case hearing under ORS chapter 183, except that:

(a) The prisoner has the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence the likelihood

of rehabilitation within a reasonable period of time;

- (b) The prisoner has the right, if the prisoner is without sufficient funds to employ an attorney, to be represented by legal counsel, appointed by the board, at board expense; and
- (c) The prisoner has the right to a subpoena upon a showing of the general relevance and reasonable scope of the evidence sought, provided that any subpoena issued on behalf of the prisoner must be issued by the board pursuant to rules adopted by the board.
- [(7)] (8) If, upon hearing all of the evidence, the board, upon a unanimous vote of three board members or, if the chairperson requires all voting members to participate, a unanimous vote of all voting members, finds that the prisoner is capable of rehabilitation and that the terms of the prisoner's confinement should be changed to life imprisonment with the possibility of parole, release on post-prison supervision or work release, it shall enter an order to that effect and the order shall convert the terms of the prisoner's confinement to life imprisonment with the possibility of parole, release on post-prison supervision or work release and may set a release date. Otherwise the board shall deny the relief sought in the petition.
- [(8)] (9) Not less than two years after the denial of the relief sought in a petition under this section, the prisoner may petition again for a change in the terms of confinement. Further petitions for a change may be filed at intervals of not less than two years thereafter.

**SECTION 10.** ORS 475.930 is amended to read:

- 475.930. (1) **Except as provided in subsection (3) of this section,** when a court sentences a person under ORS 164.061, 475.907, 475.924 [and] or 475.925:
- (a) The court shall use the criminal history scale of the sentencing guidelines grid of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission to determine the sentence to impose. The sentence described in:
- (A) ORS 475.925 (1) shall be determined utilizing crime category 10 of the sentencing guidelines grid.
- (B) ORS 475.907 (1) and 475.925 (2) shall be determined utilizing crime category 9 of the sentencing guidelines grid.
  - (C) ORS 164.061 shall be determined utilizing crime category 8 of the sentencing guidelines grid.
- (b)(A) Notwithstanding ORS 161.605, the court shall impose the sentence described in ORS 164.061, 475.907, 475.924 [and] **or** 475.925 and may not impose a sentence of optional probation or grant a downward dispositional departure or a downward durational departure under the rules of the commission.
- (B) The court may impose a sentence other than the sentence described in ORS 164.061, 475.907, 475.924 [and] **or** 475.925 if the court imposes a longer term of incarceration that is otherwise required or authorized by law.
- (2) A person sentenced under ORS 164.061, 475.907, 475.924 [and] **or** 475.925 may not receive a reduction in the term of incarceration for appropriate institutional behavior that exceeds 20 percent of the sentence imposed.
- (3) Notwithstanding ORS 164.061, 475.907, 475.924 and 475.925, when a court sentences a person under ORS 164.061, 475.907, 475.924 or 475.925 and the court finds substantial and compelling reasons justifying a lesser sentence under section 1 of this 2023 Act, the court is not obligated to sentence the person to the sentence specified in ORS 164.061, 475.907, 475.924 or 475.925 and may instead impose any other sentence in accordance with the rules of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission.

PROCEDURE FOR PERSONS PREVIOUSLY SENTENCED

<u>SECTION 11.</u> (1) Except as provided in subsection (9) of this subsection, a person serving a sentence of imprisonment after conviction of a felony is eligible to be resentenced under this section if:

- (a) The person was sentenced to, and is currently serving, a term of imprisonment for the felony conviction;
  - (b) The person was subjected to domestic abuse by a family or household member;
  - (c) The abuse was a contributing factor to the person's criminal behavior; and
- (d) The sentence the person received is unduly harsh in light of the circumstances of the crime, the circumstances of the person, the abuse the person suffered and the likely sentence the person would receive if the person were sentenced under current law and sentencing philosophy.
- (2)(a) A person described in subsection (1) of this section may file a petition for resentencing in the county in which the person was originally convicted and sentenced.
  - (b) The petition shall include:

- (A) The specific counts for which the person is requesting resentencing; and
- (B) A factual statement explaining how the person meets the eligibility requirements described in subsection (1) of this section.
- (3)(a) Upon filing the petition, the person shall serve a copy of the petition on the district attorney.
- (b) Upon receipt of the petition, the district attorney shall make reasonable efforts to inform the victim:
  - (A) That the person has petitioned the court for a resentencing;
  - (B) Of the victim's rights implicated by the resentencing; and
  - (C) That the victim has the right to appear at the resentencing and be heard.
- (4)(a) Upon receiving the petition, the sentencing court shall determine whether the facts stated in the petition, assuming those facts are uncontested and are established in court by a preponderance of evidence, are sufficient to support a finding that the person meets the eligibility requirements described in subsection (1) of this section.
- (b) If the court determines that the facts stated in the petition are sufficient, the court shall set a resentencing hearing within 60 days of the date the petition is filed with the court, unless the court finds good cause to hold the hearing at a later date.
- (c) If the court determines that the facts stated in the petition are insufficient, the court shall enter an order denying the petition and shall cause a copy of the order to be provided to the person.
- (d) If a petition is denied under paragraph (c) of this subsection, upon the request of the person, the court shall appoint counsel for the person for the purpose of assisting the person in preparing an amended petition. Pursuant to ORS 151.216 and 151.219, the Public Defense Services Commission shall provide for the representation of a person for whom counsel is appointed under this paragraph.
- (5)(a) When the court sets a resentencing hearing under subsection (4) of this section, the court shall appoint counsel for the person and notify the person, the person's counsel, the Department of Corrections and the district attorney of the hearing date. Upon receipt of the notice, the district attorney shall make reasonable efforts to inform the victim of:
  - (A) The hearing date; and
  - (B) The victim's rights implicated in the resentencing hearing.

- (b) Pursuant to ORS 151.216 and 151.219, the Public Defense Services Commission shall provide for the representation of a person for whom counsel is appointed under this subsection.
- (6)(a) At the hearing, the person has the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that:
  - (A) The person was subjected to domestic abuse by a family or household member;
  - (B) The abuse was a contributing factor to the person's criminal behavior; and
  - (C) The sentence the person received is unduly harsh in light of the circumstances of the crime, the circumstances of the person, the abuse the person suffered and the likely sentence the person would receive if the person were sentenced under current law and sentencing philosophy.
    - (b) The district attorney may introduce evidence at the hearing.
  - (c) Upon the conclusion of the hearing, if the court finds that the person has met the burden of proof, the court shall find that there exists substantial and compelling reasons justifying a downward durational departure or a downward dispositional departure from any presumptive or mandatory sentence and shall resentence the defendant to an appropriate sentence under the rules of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission.
  - (d) The court may not resentence a person under this section to a more severe sentence than originally imposed.
  - (e) ORS 40.010 to 40.210 and 40.310 to 40.585 do not apply to a hearing conducted under this section.
  - (f) The sentencing court has jurisdiction to modify its judgment and resentence the defendant as provided in this subsection.
  - (7) Unless the court orders otherwise, a person shall appear at a hearing described in subsection (6) of this section by simultaneous electronic transmission as defined in ORS 131.045.
  - (8) A person whose petition is denied under subsection (4) of this section after filing an amended petition, or who is not resentenced after a hearing under subsection (6) of this section, may file a new petition under this section only if the new petition is based on the following evidence not previously considered by the court:
    - (a) Evidence that did not exist at the time the previous petition was filed; or
  - (b) Evidence that existed at the time the previous petition was filed, but could not have been discovered with reasonable diligence.
  - (9) A person serving a sentence for aggravated murder as defined in ORS 163.095 is not eligible to file a petition under this section unless the conduct leading to the conviction would constitute murder in the first degree under ORS 163.107 or murder in the second degree under ORS 163.115 under current law.
  - (10) The filing of a petition under this section operates as a stay on any proceeding related to or based on the sentence imposed on the person, including a proceeding under ORS 138.510 to 138.680.
    - (11) As used in this section:
  - (a) "Domestic abuse" means a pattern of behavior in a relationship by which one person in the relationship gains or maintains control over the other person, consisting of physical, sexual, emotional, economic or psychological actions or threats of action that influence the other person, including but not limited to actions or threats of action that frighten, intim-

- 1 idate, terrorize, manipulate, hurt, humiliate, blame, injure or wound the other person.
  - (b) "Family or household member" means:
- 3 (A) Spouses.
- (B) Former spouses.
  - (C) Adult persons related by blood or marriage.
  - (D) Persons cohabiting with each other.
  - (E) Persons who have cohabited with each other or who have been involved in a sexually intimate relationship.
    - (F) Unmarried parents of a minor child.
  - (c) "Reasonable efforts to inform the victim" has the meaning given that phrase in ORS 147.500.
    - (d) "Victim" has the meaning given that term in ORS 147.500.

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#### **CONFORMING AMENDMENTS**

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#### **SECTION 12.** 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.
- (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 13. 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

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an agreement between the state and the defendant.

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- (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.
- (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 14. ORS 144.110 is amended to read:

- 144.110. (1) In any felony case, the court may impose a minimum term of imprisonment of up to one-half of the sentence it imposes.
  - (2) Notwithstanding the provisions of ORS 144.120 and 144.780:
- (a) The State Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision shall not release a prisoner on parole who has been sentenced under subsection (1) of this section until the minimum term has been served,

- except upon affirmative vote of a majority of three board members or, if the chairperson requires all voting members to participate, a majority of all voting members.
  - (b) The board shall not release a prisoner on parole:
  - (A) Who has been convicted of murder defined as aggravated murder under the provisions of ORS 163.095, except as provided in ORS 163.105;
    - (B) Who has been convicted of murder in the first degree under the provisions of ORS 163.107, except as provided in ORS 163.107 (3) [or 163.155 (6) to (8)]; or
  - (C) Who has been convicted of murder in the second degree under the provisions of ORS 163.115, except as provided in ORS 163.115 (5)(c) to (f) or 163.155 [(6) to (8)] (7) to (9).
- 10 (3) This section does not apply to a person sentenced under ORS 163.107 (2)(c), 163.115 (6)
  11 or 163.155 (3).

## SECTION 15. 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
- (3) ORS 161.610 may be imposed.

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## **SECTION 16.** ORS 420.240 is amended to read:

- 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 (1), 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 17. ORS 421.121 is amended to read:

- 421.121. (1) Except as **otherwise** provided in ORS 137.635, 137.700, 137.707, 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
- 44 (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 18. 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 (1), 137.690 (1), 137.700 (1)(a), 137.707 (1)(a), 164.061, 475.907, 475.925, 475.930 (1) or 813.011 or under a provision of law that prohibits release on any form of temporary leave from custody.

## TASK FORCE

<u>SECTION 19.</u> (1) The Task Force on Services and Support for Incarcerated Domestic Violence Survivors is established.

- (2) The task force consists of 15 members appointed as follows:
- (a) The President of the Senate shall appoint two members from among members of the Senate.
- (b) The Speaker of the House of Representatives shall appoint two members from among members of the House of Representatives.
- (c) The Director of the Department of Corrections shall appoint two members to represent the department.
  - (d) The Governor shall appoint nine members as follows:
  - (A) Two members who are experts on the psychological and behavioral effects of trauma.
  - (B) Two members who are experts on domestic violence prevention or treatment.

- (C) Two members who were previously incarcerated in a Department of Corrections correctional facility, including one member who was previously incarcerated at Coffee Creek Correctional Facility.
- (D) Two members who are currently incarcerated in a Department of Corrections correctional facility, including one member who is currently incarcerated at Coffee Creek Correctional Facility.
  - (e) One member representing the Oregon Justice Resource Center.
- (3) The purpose of task force is to make recommendations to the Department of Corrections concerning:
- (a) Programs and services needed to help ensure that incarcerated domestic violence survivors return to the community in a safe and healthy manner; and
- (b) Any changes needed in the department's facility operations, procedures and protocols to prevent further retraumatization of incarcerated domestic violence survivors.
  - (4) The task force shall:

- (a) Conduct a review of the department's current programs and services that address domestic violence, identifying eligibility for each program or service, the duration of the program or service and the number of adults in custody who are able to participate in the program or service.
- (b) Consult with currently incarcerated and formerly incarcerated domestic violence survivors as to programs or services needed by survivors while incarcerated, and about department facility operations, procedures and protocols that are problematic for survivors.
- (c) Consult with experts and advocates in domestic violence prevention and treatment, representing diverse populations in the community, to understand the dynamics of domestic violence and about the programs or services that should be available to incarcerated domestic violence survivors.
- (d) Consider the feedback from currently incarcerated and formerly incarcerated domestic violence survivors about problematic department facility operations, procedures and protocols and review those operations, procedures and protocols in consultation with trauma experts.
- (5) A majority of the voting members of the task force constitutes a quorum for the transaction of business.
- (6) Official action by the task force requires the approval of a majority of the voting members of the task force.
  - (7) The task force shall elect one of its members to serve as chairperson.
- (8) If there is a vacancy for any cause, the appointing authority shall make an appointment to become immediately effective.
- (9) The task force shall meet at times and places specified by the call of the chairperson or of a majority of the voting members of the task force.
  - (10) The task force may adopt rules necessary for the operation of the task force.
- (11)(a) No later than September 15, 2024, the task force shall submit a report in the manner provided by ORS 192.245 to the interim committees of the Legislative Assembly related to the judiciary. The report must contain:
- (A) Recommendations for department programs and services needed to help ensure that incarcerated domestic violence survivors return to the community in a healthy and safe manner; and

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SB 1070 (B) Recommendations for changes to department facility operations, procedures and 1 2 protocols necessary to prevent further retraumatization of incarcerated domestic violence survivors. 3 (b) The department shall publish a copy of the report on the website of the department. 4 (12) The Legislative Policy and Research Director shall provide staff support to the task 5 force. 6 (13) Members of the Legislative Assembly appointed to the task force are nonvoting 7 members of the task force and may act in an advisory capacity only. 8 9 (14) Members of the task force who are not members of the Legislative Assembly are not entitled to compensation or reimbursement for expenses and serve as volunteers on the task 10 force. 11 12 (15) All agencies of state government, as defined in ORS 174.111, are directed to assist the task force in the performance of the duties of the task force and, to the extent permitted 13 by laws relating to confidentiality, to furnish information and advice the members of the task 14 15 force consider necessary to perform their duties. SECTION 20. Section 19 of this 2023 Act is repealed on January 2, 2025. 16 17 APPLICABILITY 18

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SECTION 21. (1) Section 1 of this 2023 Act and the amendments to ORS 137.635, 137.690, 137.700, 137.707, 137.717, 138.105, 138.115, 144.110, 161.620, 163.107, 163.115, 163.155, 420.240, 421.121, 421.168 and 475.930 by sections 2 to 10 and 12 to 18 of this 2023 Act apply to sentences imposed on or after the effective date of this 2023 Act, including resentencings under section 11 of this 2023 Act or any other law.

(2) Section 11 of this 2023 Act applies to persons serving sentences imposed before, on or after the effective date of this 2023 Act.

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**CAPTIONS** 

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SECTION 22. The unit captions used in this 2023 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 2023 Act.

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#### EFFECTIVE DATE

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SECTION 23. This 2023 Act takes effect on the 91st day after the date on which the 2023 regular session of the Eighty-second Legislative Assembly adjourns sine die.

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