House Bill 3594

Sponsored by Representative MANNIX

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.**

Establishes procedure for charging aggravated version of offense when defendant commits crime involving public transit. Directs court to impose specified incarceration sentences when defendant is convicted of aggravated offense.

Limits pretrial release of defendants charged with crime involving public transit to security release.

Requires Oregon Department of Administrative Services to reimburse counties for costs of pretrial incarceration of persons charged with crime involving public transit. Appropriates moneys to department for reimbursement.

1 A BILL FOR AN ACT

- 2 Relating to transportation safety; creating new provisions; and amending ORS 135.233, 135.235, 135.245 and 135.265.
- Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:
 - SECTION 1. (1) If a defendant commits a crime listed in subsection (2) of this section in or on a public transit vehicle or public transit station, that fact may be pleaded in the accusatory instrument and proved at trial as an element in aggravation of the crime as provided in this section. When a crime is so pleaded, the aggravated nature of the crime may be indicated by adding the words "involving public transit" to the title of the offense. The unaggravated crime is a lesser included offense.
- 11 (2) The crimes to which this section applies are:
- 12 (a) Assault in the fourth degree under ORS 163.160;
- 13 (b) Assault in the third degree under ORS 163.165;
- 14 (c) Assault in the second degree under ORS 163.175;
- 15 (d) Assault in the first degree under ORS 163.185;
- 16 (e) Unauthorized use of a vehicle under ORS 164.135;
- 17 (f) Burglary in the second degree under ORS 164.215;
- 18 (g) Burglary in the first degree under ORS 164.225;
- 19 (h) Criminal trespass in the second degree under ORS 164.245;
- 20 (i) Criminal trespass in the first degree under ORS 164.255;
- 21 (j) Criminal trespass while in possession of a firearm under ORS 164.265;
- 22 (k) Arson in the second degree under ORS 164.315;
- 23 (L) Arson in the first degree under ORS 164.325;
- 24 (m) Reckless burning under ORS 164.335;
- 25 (n) Criminal mischief in the third degree under ORS 164.345;
- 26 (o) Criminal mischief in the second degree under ORS 164.354;
- 27 (p) Criminal mischief in the first degree under ORS 164.365;
- 28 (q) Robbery in the third degree under ORS 164.395;

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.

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- (r) Robbery in the second degree under ORS 164.405; and
- (s) Robbery in the first degree under ORS 164.415.

- (3)(a) Notwithstanding ORS 161.605, if a defendant is convicted of a crime having as an element that the defendant committed the offense in or on a public transit vehicle or public transit station, the court shall the sentence the defendant as described in this subsection.
- (b) If the crime is a Class C misdemeanor, the court shall sentence the defendant to a term of incarceration of at least 15 days.
- (c) If the crime is a Class A misdemeanor, in addition to any other sentence, the court shall sentence the defendant to a term of incarceration of at least 30 days.
- (d) If the crime of conviction is a felony, the court shall first determine the presumptive sentence for the unaggravated crime and whether there is any applicable mandatory sentence, and:
- (A) If the court determines that the presumptive sentence for the unaggravated crime is a term of probation, in addition to any other sentence, the court shall sentence the defendant to a term of incarceration of at least 60 days.
- (B) If the court determines that the presumptive sentence for the unaggravated crime is a term of incarceration, the court shall sentence the defendant to a term of incarceration that is at least double the length of the presumptive term of incarceration for the unaggravated crime.
- (C) If the court determines that the unaggravated crime carries a mandatory sentence of incarceration, the court shall sentence the defendant to a term of incarceration that is at least 150 percent of the mandatory term of incarceration for the unaggravated crime.
- (4) A person sentenced under this section is not eligible for work release, temporary leave from custody or a reduction in the sentence under ORS 169.110 or 421.121 or any other law.
- (5) As used in this section, "public transit station" and "public transit vehicle" have the meanings given those terms in ORS 166.116.

SECTION 2. ORS 135.233 is amended to read:

135.233. (1)(a) The presiding judge of a judicial district shall enter a standing pretrial release order specifying to the sheriff of the county, or to the entity supervising the local correctional facility responsible for pretrial incarceration within the judicial district, those persons and offenses:

- [(a)] (A) Subject to release on recognizance;
- [(b)] (B) Subject to release with special conditions as specified in the order; and
- [(c)] (C) That are not eligible for release until arraignment.
- (b) The standing pretrial release order described in this section may allow for release on recognizance or conditional release for defendants who are not charged with committing a crime involving public transit under section 1 of this 2023 Act, but must specify that defendants charged with committing a crime involving public transit under section 1 of this 2023 Act are not eligible for release until arraignment and may be released only on security release.
- (2) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, with input from a criminal justice advisory committee appointed by the Chief Justice, shall establish release guidelines for the pretrial release orders described in this section to:
 - (a) Provide consistent release decision-making structure across the state;
- [(b) Reduce reliance on the use of security;]

- [(c)] (b) Include provisions for victim notification and input; and
- [(d)] (c) Balance the rights of the defendant and presumption of pretrial release against community and victim safety and the risk of failure to appear.

SECTION 3. ORS 135.235 is amended to read:

- 135.235. (1) A presiding judge for a judicial district may appoint release assistance officers under a personnel plan established by the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court.
- (2) A release assistance officer shall, except when impracticable, interview every person detained pursuant to law and charged with an offense. If the person is charged with a person felony or person Class A misdemeanor, as those terms are defined in the rules of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission, or with contempt of court for violating a court order protecting or prohibiting contact with another person, the release assistance officer shall make reasonable efforts to contact the victim prior to submitting a report or making a release decision under subsection (3) of this section. If the release assistance officer is able to contact the victim:
- (a) Information regarding the victim's position on release, including whether special release conditions should be imposed, must be included in the report described in subsection (3) of this section, and considered by the release assistance officer if the officer makes the release decision; and
- (b) If the information is available, the release assistance officer shall inform the victim of the location, date and time of the defendant's arraignment or other first appearance.
 - (3) The release assistance officer shall verify release criteria information and may [either]:
- (a) Timely submit a written report to the magistrate containing, but not limited to, an evaluation of the release criteria and either a recommendation for the form of release or, for a defendant charged with committing a crime involving public transit under section 1 of this 2023 Act, the amount of security; or
- (b) For a defendant who is not charged with committing a crime involving public transit under section 1 of this 2023 Act, and if delegated release authority by the presiding judge for the judicial district, make the release decision.
- (4) As used in this section, "victim" means an individual that the charging instrument indicates is the victim of the alleged offense or the person protected by the court order, whether or not the individual is specifically named, so long as the release assistance officer is able to confirm the identity of the individual.

SECTION 4. ORS 135.245 is amended to read:

- 135.245. (1) Except as provided in ORS 135.240, a person in custody has the right to be taken before a magistrate without undue delay.
- (2)(a) A magistrate shall make a release decision at the time of arraignment or other first appearance after the defendant is taken into custody unless good cause to postpone the release decision is shown, in which case a release hearing shall be held pursuant to subsection (7) of this section.
- (b) The district attorney shall make reasonable efforts to inform the victim of the location, date and time of the arraignment or other first appearance and to determine if the victim is present at the arraignment or appearance. If the victim is present, the victim has the right to reasonably express any views relevant to the issues at the appearance.
 - (c) As used in this subsection, "good cause" includes circumstances in which:
- (A) The district attorney plans to seek preventative detention; or
- (B) There is a reasonable belief that additional evidence exists and would be relevant to the

release decision, but is not currently available.

(3) For a defendant not charged with committing a crime involving public transit under section 1 of this 2023 Act:

- (a) If the magistrate, having given priority to the primary release criteria, decides to release [a] the defendant or to set security, the magistrate shall impose the least onerous condition reasonably likely to ensure the safety of the public and the victim and the person's later appearance and, if the person is charged with an offense involving domestic violence, ensure that the person does not engage in domestic violence while on release. A person in custody, otherwise having a right to release, shall be released upon the personal recognizance unless:
- [(a)] (A) Release criteria show to the satisfaction of the magistrate that such a release is unwarranted; or
 - [(b)] (B) Subsection (6) of this section applies to the person.
- [(4)] (b) Upon a finding that release of the person on personal recognizance is unwarranted, the magistrate shall proceed to consider conditional release under ORS 135.260. Only after determining that conditional release is unwarranted, or if otherwise required by ORS 135.230 to 135.290, may the magistrate proceed to consider security release under ORS 135.265.
- (4) For a defendant charged with committing a crime involving public transit under section 1 of this 2023 Act, the magistrate may not release the defendant on personal recognizance or conditional release and, after considering the primary release criteria, shall set a security amount under ORS 135.265.
 - (5) At the release hearing:
- (a) The district attorney has a right to be heard in relation to issues relevant to the release decision; and
 - (b) The victim has the right:
- (A) Upon request made within the time period prescribed in the notice required by ORS 147.417, to be notified by the district attorney of the release hearing;
 - (B) To appear personally at the hearing; and
 - (C) If present, to reasonably express any views relevant to the issues before the magistrate.
- (6) If a person refuses to provide a true name under the circumstances described in ORS 135.060 and 135.065, the magistrate may not release the person on personal recognizance or on conditional release. The magistrate may release the person on security release under ORS 135.265 except that the magistrate shall require the person to deposit the full security amount set by the magistrate.
- (7)(a) After the postponement of a release decision under subsection (2) of this section, upon the request of either party, or upon the magistrate's own motion, the magistrate shall make a release decision or reconsider the release decision, as applicable, at a release hearing. The release hearing must be held within 48 hours of arraignment or other first appearance after the defendant is taken into custody unless both parties agree, or the court finds good cause, to hold the hearing at a later time. Under no circumstances may the release hearing be held more than five days after arraignment or other first appearance after the defendant is taken into custody unless the defendant consents to holding the hearing at a later time.
 - (b) A hearing held under this subsection may not be used for purposes of discovery.
- (8) This section shall be liberally construed to carry out the purpose of relying upon criminal sanctions instead of financial loss to ensure the appearance of the defendant.
 - **SECTION 5.** ORS 135.265 is amended to read:
- 135.265. (1) If the defendant is not released on personal recognizance under ORS 135.255, [or]

is not granted conditional release under ORS 135.260, [or] fails to agree to the provisions of the conditional release, or does not qualify for release on personal recognizance or conditional release due to being charged with committing a crime involving public transit under section 1 of this 2023 Act, the magistrate shall set a security amount that will reasonably assure the defendant's appearance. The defendant shall execute the security release in the amount set by the magistrate.

- (2) The defendant shall execute a release agreement and deposit with the clerk of the court before which the proceeding is pending a sum of money equal to 10 percent of the security amount, but in no event shall such deposit be less than \$25. The clerk shall issue a receipt for the sum deposited. Upon depositing this sum the defendant shall be released from custody subject to the condition that the defendant appear to answer the charge in the court having jurisdiction on a day certain and thereafter as ordered by the court until discharged or final order of the court. Once security has been given and a charge is pending or is thereafter filed in or transferred to a court of competent jurisdiction the latter court shall continue the original security in that court subject to ORS 135.280 and 135.285. When conditions of the release agreement have been performed and the defendant has been discharged from all obligations in the cause, the clerk of the court shall return to the person shown by the receipt to have made the deposit, unless the court orders otherwise, 85 percent of the sum which has been deposited and shall retain as security release costs 15 percent, but not less than \$5 nor more than \$750, of the amount deposited. The interest that has accrued on the full amount deposited shall also be retained by the clerk. The amount retained by the clerk of a circuit court shall be paid over as directed by the State Court Administrator for deposit in the General Fund. The amount retained by a justice of the peace shall be deposited in the county treasury. The amount retained by the clerk of a municipal court shall be deposited in the municipal corporation treasury. At the request of the defendant the court may order whatever amount is repayable to defendant from such security amount to be paid to defendant's attorney of record.
- (3) Instead of the security deposit provided for in subsection (2) of this section the defendant may deposit with the clerk of the court an amount equal to the security amount in cash, stocks, bonds, or real or personal property situated in this state with equity not exempt owned by the defendant or sureties worth double the amount of security set by the magistrate. The stocks, bonds, real or personal property shall in all cases be justified by affidavit. The magistrate may further examine the sufficiency of the security as the magistrate considers necessary.
- SECTION 6. (1) The state shall reimburse each county for the costs of pretrial incarceration of persons charged with committing a crime involving public transit under section 1 of this 2023 Act as provided in this section. The reimbursement shall cover the costs of incarceration for each day that the person is in the custody of the supervisory authority of the county, from the date of the person's arrest until the resolution of the criminal charge.
- (2) At the end of each month, the county shall submit to the Oregon Department of Administrative Services a written request for reimbursement for the cost of incarcerating persons described in subsection (1) of this section.
- (3) The department shall reimburse a county that submits a request under subsection (2) of this section within seven days of receiving the request. The reimbursement shall occur at the rate of \$100 per person per day of incarceration or the actual daily cost of incarcerating a person, whichever is higher.
 - SECTION 7. In addition to and not in lieu of any other appropriation, there is appropri-

ated to the Oregon Department of Administrative Services, for the biennium beginning July
1, 2023, out of the General Fund, the amount of \$_______, for distribution to counties
for reimbursement of pretrial incarceration costs under section 6 of this 2023 Act.