Chapter 132

1979 REPLACEMENT PART

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ORGANIZATION OF GRAND JURY

132.010 Composition. A grand jury is a body of seven persons drawn by lot from the jurors in attendance upon the court at the particular term, having the qualifications prescribed by ORS 10.030 and sworn to inquire of crimes committed or triable within the county from which they are selected.

132.020 Selection of one or more juries; law applicable to additional jury; when inquiry void. (1) Under the direction of the court, the clerk shall write upon a separate ballot the name of each juror in attendance upon the court, place the ballots in the trial jury box and draw ballots therefrom one by one until the names of seven of such jurors are drawn and accepted by the court. The seven persons thus chosen shall constitute the grand jury.

(2) When the court, in its discretion, considers that one or more additional grand juries is needed for the administration of justice, one or more additional grand juries shall be selected in the manner provided in subsection (1) of this section.

(3) Any law applicable to the grand jury is equally applicable to any additional grand jury selected under subsection (2) of this section, except that whenever any duties or functions are imposed upon the grand jury, it shall be sufficient if such duties or functions are performed by one of the grand juries selected under this section.

(4) Any inquiry or investigation required by law to be made by a grand jury shall be void, unless such inquiry or investigation was made entirely by the same grand jury. [Amended by 1959 c 59 §1]

132.030 Qualification; nonacceptance; discharge. Neither the grand jury panel nor any individual juror may be challenged, but the court may at any time after a juror is drawn refuse to swear him or discharge him upon a finding that the juror is disqualified from service for any of the reasons prescribed in ORS 10.050. [Amended by 1973 c 836 §36; 1979 c 728 §5]

Note: The amendment to 132 030 by section 5, chapter 728, Oregon Laws 1979, takes effect July 1, 1980. See section 6, chapter 728, Oregon Laws 1979 132 030 (1977 Replacement Part) is set forth for the users' convenience.

132.030. Neither the grand jury panel nor any individual juror may be challenged, but the court may at any time after a juror is drawn refuse to swear him or discharge him upon a finding that the juror is disqualified from service for any of the reasons prescribed in ORS 10.040 and 10 050.

132.040 [Repealed by 1973 c.836 §358]

132.050 Foreman; alternate. The court shall appoint a foreman and an alternate foreman of the grand jury from the persons chosen to constitute that body. The alternate foreman shall have the duties and powers of the foreman in his absence. [Amended by 1973 c.836 §37]

132.060 Oath or affirmation of jurors. (1) Before the members of the grand jury enter upon the discharge of their duties, the following oath must be administered to them by or under the direction of the court:

"You, as grand jurors for the County of ———, do solemnly swear that you will diligently inquire into, and true presentment or indictment make of, all crimes against this state committed or triable within this county that shall come to your knowledge; that you will keep secret the proceedings before you, the counsel of the state, your own counsel and that of your fellows; that you will indict no person through envy, hatred or malice nor leave any person not indicted through fear, favor, affection or hope of reward; but that you will indict upon the evidence before you according to the truth and the laws of this state, so help you God."

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(2) In administering this oath, the blank therein must be filled with the name of the county in which the court is sitting; and if any juror prefers, he must be allowed to affirm thereto, in which case, instead of the final phrase thereof there must be added, "and this you promise under the pains and penalties of perjury." [Amended by 1973 c 836 §38]

132.070 Charge of court. When the grand jury is formed, the court shall charge it and give it such information as the court deems proper concerning the nature of its powers and duties, or charges for crime returned to the court or likely to come before the grand jury.

132.080 Clerk. The members of the grand jury shall appoint one of their number as clerk. The clerk shall keep minutes of their proceedings (except the votes of the individual

jurors) and of the substance of the evidence given before them.

132.090 Presence of persons at sittings or deliberations of jury. (1) No person other than the district attorney or a witness actually under examination shall be present during the sittings of the grand jury; provided, however, that upon a motion filed by the district attorney in the circuit court, the circuit judge may appoint a reporter who shall attend the sittings of such grand jury and take and report the testimony in any matters pending before the grand jury; and provided further, that the circuit judge, upon the district attorney's showing to the court that it is necessary for the proper examination of a witness appearing before the grand jury, may appoint an interpreter, guard, a medical or other special attendant or a nurse, who shall be present in the grand jury room and shall attend such sittings.

(2) No person other than members of the grand jury shall be present when the grand jury is deliberating or voting upon a matter before it. [Amended by 1973 c.836 §39]

132.100 Oath to witness before grand jury. The foreman of the grand jury or, in his absence, any other grand juror shall administer an oath to any witness appearing before the grand jury. [Amended by 1973 c.836 §40]

132.110 Absence, disqualification or inability of juror. After the formation of the grand jury and before it is discharged, the court may:

(1) Discharge a grand juror who:

(a) Becomes sick, is out of the county or fails to appear when the grand jury is summoned to reconvene;

(b) Is related, by affinity or consanguinity within the third degree, to the accused who is under investigation by the grand jury, or held for the commission of a crime; or

(c) Is unable to continue in the discharge of his duties.

(2) Order that another person be drawn and sworn from the jurors then in attendance upon the court, or if no other jurors are there in attendance, from the jury list of the county, to take the place of a discharged juror.

(3) Allow at least five grand jurors to proceed upon good cause shown. [Amended by 1973 c.836 §41]

132.120 Duration of session. When the term of court is completed the grand jury must be discharged by the court; but the judge may, by an order made either in open court or at chambers anywhere in his district and entered in the journal, stating the reasons, continue the grand jury in session for such period of time as the judge deems advisable. [Amended by 1959 c.638 §13; 1973 c.836 §42]

132.130 [Repealed by 1973 c.836 §358]

GRAND JUROR IN LATER PROCEEDINGS

132.210 Immunity of jurors as to official conduct. A grand juror cannot be questioned for anything he says or any vote he gives, while acting as such, relative to any matter legally pending before the grand jury, except for a perjury or false swearing of which he may have been guilty in giving testimony before such jury. [Amended by 1973 c.836 §43]

132.220 Disclosure by juror of testimony of witness examined by jury. A member of a grand jury may be required by any court to disclose:

(1) The testimony of a witness examined before the grand jury, for the purpose of ascertaining whether it is consistent with that given by the witness before the court.

(2) The testimony given before such grand jury by any person, upon a charge against such person for perjury or false swearing or upon his trial therefor. [Amended by 1973 c.836 §44]

GRAND JURY PROCEDURES

132.310 Inquiry into crimes; presentation to court. The grand jury shall retire into a private room and may inquire into crimes committed or triable in the county and present them to the court, either by presentment or indictment, as provided in ORS 132.310 to 132.390. [Amended by 1973 c.836 §45]

132.320 Consideration of evidence. (1) Except as provided in subsections (2) and (3) of this section, in the investigation of a charge for the purpose of indictment, the grand jury shall receive no other evidence than such as might be given on the trial of the person charged with the crime in question.

(2) A report or a copy of a report made by a physicist, chemist, medical examiner, physi-

cian, firearms identification expert, examiner of questioned documents, fingerprint technician, or an expert or technician in some comparable scientific or professional field, concerning the results of an examination, comparison or test performed by him in connection with a case which is the subject of a grand jury proceeding, shall, when certified by such person as a report made by him or as a true copy thereof, be received in evidence in the grand jury proceeding.

(3) An affidavit of a witness who is unable to appear before the grand jury shall be received in evidence in the grand jury proceeding if, upon application by the district attorney, the presiding judge of the circuit court of the county in which the grand jury is sitting authorizes such receipt after good cause has been shown for the witness' inability to appear. An affidavit taken in another state or territory of the United States, the District of Columbia or in a foreign country must be authenticated as provided in ORS 45.125 before it can be used in this state.

(4) The grand jury is not bound to hear evidence for the defendant, but it shall weigh all the evidence submitted to it; and when it believes that other evidence within its reach will explain away the charge, it should order such evidence to be produced, and for that purpose may require the district attorney to issue process for the witnesses. [Amended by 1973 c.836 §46; 1975 c.576 §1]

132.330 Submission of indictment by district attorney. The district attorney may submit an indictment to the grand jury in any case when he has good reason to believe that a crime has been committed which is triable within the county. [Amended by 1973 c.836 §47]

132.340 Duties of district attorney for jury. The district attorney, when required by the grand jury, must prepare indictments or presentments for it and attend its sittings to advise it in relation to its duties or to examine witnesses in its presence.

132.350 Juror's knowledge of an offense; action thereon. (1) If a grand juror knows or has reason to believe that a crime which is triable in the county has been committed, he shall disclose the same to his fellow jurors, who may thereupon investigate the same.

(2) An indictment or presentment must not be found upon the statement of a grand juror unless he is sworn and examined as a witness.

(3) A grand juror testifying as provided in subsection (2) of this section shall not vote on the indictment nor be present during deliberations thereon. [Amended by 1973 c 836 §48]

132.360 Number of jurors required to concur. A grand jury may indict or present facts to the court for instruction as provided in ORS 132.370, with the concurrence of five of its members, if at least five jurors voting for indictment or presentment heard all the testimony relating to the person indicted or facts presented. [Amended by 1973 c.836 §49]

132.370 Presentment of facts to court for instruction as to law. (1) When the grand jury is in doubt whether the facts, as shown by the evidence before it, constitute a crime in law or whether the same has ceased to be punishable by reason of lapse of time or a former acquittal or conviction, it may make a presentment of the facts to the court, without mentioning the names of individuals, and ask the court for instructions concerning the law arising thereon.

(2) A presentment cannot be found and made to the court except as provided in subsection (1) of this section, and, when so found and presented, the court shall give such instructions to the grand jury concerning the law of the case as it thinks proper and necessary.

(3) A presentment is made to the court by the foreman in the presence of the grand jury. But being a mere formal statement of facts for the purpose of obtaining the advice of the court as to the law arising thereon, it is not to be filed in court or preserved beyond the sitting of the grand jury.

132.380 Whom the grand jury may indict. The grand jury may indict a person for a crime when it believes him guilty thereof, whether such person has been held to answer for such crime or not. [Amended by 1973 c.836 §50]

132.390 When the grand jury may indict. The grand jury may find an indictment when all the evidence before it, taken together, is such as in its judgment would, if unexplained or uncontradicted, warrant a conviction by the trial jury. [Amended by 1973 c 836 §51]

132.400 Indorsement of indictment as "a true bill." An indictment, when found, shall be indorsed "a true bill," and such indorsement signed by the foreman of the jury.

132.410 Finding of indictment; filing; inspection. An indictment, when found and indorsed, as provided in ORS 132.400 and 132.580, shall be filed with the clerk of the court, in whose office it shall remain as a public record. Until after the arrest of a defendant who has not been held to answer the charge, the indictment or any order or process in relation thereto shall not be inspected by any person other than the judge, the clerk of the court, the district attorney or a peace officer in the discharge of a duty concerning the indictment, order or process. [Amended by 1973 c 836 §52]

132.420 Disclosure relative to indictment not subject to inspection. No grand juror, reporter or other person except the district attorney or a peace officer in the exercise of his duties in effecting an arrest shall disclose any fact concerning any indictment while it is not subject to public inspection. [Amended by 1973 c.836 §53]

132.430 Finding against indictment; indorsement "not a true bill." (1) When a person has been held to answer a criminal charge and the indictment in relation thereto is not found "a true bill," it must be indorsed "not a true bill," which indorsement must be signed by the foreman and filed with the clerk of the court, in whose office it shall remain a public record. In the case of an indictment not found "a true bill" against a person not so held, the same, together with the minutes of the evidence in relation thereto, must be destroyed by the grand jury.

(2) When an indictment indorsed "not a true bill" has been filed with the clerk of the court, the effect thereof is to dismiss the charge; and the same cannot be again submitted to or inquired of by the grand jury unless the court so orders. [Amended by 1973 c 836 §54]

132.440 Powers and duties other than inquiry into crime. (1) At least once yearly, a grand jury shall inquire into the condition and management of every correctional facility and juvenile training school as defined in ORS 162.135 in the county.

(2) The grand jury is entitled to free access at all reasonable times to such correctional facilities and juvenile training schools, and, without charge, to all public records in the county pertaining thereto.

(3) Other than indictments presented under ORS 132.310 or presentments presented under ORS 132.370, the grand jury shall issue no report other than a report of an inquiry made under this section. [Amended by 1973 c.836 §55]

SUFFICIENCY OF INDICTMENT

132.510 Forms and sufficiency of pleadings. The forms of pleading, and the rules by which the sufficiency of pleadings is to be determined, are those prescribed by the statutes relating to criminal procedure. [Amended by 1973 c.836 §56]

132.520 [Repealed by 1973 c.836 §358]

132.530 [Repealed by 1973 c.836 §358]

132.540 Matters indictment must import; previous conviction not to be alleged; exception; use of statutory language. (1) The indictment is sufficient if it can be understood therefrom that:

(a) The defendant is named, or if his name cannot be discovered, that he is described by a fictitious name, with the statement that his real name is to the jury unknown.

(b) The crime was committed within the jurisdiction of the court, except where, as provided by law, the act, though done without the county in which the court is held, is triable therein.

(c) The crime was committed at some time prior to the finding of the indictment and within the time limited by law for the commencement of an action therefor.

(2) The indictment shall not contain allegations that the defendant has previously been convicted of the violation of any statute which may subject him to enhanced penalties, except where the conviction constitutes a material element of the crime charged.

(3) Words used in a statute to define a crime need not be strictly pursued in the indictment, but other words conveying the same meaning may be used. [Amended by 1957 c.657 §1; 1973 c 836 §57]

132.550 Content. The indictment shall contain substantially the following:

(1) The name of the circuit court in which it is filed; and

(2) The title of the action; and

(3) A statement that the grand jury accuses the defendant or defendants of the designated offense or offenses; and

(4) A separate accusation or count addressed to each offense charged, if there be more than one; and

(5) A statement in each count that the offense charged therein was committed in a designated county; and

(6) A statement in each count that the offense charged therein was committed on, or on or about, a designated date, or during a designated period of time; and

(7) A statement of the acts constituting the offense in ordinary and concise language, without repetition, and in such manner as to enable a person of common understanding to know what is intended; and

(8) The signatures of the foreman and of the district attorney; and

(9) The date the indictment is filed with the clerk of the court. [Amended by 1973 c.836 §58]

132.560 Joinder of counts and charges; consolidation of indictments. The indictment must charge but one crime, and in one form only, except that:

(1) Where the crime may be committed by the use of different means, the indictment may allege the means in the alternative.

(2) When there are several charges against any person or persons for the same act or transaction, instead of having several indictments, the whole may be joined in one indictment in several counts; and if two or more indictments are found in such cases, the court may order them to be consolidated.

132.570 [Renumbered 135.713]

132.580 Names of grand jury witnesses on indictment, effect of failure to include; procedure to remedy failure. (1) When an indictment is found, the names of the witnesses examined before the grand jury that returned the indictment and the names of those whose reports were received by such grand jury pursuant to subsection (2) of ORS 132.320 must be inserted at the foot of the indictment, or indorsed thereon, before it is filed. The indorsement shall show whether the witness gave testimony before the grand jury or filed a report.

(2) A witness examined before the grand jury whose name is not indorsed on the indictment shall not be permitted to testify at trial without the consent of the defendant, unless the court finds that:

(a) The name of the witness was omitted from the indictment by inadvertence; and

(b) The name of the witness was furnished to the defendant by the state at least 10 days before trial; and

(c) The defendant will not be prejudiced by the omission. [Amended by 1973 c.839 §59]

132.585 [Repealed by 1959 c.426 §1]

132.590 [Renumbered 135.715]

132.610 [Renumbered 135.717]

132.620 [Renumbered 135.720]

132.630 [Renumbered 135.725]

132.640 [Renumbered 135.727]

132.650 [Repealed by 1973 c 836 §358]

132.660 [Renumbered 135.730]

132.670 [Amended by 1971 c.743 §319; renumbered 135 733]

132.680 [Renumbered 135.735]

132.690 [Amended by 1971 c.743 §320; renumbered 135 737]

132.710 [Renumbered 135.740]

132.720 [Renumbered 135 743]

PENALTIES

132.990 Premature inspection or disclosure of contents of indictment. Violation of ORS 132.420 or the prohibitions of ORS 132.410 is punishable as contempt.

CERTIFICATE OF LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

Pursuant to ORS 173.170, I, Thomas G. Clifford, Legislative Counsel, do hereby certify that I have compared each section printed in this chapter with the original section in the enrolled bill, and that the sections in this chapter are correct copies of the enrolled sections, with the exception of the changes in form permitted by ORS 173.160 and other changes specifically authorized by law.

Done at Salem, Oregon,
October 1, 1979.

Thomas G. Clifford
Legislative Counsel