

# Chapter 137

## 1987 REPLACEMENT PART

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## JUDGMENT

### (Generally)

**137.010 Duty of court to ascertain and impose punishment.** (1) The statutes that define offenses impose a duty upon the court having jurisdiction to pass sentence in accordance with this section unless otherwise specifically provided by law.

(2) When a person is convicted of an offense, if the court is of the opinion that it is in the best interests of the public as well as of the defendant, the court may suspend the imposition or execution of sentence for any period of not more than five years. The court may extend the period of suspension beyond five years in accordance with subsection (3) of this section.

(3) If the court suspends the imposition or execution of sentence, the court may also place the defendant on probation for a definite or indefinite period of not more than five years. However, upon a later finding that a defendant on probation for a felony has violated a condition of the probation and in lieu of revocation, the court may order the period of both the suspended sentence and the probation extended until a date not more than six years from the date of original imposition of probation. Time during which the probationer has absconded from supervision and a bench warrant has been issued for the probationer's arrest shall not be counted in determining the time elapsed since imposition of probation.

(4) The power of the judge of any court to suspend execution of sentence or to grant probation to any person convicted of a crime shall continue until the person is delivered to the custody of the Department of Corrections.

(5) When a person is convicted of an offense and the court does not suspend the imposition or execution of sentence or when a suspended sentence or probation is revoked, the court shall impose the following sentence:

- (a) A term of imprisonment; or
- (b) A fine; or
- (c) Both imprisonment and a fine; or
- (d) Discharge of the defendant.

(6) This section does not deprive the court of any authority conferred by law to decree a forfeiture of property, suspend or cancel a license, remove a person from office or impose any other civil penalty. An order exercising that authority may be included as part of the judgment of

conviction. [Amended by 1971 c.743 §322; 1981 c.181 §1, 1987 c.320 §27]

**137.013 Appearance by victim at time of sentencing.** At the time of sentencing, the victim or the victim's next of kin has the right to appear personally or by counsel, and has the right to reasonably express any views concerning the crime, the person responsible, the impact of the crime on the victim, and the need for restitution and compensatory fine. [1987 c 2 §10]

**137.015 Assessment in addition to fine or bail forfeiture; increased bail deposit to cover assessment.** (1) Whenever a court imposes a fine, including a fine imposed and thereafter suspended, or orders a bail forfeiture, as a penalty for violation of a law of this state or an ordinance of a city or county except an ordinance relating to cars unlawfully left or parked, an assessment in addition to such fine or bail forfeiture shall be collected. Within 30 days of receipt of such assessments by the clerk of a municipal court, or by the county treasurer in the case of a justice court, the assessment shall be forwarded to the Department of Revenue to be credited to the Police Standards and Training Account established by ORS 181.690. Within 30 days of the receipt of such assessments by the court, in the case of a circuit or district court, the State Court Administrator shall deposit those moneys in the Police Standards and Training Account. The assessment is not part of the fine or forfeiture or in lieu of any part thereof. The amount of the assessment shall be as follows:

- (a) When fine or forfeiture is \$5 to \$14.99, \$3.
- (b) When fine or forfeiture is \$15 to \$49.99, \$6.
- (c) When fine or forfeiture is \$50 to \$99.99, \$7.
- (d) When fine or forfeiture is \$100 to \$249.99, \$10.
- (e) When fine or forfeiture is \$250 to \$499.99, \$12.
- (f) When fine or forfeiture is \$500 or over, \$30.

(2) When any deposit of bail is made for an offense to which this section applies, the person making such deposit shall also deposit a sufficient amount to include the assessment prescribed in subsection (1) of this section.

(3) If bail is forfeited the assessment prescribed in this section shall be forwarded or deposited as provided in subsection (1) of this section. If bail is returned, the assessment made thereon shall also be returned. [1971 c 328 §1; 1973 c 346 §1, 1979 c.341 §1, 1983 c.125 §1, 1985 c.277 §1]

**Note:** ORS 137.015 is repealed July 1, 1989. See sections 37 and 39, chapter 905, Oregon Laws 1987

**137.017 Disposition of fines, costs and forfeited bail received by court.** Except as otherwise specifically provided by law, all fines, costs and forfeited bail collected by the clerk of a circuit court in criminal actions and proceedings, as defined in ORS 131.005, in the circuit court shall be deposited in the General Fund available for general governmental expenses. [1981 s.s c.3 §102, 1983 c.763 §42]

**Note:** The amendments to 137.017 by section 5, chapter 905, Oregon Laws 1987, take effect July 1, 1989. See section 39, chapter 905, Oregon Laws 1987. The text is set forth for the user's convenience.

**137.017.** Except as otherwise specifically provided by law, all fines, costs and forfeited bail ordered paid in criminal actions and proceedings, as defined in ORS 131.005, in the circuit court shall be accounted for and distributed as provided in ORS 137.293 and 137.295, as monetary obligations payable to the state

**137.020 Time for pronouncing judgment; delay; notice of right to appeal.** (1) After a plea or verdict of guilty, or after a verdict against the defendant on a plea of former conviction or acquittal, if the judgment is not arrested or a new trial granted, the court shall appoint a time for pronouncing judgment.

(2)(a) The time appointed shall be at least two calendar days after the plea or verdict, if the court intends to remain in session so long. If the court does not intend to remain in session at least two calendar days, the time appointed may be sooner than two calendar days, but shall be as remote a time as can reasonably be allowed. However, in the latter case, the judgment shall not be given less than six hours after the plea or verdict, except with the consent of the defendant.

(b) Except for good cause shown or as otherwise provided in this paragraph, a court shall not delay for more than 31 calendar days after the plea or verdict the sentencing of a defendant held in custody on account of the pending proceedings. Except for good cause shown or as otherwise provided in this paragraph, a court shall not delay for more than 56 calendar days after the plea or verdict the sentencing of a defendant not held in custody on account of the pending proceedings. If the defendant is not in custody and the court does not pronounce judgment within 56 calendar days after the plea or verdict, any period of probation imposed as a part of a subsequent sentencing order shall begin to run from the date of the plea or verdict.

(3) If the defendant is in custody following the verdict, the court shall pronounce judgment

as soon as practicable, but in any case within seven calendar days following the verdict if no presentence investigation is ordered, and within seven calendar days after delivery of the presentence report to the court if a presentence investigation has been ordered; however, the court may delay pronouncement of judgment beyond the limits of this subsection for good cause shown.

(4) If the final calendar day a defendant must be sentenced is not a judicial day then sentencing may be delayed until the next judicial day.

(5) At the time court pronounces judgment the defendant, if present, shall be advised of the right to appeal and of the procedure for protecting such right. If the defendant is not present, the court shall advise the defendant in writing of the right to appeal and of the procedure for protecting such right. [Amended by 1971 c.565 §18a, 1987 c.242 §1]

**137.030 Presence of defendant at pronouncement of judgment.** For the purpose of giving judgment, if the conviction is for a felony, the defendant shall be personally present; but if it is for a misdemeanor, judgment may be given in the absence of the defendant.

**137.040 Bringing defendant in custody to pronouncement of judgment.** If the defendant is in custody, the court shall direct the officer in whose custody the defendant is to bring the defendant before it for judgment; and the officer shall do so accordingly.

**137.050 Nonattendance or nonappearance of released defendant when attendance required by court.** (1) If the defendant has been released on a release agreement or security deposit and does not appear for judgment when personal attendance is required by the court, the court may order a forfeiture of the security deposit as provided in ORS 135.280. In addition, if the defendant fails to appear as required by the release agreement or security deposit, the court may direct the clerk to issue a bench warrant for the defendant's arrest.

(2) At any time after the making of the order for the bench warrant, the clerk, on the application of the district attorney, shall issue such warrant, as by the order directed, whether the court is sitting or not. [Amended by 1973 c 836 §257]

**137.060 Form of bench warrant.** The bench warrant shall be substantially in the following form:

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CIRCUIT (OR DISTRICT)  
COURT FOR THE COUNTY OF

-----, STATE OF OREGON  
IN THE NAME OF THE STATE  
OF OREGON

To any peace officer in the State of Oregon,  
greeting:

A B having been on the ----- day of -----, 19---, convicted in this court of the crime of (designating it generally), you are commanded to arrest the above-named defendant forthwith and bring the defendant before such court for judgment or, if the court has adjourned for the term, deliver the defendant into the custody of the jailor of this county. By order of the court.

Witness my hand and seal of said circuit (or district) court, affixed at -----, in said county, this ----- day of -----, 19---.

[L. S.]

C D, Clerk of the Court

[Amended by 1957 c.659 §1; 1971 c 423 §1]

**137.070 Counties to which bench warrant may issue; service.** The bench warrant mentioned in ORS 137.050 may issue to one or more counties of the state and may be served in the same manner as any other warrant of arrest issued by a magistrate. [Amended by 1973 c 836 §258]

**137.072** [1967 c.585 §2; repealed by 1973 c.836 §358]

**137.075** [1967 c 585 §3, 1971 c.743 §323; repealed by 1973 c 836 §358]

**(Presentence Report)**

**137.077 Presentence report; general principles of disclosure.** The presentence report is not a public record and shall be available only to:

(1) The sentencing court for the purpose of assisting the court in determining the proper sentence to impose and to other judges who participate in a sentencing council discussion of the defendant.

(2) The Department of Corrections, State Board of Parole and other persons or agencies having a legitimate professional interest in the information likely to be contained therein.

(3) Appellate or review courts where relevant to an issue on which an appeal is taken or post-conviction relief sought.

(4) The district attorney, the defendant or the counsel of the defendant, as provided in ORS 137.079. [1973 c 836 §260; 1987 c.320 §28]

**137.079 Presentence report; other writings considered in imposing sentence; disclosure to parties; court's authority to except parts from disclosure.** (1) A copy of the presentence report and all other written information concerning the defendant that the court considers in the imposition of sentence shall be made available to the district attorney, the defendant or defendant's counsel a reasonable time before the sentencing of the defendant. All other written information, when received by the court outside the presence of counsel, shall either be summarized by the court in a memorandum available for inspection or summarized by the court on the record before sentence is imposed.

(2) The court may except from disclosure parts of the presentence report or other written information described in subsection (1) of this section which are not relevant to a proper sentence, diagnostic opinions which might seriously disrupt a program of rehabilitation if known by the defendant, or sources of information which were obtainable with an expectation of confidentiality.

(3) If parts of the presentence report or other written information described in subsection (1) of this section are not disclosed under subsection (2) of this section, the court shall inform the parties that information has not been disclosed and shall state for the record the reasons for the court's action. The action of the court in excepting information shall be reviewable on appeal.

(4) The defendant may file a written motion to correct the criminal history contained in the presentence report prior to the date of sentencing. At sentencing, the court shall consider defendant's motion to correct the presentence report and shall correct any factual errors in the criminal history contained in that report. An order allowing or denying a motion made pursuant to this subsection shall not be reviewable on appeal. If corrections are made by the court, only corrected copies of the report shall be provided to individuals or agencies pursuant to ORS 137.077. [1973 c.836 §261; 1977 c.372 §11; 1983 c.649 §1]

**(Aggravation or Mitigation)**

**137.080 Consideration of circumstances in aggravation or mitigation of punishment.** After a plea or verdict of guilty, or after a verdict against the defendant on a plea of former conviction or acquittal, in a case where a discretion is conferred upon the court as to the extent of the punishment to be inflicted, the court, upon the suggestion of either party that there are circumstances which may be properly

considered in aggravation or mitigation of the punishment, may, in its discretion, hear the same summarily at a specified time and upon such notice to the adverse party as it may direct.

**137.085 Age and physical disability of victim as factors in sentencing.** When a court sentences a defendant convicted of any crime involving a physical or sexual assault, the court shall give consideration to a victim's particular vulnerability to injury in such case, due to the victim's youth, advanced age or physical disability. Such particular vulnerability of the victim is a fact enhancing the seriousness of any assault, and the court shall consider it as such in imposing the sentence within the limits otherwise provided by law. [1985 c.767 §1]

**Note:** 137.085 was enacted into law by the Legislative Assembly but was not added to or made a part of ORS chapter 137 or any series therein by legislative action. See Preface to Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation.

**137.090 Proof of circumstances; presentence investigation.** The circumstances which are alleged to justify aggravation or mitigation of the punishment shall be presented by the testimony of witnesses examined in open court, except that when a witness is so sick or infirm as to be unable to attend, the deposition of the witness may be taken out of court at such time and place, and upon such notice to the adverse party, and before such person authorized to take depositions, as the court directs. The court may consider the report of presentence investigation conducted by probation officers pursuant to ORS 137.530 or any other person designated by the court. [Amended by 1965 c.400 §1, 1973 c.836 §259]

**137.100 Defendant as witness in relation to circumstances.** If the defendant consents thereto, the defendant may be examined as a witness in relation to the circumstances which are alleged to justify aggravation or mitigation of the punishment; but if the defendant gives testimony at the request of the defendant, then the defendant must submit to be examined generally by the adverse party.

#### (Compensatory Fine)

**137.101 Compensatory fine.** (1) Whenever the court imposes a fine as penalty for the commission of a crime resulting in injury for which the person injured by the act constituting the crime has a remedy by civil action, unless the issue of punitive damages has been previously decided on a civil case arising out of the same act and transaction, the court may order that the defendant pay any portion of the fine separately to the clerk of the court as compensatory fines in

the case. The clerk shall pay over to the injured victim or victims, as directed in the court's order, moneys paid to the court as compensatory fines under this subsection. This section shall be liberally construed in favor of victims.

(2) Compensatory fines may be awarded in addition to restitution awarded under ORS 137.103 to 137.109.

(3) Nothing in this section limits or impairs the right of a person injured by a defendant's criminal acts to sue and recover damages from the defendant in a civil action. Evidence that the defendant has paid or been ordered to pay compensatory fines under this section may not be introduced in any civil action arising out of the facts or events which were the basis for the compensatory fine. However, the court in such civil action shall credit any compensatory fine paid by the defendant to a victim against any judgment for punitive damages in favor of the victim in the civil action. [1981 c.637 §2, 1987 c.2 §11]

#### (Restitution)

**137.103 Definitions for ORS 137.101 to 137.109.** As used in ORS 137.101 to 137.109, 137.540, 161.675 and 161.685:

(1) "Criminal activities" means any offense with respect to which the defendant is convicted or any other criminal conduct admitted by the defendant.

(2) "Pecuniary damages" means all special damages, but not general damages, which a person could recover against the defendant in a civil action arising out of the facts or events constituting the defendant's criminal activities and shall include, but not be limited to, the money equivalent of property taken, destroyed, broken or otherwise harmed, and losses such as medical expenses and costs of psychological treatment or counseling.

(3) "Restitution" means full, partial or nominal payment of pecuniary damages to a victim. Restitution is independent of and may be awarded in addition to punitive compensation awarded under ORS 137.101.

(4) "Victim" means any person whom the court determines has suffered pecuniary damages as a result of the defendant's criminal activities; "victim" shall not include any coparticipant in the defendant's criminal activities. [1977 c.371 §1; 1981 c.637 §1; 1983 c.488 §1; 1983 c.740 §16]

**Note:** The amendments to 137.103 by section 16, chapter 905, Oregon Laws 1987, take effect July 1, 1989. See section 39, chapter 905, Oregon Laws 1987. The text is set forth for the user's convenience.

**137.103.** As used in ORS 137 101 to 137 109, 137 540, 161.675 and 161 685

(1) "Criminal activities" means any offense with respect to which the defendant is convicted or any other criminal conduct admitted by the defendant

(2) "Pecuniary damages" means all special damages, but not general damages, which a person could recover against the defendant in a civil action arising out of the facts or events constituting the defendant's criminal activities and shall include, but not be limited to, the money equivalent of property taken, destroyed, broken or otherwise harmed, and losses such as medical expenses and costs of psychological treatment or counseling

(3) "Restitution" means full, partial or nominal payment of pecuniary damages to a victim. Restitution is independent of and may be awarded in addition to a compensatory fine awarded under ORS 137 101

(4) "Victim" means any person whom the court determines has suffered pecuniary damages as a result of the defendant's criminal activities; "victim" shall not include any coparticipant in the defendant's criminal activities

**137.106 Restitution to victims of crimes; criteria; objections by defendant.**

(1) When a person is convicted of criminal activities which have resulted in pecuniary damages, unless the presentence investigation report contains such a presentation, the district attorney shall investigate and present to the court, prior to or at the time of sentencing, evidence of the nature and amount of such damages. In addition to any other sentence it may impose, the court may order that the defendant make restitution to the victim.

(2) In determining whether to order restitution which is complete, partial or nominal, the court shall take into account:

(a) The financial resources of the defendant and the burden that payment of restitution will impose, with due regard to the other obligations of the defendant;

(b) The ability of the defendant to pay restitution on an instalment basis or on other conditions to be fixed by the court; and

(c) The rehabilitative effect on the defendant of the payment of restitution and the method of payment.

(3) If the defendant objects to the imposition, amount or distribution of the restitution, the court shall at the time of sentencing allow the defendant to be heard on such issue. [1977 c 371 §2; 1983 c 724 §1]

**137.109 Effect of restitution order on other remedies of victim; credit of restitution against subsequent civil judgment; effect of criminal judgment on subsequent civil action.** (1) Nothing in ORS 137.103 to

137.109, 137.540, 144.275, 161.675 and 161.685 limits or impairs the right of a person injured by a defendant's criminal activities to sue and recover damages from the defendant in a civil action. Evidence that the defendant has paid or been ordered to pay restitution pursuant to ORS 137.103 to 137.109, 137.540, 144.275, 161.675 and 161.685 may not be introduced in any civil action arising out of the facts or events which were the basis for the restitution. However, the court shall credit any restitution paid by the defendant to a victim against any judgment in favor of the victim in such civil action.

(2) If conviction in a criminal trial necessarily decides the issue of a defendant's liability for pecuniary damages of a victim, that issue is conclusively determined as to the defendant if it is involved in a subsequent civil action. [1977 c 371 §7]

**137.110** [Repealed by 1973 c.836 §358]

**137.111** [1955 c.636 §3; 1961 c.424 §1, repealed by 1971 c 743 §432]

**137.112** [1953 c.641 §2; 1955 c 252 §1; 1955 c 636 §1; 1961 c.424 §2, repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

**137.113** [1953 c 641 §3; 1955 c 252 §2; 1961 c 424 §3; repealed by 1971 c 743 §432]

**137.114** [1953 c.641 §4, repealed by 1971 c 743 §432]

**137.115** [1953 c.641 §5, repealed by 1971 c 743 §432]

**137.116** [1953 c 641 §6; 1955 c 252 §3, 1955 c 636 §2; repealed by 1961 c.424 §9]

**137.117** [1955 c.636 §10; 1961 c 266 §1; 1961 c 424 §4, repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

**137.119** [1963 c 320 §1; 1969 c 502 §3; 1969 c 597 §124, repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

**(Term and Place of Confinement)**

**137.120 Indeterminate sentence; reasons imposed to be stated on record.** (1) Whenever any person is convicted of a felony, the court shall, unless it imposes other than a sentence to serve a term of imprisonment in the custody of the Department of Corrections, sentence such person to imprisonment for an indeterminate period of time, but stating and fixing in the judgment and sentence a maximum term for the crime, which shall not exceed the maximum term of imprisonment provided by law therefor; and judgment shall be given accordingly. Such a sentence shall be known as an indeterminate sentence. The court shall state on the record the reasons for the sentence imposed.

(2) This section does not affect the indictment, prosecution, trial, verdict, judgment or punishment of any felony committed before June 14, 1939, and all laws now and before that date in

effect relating to such a felony are continued in full force and effect as to such a felony. [Amended by 1967 c.372 §2, 1971 c.743 §324; 1977 c.372 §12, 1987 c.320 §29]

**137.122 Concurrent and consecutive sentences; court discretion; findings required.** (1) A term of imprisonment imposed by the court may be made concurrent or consecutive to any other term of imprisonment which has been previously imposed or is simultaneously imposed upon the same defendant. The court may provide for consecutive terms of imprisonment only in accordance with the provisions of this section. A term of imprisonment shall be deemed to be a concurrent term unless the court's order expressly provides for consecutive terms of imprisonment.

(2) If a defendant is simultaneously sentenced for criminal offenses that do not arise from the same continuous and uninterrupted course of conduct, or if the defendant previously was sentenced by any other court within the United States to a term of imprisonment which the defendant has not yet completed, the court may impose a term of imprisonment concurrent with or consecutive to the other sentence or sentences.

(3) When a defendant has been found guilty of more than one criminal offense arising out of a continuous and uninterrupted course of conduct, the sentences imposed for each resulting conviction shall be concurrent unless the court complies with the procedures set forth in subsection (4) of this section.

(4) The court has discretion to impose consecutive terms of imprisonment for separate convictions arising out of a continuous and uninterrupted course of conduct only if the court finds:

(a) The criminal offense for which a consecutive sentence is contemplated was not merely an incidental violation of a separate statutory provision in the course of the commission of a more serious crime; or

(b) The criminal offense for which a consecutive sentence is contemplated caused or created a substantial risk of causing greater or qualitatively different loss, injury or harm to the victim or caused or created a substantial risk of causing loss, injury or harm to a different victim than was caused or threatened by the other offense or offenses committed during a continuous and uninterrupted course of conduct.

(5) When the court makes the findings provided in paragraph (a) or (b) of subsection (4) of this section, it may, in its discretion, impose a

consecutive sentence for each criminal conviction arising out of a continuous and uninterrupted course of conduct for which such a finding has been made. The court may impose a consecutive sentence if the court finds that the actual term of incarceration would not otherwise be commensurate with the seriousness of the total course of defendant's criminal conduct or the public would not be adequately protected if a concurrent term of imprisonment were imposed.

(6) Whenever the court imposes a consecutive sentence under this section, it shall state its reasons for doing so and make all required special findings on the record at the time of sentencing. [1985 c.722 §2]

**137.123 Additional provisions relating to concurrent and consecutive sentences.**

(1) A sentence imposed by the court may be made concurrent or consecutive to any other sentence which has been previously imposed or is simultaneously imposed upon the same defendant. The court may provide for consecutive sentences only in accordance with the provisions of this section. A sentence shall be deemed to be a concurrent term unless the court's order expressly provides for consecutive sentences.

(2) If a defendant is simultaneously sentenced for criminal offenses that do not arise from the same continuous and uninterrupted course of conduct, or if the defendant previously was sentenced by any other court within the United States to a sentence which the defendant has not yet completed, the court may impose a sentence concurrent with or consecutive to the other sentence or sentences.

(3) When a defendant has been found guilty of more than one criminal offense arising out of a continuous and uninterrupted course of conduct, the sentences imposed for each resulting conviction shall be concurrent unless the court complies with the procedures set forth in subsection (4).

(4) The court has discretion to impose consecutive terms of imprisonment for separate convictions arising out of a continuous and uninterrupted course of conduct only if the court finds:

(a) That the criminal offense for which a consecutive sentence is contemplated was not merely an incidental violation of a separate statutory provision in the course of the commission of a more serious crime but rather was an indication of defendant's willingness to commit more than one criminal offense; or

(b) The criminal offense for which a consecutive sentence is contemplated caused or cre-

ated a risk of causing greater or qualitatively different loss, injury or harm to the victim or caused or created a risk of causing loss, injury, or harm to a different victim than was caused or threatened by the other offense or offenses committed during a continuous and uninterrupted course or conduct. [1987 c 2 §12]

**137.124 Commitment of defendant to Department of Corrections; place of confinement; transfer of inmates; juveniles.** (1) If the court imposes a sentence of imprisonment upon conviction of a felony, it shall not designate the correctional facility in which the defendant is to be confined but shall commit the defendant to the legal and physical custody of the Department of Corrections.

(2) After assuming custody of the convicted person the Department of Corrections may transfer inmates from one correctional facility to another such facility for the purposes of diagnosis and study, rehabilitation and treatment, as best seems to fit the needs of the inmate and for the protection and welfare of the community and the inmate.

(3) If the court imposes a sentence of imprisonment upon conviction of a misdemeanor, it shall commit the defendant to the custody of the executive head of the correctional facility for the imprisonment of misdemeanants designated in the judgment.

(4)(a) When a person under 18 years of age is remanded under ORS 419.533 and subsequently is sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the custody of the Department of Corrections, the department shall transfer the person to a juvenile training school for physical custody as provided in ORS 420.011 (3).

(b) When a person under 16 years of age is remanded under ORS 419.533 and subsequently is sentenced to a term of imprisonment in the county jail, the sheriff shall transfer the person to a juvenile training school for physical custody as provided in ORS 420.011 (3). [1967 c 585 §4, 1971 c 743 §325; 1973 c.836 §262, 1985 c.631 §5, 1987 c.320 §30]

**137.125** [1955 c.660 §3; repealed by 1967 c.585 §8]

### (Community Service)

**137.126 Definitions for ORS 137.126 to 137.129.** As used in ORS 137.126 to 137.129:

(1) "Community service" means uncompensated labor for an agency whose purpose is to enhance physical or mental stability, environmental quality or the social welfare.

(2) "Agency" means a nonprofit organization or public body agreeing to accept community

service from offenders and to report on the progress of ordered community service to the court or its delegate. [1981 c 551 §2]

**137.127** [1955 c.660 §5; repealed by 1967 c 585 §8]

**137.128 Community service as part of sentence; effect of failure to perform community service.** (1) A judge may sentence an offender to community service either as an alternative to incarceration or fine or probation, or as a condition of probation. Prior to such order of community service the offender must consent to donate labor for the welfare of the public. The court or its delegate may select community service tasks that are within the offender's capabilities and are to be performed within a reasonable length of time during hours the offender is not working or attending school.

(2) Failure to perform a community service sentence may be grounds for revocation of probation or contempt of court. [1981 c 551 §§3,5]

**137.129 Length of community service sentence.** The length of a community service sentence shall be within these limits:

(1) For a violation or traffic offense except a major traffic offense, not more than 48 hours.

(2) For a misdemeanor or major traffic offense other than driving under the influence of intoxicants in violation of ORS 813.010, not more than 160 hours.

(3) For a felony, not more than 500 hours.

(4) For a violation of driving under the influence of intoxicants under ORS 813.010, not less than 80 hours or more than 250 hours. [1981 c 551 §4, 1983 c.721 §1, 1985 c.16 §447]

### (Post-judgment Procedures)

**137.130** [repealed by 1987 c 550 §5]

**137.140 Imprisonment when county jail is not suitable for safe confinement.** Whenever it appears to the court that there is no sufficient jail of the proper county, as provided in ORS 137.330, suitable for the confinement of the defendant, the court may order the confinement of the defendant in the jail of an adjoining county or, if there is no sufficient and suitable jail in the adjoining county, then in the jail of any county in the state. [Amended by 1973 c.836 §263, 1987 c.550 §3]

**137.150** [Amended by 1959 c.530 §1; 1969 c.511 §2, repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

**137.160** [Repealed by 1961 c 520 §1]

**137.170 Entry of judgment on conviction.** When judgment upon a conviction is given, the clerk shall enter the same in the register

forthwith, stating briefly the crime for which the conviction has been had. [Amended by 1959 c.638 §19, 1973 c 836 §264, 1985 c 540 §36]

**137.175 Order of conviction which effects the release of defendant; delivery to sheriff.** Whenever a judgment order of conviction will effect the immediate release of a defendant by discharge, probation, sentence to time served, or otherwise, the court shall cause the prompt delivery of the order to the sheriff no later than three calendar days after the order is entered. [1987 c 251 §3]

**137.180 Docketing of judgment to pay fine or costs.** A judgment that the defendant convicted of a crime pay money, whether as a fine, fee, assessment or as costs and disbursements of the action or as restitution, if the judgment is entered in circuit court, shall be docketed, and if the judgment is entered in district court may be docketed, as a judgment in a civil action and with like effect, as provided in ORS 18.320, 18.350, 18.360 and 18.400. The judgment is a judgment in favor of the state and may be enforced only by the state. [Amended by 1987 c.709 §2]

**137.190** [Repealed by 1959 c 558 §32 (137 220 enacted in lieu of 137.190)]

**137.200** [Repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

**137.205** [1963 c 600 §12; 1967 c 372 §3; repealed by 1971 c 743 §432]

**137.210 Taxation of costs against complainant.** (1) If it is found by any justice or court trying the action or hearing the proceeding that the prosecution is malicious or without probable cause, that fact shall be entered upon record in the action or proceeding by the justice or court.

(2) Upon making the entry prescribed in subsection (1) of this section, the justice or court shall immediately render judgment against the complainant for the costs and disbursements of the action or proceeding.

(3) As used in this section "complainant" means every person who voluntarily appears before any magistrate or grand jury to prosecute any person in a criminal action, either for a misdemeanor or felony. [Amended by 1959 c.426 §3]

**137.220 Clerk to prepare trial court file.** In every criminal proceeding, the clerk shall attach together and file in the office of the clerk, in the order of their filing, all the original papers filed in the court, whether before or after judgment, including but not limited to the indictment and other pleadings, demurrers, motions, affidavits, stipulations, orders, the judgment and the notice of appeal and undertaking on appeal, if any. [1959 c.558 §33 (enacted in lieu of 137 190)]

**137.225 Order setting aside conviction or record of arrest; prerequisites; limitations.** (1)(a) At any time after the lapse of three years from the date of pronouncement of judgment, any defendant who has fully complied with and performed the sentence of the court and whose conviction is described in subsection (5) of this section by motion may apply to the court wherein that conviction was entered for entry of an order setting aside the conviction; or

(b) At any time after the lapse of one year from the date of any arrest, if no accusatory instrument was filed, or at any time after an acquittal or a dismissal of the charge, the arrested person may apply to the court which would have jurisdiction over the crime for which the person was arrested, for entry of an order setting aside the record of such arrest. For the purpose of computing the one-year period, time during which the arrested person has secreted himself or herself within or without the state shall not be included.

(2) A copy of the motion and a full set of the defendant's fingerprints shall be served upon the office of the prosecuting attorney who prosecuted the crime or violation, or who had authority to prosecute the charge if there was no accusatory instrument filed, and opportunity be given to contest the motion. The fingerprint card with the notation "motion for setting aside conviction" or "motion for setting aside arrest record" as the case may be, shall be forwarded to the Department of State Police Bureau of Criminal Identification. Information resulting from the fingerprint search along with the fingerprint card shall be returned to the prosecuting attorney.

(3) Upon hearing the motion, the court may require the filing of such affidavits and may require the taking of such proofs as it deems proper. If the court determines that the circumstances and behavior of the applicant from the date of conviction, or from the date of arrest as the case may be, to the date of the hearing on the motion warrant setting aside the conviction, or the arrest record as the case may be, it shall enter an appropriate order which shall state the original arrest charge and the conviction charge, if any and if different from the original, date of charge, submitting agency and disposition. The order shall further state that positive identification has been established by the bureau and further identified as to state bureau number or submitting agency number. Upon the entry of such an order, the applicant for purposes of the law shall be deemed not to have been previously convicted, or arrested as the case may be, and the court shall issue an order sealing the record of conviction and

other official records in the case, including the records of arrest whether or not the arrest resulted in a further criminal proceeding.

(4) The clerk of the court shall forward a certified copy of the order to such agencies as directed by the court. A certified copy must be sent to the Department of Corrections when the person has been in the custody of the Department of Corrections. Upon entry of such an order, such conviction, arrest or other proceeding shall be deemed not to have occurred, and the applicant may answer accordingly any question relating to their occurrence.

(5) The provisions of paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of this section apply to a conviction of:

(a) A Class C felony.

(b) The crime of possession of the narcotic drug marijuana when that crime was punishable as a felony only.

(c) A crime punishable as either a felony or a misdemeanor, in the discretion of the court.

(d) A misdemeanor, including a violation of a municipal ordinance, for which a jail sentence may be imposed.

(e) A violation, whether under state law or local ordinance.

(f) An offense committed before January 1, 1972, which if committed after that date would be:

(A) A Class C felony.

(B) A crime punishable as either a felony or a misdemeanor, in the discretion of the court.

(C) A misdemeanor.

(D) A violation.

(6) Notwithstanding subsection (5) of this section, the provisions of subsection (1) of this section do not apply to:

(a) A person convicted of, or arrested for, a state or municipal traffic offense;

(b) A person convicted, within the 10-year period immediately preceding the filing of the motion pursuant to subsection (1) of this section, of any other offense, excluding motor vehicle violations, whether or not the other conviction is for conduct associated with the same criminal episode that caused the arrest or conviction that is sought to be set aside. Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, a conviction which has been set aside under this section shall be considered for the purpose of determining whether this paragraph is applicable;

(c) A person who at the time the motion authorized by subsection (1) of this section is

pending before the court is under charge of commission of any crime; or

(d) A person convicted of sexual exploitation of a child under ORS 163.670, dealing in depictions of a child's sexual conduct under ORS 163.673 or transporting child pornography into Oregon under ORS 163.677.

(7) The provisions of paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of this section do not apply to a person arrested within the three-year period immediately preceding the filing of the motion for any offense, excluding motor vehicle violations, and excluding arrests for conduct associated with the same criminal episode that caused the arrest that is sought to be set aside.

(8) The provisions of subsection (1) of this section apply to convictions and arrests which occurred before, as well as those which occurred after, September 9, 1971. There shall be no time limit for making such application.

(9) For purposes of any civil action in which truth is an element of a claim for relief or affirmative defense, the provisions of subsection (3) of this section providing that the conviction, arrest or other proceeding be deemed not to have occurred shall not apply and a party may apply to the court for an order requiring disclosure of the official records in the case as may be necessary in the interest of justice.

(10) Upon motion of any prosecutor or defendant in a case involving records sealed under this section, supported by affidavit showing good cause, the court with jurisdiction may order the reopening and disclosure of any records sealed under this section for the limited purpose of assisting the investigation of the movant. However, such an order shall have no other effect on the orders setting aside the conviction or the arrest record. [1971 c.434 §2, 1973 c.680 §3; 1973 c.689 §1a; 1973 c.836 §265; 1975 c.548 §10; 1975 c.714 §2; 1977 c.286 §1; 1983 c.556 §1; 1983 c.740 §17, 1987 c.320 §31, 1987 c.408 §1, 1987 c.864 §6]

### **(Effects of Felony Conviction)**

#### **137.230 Definitions for ORS 137.260.**

As used in ORS 137.260, "conviction" or "convicted" means an adjudication of guilt upon a verdict or finding entered in a criminal proceeding in a court of competent jurisdiction. [1961 c.412 §1; 1987 c.158 §20]

**137.240** [Formerly 421.110; 1973 c.56 §1; 1973 c.836 §266; 1974 s.s. c.36 §2; repealed by 1975 c.781 §10]

**137.250** [Formerly 421.112; 1973 c.836 §267; repealed by 1975 c.781 §10]

**137.260 Political rights restored to persons convicted of felony before August**

**9, 1961, and subsequently discharged.** Any person convicted of a felony prior to August 9, 1961, and subsequently discharged from probation, parole or imprisonment prior to or after August 9, 1961, is hereby restored to the political rights of the person. [1961 c 412 §4]

**137.270 Effect of felony conviction on property of defendant.** No conviction of any person for crime works any forfeiture of any property, except in cases where the same is expressly provided by law; but in all cases of the commission or attempt to commit a felony, the state has a lien, from the time of such commission or attempt, upon all the property of the defendant for the purpose of satisfying any judgment which may be given against the defendant for any fine on account thereof and for the costs and disbursements in the proceedings against the defendant for such crime; provided, however, such lien shall not attach to such property as against a purchaser or incumbrancer in good faith, for value, whose interest in the property was acquired before the docketing of the judgment against the defendant. [Formerly 137 460]

**137.275 Effect of felony conviction on civil and political rights of felon.** Except as otherwise provided by law, a person convicted of a felony does not suffer civil death or disability, or sustain loss of civil rights or forfeiture of estate or property, but retains all of the rights of the person, political, civil and otherwise, including, but not limited to, the right to vote, to hold, receive and transfer property, to enter into contracts, including contracts of marriage, and to maintain and defend civil actions, suits or proceedings. [1975 c.781 §1]

**137.280** [1975 c 781 §2, repealed by 1983 c 515 §1 (137 281 enacted in lieu of 137 280)]

**137.281 Withdrawal of rights during term of imprisonment; restoration of rights.** (1) In any felony case, when the court sentences the defendant to a term of imprisonment in the custody of the Department of Corrections and execution of the sentence is not suspended, or execution is suspended upon condition that the defendant serve a term of imprisonment in the county jail, the defendant is deprived of all rights and privileges described in subsection (3) of this section from the date of sentencing until:

(a) The defendant is discharged or paroled from imprisonment; or

(b) The defendant's conviction is set aside.

(2) In any felony case, when the court sentences the defendant to a term of imprisonment

in the custody of the Department of Corrections and execution of the sentence is suspended upon any condition other than imprisonment in the county jail, if the probation is revoked and the suspended sentence is ordered executed, the defendant is deprived of the rights and privileges described in subsection (3) of this section from the date the sentence is ordered executed until:

(a) The defendant is discharged or paroled from imprisonment; or

(b) The defendant's conviction is set aside.

(3) The rights and privileges of which a person may be deprived under this section are:

(a) Holding a public office or an office of a political party or becoming or remaining a candidate for either office;

(b) Holding a position of private trust;

(c) Acting as a juror; or

(d) Exercising the right to vote.

(4) If the court under subsection (1) of this section temporarily stays execution of sentence for any purpose other than probation, the defendant nonetheless is sentenced for purposes of subsection (1) of this section.

(5) The rights and privileges withdrawn by this section are restored automatically upon discharge or parole from imprisonment, but in the case of parole shall be automatically withdrawn upon a subsequent imprisonment for violation of the terms of the parole. [1983 c.515 §2 (enacted in lieu of 137.280), 1987 c.320 §32]

**137.285 Retained rights of felon; regulation of exercise.** ORS 137.275 to 137.285 do not deprive the Director of the Department of Corrections, or the director's authorized agents, of the authority to regulate the manner in which these retained rights of convicted persons may be exercised as is reasonably necessary for the control of the conduct and conditions of confinement of convicted persons in the custody of the Department of Corrections. [1975 c.781 §3, 1979 c.284 §116, 1987 c.320 §33]

#### (Unitary Assessment)

**137.290 Unitary assessment; amount; waiver.** (1) In all cases of conviction for the commission of a crime, violation or infraction, excluding parking violations, the trial court, whether a circuit, district, justice or municipal court, shall impose upon the defendant, in addition to any other monetary obligation imposed, a unitary assessment under this section. The unitary assessment shall also be imposed by the circuit court and county court in juvenile cases

under ORS 419.476 (1)(a). The unitary assessment is a penal obligation in the nature of a fine and shall be in an amount as follows:

- (a) \$45 in the case of a felony.
- (b) \$35 in the case of a misdemeanor.
- (c) \$10 in the case of any offense punishable only by a fine.

(2) The court in any case may waive payment of the unitary assessment, in whole or in part, if, upon consideration, the court finds that payment of the assessment or portion thereof would impose upon the defendant a total monetary obligation inconsistent with justice in the case. In making its determination under this subsection, the court shall consider:

(a) The financial resources of the defendant and the burden that payment of the unitary assessment will impose, with due regard to the other obligations of the defendant; and

(b) The extent to which such burden can be alleviated by allowing the defendant to pay the monetary obligations imposed by the court on an instalment basis or on other conditions to be fixed by the court. [1987 c.905 §1]

**Note:** 137.290 to 137.305 were enacted into law by the Legislative Assembly but were not added to or made a part of ORS chapter 137 or any series therein by legislative action. See Preface to Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation.

**Note:** 137.290 to 137.305 are effective July 1, 1989. See section 39, chapter 905, Oregon Laws 1987.

**137.293 All monetary obligations constitute single obligation on part of convicted person.** All fines, costs, assessments, restitution, compensatory fines and other monetary obligations imposed upon a convicted person in a circuit, district, justice or municipal court, shall constitute a single obligation on the part of the convicted person. The clerk shall subdivide the total obligation as provided in ORS 137.295 according to the various component parts of the obligation and shall credit and distribute accordingly, among those subdivisions, all moneys received. [1987 c.905 §2]

**Note:** See notes under 137.290.

**137.295 Categories of monetary obligations; order of crediting moneys received.** (1) When a defendant convicted of a crime, violation or infraction in the circuit, district, justice or municipal court, or allowed diversion in such a case, makes a payment of money to be credited against monetary obligations imposed as a result of that conviction or diversion, the clerk shall distribute the payment as provided in this section.

(2) There are four categories of monetary obligations. The categories are as follows:

(a) Category 1 consists of compensatory fines under ORS 137.101.

(b) Category 2 consists of restitution as defined in ORS 137.103 and restitution under ORS 419.582.

(c) Category 3 consists of the unitary assessment imposed under ORS 137.290 and those fines, costs, forfeited bail and other monetary obligations payable to the state or to the General Fund of the state in criminal and quasi-criminal cases for which moneys the law does not expressly provide other disposition.

(d) Category 4 consists of monetary obligations imposed upon the defendant as a result of the conviction, but which do not fall under category 1, category 2 or category 3 of the obligation categories. These include, but are not limited to, fines and other monetary obligations that the law expressly directs be paid to any agency, person or political subdivision of the state, and any other obligation to reimburse for payment of a reward under ORS 131.897.

(3) So long as there remains unpaid any obligation under category 1, the clerk shall credit toward category 1 all of each payment received.

(4) After the total obligation has been credited under category 1, then so long as there remains unpaid any obligation under both categories 2 and 3, the clerk shall credit toward each such category 50 percent of each payment received.

(5) The clerk shall monthly transfer the moneys credited under category 1 and under category 2 to the victims for whose benefit moneys under that category were ordered paid. The clerk of a circuit or district court shall monthly transfer the moneys credited under category 3 as directed by the State Court Administrator for deposit in the State Treasury to the credit of the Criminal Fine and Assessment Account established under ORS 137.300. The clerk of a justice or municipal court shall monthly transfer the moneys credited under category 3 to the Department of Revenue as provided in ORS 305.830.

(6) When the entire amount owing for purposes of either category 2 or category 3 has been credited, further payments by the defendant shall be credited by the clerk entirely to the unpaid balance of whichever of those categories remains unpaid, until such time as both category 2 and category 3 have been entirely paid.

(7) When category 1, category 2 and category 3 have been entirely paid and any obligation

remains owing under category 4, the clerk shall credit further payments by the defendant to the obligations under category 4 and shall monthly transfer the moneys so received to the appropriate recipient, giving first priority to counties and cities entitled to revenues generated by prosecutions in justice and municipal courts and giving last priority to persons entitled to moneys as reimbursement for reward under ORS 131.897. [1987 c.905 §3]

**Note:** See notes under 137.290

**137.300 Criminal Fine and Assessment Account.** The Criminal Fine and Assessment Account is established in the General Fund of the State Treasury. All moneys in the account are appropriated continuously to be distributed by the Department of Revenue as provided in ORS 137.303. The department shall keep a record of moneys transferred into and out of the account. The department shall report monthly to the Attorney General the amount of moneys received from the state courts in each county and from each city court. [1987 c.905 §6]

**Note:** See notes under 137.290.

**137.303 Distribution of moneys from account.** The Department of Revenue is responsible for assuring that moneys in the Criminal Fine and Assessment Account are properly distributed and shall distribute the moneys monthly according to the following formula:

(1) 19.3913 percent of moneys in the account shall be transferred to the Police Standards and Training Account established under ORS 181.690.

(2) 9.1000 percent of moneys in the account shall be transferred to the Criminal Injuries Compensation Account established under ORS 147.225.

(3) 0.1408 percent of moneys in the account shall be transferred to the Boating Safety, Law Enforcement and Facility Account established under ORS 488.860.

(4) 5.1997 percent of moneys in the account shall be transferred to the Intoxicated Driver Program Fund established under ORS 813.270.

(5) 0.0770 percent of moneys in the account shall be transferred to the State Highway Fund established under ORS 366.505, to be used and expended for purposes designated by the Oregon Transportation Commission pursuant to ORS 802.110.

(6) 2.8644 percent of moneys in the account shall be transferred to the State Highway Fund established under ORS 366.505, to be used and expended as are other state highway funds.

(7) 0.0644 percent of moneys in the account shall be transferred to the Parks and Recreation Division of the Department of Transportation for deposit in the separate account established for the Parks and Recreation Division under ORS 366.512.

(8) 0.1362 percent of moneys in the account shall be transferred to the Motor Vehicle Records Account established under ORS 802.150.

(9) 2.1388 percent of moneys in the account shall be transferred to the Motor Vehicles Division and is continuously appropriated to the division for administrative expenses.

(10) 0.9822 percent of moneys in the account shall be transferred to the State Wildlife Fund established under ORS 496.300.

(11) 58.0659 percent of moneys in the account shall be transferred to the General Fund to be used for general governmental expenses.

(12) 1.8372 percent of the moneys in the account shall be reserved to be distributed as provided in ORS 137.305. [1987 c.905 §7]

**Note:** See notes under 137.290

**137.305 Reserved moneys; distribution.** Moneys reserved under ORS 137.303 (12) shall be distributed monthly as follows:

(1) If the monthly distribution to the Police Standards and Training Account pursuant to ORS 137.303 (1), ORS 137.015 (1985 Replacement Part) and ORS 813.240 (1)(b) (1985 Replacement Part), is not at least \$267,079, then the Department of Revenue shall distribute from the reserved moneys such amount as will make up the shortage for the month.

(2) If the monthly distribution to the Criminal Injuries Compensation Account pursuant to ORS 137.303 (2) and ORS 147.259 (1985 Replacement Part) is not at least \$125,335, then the Department of Revenue shall distribute from the reserved moneys such amount as will make up the shortage for the month.

(3) If the amount reserved under ORS 137.303 (12) is not adequate to make up the shortages described in subsections (1) and (2) of this section, the Department of Revenue shall distribute the reserved moneys to make up for as much of the shortages as possible. The department shall distribute those moneys between the recipients named in subsections (1) and (2) of this section so that, as nearly as possible, each such recipient suffers, for that month, the same shortage on a percentage basis.

(4) If any moneys reserved under ORS 137.303 (12) remain undistributed after the pro-

cedure described in subsections (1) to (3) of this section, those moneys shall cease to be reserved and shall remain in the Criminal Fine and Assessment Account for distribution in the following month. [1987 c 905 §8]

Note: See notes under 137.290.

## EXECUTION OF JUDGMENT (Imprisonment)

**137.310 Authorizing execution of judgment; detention of defendant.** (1) When a judgment has been pronounced, a certified copy of the entry thereof in the register shall be forthwith furnished by the clerk to the officer whose duty it is to execute the judgment; and no other warrant or authority is necessary to justify or require its execution.

(2) The defendant may be arrested and detained in any county in the state by any peace officer and held for the authorities from the county to which the execution is directed. Time spent by the defendant in such detention shall be credited towards the term specified in the judgment. [Amended by 1961 c.358 §1, 1967 c 372 §4; 1985 c.540 §37]

**137.315 Electronic telecommunication of notice of judgment authorized.** Whenever it is necessary that a copy of the entry of judgment against a defendant be delivered to the Department of Corrections or any other correctional authority of this state, or to the correctional authority of any political subdivision of this state, the court or the sheriff may transmit notice of the judgment by electronic telecommunication. The notice of judgment shall serve as authority for imprisonment under this chapter. The notice need not be a duplicate or photographic copy of judgment, but if it is not a duplicated or photographic copy, then it must be followed in due course by a duplicate or photographic copy with a notation that notice had been sent previously. [1987 c 251 §2]

**137.320 Delivery of defendant when committed to Department of Corrections; credit on sentence.** (1) When a judgment includes commitment to the legal and physical custody of the Department of Corrections, the sheriff shall deliver the defendant, together with a copy of the entry of judgment and a statement signed by the sheriff of the number of days the defendant was imprisoned prior to delivery, to the superintendent of the Department of Corrections institution to which the defendant is initially assigned pursuant to ORS 137.124.

(2) If the defendant is surrendered to another legal authority prior to delivery to an institution

of the Department of Corrections, the sheriff shall forward to the Department of Corrections a copy of the entry of judgment, a statement of the number of days the defendant was imprisoned prior to surrender, and an identification of the authority to whom the prisoner was surrendered.

(3) Upon receipt of the information described in subsection (1) or (2) of this section, the Department of Corrections shall establish a case file and compute the defendant's sentence in accordance with the provisions of ORS 137.370.

(4) When the judgment is imprisonment in the county jail or a fine and that the defendant be imprisoned until it is paid, the judgment shall be executed by the sheriff of the county. The sheriff shall compute the time the defendant was imprisoned after arrest and prior to the commencement of the term specified in the judgment. Such time shall be credited towards the term of the sentence. [Amended by 1955 c.660 §14, 1967 c 232 §1, 1967 c.585 §5; 1971 c 619 §1; 1973 c.631 §1, 1981 c.424 §1; 1987 c.320 §34]

**137.330 Where judgment of imprisonment in county jail is executed.** (1) Except as provided in ORS 137.140, a judgment of imprisonment in the county jail shall be executed by confinement in the jail of the county where the judgment is given, except that when the place of trial has been changed, the confinement shall take place in the jail of the county where the action was commenced.

(2) The jailor of any county jail to which a prisoner is ordered, sentenced or delivered pursuant to ORS 137.140 shall receive and keep such prisoner in the same manner as if the prisoner had been ordered, sentenced or delivered to the jailor by an officer or court of the jailor's own county; but the county in which the prisoner would be imprisoned except for the provisions of ORS 137.140 shall pay all the expenses of keeping and maintaining the prisoner in said jail. [Amended by 1987 c.550 §4]

**137.340** [Repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

**137.350** [Repealed by 1987 c.247 §1]

**137.360** [Repealed by 1987 c.247 §1]

**137.370 Commencement and computation of term of imprisonment in state penal or correctional institution; sentences concurrent unless court orders otherwise.** (1) When a person is sentenced to imprisonment in the custody of the Department of Corrections, the term of confinement therein commences from the day the person is delivered to the custody of an officer of the Department of Corrections for the purpose of serving the sentence executed,

regardless of whether the sentence is to be served in a state or federal institution.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (3) of this section, when a person is sentenced to imprisonment in the custody of the Department of Corrections, for the purpose of computing the amount of sentence served the term of confinement includes only:

(a) The time that the person is confined by any authority after the arrest for the crime for which sentence is imposed; and

(b) The time that the person is authorized by the Department of Corrections to spend outside a confinement facility, in a program conducted by or for the Department of Corrections.

(3) When a judgment of conviction is vacated and a new sentence is thereafter imposed upon the defendant for the same crime, the period of detention and imprisonment theretofore served shall be deducted from the maximum term, and from the minimum, if any, of the new sentence.

(4) Unless the court expressly orders otherwise, a term of imprisonment shall be concurrent with that portion of any sentence previously imposed that remains unexpired at the time the court imposes sentence. This subsection applies regardless of whether the earlier sentence was imposed by the same or any other court, and regardless of whether the earlier sentence is being or is to be served in the same penal institution or under the same correctional authority as will be the later sentence. [Amended by 1955 c.660, §15, 1965 c.463 §19, 1967 c.232 §2; 1973 c.562 §2, 1973 c.631 §4; 1981 c.424 §2, 1987 c.251 §4; 1987 c.320 §35]

**137.375 Release of prisoners whose terms expire on legal holidays.** When the date of release from imprisonment of any prisoner in an adult correctional facility under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections, or any prisoner in the county or city jail, falls on Saturday, Sunday or a legal holiday, the prisoner shall be released on the first day preceding the date of release which is not a Saturday, Sunday or legal holiday, except for prisoners of a county or city jail serving a mandatory minimum term specifically limited to weekends who shall only be released at the time fixed in the sentence. [1953 c.532 §1, 1955 c.660 §16, 1971 c.290 §1, 1979 c.487 §10; 1987 c.320 §36]

**137.380 Discipline, treatment and employment of prisoners.** A judgment of commitment to the custody of the Department of Corrections need only specify the duration of confinement as provided in ORS 137.120. Thereafter the manner of the confinement and the

treatment and employment of a person shall be regulated and governed by whatever law is then in force prescribing the discipline, treatment and employment of persons committed. [Amended by 1955 c.32 §1, 1955 c.660 §17; 1959 c.687 §1, 1973 c.836 §268; 1987 c.320 §37]

**137.390 Commencement, term and termination of term of imprisonment in county jail; treatment of prisoners therein.** The commencement, term and termination of a sentence of imprisonment in the county jail is to be ascertained by the rule prescribed in ORS 137.370, and the manner of such confinement and the treatment of persons so sentenced shall be governed by whatever law may be in force prescribing the discipline of county jails. [Amended by 1973 c.631 §3]

**137.400** [Amended by 1953 c.104 §2, 1955 c.662 §6; repealed by 1967 c.372 §13]

**137.410** [Repealed by 1967 c.372 §13]

**137.420** [Repealed by 1967 c.372 §13]

**137.430** [Repealed by 1967 c.372 §13]

**137.440 Return by officer executing judgment; annexation to trial court file.** When a judgment in a criminal action has been executed, the sheriff or officer executing it shall return to the clerk the warrant or copy of the entry or judgment upon which the sheriff or officer acted, with a statement of the doings of the sheriff or officer indorsed thereon, and the clerk shall file the same and annex it to the trial court file, as defined in ORS 19.005. [Amended by 1967 c.471 §4]

**137.450 Enforcement of money judgment in criminal action.** A judgment against the defendant or complainant in a criminal action, so far as it requires the payment of a fine, fee, assessment, costs and disbursements of the action or restitution, may be enforced as a judgment in a civil action. [Amended by 1973 c.836 §269, 1987 c.709 §1]

**137.460** [Renumbered 137.270]

### (Death Sentence)

**137.463 Death warrant; delivery to sheriff; automatic review by Supreme Court.** (1) When a judgment of death is pronounced, a warrant signed by the trial judge and attested by the clerk of the court, with the seal of the court affixed, shall be drawn and delivered to the sheriff of the county. The warrant shall state the conviction and judgment and shall direct the sheriff to deliver the defendant within 20 days from the time of the judgment to the Superintendent of the Oregon State Penitentiary pending

the determination of the automatic and direct review by the Supreme Court.

(2) If the Supreme Court affirms the sentence of death, a warrant, signed by the trial judge of the court in which the judgment was rendered and attested by the clerk of that court, shall be drawn and delivered to the Superintendent of the Oregon State Penitentiary. The warrant shall appoint a day on which the judgment is to be executed and shall authorize and command the superintendent to execute the judgment of the court. [1984 c 3 §5]

**137.465** [1979 c.2 §5; repealed by 1981 c.873 §9]

**137.467 Delivery of warrant when place of trial changed.** If the place of trial has been changed, the death warrant shall be delivered to the sheriff of the county in which the defendant was tried. [1984 c.3 §6]

**137.470** [1979 c 2 §6; repealed by 1981 c 873 §9]

**137.473 Means of inflicting death; place and procedures; acquisition of lethal substance.** (1) The punishment of death shall be inflicted by the intravenous administration of a lethal quantity of an ultra-short-acting barbiturate in combination with a chemical paralytic agent until the defendant is dead. The judgment shall be executed by the superintendent of the Department of Corrections institution in which the execution takes place, or by the designee of that superintendent. All executions shall take place within the enclosure of a Department of Corrections institution designated by the Director of the Department of Corrections. The superintendent of the institution shall be present at the execution and shall invite the presence of one or more physicians, the Attorney General and the sheriff of the county in which the judgment was rendered. At the request of the defendant, the superintendent shall allow no more than two clergymen designated by the defendant to be present at the execution. At the discretion of the superintendent, no more than five friends and relatives designated by the defendant may be present at the execution. The superintendent shall allow the presence of any peace officers as the superintendent thinks expedient.

(2) The person who administers the lethal injection under subsection (1) of this section shall not thereby be considered to be engaged in the practice of medicine.

(3)(a) Any wholesale drug outlet, as defined in ORS 689.005, registered with the State Board of Pharmacy under ORS 689.305 may provide the lethal substance described in subsection (1) of this section upon written order of the Director of

the Department of Corrections, accompanied by a certified copy of the judgment of the court imposing the punishment.

(b) For purposes of ORS 689.765 (8) the director shall be considered authorized to purchase the lethal substance described in subsection (1) of this section.

(c) The lethal substance described in subsection (1) of this section is not a controlled substance when purchased, possessed or used for purposes of this section. [1984 c 3 §7, 1987 c 320 §38]

**137.475** [1979 c.2 §7; repealed by 1981 c.873 §9]

## PROBATION AND PAROLE BY COMMITTING MAGISTRATE

**137.510** [Amended by 1955 c 660 §18; 1955 c 688 §1, repealed by 1971 c 743 §432]

**137.520 Power of committing magistrate to parole and grant temporary release to persons confined in county jail; authority of sheriff to release county jail inmates; disposition of work release earnings.** (1) The committing magistrate, having sentenced a defendant to confinement in a county jail for a period of up to one year, may parole the defendant outside the county jail subject to condition and subject to being taken back into confinement upon the breach of such condition. The committing magistrate may also authorize, limit or prohibit the release of a sentenced defendant upon pass, furlough, leave, work or educational release.

(2) The committing magistrate, having suspended imposition or execution of sentence and placed a defendant upon probation and having confined the defendant as a condition of that probation in a county jail for a period up to one

year, may authorize, limit or prohibit the release of such person upon pass, furlough, leave, work or educational release.

(3) The sheriff of a county in which a defendant is confined in the county jail by sentence or as a condition of probation may allow the release of the defendant upon pass, furlough, leave, work or educational release unless otherwise ordered by the committing magistrate.

(4) A defendant confined in a county jail and placed upon educational release or upon work release shall, during the hours in which not so engaged or employed, be confined in the county jail unless the court by order otherwise directs or unless the sheriff otherwise directs in the absence of a contrary order by the court. The defendant's net earnings shall be paid to the sheriff, who shall deduct therefrom and pay such sums as may be ordered by the court for the defendant's board, restitution, fine, support of dependents and necessary personal expense. Any balance remaining shall be retained by the sheriff until the defendant's discharge from custody, whereupon the balance shall be paid to the defendant. [Amended by 1959 c.345 §1, 1973 c.836 §270; 1981 c.568 §1]

**137.525 Probation for person convicted of crime described in ORS 163.305 to 163.495; examination; report; written consent of convicted person.** (1) If a person pleads guilty or no contest to, or is found guilty of, a crime described in ORS 163.305 to 163.495, and if the court contemplates placing the person on probation, the court, before entering judgment, may order that the person undergo an examination by a psychiatrist or other physician found qualified and appointed by the court to determine whether available medical treatment would be likely to reduce such biological, emotional or psychological impulses, including any paraphilia, which may be the cause of the criminal conduct and, if so, whether the person is a suitable candidate medically for such treatment. Such medical treatments may include the taking of prescribed medication.

(2) If the examining psychiatrist or other physician reports that available medical treatment would be likely to reduce the biological, emotional or psychological impulses that were a probable cause of the criminal conduct, and that the person is a suitable candidate medically for such treatment, the court may include as a condition of probation that the person participate in a prescribed program of medicine and accept medical treatment at the person's own expense under the care of the psychiatrist or other physician appointed by the court and that the person

faithfully participate in the prescribed program of medical treatment during the course of the probation.

(3) Probation under this section shall not be granted except upon the written consent of the convicted person. Probation under this section may be revoked upon any failure of the convicted person to cooperate in the treatment program, including, but not limited to, any failure to meet with the treating physician as directed by the physician or to take medication or otherwise to participate in the prescribed program of medical treatment during the course of the probation. [1987 c.908 §3]

**137.530 Investigation and report of probation officers; statement of victim.** (1) Probation officers, when directed by the court, shall fully investigate and report to the court in writing on the circumstances of the offense, criminal record, social history and present condition and environment of any defendant; and unless the court directs otherwise in individual cases, no defendant shall be placed on probation until the report of such investigation has been presented to and considered by the court.

(2) Whenever a presentence report is made, the preparer of the report shall make a reasonable effort to contact the victim and obtain a statement describing the effect of the defendant's offense upon the victim. If the victim is under 18 years of age, the preparer shall obtain the consent of the victim's parent or guardian before contacting the victim. The preparer of the report shall include the statement of the victim in the presentence investigation report. If the preparer is unable to contact the victim or if the victim declines to make a statement, the preparer shall report that the preparer was unable to contact the victim after making reasonable efforts to do so, or, if contact was made with the victim, that the victim declined to make a statement for purposes of this section. Before taking a statement from the victim, the preparer of the report shall inform the victim that the statement will be made available to the defendant and the defendant's attorney prior to sentencing as required under ORS 137.079.

(3) Whenever desirable, and facilities exist therefor, such investigation shall include physical and mental examinations of such defendants.

(4) As used in this section, "victim" means the person or persons who have suffered financial, social, psychological or physical harm as a result of an offense, and includes, in the case of any homicide, an appropriate member of the immediate family of any such person. [Amended by 1983 c 723 §1]

**137.540 Conditions of probation; evaluation and treatment; effect of failure to abide by conditions; modification.** (1) The court may place the defendant on probation, which shall be subject to the following general conditions unless specifically deleted by the court. The probationer shall:

(a) Remain under the supervision and control of the probation department.

(b) Abide by the direction of the probation department and its representatives.

(c) Promptly and truthfully answer all reasonable inquiries of the probation officer relating to probation performance.

(d) Truthfully report monthly at times and in a manner specified by the probation department or its representative.

(e) Remain in the State of Oregon until written permission to leave is granted by the probation department or its representatives.

(f) Find and maintain gainful full-time employment, approved schooling, or a full-time combination of both. Any waiver of this requirement must be based on a finding by the court stating the reasons for the waiver.

(g) Change neither employment nor residence without promptly informing the probation department or its representatives.

(h) Permit the probation officer to visit the probationer or the probationer's residence or work site.

(i) Submit to fingerprinting or photographing, or both, when requested by the probation department for supervision purposes.

(j) Obey all laws, municipal, county, state and federal.

(k) Pay fines, costs including probation costs, attorney fees or restitution or any combination thereof ordered by the court on a schedule of payments determined by the court.

(2) In addition to the general conditions, the court may impose special conditions of probation for the protection of the public or reformation of the offender, or both, including, but not limited to, that the probationer shall:

(a) Be confined to the county jail or be restricted to the probationer's own residence or to the premises thereof, or be subject to any combination of such confinement and restriction, such confinement or restriction or combination thereof to be for a period not to exceed one year or one-half of the maximum period of confinement that could be imposed for the offense for which the defendant is convicted, whichever is the

lesser. However, the court shall not order restriction to residence or premises thereof in the case of a defendant convicted of a crime in the course of which the defendant used or threatened to use any weapon or in the course of which the defendant caused, attempted to cause or threatened to cause, physical injury to another.

(b) Submit to polygraph examination by a qualified polygraph examiner designated by the court or probation officer under terms and conditions set by the court.

(c) Enroll, participate and successfully complete designated residential treatment programs for drug, alcohol or mental health problems.

(d) Abstain from or limit the use of intoxicants.

(e) Submit to random urinalysis at the direction of probation officer.

(f) Refrain from knowingly associating with persons who use or possess controlled substances illegally, or from frequenting places where such substances are kept or sold.

(g) Refrain from knowingly associating with:

(A) Codefendants or crime partners.

(B) Persons known by the probationer to be engaged in criminal activities.

(C) Persons under a specified age except under specific circumstances specified in writing by the court or probation officer.

(D) Other designated persons.

(h) Undergo medical, psychological or therapy treatment.

(i) Take Antabuse, if medically approved.

(j) Submit to breath test or blood test to determine blood alcohol content upon request of a probation officer having reasonable grounds to believe the results would disclose evidence of a probation violation. This condition may be set when it is reasonably related to the nature of the offense or treatment of the offender.

(k) Neither own, possess nor control any firearm or any other specified weapon.

(L) Submit person, residence, vehicle and property to search by a probation officer having reasonable grounds to believe such search will disclose evidence of a probation violation. This condition may be set when it is reasonably related to the nature of the offense or treatment of the offender.

(3)(a) As a condition of probation, the court may require the defendant to report to any state or local mental health facility or other appropriate mental health program for evaluation. When-

ever medical, psychiatric or psychological treatment is recommended, the court may order the defendant, as a condition of probation, to cooperate with and accept the treatment from the facility or program.

(b) The facility or program to which the defendant has been referred for evaluation shall perform such evaluation and submit a written report of its findings to the court. If the facility or program finds that treatment of the defendant is appropriate, it shall include its recommendations for treatment in the report to the court.

(c) Whenever treatment is provided by the facility or program, it shall furnish reports to the court on a regular basis concerning the progress of the defendant.

(d) Copies of all reports submitted to the court pursuant to this section shall be furnished to the defendant and the counsel of the defendant. The confidentiality of these reports shall be determined pursuant to ORS 192.501 to 192.505.

(e) Whenever treatment is provided pursuant to this subsection, the court may order, as an additional condition of probation, that the defendant pay the reasonable cost of the treatment to the mental health facility or program providing the treatment.

(4) As a condition of probation, the court may order the defendant to pay to the provider the reasonable cost of psychiatric or psychological treatment or other counseling services provided to the victim or victims and the victim's family resulting from or related to the crime or crimes of which the defendant was convicted.

(5) Failure to abide by all general and special conditions imposed by the court and supervised by the probation department and its representatives may result in arrest and revocation of probation and will result in notification of the violation to the sentencing court.

(6) The court may at any time modify the conditions of probation.

(7) It shall not be a cause for revocation of probation that the probationer failed to apply for or accept employment at any workplace where there is a labor dispute in progress. As used in this subsection, "labor dispute" has the meaning for that term provided in ORS 662.010. [Amended by 1965 c.346 §1; 1969 c.597 §125; 1977 c.371 §3, 1977 c.380 §2, 1981 c.671 §1, 1983 c.588 §2, 1985 c.818 §2; 1987 c.780 §3]

**137.550 Period of probation; discharge from probation; proceedings in case of violation of conditions.** (1) Subject to the limitations in ORS 137.010:

(a) The period of probation shall be such as the court determines and may, in the discretion of the court, be continued or extended.

(b) The court may at any time discharge a person from probation.

(2) At any time during the probation period, the court may issue a warrant and cause a defendant to be arrested for violating any of the conditions of probation. Any probation officer, police officer or other officer with power of arrest may arrest a probationer without a warrant for violating any condition of probation, and a statement by the probation officer setting forth that the probationer has, in the judgment of the probation officer, violated the conditions of probation is sufficient warrant for the detention of the probationer in the county jail until the probationer can be brought before the court. The probation officer, as soon as practicable, but within one judicial day, shall report such arrest or detention to the court that imposed the probation. The probation officer shall promptly submit to the court a report showing in what manner the probationer has violated the conditions of probation.

(3) Except for good cause shown or at the request of the probationer, the probationer shall be brought before a magistrate during the first 36 hours of custody, excluding holidays, Saturdays and Sundays. That magistrate, in the exercise of discretion, may order the probationer held pending revocation hearing or pending transfer to the jurisdiction of another court where the probation was imposed. In lieu of an order that the probationer be held, the magistrate may release the probationer upon the condition that the probationer appear in court at a later date for a probation revocation hearing. If the probationer is being held on an out-of-county warrant, the magistrate may order the probationer released subject to an additional order to the probationer that the probationer report within seven calendar days to the court that imposed the probation.

(4) The court that imposed the probation, after summary hearing, may revoke the probation and suspension of sentence and cause the sentence imposed to be executed or, if no sentence has been imposed, impose any sentence which originally could have been imposed. Except for good cause shown, if the hearing is not conducted within 14 calendar days following the arrest or detention of the probationer, the probationer shall be released from custody. A defendant who has been previously confined in the county jail as a condition of probation pursuant to ORS 137.540 shall be given credit for all time thus served in any order or judgment of confinement

resulting from revocation of probation. In the case of any defendant whose sentence has been suspended but who is not on probation, the court may issue a warrant and cause the defendant to be arrested and brought before the court at any time within the maximum period for which the defendant might originally have been sentenced. Thereupon the court, after summary hearing, may revoke the suspension of sentence and cause the sentence imposed to be executed.

(5) If a probationer fails to appear or report to a court for further proceedings as required by an order under subsection (3) of this section, the failure to appear may be prosecuted in the county to which the probationer was ordered to appear or report. [Amended by 1955 c.688 §2; 1965 c.346 §2, 1971 c 743 §326; 1987 c 908 §1]

**137.553 Use of citations for probation violations authorized.** (1) In addition to any authority granted under ORS 137.550, a court may authorize the use of citations to direct its probationers who violate conditions of probation to appear before the court. The following apply to the use of citations under this subsection:

(a) A court may authorize issuance of citations under this subsection only by officers who are permitted under ORS 137.550 to make an arrest without a warrant.

(b) Nothing in this subsection limits the authority, under ORS 137.550, of a probation officer, police officer or other officer to arrest for violation of conditions of probation even if the officer is authorized under this section to issue a citation.

(c) A court may impose any conditions upon an authorization under this subsection that the court considers appropriate. The conditions may include, but are not limited to, requirements that citation authority be sought on a case by case basis, provision for citation in all cases that meet certain conditions, allowance of citation for certain types of cases or designation of certain cases where citations shall not be used.

(2) The cited probationer shall appear before the court at the time, date and court specified in the citation. If the probationer fails to appear at the time, date and court specified in the citation, the court may issue a warrant of arrest, upon the request of the supervisor of probation, or upon request of the district attorney, or upon the court's own motion. [1987 c.761 §2]

**137.557 Citation; procedure; contents.** (1) If a citation is issued under ORS 137.553, the officer who issues the citation shall serve one copy of the citation to the probationer who is

cited to appear and shall, as soon as practicable, file a duplicate copy with the court in which the probationer is cited to appear, along with proof of service.

(2) Each copy of the citation issued under ORS 137.553 shall contain:

(a) The name of the court at which the cited probationer is to appear.

(b) The name of the probationer cited.

(c) A brief description of the asserted probation violation, the date, the time and the place at which the violation occurred, the date on which the citation was issued and the name of the officer who issued the citation.

(d) The time, date and place at which the cited probationer is to appear in court.

(e) A notice to the effect that:

(A) The citation is not itself a motion to revoke probation, but that such a motion will be filed and a copy provided to the probationer when the probationer appears at court;

(B) The probationer must appear in court at the time set in the citation; and

(C) If the probationer fails to appear as directed, the court may immediately issue a warrant for the probationer's arrest or the probationer may immediately be taken into custody by the officer responsible for supervising the probation. [1987 c 761 §3]

**137.560 Copies of certain orders to be sent to Department of Corrections.** Within 10 days following the issuing of any order of suspension or imposition or execution of sentence or of probation of any person convicted of a crime, or of the continuation, extension, modification or revocation of any such order, or of the discharge of such person, or the recommendation by the court to the Governor of the pardon of such person, provided such person is under the jurisdiction of the Department of Corrections, the judge issuing such an order shall send a copy of the same to the Director of the Department of Corrections. [Amended by 1973 c 836 §271, 1979 c 75 §1, 1987 c.320 §39]

**137.570 Authority to transfer probationer from one agency to another; procedure.** A court may transfer a person on probation under its jurisdiction from the supervision of one probation agency to that of another probation agency. Whenever a person placed on probation resides in or is to remove to a locality outside the jurisdiction of the court which placed such person on probation, such court may transfer such person to a probation officer appointed

to serve for the locality in which such person resides or to which the person is to remove:

(1) If such probation officer sends to the court desiring to make such transfer a written statement that the probation officer will exercise supervision over such person.

(2) If the statement is approved in writing by the judge of the court to which such probation officer is attached. [Amended by 1973 c.836 §272]

**137.580 Effect of transfer of probationer from one agency to another.** Whenever the transfer mentioned in ORS 137.570 is made, the court making it shall send to the probation agency to whose supervision the probationer is transferred a copy of all the records of such court as to the offense, criminal record and social history of the probationer. The probation agency shall report concerning the conduct and progress of the probationer to the court that placed the probationer on probation. Probation officers or agencies shall have, with respect to persons transferred to their supervision from any other jurisdiction, all the powers and be subject to all the duties now imposed by law upon them in regard to probationers received on probation from courts in their own jurisdiction. [Amended by 1973 c 836 §273]

**137.590 Appointment of probation officers and assistants; chief probation officer.** The judge or judges of any court of criminal jurisdiction, including municipal courts, may appoint, with the prior approval of the governing body of the county or city involved, and at pleasure remove, such probation officers and clerical assistants as may be necessary. Probation officers appointed by the court shall be selected because of definite qualifications as to character, personality, ability and training. In courts where more than one probation officer is appointed, one shall be designated chief probation officer and shall have general supervision of the probation work of probation officers appointed by and under the direction of the court. Appointments shall be in writing and entered on the records of the court. Probation officers and clerical assistants appointed under this section are not state officers or employes, and their compensation and expenses shall not be paid by the state. [Amended by 1971 c.633 §12, 1973 c.836 §274; 1981 s s c 3 §38]

**137.600** [Repealed by 1955 c 491 §9]

**137.610 Performance by Department of Corrections staff of duties of probation officers appointed by judge.** The judge or judges of any court of criminal jurisdiction, including municipal courts, may request at any

time the staff of the Department of Corrections to perform any of the duties which might be required of a probation officer appointed by the court pursuant to ORS 137.590. All such requests for services of the staff shall be made upon the Director of the Department of Corrections, who shall order the prompt performance of any such requested service whenever members of the staff are available for such duty. [Amended by 1969 c 597 §126, 1987 c.320 §40]

**137.620 Powers of probation officers; oath of office; bond; audit of accounts.** Probation officers of the Department of Corrections and those appointed by the court shall have the powers of peace officers in the execution of their duties, but shall not be active members of the regular police force. Each probation officer appointed by the court, before entering on the duties of office, shall take an oath of office. Each probation officer who collects or has custody of money shall execute a bond in a penal sum to be fixed by the court, with sufficient sureties approved thereby, conditioned for the honest accounting of all money received by the probation officer as probation officer. The accounts of all probation officers shall be subject to audit at any time by the proper fiscal authorities. [Amended by 1973 c.836 §275, 1987 c.320 §41]

**137.630 Duties of probation officers.**

(1) The duties of probation officers appointed pursuant to ORS 137.590 or 423.500 to 423.560 shall be:

(a) To make such investigations and reports under ORS 137.530 as are required by the judge of any court having jurisdiction within the county, city or judicial district for which the officer is appointed to serve.

(b) To receive under supervision any person placed on probation by any court in the jurisdiction area for which such officers are appointed to serve.

(c) To provide release assistance, and supervise any person placed in a diversion, work release or community services alternative program, by any court in the jurisdiction area for which such officers are appointed to serve.

(d) To give each person under their supervision a statement of the conditions of probation or program participation and to instruct the person regarding the conditions; to keep informed concerning the conduct and condition of such persons by visiting, requiring reports and otherwise; to use all suitable methods, not inconsistent with the condition of probation or program participation, to aid and encourage such persons and to effect improvement in their conduct and condition.

(e) To keep detailed records of the work done and to make such reports to the courts and to the Department of Corrections as such courts require.

(f) To perform such other duties not inconsistent with the normal and customary functions of probation officers as may be required by any court in the jurisdiction area for which such officers are appointed to serve.

(2) Probation officers of the Department of Corrections shall have duties as specified by rule adopted by the Director of the Department of Corrections.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2) of this section, probation officers shall not be required to

collect from persons under their supervision any fees to offset the costs of supervising the probation, including but not limited to those ordered pursuant to ORS 137.540 or 423.570. [Amended by 1969 c 597 §127; 1981 c 447 §1, 1987 c 320 §42]

**137.640** [Repealed by 1961 c.359 §1]

**137.650** [Repealed by 1961 c 359 §1]

**137.660** [Repealed by 1961 c.359 §1]

**137.670** [Repealed by 1961 c.359 §1]

**137.990** [Amended by 1971 c 743 §327, repealed by 1973 c.836 §358]

