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Background Brief on ...

Measure 11

In November 1994, voters passed Ballot Measure 11, now codified in ORS chapter 137, which required mandatory minimum prison sentences for “serious crimes against persons.” Measure 11 originally applied to 16 offenses and has since been amended to include a total of 21. The crimes that fall under Measure 11 and the mandatory minimum sentence they carry are as follows:

| Crime | Sentence |
|---|-----------------|
| Assault II | 5 yrs., 10 mo. |
| Compelling Prostitution | 5 yrs., 10 mo. |
| Kidnapping II | 5 yrs., 10 mo. |
| Robbery II | 5 yrs., 10 mo. |
| Using Child in a Display of Sexually Explicit Conduct | 5 yrs., 10 mo. |
| Arson I when the offense represented a threat of serious physical injury | 7 yrs., 6 mo. |
| Manslaughter II | 6 yrs., 3 mo. |
| Rape II | 6 yrs., 3 mo. |
| Sexual Abuse I | 6 yrs., 3 mo. |
| Sodomy II | 6 yrs., 3 mo. |
| Unlawful Sexual Penetration II | 6 yrs., 3 mo. |
| Conspiracy to Commit Murder/Attempted Murder | 7 yrs., 6 mo. |
| Assault I | 7 yrs., 6 mo. |
| Kidnapping I when the victim is under 12 and the kidnapping is for the purpose of committing Rape I, Sodomy I, or Unlawful Sexual Penetration | 25 years |
| Otherwise | 7 yrs., 6 mo. |
| Robbery I | 7 yrs., 6 mo. |
| Rape I when the victim is under 12 | 25 years |
| Otherwise | 8 yrs., 4 mo. |
| Sodomy I when the victim is under 12 | 25 years |
| Otherwise | 8 yrs., 4 mo. |
| Unlawful Sexual Penetration I when the victim is under 12 | 25 years |
| Otherwise | 8 yrs., 4 mo. |
| Attempted Aggravated Murder/ Conspiracy to Commit Aggravated Murder | 10 yrs. |
| Manslaughter I | 10 yrs. |
| Murder | 25 yrs. |

Persons convicted of Measure 11 offenses receive no parole or reduction of sentence for good behavior while in prison. Measure 11 also mandates that juveniles age 15 and older, charged with the felonies listed above, be tried as adults.

Amending Measure 11

In 1994, the voters adopted a companion measure to Measure 11, Ballot Measure 10. Measure 10 allows the Legislative Assembly to change Measure 11, but only by a two-thirds vote of each chamber. Since its enactment into law, the Legislature has made several changes to Measure 11. The 1997 Legislative Assembly passed Senate Bill 1049 that softened Measure 11 by allowing judges to impose lesser sentences for Assault II, Kidnapping II, and Robbery II if the offender has a minimal criminal history. Senate Bill 1049 also added to Measure 11 the crimes of Compelling Prostitution, Using a Child in a Display of Sexually Explicit Conduct, and some types of arson in the first degree.

The 2001 Legislative Assembly passed House Bill 2379 that, among other things, allows: (a) the Department of Corrections to release an inmate up to 3 days prior to the inmate's release date if the inmate otherwise would be released on a week-end or holiday; and (b) a court to impose a sentencing guidelines sentence, rather than the Measure 11 sentence, for Rape II, Sodomy II, Unlawful Sexual Penetration II, and Sexual Abuse I if the victim is not under 12, the defendant is not more than 5 years older than the victim, consent was not obtained by violence or threat of violence, and the defendant does not have a criminal record for Measure 11 offenses or certain other listed crimes.

Impact of Measure 11 on the Prison Population

Sixty percent of Oregon's prisoners are serving time for Measure 11 crimes or have pled out from a Measure 11 crime to a mandatory sentence. These offenders serve a longer sentence than they would have had they been sentenced under sentencing guidelines. Oregon is not sentencing more people to prison than it used to do so. It is simply keeping, on average,

those sentenced longer.

Impact of Measure 11 on Crime

Crime rates in Oregon had been decreasing since the enactment of Measure 11. Proponents of Measure 11 contend that Measure 11 has reduced Oregon's crime rate, while opponents counter that Measure 11 has had little appreciable impact on crime and that reduced crime rates in Oregon and the nation are the result of many factors. They point to states that have reduced their prison populations and have had a greater reduction in their crimes rates than Oregon has. Opponents of Measure 11 admit that it incapacitates many offenders who, if free, would be highly likely to re-offend. However, they contend that Oregon could get a better return on its prison dollar if these resources were targeted towards offenders who present the greatest likelihood of re-offending. Proponents of Measure 11 counter that such a system would leave too much to the vagaries of the judicial system.

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