

# Criminal Justice

This Legislative Summary Report highlights Criminal Justice policy measures that received a public hearing in a policy committee during the **2025** regular legislative session. The report is organized by subtopics and includes the measure number; the measure status: enacted [✓] or not enacted [✗]; and a brief description of the measure.

## Criminal Justice Subtopics:

- [Adults in Custody](#)
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- [Juveniles](#)
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## Adults in Custody

- SB 24 A** ✗ The measure would have required the Department of Administrative Services (DAS), in consultation with the Department of Corrections (DOC) and labor unions, to conduct a market study. It would have set minimum staffing requirements and staffing ratios at DOC institutions.
- Note:** This measure is cross-listed in the Summary of Legislation Summary Report on Health Care.
- SB 293 A** ✗ The measure would have mandated the Department of Corrections (DOC) to meet certain requirements when providing medical care to adults in custody (AIC).
- Note:** This measure is cross-listed in the Summary of Legislation Summary Report on Health Care.
- SB 1120 A** ✗ This measure would have required the Department of Corrections to develop and implement comprehensive policies for adults in custody (AIC), including policies to foster gender-responsive, evidence-based, and trauma-informed practices at Coffee Creek Correctional Facility.

- HB 2233** ✗ The measure would have directed the Criminal Justice Commission (CJC) to establish a legal services program to assist adults in custody at Coffee Creek Correctional Facility with community reentry and reintegration. It would have appropriated \$1.2 million for the CJC to issue grants to the Oregon Justice Resource Center (OJRC) and required CJC and OJRC to report back to the Legislature.
- HB 3118 A** ✗ The measure would have required the Department of Corrections to enter into a contract with a third party to provide voice communications services to people confined in corrections institutions and to provide those services at no cost to those confined persons. The measure would have prohibited the Department of Corrections from receiving compensation from third party providers for providing the services, limiting access to other services to offset the cost or time of administering the measure, or limiting access to the communication services except as provided by department rules.

## Crimes & Violations

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- SB 18** ✗ This measure would have enhanced civil and criminal penalties for repeated and intentional violations of specified state election laws.
- SB 385 A** ✗ The measure would have modified the offense of making a false report of child abuse. It also would have elevated the severity of the offense from a Class A violation to a Class B misdemeanor for a first offense, a Class A misdemeanor for a second offense, and a Class C felony for a third or subsequent offense.
- SB 469** ✗ The measure would have required the State Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision to study parole law in this state.
- Note:** This measure was introduced as a placeholder.
- SB 473 B** ✗ The measure would have added a conviction for the crime of menacing committed against a public official to ORS 166.255(1), which prohibits the possession of firearms or ammunition by persons who are either the subject of certain court orders or who have been convicted of certain crimes such as stalking, and it would have defined "public official."



- SB 1121** ✓ The measure creates a Class B misdemeanor for unlawful disclosure of private information. A person commits the offense if they knowingly disclose another person's personal information without consent, with the intent to stalk, injure, or cause damage to the person's property, and the disclosure results in stalking, injury, or property damage. Defines "personal information" to include home address, personal email, phone number, Social Security number, employer or family member contact information, photos of a child, and the name of a child's school. The amendment also adds a provision to the Oregon Consumer Privacy Act (OCPA) that allows a controller that is a noncommercial educational broadcast station to cure a violation within 30 days after receiving notice from the Attorney General if they receive funding from the Corporation for Public Broadcasting or act as a primary entry point and distribute journalism content without cost to consumers.
- SB 1124** ✗ The measure would have clarified that the assault of a public transit vehicle driver qualifies as an assault in the third degree if committed while the driver is acting within the course of their official duties. It also would have made it a crime of aggravated harassment to knowingly propel bodily fluids or other dangerous substances at a public transit driver while they are acting in the course of their official duties.
- SB 1125** ✓ The measure sets and elevates penalties for causing an unmanned aircraft system to interfere with a law enforcement, firefighting, search and rescue, or emergency response effort. The measure creates a Class B Misdemeanor for recklessly causing the interference and makes a subsequent offense a Class A Misdemeanor; it makes knowingly or intentionally causing the interference a Class C Felony, and creates a Class A Felony for knowingly, intentionally, or recklessly causing death or serious physical injury with the interference.
- SB 1191** ✓ The measure excludes the act of informing another person about their civil and constitutional rights from the crimes of obstructing governmental or judicial administration, refusing to assist a peace officer, and interfering with a peace officer or parole and probation officer.
- HB 2175** ✗ The measure would have created the Class C felony crime of possessing, purchasing, making, delivering, or selling a pill press or similar equipment.
- HB 2299** ✓ The measure adds "a digitally created, manipulated or altered depiction that is reasonably realistic" to the definition of "image" in the crime of unlawful dissemination of an intimate image, a Class A misdemeanor.



- HB 2465** ✓ The measure adds actual or constructive restraint by "a parole and probation officer" to the definition of "custody" relating to the crimes of escape in the first, second, and third degree. The measure makes non-substantive technical changes to the definitions of "contraband." The measure also provides that parole and probation officers may access Department of Transportation driver's license photos.
- HB 2474** ✗ The measure would have modified several criminal law statutes relating to crimes involving sexual abuse, assault, and strangulation of victims who are minors or have specific familial relationships with the defendant.
- HB 2522 A** ✗ The measure would have required the use of headlights when the windshield wipers are in operation.
- Note:** This measure is cross-listed in the Summary of Legislation Summary Report on Transportation and Infrastructure.
- HB 2555** ✓ The measure replaces the Family Sentencing Alternative Pilot Program with a permanent Family Sentencing Alternative Program, a probation program for defendants who are eligible to receive a downward dispositional departure from a presumptive sentence of at least one year and who have a child.
- HB 2851** ✗ The measure would have replaced the term "fiber optic cable network" with "terrestrial-based cable or wire communication facility" in the definition of "critical infrastructure" for purposes of the crimes of domestic terrorism in the first degree and domestic terrorism in the second degree.
- HB 2974** ✗ The measure would have modified the definition of "sexually explicit conduct" for certain crimes involving children. It also would have directed the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission to classify invasion of personal privacy in the first degree as a crime Category 8 on the sentencing guidelines grid when the victim is a minor.
- HB 3097** ✗ The measure would have increased the sentencing category for felony fleeing or attempting to elude a police officer if the crime involved certain circumstances such as property damage, a passenger under 18 years old, or certain accompanying offenses.
- HB 3426 A** ✗ The measure would have increased the penalties for causing an unmanned aircraft system to interfere with law enforcement, search and rescue, firefighting, and emergency response efforts, from a Class A violation to a Class B misdemeanor for recklessly causing the interference, and from a Class A misdemeanor to a Class C felony for knowingly or intentionally causing the interference.

**Note:** Provisions of this bill enacted as part of [SB 1125](#).



- HB 3553** ✗ The measure would have created the Class C felony crime of possessing, purchasing, making, delivering, or selling a pill press or similar equipment. The measure would have provided that it be designated a Crime Category 6 on the sentencing guidelines grid of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission.
- HB 3604** ✓ The measure allows an animal holding agency to become an owner of an unowned, stray, or abandoned cat if the agency satisfies posting, notification, holding, and care requirements. The measure immunizes an animal holding agency from criminal prosecution and civil liability if the agency acted in compliance with the measure.
- Note:** This measure is cross-listed in the Summary of Legislation Summary Report on Civil Law.
- HB 3819** ✓ The measure amends ORS 687.011 to 687.250 relating to licensure; prohibited practices; criminal and civil penalties of massage therapists; and oversight authority of the State Board of Massage Therapists.
- HB 3935** ✗ The measure would have created the Class B felony crime of initiating a false report in the first degree. The measure would have also created the Class C felony crime of initiating a false report in the second degree.
- HB 3946** ✗ The measure would have defined "school" for the purposes of manufacturing and delivery of controlled substance crimes to include preschools and public or private elementary, secondary, or career schools attended primarily by minors.
- HB 3948** ✗ The measure would have increased the penalty and added specifications to the crime of operation of an unmanned aircraft system over a correctional facility.

## Criminal Procedures

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- SB 162** ✓ The measure is a cannabis omnibus that authorizes destruction of hoop houses used in unlawful production of marijuana when executing a search warrant, expands agencies' access to a map of licensed marijuana and industrial hemp operations, removes proximity prohibitions for marijuana retailers near prekindergarten or kindergarten programs, permits inspection of industrial hemp biomass, and allows multi-year marijuana licenses.
- Note:** This measure is cross-listed in the Summary of Legislation Summary Report on Civil Law.



SB 169	✗	The measure would have required the Department of State Police to study forensic science.  <b>Note:</b> This measure was introduced as a placeholder.
SB 170	✓	The measure elevates specified occupational assaults in the fourth degree from Class A misdemeanors to Class C felonies.
SB 178	✗	The measure would have provided that a district attorney may require the payment of a fee reasonably calculated to reimburse costs before providing discovery to a defendant.
SB 277	✓	The measure allows a law enforcement agency or public body to provide information, or enter into an agreement to provide information, as required to effect an international extradition and return of a person charged with or convicted of a crime in this state and for whom a warrant of arrest has been issued.
SB 959	✓	This measure categorizes a signal jammer (also known as a Wi-Fi jammer) that can interfere with an alarm system as a burglary tool and makes it a crime to possess a signal jammer with malicious intent. This measure also exempts alarm systems installers from Oregon's right-to-repair law.
SB 993	✓	The measure authorizes law enforcement to release booking photos to licensed private investigators.
SB 1169	✗	The measure would have authorized a court, when in the interest of justice and a benefit to the defendant and the community, to defer further proceedings and place a person on probation prior to entering a plea on any charge other than Ballot Measure 11 offenses and driving under the influence of intoxicants. The measure would have also removed the requirements of specialty court acceptance and district attorney consent and allowed a defendant to have more than one discharge and dismissal after fulfilling the probation agreement.
SB 1179	✗	The measure would have required the sentencing court to consider as mitigation evidence whether a defendant was subjected to domestic abuse that was ongoing when the defendant's criminal behavior occurred and that it was contributing factor in criminal behavior. It would have authorized a court to impose a lesser sentence even if the sentence was mandatory or otherwise required by law. The measure also would have created a procedure for a person currently serving sentence to petition the court for resentencing if the person was subjected to domestic abuse that was a contributing factor in their criminal behavior.



HB 2469	✗	The measure is an omnibus bill that would have amended multiple statutes involving criminal processes and procedures. The measure would have required the district attorney to submit an indictment to the grand jury concerning a pending case at least 10 days before the trial date on the charge. It also would have required the district attorney to file a motion for admission of evidence seized pursuant to a warrantless search. It would have modified the court's authority to amend a release decision after ordering preventative detention pending trial. Finally, the measure would have authorized the court to enter a judgment for a Class A violation when a person is convicted of a misdemeanor.
HB 2473	✓	The measure is a criminal law omnibus bill that amends statutes relating to authentication of public records for admission into evidence at trial, discovery of grand jury recordings by the prosecution, repeal of certain provisions relating to the crime of harassment, and drawing blood for the purpose of conducting a chemical analysis for alcohol content.
HB 2492	✓	The measure clarifies that an individual may file a motion for a set aside based on the shorter timeline associated with their reduced conviction and that traffic violations are not eligible for a set aside. It also amends ORS 137.225 and provides eligibility criteria for orders to set aside certain criminal adjudications for contempt of court or when a person has been found in contempt of court for violating an order related to abuse or a person crime.
HB 2614	✓	The measure amends provisions related to the authority and governance of the Oregon Public Defense Commission (OPDC), including changes to the appointment of the members on the board of commissioners and the executive director; the authority of OPDC to contract with certain public defense providers; the oversight duties and responsibilities of the OPDC and its board of commissioners; and the minimum standards applicable to attorneys eligible for appointment as public defenders.
HB 2639	✗	The measure would have modified the process for setting aside convictions, abuse findings, dismissals, citations, and guilty except for insanity judgments.
HB 2641 A	✗	The measure would have modified when a prior conviction is admissible to impeach a witness's character for truthfulness.
HB 2933	✓	The measure approves modifications to the rules of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission related to the sentencing guidelines.
HB 2935	✓	The measure requires the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission to study pretrial release practices and outcomes in Oregon.
HB 2975	✓	The measure amends ORS 132.586 and provides that an admission or a finding that a crime constitutes domestic violence is not an element of the crime for merger purposes.





- HB 3093 A ✗ The measure would have required a law enforcement agency to obtain a DNA sample from those arrested for a person felony, a sex crime, or burglary in the first degree and to transfer the sample to the Department of State Police.
- HB 3174 B ✗ The measure would have increased the fee that a person convicted of the crime of driving under the influence of intoxicants has to pay for a drug and alcohol treatment screening interview from \$150 to \$250 and would have permitted the Intoxicated Driver Program Fund to be used to pay for \$100 of that fee for indigent defendants. The measure would have permitted a court to allow nonresidents of Oregon to participate in a comparable government-authorized program outside of Oregon in lieu of completing a treatment program in Oregon as part of a diversion agreement.
- HB 3816 ✓ The measure requires an insurance carrier receiving an award of criminal restitution to pay 50 percent of the award to the Department of Justice to fund victims' services and credits the full amount of a restitution award to the defendant towards any resulting civil judgment. The measure also allows an insurance carrier to direct a district attorney not to seek restitution so the insurance carrier can pursue recovery in civil litigation.
- HB 3825 ✓ The measure amends provisions relating to the expiration of certain court-ordered monetary obligations in criminal cases for less than one ounce of marijuana.

## Firearms

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- SB 243 ✓ The measure establishes the Community Safety Firearms Act. It amends statutes relating to the transfer and possession of a rapid fire activator and creates new criminal offenses for violations. The measure grants certain governing entities authority to restrict the possession of firearms in buildings where official meetings are held and modifies the operative date of Ballot Measure 114 (2022).
- SB 1172 ✗ The measure would have provided that the crime of harassment is not a qualifying misdemeanor for purposes of the statute prohibiting the possession of firearms and ammunition based on being the subject of certain court orders or being convicted of certain crimes.
- HB 3075 A ✗ The measure would have made technical and substantive changes to Oregon statutes relating to the implementation of Ballot Measure 114 (2022).





- HB 3076 B** ✗ The measure would have created procedural and eligibility requirements for the application, issuance, and oversight authority of state firearms dealer licenses. The measure also would have established minimum requirements for the employees of a licensed firearms dealer as well as minimum security and storage requirements for a place of business where firearms are sold. The measure would have directed the Oregon Department of Justice and the Oregon State Police to adopt rules as necessary to implement the measure.
- HB 3884** ✗ The measure would have directed the Department of State Police (OSP) to study whether firearm hold agreements reduce firearm risks and to submit findings to the interim committees of the Legislative Assembly related to the judiciary by September 15, 2026.

## Forensic Mental Health

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- SB 1114** ✗ The measure would have reduced the maximum amount of time a person found guilty except for insanity may be committed to a state hospital or conditionally released from the maximum sentence of the crime committed to the presumptive sentence under the sentencing guidelines, except in certain circumstances, and would have established a procedure for post-conviction relief for persons found guilty except for insanity before the measure's effective date.
- HB 2005** ✓ The measure changes and clarifies the criteria for civil commitment, makes modifications to the civil commitment process, and modifies processes for Declarations of Mental Health Treatment. It expands civil commitment of extremely dangerous persons to include attempts when those attempts created an actual or extreme risk of grave or potentially lethal physical injury to another person. It directs a study and Task Force on the intersection of tribal and state courts regarding forensic behavioral health.

**Note:** This measure is cross-listed in the Summary of Legislation Summary Reports on Behavioral Health and Civil Law. Governor Tina Kotek issued a signing letter – see the [signing letter for HB 2005](#).

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- HB 2311** ✗ The measure would have added the Oregon Health Authority to the list of agencies that are exempt from the requirement to use administrative law judges assigned by the Office of Administrative Hearings to conduct contested case hearings when the hearing is for the purpose of a contested case hearing involving the Oregon State Hospital.
- Note:** Similar provisions amended into [HB 2005](#). This measure is cross-listed in the Summary of Legislation Summary Reports on Behavioral Health and Civil Law.
- HB 2470** ✗ The measure would have required the Oregon Health Authority to expand capacity at the Oregon State Hospital to meet projected needs. It would have required the Oregon Public Guardian and Conservator to have developed and administered a program to provide guardianship services to defendants who are in the aid and assist process. The measure would have permitted the use of jail-based restoration of fitness to proceed and would have imposed certain requirements on community restoration. It would have defined "qualifying mental disorder" and would have expanded the kinds of eligible crimes for commitment of a person as an "extremely dangerous person" under ORS 426.701.
- Note:** This measure is cross-listed in the Summary of Legislation Summary Report on Behavioral Health. Similar provisions amended into [HB 2005](#).
- HB 2471** ✓ The measure modifies the guilty except for insanity statute to say that a person is guilty except for insanity if, at the time of engaging in criminal conduct, the person lacks substantial capacity either to appreciate the criminality of the conduct or to conform the conduct to the requirements of law, and but for a qualifying mental disorder, the person would have had such capacity. The measure also requires that a separate non-qualifying mental disorder was not the primary cause of the lack of capacity, and that voluntary intoxication combined with a mental disorder was not the cause of the lack of capacity.
- HB 2476** ✗ The measure would have required the Oregon Health Authority to study ways to reduce the number of people committed to a state hospital after being found unfit to proceed in a criminal proceeding and to submit a report to the legislature.
- Note:** This measure was introduced as a placeholder.
- HB 2481 A** ✗ The measure would have facilitated the use of the Office of the Public Guardian and Conservator in aid and assist cases and would have modified the procedure for appointing counsel for a person facing civil commitment.
- Note:** This measure is cross-listed in the Summary of Legislation Summary Reports on Behavioral Health and Civil Law.



- HB 2804** ✓ The measure consolidates the adult and juvenile panels of the Psychiatric Security Review Board into one panel of five members and one alternate and requires the Board to either have a member with specified juvenile experience or to consult with a person who has specified juvenile experience when it hears juvenile cases.
- HB 2807** ✓ The measure immunizes the Psychiatric Security Review Board from liability for injury to property or persons and for death of persons, for conducting Board hearings required by law and performing other specified Board functions. The measure immunizes the Board from liability for the actions or omissions of persons who are or were under the jurisdiction of the Board while those persons are on conditional release or have been discharged from the Board's jurisdiction.
- HB 2812** ✓ The measure exempts individually identifiable health information of individuals under the Psychiatric Security Review Board's jurisdiction from disclosure under public records laws except in limited circumstances.
- HB 2915** ✓ The measure permits "written accounts," which are records containing individually identifiable health information, to be disclosed to the Psychiatric Security Review Board for people under the board's jurisdiction and conditionally released to the Department of Corrections as provided by ORS 161.336 and as described in the conditional release order.
- HB 3051** ✗ The measure would have directed the Oregon Health Authority to study whether legislative changes are needed concerning fitness to proceed and community restoration and required the Oregon Health Authority to provide the results of the study to the Legislative Assembly.

**Note:** This measure was introduced as a placeholder.

## Juveniles

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- SB 813** ✓ The measure adds the Oregon Youth Authority and county juvenile department employees to the list of individuals authorized to petition a circuit court for an order compelling a person to undergo testing for communicable diseases following a significant exposure. This authority currently applies to law enforcement officers, corrections officers, emergency medical services providers, and certain health care professionals.



- SB 816** ✓ The measure adds a definition of youth for purposes of the measure and requires county judicial departments to develop local diversion plans for services needed to divert youths and adjudicated youths from commitment to youth correction facilities. It directs the Oregon Youth Authority (OYA) to develop rules for the administration and coordination of local juvenile diversion plans and juvenile crime prevention basic services. Finally, the measure requires OYA to consult with county juvenile departments regarding high-risk juvenile crime prevention plans and juvenile diversion plans.
- SB 818** ✓ The measure authorizes Oregon Youth Authority (OYA) to make financial grants from funds appropriated to OYA as necessary to carry out OYA's statutory duties, functions, and powers.
- HB 2677** ✓ This measure directs county juvenile departments to file an application for expunction for specified misdemeanors and felonies, sets associated judicial criteria and procedures, and adapts related statutes.
- HB 3323 A** ✗ The measure would have required the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) to establish standards for a driver improvement course for drivers under age 18 with no prior traffic convictions. It requires law enforcement to notify eligible youth at the time of citation that the course is available and directs ODOT to create a standardized notification form. It also authorizes ODOT to adopt rules for course curriculum, standards, and provider approval. The measure requires courts to dismiss citations upon proof of course completion and clarifies that the process does not affect existing court-based diversion programs. Finally, it declares an emergency and that the measure takes effect on passage and is operative starting January 1, 2026.

## Public Safety

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- SB 236** ✓ The measure proposes statutory clarifications and updates to HB 4002 (2024).  
**Note:** This measure is cross-listed in the Summary of Legislation Summary Report on Behavioral Health.
- SB 238 A** ✗ The measure would have expanded law enforcement officers' ability to acquire and disclose information acquired through the operation of an unmanned aircraft system in connection with specific lawful police activities, with certain exceptions.



- SB 474 A** ✗ The measure would have created the Criminal Defense Clinical Legal Education Program within the Higher Education Coordinating Commission to train and supervise court certified law students on misdemeanor criminal cases. The measure would have established the Criminal Defense Clinical Legal Education Program Fund separate from the General Fund and appropriated \$3,579,824 for purposes of administering the program.
- SB 848** ✗ The measure would have created the DUI Task Force and directed it to review and make recommendations on Oregon's driving while under the influence of intoxicants (DUI) screening and treatment system, oversight system, drug and alcohol screening specialist regulation, drug and alcohol treatment best practices, and conflicts between court proceedings for DUI and federal privacy laws. The measure would have allowed Intoxicated Driver Fund moneys to be used to pay for screenings and DUI education programs for indigent defendants. The measure would have added non-residents of Oregon to those participants in a DUI diversion agreement who, instead of completing a treatment program in Oregon, could participate in a comparable treatment program conducted by or authorized by a government in another jurisdiction.
- Note:** Similar provisions amended into [HB 3174](#).
- SB 938 A** ✗ The measure would have allowed the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission (CJC) to award grant funds to a statewide coalition that does not directly provide restorative justice programs but assists or supports other potential grant recipients in applying for restorative justice program grants administered by the CJC.
- SJM 2** ✓ The measure urges Congress to enact legislation alleviating the funding crisis in the Crime Victims Fund.
- HB 2632** ✓ The measure establishes a statewide advisory committee on treatment courts appointed by the Chief Justice of the Oregon Supreme Court to make recommendations to the Chief Justice regarding treatment courts, changes the terms "specialty courts" and "drug courts" to "treatment courts" in statute, and requires treatment courts to use a case management system designated by the Chief Justice.
- Note:** This measure is cross-listed in the Summary of Legislation Summary Report on Courts.
- HB 3009** ✗ The measure would have expanded the definition of "local correctional facility" under the Oregon Jail-Based Medications for Opioid Use Disorder Grant Program to allow people at other types of county facilities to receive opioid use disorder treatment and transition planning services.
- Note:** Similar provisions amended into [SB 236](#).



- HB 3069** ✓ The measure establishes the Oregon Public Safety Coordination Grant (PSC) Program within the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission (CJC) and modifies and consolidates several existing grant review programs to exist within the PSC program. The measure establishes the Law Enforcement Focused Grant Program within the CJC and modifies and consolidates several existing grant review programs to exist within the Law Enforcement Focused Grant Program.
- HB 3198 A** ✗ The measure would have directed the Oregon Health Authority to dedicate staff to address the issue of missing and murdered Indigenous people.
- HB 3239 A** ✗ The measure would have made several general fund appropriations and would have increased expenditure limitations to implement Oregon's Rap Back program.
- HB 3328** ✓ The measure adds Grant County to the list of counties permitted to use moneys from federal forest reserve funds deposited in the county's road fund for law enforcement patrols.
- HB 3376** ✗ The measure would have established the office of the district defender in each judicial district. It would have provided that the executive director of the Oregon Public Defense Commission (OPDC) shall appoint a district defender for each district to be approved by the voting members of the commission. The measure also would have set the compensation of the district defender as equal to that of a circuit court judge. The measure would have specified the powers and duties of the district defender and modified the types of entities the Oregon Public Defense Commission may contract with for the provision of public defense services.

## Sexual Assault, Domestic Violence, & Invasion of Privacy

- SB 819** ✗ The measure would have allowed the State Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision or the Psychiatric Security Review Board to make administrative decisions on petitions for sex offender risk reclassification and relief from reporting requirements without a hearing, unless requested by the Attorney General, the district attorney of the county in which the person was convicted, or the victim of a crime for which the person is required to report. It would have allowed the Attorney General to appear at the hearing or submit materials to the board conducting the administrative review.



- SB 820** ✗ The measure would have narrowed the existing registrants that the State Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision must classify into a notification level before December 1, 2026, to individuals who have two or more separate sex crime convictions, are being released from Department of Corrections custody, or are under 35 years old as of January 1, 2026. It also would have required classification for any unclassified registrant who petitions for reclassification or relief from reporting requirements and removed outdated provisions.
- SB 821** ✗ The measure would have removed the December 1, 2026, deadline for the State Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision to classify individuals into a risk level if their obligation to register as a sex offender began before January 1, 2014. It also would have removed the sunset provision on the requirement that the board report to the Legislative Assembly every two years on the progress made in assessing and classifying said registrants.
- SB 1122** ✓ The measure allows the State Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision (BPPPS) to adopt a risk assessment methodology that considers only the risk a sex offender presented at the time of release, sentencing, or discharge from custody. It aligns the notification levels with the risk presented at the time of release, sentencing, or discharge. The measure authorizes BPPPS, the Psychiatric Security Review Board, and supervisory authorities to reassess or reclassify a person's risk level if they commit, or are charged with, a sexually motivated rule violation while in custody, a sex crime, or a violation of probation, parole, or post-prison supervision conditions. It applies to all sex offenders required to report, regardless of when or where they were released, sentenced, or discharged. The measure also authorizes BPPPS to reassess and reclassify individuals who were classified on or after July 10, 2024.
- HB 2456** ✓ The measure changes the definitions of medical assessment and adds a definition of victim for purposes of the Sexual Assault Victims' Emergency Medical Response (SAVE) Fund. It eliminates the distinction between complete and partial assessments. It also requires the Department of Justice to adopt rules establishing assessment timeframes, payment processes, and covered and non-covered services. It specifies that medical assessments related to strangulation are reimbursed through the Crime Victims' Compensation Program.
- HB 3070** ✗ The measure would have appropriated \$400,000 from the General Fund to the Department of Justice (DOJ) for the Attorney General's Sexual Assault Task Force to manage the Oregon SAE/SANE Certification Commission.





- HB 3582** ✓ The measure amends ORS 12.117 to distinguish child abuse from child sexual abuse. It removes the word knowingly from ORS 12.117 and ORS 12.118 and eliminates the statute of limitations for civil claims based on child sexual abuse, conduct that allows, permits, or encourages child sexual abuse, and sexual assault. The measure clarifies that claims arising before the effective date remain subject to the existing statute of limitations, unless no final judgment has been entered. It defines "final judgment" as one that is no longer subject to appeal or review. The measure declares an emergency and is effective upon passage.
- HB 3839** ✗ The measure would have directed the Department of State Police to ensure that sex offender information for individuals classified as Level One or Level Two under ORS 163A.100 is made available to school districts and any entities contracted to provide school visitor management services.

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