

**A-Engrossed**  
**House Bill 2226**

Ordered by the House February 11  
Including House Amendments dated February 11

Sponsored by Representatives GILLIAM, HOYLE (Presession filed.)

**SUMMARY**

The following summary is not prepared by the sponsors of the measure and is not a part of the body thereof subject to consideration by the Legislative Assembly. It is an editor's brief statement of the essential features of the measure.

Expands definition of "victim" to include estate, successor in interest, trust and other specified parties for purpose of ordering restitution in criminal case.

**A BILL FOR AN ACT**

1  
2 Relating to restitution; amending ORS 137.103, 137.106 and 161.685.

3 **Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:**

4 **SECTION 1.** ORS 137.103 is amended to read:

5 137.103. As used in ORS 137.101 to 137.109[ *161.675 and 161.685*]:

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

8 (2) "Economic damages":

9 (a) Has the meaning given that term in ORS 31.710, except that "economic damages" does not  
10 include future impairment of earning capacity; and

11 (b) In cases involving criminal activities described in ORS 163.263, 163.264 or 163.266, includes  
12 the greater of:

13 (A) The value to the defendant of the victim's services as defined in ORS 163.261; or

14 (B) The value of the victim's services, as defined in ORS 163.261, computed using the minimum  
15 wage established under ORS 653.025 and the overtime provisions of the federal Fair Labor Standards  
16 Act of 1938 (29 U.S.C. 201 et seq.).

17 (3) "Restitution" means full, partial or nominal payment of economic damages to a victim.  
18 Restitution is independent of and may be awarded in addition to a compensatory fine awarded under  
19 ORS 137.101.

20 (4) "Victim" means:

21 (a) The person **or decedent** against whom the defendant committed the criminal offense, if the  
22 court determines that the person **or decedent** has suffered **or did suffer** economic damages as a  
23 result of the offense.

24 (b) Any person not described in paragraph (a) of this subsection whom the court determines has  
25 suffered economic damages as a result of the defendant's criminal activities.

26 (c) The Criminal Injuries Compensation Account, if it has expended moneys on behalf of a victim  
27 described in paragraph (a) of this subsection.

28 (d) An insurance carrier, if it has expended moneys on behalf of a victim described in paragraph

**NOTE:** Matter in **boldfaced** type in an amended section is new; matter [*italic and bracketed*] is existing law to be omitted.  
New sections are in **boldfaced** type.

1 (a) of this subsection.

2 **(e) Upon the death of a victim described in paragraph (a) or (b) of this subsection, the**  
3 **estate of the victim.**

4 **(f) The estate, successor in interest, trust, trustee, successor trustee or beneficiary of**  
5 **a trust against which the defendant committed the criminal offense, if the court determines**  
6 **that the estate, successor in interest, trust, trustee, successor trustee or beneficiary of a**  
7 **trust suffered economic damages as a result of the offense.**

8 (5) "Victim" does not include any coparticipant in the defendant's criminal activities.

9 **SECTION 2.** ORS 137.106 is amended to read:

10 137.106. (1)(a) When a person is convicted of a crime, or a violation as described in ORS 153.008,  
11 that has resulted in economic damages, the district attorney shall investigate and present to the  
12 court, at the time of sentencing or within 90 days after entry of the judgment, evidence of the nature  
13 and amount of the damages. The court may extend the time by which the presentation must be made  
14 for good cause. If the court finds from the evidence presented that a victim suffered economic  
15 damages, in addition to any other sanction it may impose, the court shall enter a judgment or sup-  
16 plemental judgment requiring that the defendant pay the victim restitution in a specific amount that  
17 equals the full amount of the victim's economic damages as determined by the court. The lien, pri-  
18 ority of the lien and ability to enforce the specific amount of restitution established under this  
19 paragraph by a supplemental judgment relates back to the date of the original judgment that is  
20 supplemented.

21 (b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of this subsection, a court may order that the defendant pay  
22 the victim restitution in a specific amount that is less than the full amount of the victim's economic  
23 damages only if:

24 (A) The victim **or, if the victim is an estate, successor in interest, trust or other entity,**  
25 **an authorized representative of the victim** consents to the lesser amount, if the conviction is not  
26 for a person felony; or

27 (B) The victim **or, if the victim is an estate, successor in interest, trust or other entity,**  
28 **an authorized representative of the victim** consents in writing to the lesser amount, if the con-  
29 viction is for a person felony.

30 (c) As used in this subsection, "person felony" has the meaning given that term in the rules of  
31 the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission.

32 (2) After the district attorney makes a presentation described in subsection (1) of this section,  
33 if the court is unable to find from the evidence presented that a victim suffered economic damages,  
34 the court shall make a finding on the record to that effect.

35 (3) No finding made by the court or failure of the court to make a finding under this section  
36 limits or impairs the rights of a person injured to sue and recover damages in a civil action as  
37 provided in ORS 137.109.

38 (4)(a) If a judgment or supplemental judgment described in subsection (1) of this section includes  
39 restitution, a court may delay the enforcement of the monetary sanctions, including restitution, only  
40 if the defendant alleges and establishes to the satisfaction of the court the defendant's inability to  
41 pay the judgment in full at the time the judgment is entered. If the court finds that the defendant  
42 is unable to pay, the court may establish or allow an appropriate supervising authority to establish  
43 a payment schedule, taking into consideration the financial resources of the defendant and the bur-  
44 den that payment of restitution will impose, with due regard to the other obligations of the defend-  
45 ant. The supervising authority shall be authorized to modify any payment schedule established under

1 this section.

2 (b) As used in this subsection, “supervising authority” means any state or local agency that is  
3 authorized to supervise the defendant.

4 (5) If the defendant objects to the imposition, amount or distribution of the restitution, the court  
5 shall allow the defendant to be heard on such issue at the time of sentencing or at the time the  
6 court determines the amount of restitution.

7 (6)(a) At least 10 days prior to the presentation described in subsection (1) of this section, the  
8 district attorney shall:

9 (A) Disclose to the defendant the names of any witnesses that may be called during the pres-  
10 entation; and

11 (B) Provide the defendant with copies of, or allow the defendant to inspect, any exhibits that  
12 will be used or introduced during the presentation.

13 (b) If the court finds that the district attorney has violated the requirements of this subsection,  
14 the court shall grant a continuance to allow additional time for preparation upon request of the  
15 defendant. Any additional time granted under this paragraph may not count toward the 90-day time  
16 limitation described in subsection (1) of this section.

17 **SECTION 3.** ORS 161.685 is amended to read:

18 161.685. (1) When a defendant who has been sentenced or ordered to pay a fine, or to make  
19 restitution [*as defined in ORS 137.103*], defaults on a payment or installment ordered by the court,  
20 the court on motion of the district attorney or upon its own motion may require the defendant to  
21 show cause why the default should not be treated as contempt of court, and may issue a show cause  
22 citation or a warrant of arrest for the appearance of the defendant.

23 (2) If the court finds that the default constitutes contempt, the court may impose one or more  
24 of the sanctions authorized by ORS 33.105.

25 (3) When a fine or an order of restitution is imposed on a corporation or unincorporated asso-  
26 ciation, it is the duty of the person authorized to make disbursement from the assets of the corpo-  
27 ration or association to pay the fine or make the restitution from those assets, and if that person  
28 fails to do so, the court may hold that person in contempt.

29 (4) Notwithstanding ORS 33.105, the term of confinement for contempt for nonpayment of fines  
30 or failure to make restitution shall be set forth in the commitment order, and shall not exceed one  
31 day for each \$25 of the fine or restitution, 30 days if the fine or order of restitution was imposed  
32 upon conviction of a violation or misdemeanor, or one year in any other case, whichever is the  
33 shorter period.

34 (5) If it appears to the satisfaction of the court that the default in the payment of a fine or  
35 restitution is not contempt, the court may enter an order allowing the defendant additional time for  
36 payment, reducing the amount of the payment or installments due on the payment, or revoking the  
37 fine or order of restitution in whole or in part.

38 (6) A default in the payment of a fine or costs or failure to make restitution or a default on an  
39 installment on a fine, costs or restitution may be collected by any means authorized by law for the  
40 enforcement of a judgment. The levy of execution or garnishment for the collection of a fine or  
41 restitution shall not discharge a defendant confined for contempt until the amount of the fine or  
42 restitution has actually been collected.

43 (7) The court, or the court clerk if ordered by the court, may report a default on a court-ordered  
44 payment to a consumer reporting agency.

45 (8) The Chief Justice of the Supreme Court shall adopt rules under ORS 1.002 establishing poli-

1 cies and procedures for reporting a default under subsection (7) of this section to a consumer re-  
2 porting agency that may include, but are not limited to, limitations on reporting a default to a  
3 consumer reporting agency.

4 (9) Except as otherwise provided in this section, proceedings under this section shall be con-  
5 ducted:

6 (a) As provided in ORS 33.055, if the court seeks to impose remedial sanctions as described in  
7 ORS 33.015 to 33.155; and

8 (b) As provided in ORS 33.065, if the court seeks to impose punitive sanctions as described in  
9 ORS 33.015 to 33.155.

10 (10) Confinement under this section may be custody or incarceration, whether actual or con-  
11 structive.

12 (11) As used in this section[,]:

13 (a) "Consumer reporting agency" means any person that regularly engages for fees, dues, or on  
14 a nonprofit basis, in whole or in part, in the practice of assembling or evaluating consumer credit  
15 information or other information on consumers for the purpose of furnishing consumer reports to  
16 third parties.

17 (b) "**Restitution**" has the meaning given that term in ORS 137.103.

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