



August 2020

SORNA Substantial Implementation Review State of Oregon—Revised

The U.S. Department of Justice, Office of Justice Programs, Office of Sex Offender Sentencing, Monitoring, Apprehending, Registering, and Tracking (SMART) thanks the State of Oregon and recognizes its effort to substantially implement Title I of the Adam Walsh Act, the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA). The SMART Office has completed its revised review of Oregon's SORNA sex offender registration statutes and related materials and has determined that Oregon has not substantially implemented SORNA.

In July 2011, the SMART Office provided a substantial implementation review to Oregon. In January 2018, at the request of the Oregon State Police, the SMART Office initiated an updated review to reflect updates to Oregon's sex offender registration laws and policies. In the course of this review, the SMART Office reviewed relevant Oregon statutes, policies and public registry website information; the Oregon State Police provided additional information about the state's sex offender laws and associated policies.

Our review of the relevant statutes and related materials follows the outline of the SMART Office Substantial Implementation Checklist-Revised, and contains 14 sections addressing the SORNA requirements. Under each section, we indicate whether Oregon meets or does not meet the SORNA requirements of that section, or deviates from the SORNA requirements in a way that does not substantially disserve SORNA's requirements. Oregon is encouraged to focus on the sections where the jurisdiction has not met SORNA's requirements, and to work toward rectifying the issues identified in those sections in order to achieve substantial implementation of SORNA. Oregon is also encouraged to work toward rectifying the deviations that do not substantially disserve the purposes of SORNA in order to achieve full implementation of SORNA; however, failing to rectify this category will not impact Oregon's ability to achieve substantial implementation.

This is an exhaustive review and is intended to detail each area in which Oregon has not met SORNA standards. We encourage Oregon to review the information below, share it with relevant stakeholders and contact the SMART Office to develop a strategy to address these remaining issues.

I. Immediate Transfer of Information

SORNA requires that when an offender initially registers and/or updates his or her information in a jurisdiction, that the initial registration information or updated information be immediately sent to other jurisdictions where the offender has to register, as well as to the National Crime Information Center's National Sex Offender Registry (NCIC/NSOR) and the jurisdiction's public sex offender registry website.

Oregon meets the SORNA requirements in this section.

II. Offenses That Must Be Included in the Registry

SORNA requires that certain federal, military and foreign offenses are included in a jurisdiction's registration scheme. In addition, SORNA requires that the jurisdiction capture certain sex offenses, both offenses from its jurisdiction and from other SORNA registration jurisdictions, in its registration scheme. SORNA also requires that certain adjudications of delinquency are included in a jurisdiction's registration scheme.

A. Oregon Offenses

Most of the Oregon offenses for which SORNA requires registration are included in Oregon's registration scheme.

However, Oregon deviates from SORNA requirements in that, under Oregon Revised Statutes § 137.533, there is a procedure that allows certain misdemeanor sex offenders—who would otherwise be required to register—be given “first offender” status.¹ This procedure is by motion of the district attorney and provides that, if certain conditions are met, the offender is placed on probation and a final judgment of guilt will not be entered. Upon the offender's successful fulfillment of the terms and conditions of probation, the court must discharge and dismiss proceedings against the offender. Since Oregon only requires registration upon conviction and release of an offender, these individuals are not required to register.

The following SORNA-registerable offenses would be eligible for Oregon's “first offender” status:

- § 163.415 Sexual abuse in the third degree
- § 163.445 Sexual misconduct
- § 163.465 Public indecency
- § 163.467 Private indecency
- § 163.472 Unlawful dissemination of an intimate image
- § 163.575 Endangering the welfare of a minor
- § 163.687 Encouraging child sexual abuse in the third degree
- § 167.008 Commercial sexual solicitation (victim under 18)

In addition to the above, Oregon deviates from SORNA requirements in that the following Oregon offenses are not included in the state's registration law but are registerable under SORNA:

- § 163.413 Purchasing sex with a minor
- § 163.432 Online sexual corruption of a child in the second degree

¹ Section 137.533 applies when a person pleads guilty to or is found guilty of a misdemeanor other than driving while under the influence or a misdemeanor involving domestic violence.

- § 163.433 Online sexual corruption of a child in the first degree
- § 163.435 Contributing to the sexual delinquency of a minor
- § 163.452 Custodial sexual misconduct in the first degree
- § 163.454 Custodial sexual misconduct in the second degree
- § 163.479 Unlawful contact with a child
- § 163.700 Invasion of personal privacy in the second degree
- § 163.701 Invasion of personal privacy in the first degree

B. Offenses of Other SORNA Registration Jurisdictions

Oregon deviates from SORNA requirements in that there are three circumstances in which registration for convictions for offenses committed in other jurisdictions, including another state, principal U.S. territory or tribe, is required. Registration is required only if an individual is convicted of the following:

1. An offense that equates to an Oregon sex crime;²
2. An offense in which the other registration jurisdiction requires registration; or
3. An offense that is equivalent to a qualifying offense under SORNA, regardless of whether or not the offense is defined as a sex crime in Oregon, for offenders convicted after June 18, 2013.

C. Federal Offenses

Oregon requires registration for any federal conviction classified as a sex offense by SORNA. However, Oregon deviates from SORNA requirements in that registration applies only to those offenders convicted after June 18, 2013. For sex offense convictions prior to that date, registration is only required if the federal offense equates to an Oregon sex crime.

D. Military Offenses

Oregon requires registration for any military conviction for a sex offense including sex offenses under the Uniform Code of Military Justice. However, Oregon deviates from SORNA requirements in that registration applies only to those offenders convicted after June 18, 2013. For military convictions prior to that date, registration is only required if the military offense equates to an Oregon sex crime.

E. Foreign Offenses

Oregon deviates from SORNA requirements in that individuals convicted of sex offenses in foreign countries are not required to register in the state.

² In Oregon, registerable offenses are referred to as “sex crimes.”

F. Juveniles

Oregon deviates from SORNA in the way that it registers juveniles. Prior to August 12, 2015, Oregon automatically registered juveniles adjudicated delinquent for sex offenses. On August 12, 2015, Oregon enacted a law that revised juvenile registration to allow juvenile courts to use a discretionary process for determining whether to register juvenile offenders who commit sex offenses.³

When a juvenile is adjudicated delinquent for an offense that constitutes a felony sex crime and would otherwise be registerable if committed by an adult, a mandatory hearing is held six months prior to the end of the juvenile court's jurisdiction over the youth to determine whether the juvenile must register as a sex offender.⁴ Juveniles who are required to register are required to register for life in the same manner as adult sex offenders. However, such juveniles are eligible to petition for relief from their registration responsibilities two years after the termination of juvenile court jurisdiction. In rare circumstances, at the discretion of the juvenile court, juvenile offenders may be transferred to adult court through a waiver process.

Because Oregon does not regularly register all required convictions, including SORNA registerable offenses, military offenses for convictions prior to June 18, 2013, and does not register juveniles adjudicated delinquent for serious sex offenses in accordance with SORNA, and because Oregon utilizes a procedure whereby an offender convicted of a misdemeanor that requires registration under SORNA would not have to register, Oregon does not meet the SORNA requirements in this section.

III. Required Registration Information

SORNA requires the jurisdiction collect certain pieces of information from and for each offender that it registers, and requires that the jurisdiction keep that registration information, in a digitized form, in its registry.

Oregon deviates from SORNA requirements in that it does not collect the following information in its registry:

- Purported date of birth
- DNA: Oregon does not require collection of DNA samples from all individuals convicted of misdemeanor sex offenses⁵
- Internet identifiers
- Palm prints
- Passports and immigration documents

³ Oregon Revised Statutes § 163A.030

⁴ In order to be relieved of the requirement to register, a juvenile must demonstrate by clear and convincing evidence that they are rehabilitated and do not pose a threat to public safety. To make a determination about whether a juvenile must register, the court may consider the following: the nature of the act, any use of force, premeditation, the impact and injury to the victim, the juvenile's willingness to participate in treatment, and the juvenile's willingness to accept responsibility for the act.

⁵ Oregon does require collection of DNA samples from individuals convicted of felony sex offenses.

- Professional licensing information
- Purported Social Security number
- Temporary lodging information⁶
- Text of the registration offense: The Oregon State Police have access to all necessary versions of the Oregon code and review any appropriate code of conviction from another jurisdiction during its vetting process, but the text of the offense is not recorded in the registry database.
- Vehicle information: Oregon does not collect the permanent or frequent location where all vehicles are kept and does not collect information about watercraft.

Oregon does not meet the SORNA requirements in this section.

IV. Where Registration Is Required

SORNA requires the jurisdiction register an offender if the jurisdiction is the one in which he or she is convicted or incarcerated. In addition, SORNA requires that the jurisdiction register offenders who reside, work or attend school in the jurisdiction.

Oregon meets all of the SORNA requirements in this section.

V. Initial Registration: Generally

SORNA requires when an offender is incarcerated within the jurisdiction, registration must occur before release from imprisonment for the registration offense. Similarly, when an offender is sentenced within the jurisdiction, but not incarcerated, SORNA requires registration occur within three business days of sentencing. Finally, when an offender has been convicted, sentenced or incarcerated in another jurisdiction (including federal or military court), the jurisdiction must register the offender within three business days of the offender establishing residence, employment or school attendance within the jurisdiction. SORNA also requires that, during the initial registration process, the jurisdiction inform the offender of their registration duties and require the offender to acknowledge in writing that they understands those duties.

Oregon deviates from SORNA requirements in that offenders have 10 days from release from incarceration, date of conviction, establishing residency and/or commencing school to register. Sex offenders employed in Oregon are required to register no later than 10 days after the 14th day of employment in Oregon. Juveniles adjudicated delinquent in another jurisdiction who move to Oregon must appear for registration no later than six months after the date they move into the state.

Because Oregon does not require offenders to register according to SORNA's immediate timeframe, Oregon does not meet the SORNA requirements in this section.

⁶ Oregon collects and keeps this information in a digital format. However, due to Oregon law, the information is not entered into the state registry and therefore is not sent to the National Crime Information Center.

VI. Initial Registration: Retroactive Classes of Offenders

SORNA requires each registration jurisdiction have a procedure in place to recapture three categories of sex offenders: those who are currently incarcerated or under supervision, either for the predicate sex offense or for some other crime; those who are already registered or subject to a pre-existing sex offender registration requirement under the jurisdiction's law; and those who re-enter the jurisdiction's criminal justice system because of some other felony conviction (whether or not it is a sex offense).

Oregon does not apply its sex offender registration laws, or revisions to its registration laws, retroactively. Oregon enacted its first sex offender registration law in 1989 and applied it prospectively to offenders convicted, discharged, paroled or released in Oregon. The law required that sex offenders register and provide their address prior to their release, and for five years after release. Offenders were required to provide an updated address whenever they changed residence.

In 1991, Oregon's registration requirements were expanded to include offenders convicted in other jurisdictions, to require lifetime registration, provide a penalty for failure to register, and to include a mechanism for early termination of offenders' registration requirements. Under the amended law, offenders were required to register and provide their address within 30 days of a change of residence and report to law enforcement for registration once each year, regardless of whether their address changed. The changes to registration requirements were again applied prospectively and were not applicable to offenders who were discharged, paroled or released before the law was enacted.

Because Oregon's laws are not retroactive, offenders whose registration requirements were established after October 3, 1989, but prior to September 29, 1991, were only required to register for five years. Additionally, sex offenders convicted in another jurisdiction and who moved to Oregon prior to September 29, 1991, are not required to register. Further, there is no mechanism to recapture offenders discharged, paroled or released prior to enactment of the sex offender registration laws.

Oregon does not meet the SORNA requirements of this section.

VII. Keeping the Registration Current

SORNA requires that when a registered sex offender resides in a jurisdiction, the sex offender must immediately appear in person to update his or her name, residence, employment, school attendance and termination of residence. SORNA also requires that when an offender resides in a jurisdiction, the sex offender must immediately update any changes to his or her email addresses, internet identifiers, telephone communications, vehicle information and temporary lodging information.

When an offender works in a jurisdiction, but does not reside or attend school there, SORNA requires the offender immediately appear in person to update employment-related information. When an offender attends school in a jurisdiction, but does not reside or work there,

SORNA requires the offender immediately appear in person to update school-related information.

SORNA also requires when an offender intends to travel outside the United States, the offender notify the residence jurisdiction at least 21 days in advance of such travel.

In addition, SORNA requires when an offender notifies the jurisdiction of intent to relocate to another country to live, work or attend school, or intent to travel to another country, the jurisdiction must do three things: 1) immediately notify any other jurisdiction where the offender is either registered or is required to register of that updated information; 2) immediately notify the United States Marshals Service; and 3) immediately update NCIC/NSOR.

Oregon deviates from SORNA requirements in that it does not require offenders to immediately update registry officials regarding vehicle information or phone numbers, does not collect registrant internet identifiers and only requires updates to an offender's residence, employment, school attendance or change of residence within 10 days of any changes.

In 2019, Oregon expanded registration duties to require that, effective January 1, 2021, sex offenders report name changes within 10 days and provide 21 days' advance notice of international travel.

Because Oregon does not require sex offenders to report immediately to update changes in registration information and because, at the time of this report, Oregon does not currently require notification of international travel, Oregon does not meet the SORNA requirements in this section.

VIII. Verification/Appearance Requirements

SORNA requires offenses be classified based on the nature of the offense of conviction and that offenders register for a duration of time, and make in-person appearances at the registering agency, based on the tier of the offense of conviction.

A. Offense Tiering

The SMART Office has reviewed all relevant statutes and has identified Oregon's placement of these statutes within the SORNA three tier levels (see Appendix: Oregon Offense Tiering Policy Review for information about Oregon's classification of its offenders and associated registration requirements). Oregon places most of its statutes within the minimum appropriate SORNA tiers for purposes of duration of registration in that, while Oregon does not tier its offenses, it initially requires all offenders to register for life.

B. Duration of Registration

SORNA requires offenders register for a duration of time based on the tier of the offense of conviction. Specifically, SORNA requires tier I offenders register for 15 years, tier II offenders register for 25 years and tier III offenders register for life.

All sex offenders in Oregon are required to register for life.

C. Frequency of Registration

SORNA requires offenders make in-person appearances at the registering agency based on the tier of the offense of conviction. Specifically, SORNA requires tier I offenders appear once a year, tier II offenders appear every six months and tier III offenders appear every three months.

Oregon deviates from SORNA requirements in that it requires all sex offenders to appear in person annually. Sex offenders determined to be sexually violent dangerous offenders,⁷ when released from supervision, are also mailed a verification form every 90 days to the last reported address of the offender.⁸ Sexually violent dangerous offenders are required to sign and return the form within 10 days of receipt.

D. Reduction of Registration Periods

SORNA creates certain requirements under which a jurisdiction can allow an offender to have a reduced registration period.

In Oregon, offenders who are designated as sexually violent dangerous offenders and those convicted of the following crimes are ineligible to petition for relief from their registration requirements: rape in the first degree, sodomy in the first degree, unlawful sexual penetration in the first degree, kidnapping in the first degree when the victim is under 18, or burglary in the first degree with the intent to commit a sex crime.

Oregon deviates from SORNA requirements in that it allows all other sex offenders to apply for a reduction of their registration period, depending on their offense of conviction and risk assessment classification level. Sex offenders released from prison in Oregon are assigned a risk assessment level (1, 2 or 3) by the Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision prior to their release from incarceration. For all other offenders, including those relocating to Oregon, a risk assessment level is to be assigned within 90 days of their arrival in the state, sentencing or release from a local jail.⁹

Both level 2 and 3 sex offenders may petition for a single level reduction (level 3 to level 2; level 2 to level 1). Petitions can be made 10 years after the date that supervision for the sex crime ended or 10 years after the date the person was discharged from the court's jurisdiction. Level 1 offenders are eligible to petition for relief from their registration requirements five years after supervision for the sex crime ended or five years after the date the person was discharged

⁷ Sexually violent dangerous offenders have been determined by the sentencing court to have psychopathic personality features, sexually deviant arousal patterns or interests, a history of sexual assault, and present a substantial probability of committing certain serious sex offenses, including rape and sodomy in the first degree (when the victim was subjected to forcible compulsion, was under 12 years of age or was incapable of consent), unlawful sexual penetration in the first degree, and/or any attempt to commit one of these crimes.

⁹ Oregon Revised Statutes § 163A.105.

from the court's jurisdiction. Individuals required to register on the basis of a conviction from another jurisdiction cannot petition for relief from registration unless the jurisdiction of conviction would allow such a petition.

Juveniles adjudicated delinquent and required to register for a Class A or Class B felony may petition for relief from registration two years after the end of juvenile court jurisdiction. Juveniles adjudicated delinquent and required to register for a Class C felony offense may petition for relief from registration 30 days prior to the end of juvenile court jurisdiction.

E. Clean Record Requirements

Under SORNA, a registered sex offender has a clean record if he or she has satisfied certain requirements.

To be relieved of their registration responsibilities, the Oregon Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision must determine by clear and convincing evidence that an offender 1) is statistically unlikely to reoffend; and 2) does not pose a threat to public safety.

Oregon's clean record requirements deviate from SORNA in that offenders are eligible for relief even if they 1) are convicted of a nonperson felony offense; 2) fail to complete sex offender treatment; or 3) fail to successfully complete any period of supervised release, probation or parole.

Because Oregon's frequency of verification and clean record requirements do not meet SORNA's minimum requirements and its registration removal qualifications and procedures results in offenders registering for less time than what SORNA requires, Oregon does not meet the SORNA requirements in this section.

IX. Public Registry Website Requirements

SORNA requires each jurisdiction maintain a public sex offender registry website and publish certain registration information on that website. SORNA also requires that certain information not be displayed on a jurisdiction's public registry website.

Oregon's public sex offender registry website only includes sexually violent dangerous offenders and those offenders who are assessed as level 3. In addition, Oregon does not post absconder information, employer address or school address information. Further, Oregon does not provide any links to sex offender safety and education resources.

Oregon does not meet the SORNA requirements in this section.

X. Community Notification

SORNA requires each jurisdiction disseminate certain initial and updated registration information to particular agencies within the jurisdiction. In addition, SORNA requires each

jurisdiction also disseminate certain initial and updated registration information to the community.

Oregon's community notification provisions deviate from SORNA requirements in that, even though Oregon has implemented an email notification system as part of its public sex offender registry website, offenders who are not listed on the public registry website, as described in section IX above, are not included in correspondence issued by the state's email notification system. Further, Oregon's email notification system does not disseminate registered offenders' employer addresses (beyond employment involving direct contact with children) or school addresses.

Oregon does not meet the SORNA requirements in this section.

XI. Failure to Register as a Sex Offender: Oregon Penalty

SORNA requires each jurisdiction, other than a federally recognized Indian tribe, to provide a criminal penalty that includes a maximum term of imprisonment that is greater than one year for the failure of a sex offender to comply with their registration requirements.

Oregon provides for a penalty of up to five years for a failure to initially appear to register or, when the offender was convicted of an underlying felony sex offense, failure to sign the sex offender registration form or report residence, school attendance or employment changes. However, all other failures to register, including failing to make an annual report and making a false or incomplete statement in the registration process, have a maximum penalty of 364 days' incarceration, which does not meet SORNA's minimum requirements.

Oregon does not meet the SORNA requirements in this section.

XII. When a Sex Offender Fails to Appear for Registration

SORNA requires when a jurisdiction is notified of a sex offender's intent to reside, be employed or attend school in its jurisdiction, and that offender fails to appear for registration as required, the jurisdiction receiving the notice inform the originating jurisdiction (the jurisdiction that provided the initial notification) that the sex offender failed to appear for registration.

Oregon does not have a standardized method to determine whether an offender has absconded. Oregon delegates the decisions about processes regarding absconders to the local registration agencies where the offenders are required to report. When an offender fails to appear for registration, each locality handles any investigation according to its own procedures and staffing, so responses are not consistent across the state.

Oregon does not meet the SORNA requirements in this section.

XIII. When a Jurisdiction Has Information That a Sex Offender May Have Absconded

SORNA requires that when a jurisdiction has information that a sex offender may have absconded, that the jurisdiction take certain actions to investigate the absconder and notify various law enforcement agencies.

In Oregon, the decision to seek a warrant or enter such a warrant into the NCIC/Wanted Person file is delegated to the localities, and the U.S. Marshals Service is not always notified when an offender has absconded. In addition, there is no standardized method to determine whether an offender has absconded.

Oregon does not meet the SORNA requirements.

XIV. Tribal Considerations

There are two tribes in Oregon that have substantially implemented SORNA: the Confederated Tribes of the Umatilla Indian Reservation and the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon. The Burns Paiute Tribe opted out of implementing SORNA's requirements, thereby delegating the responsibility for registration to Oregon.

The primary contact for tribal SORNA issues in Oregon follows:

Dave Piercy
Manager, Sex Offender Registration Section
Oregon Department of State Police
3565 Trelstad Ave. SE
Salem, OR 97317-9614

As the SMART Office continues to work with Oregon on SORNA implementation, we will notify the SORNA tribes within Oregon of any processes, policies or procedures that facilitate sharing criminal justice information.

Conclusion

We appreciate the effort Oregon has put forth in enhancing its sex offender registration and notification system to better conform to SORNA requirements. The SMART Office concludes that Oregon has not yet substantially implemented SORNA. There are a number of provisions identified in this review that must be addressed in order for Oregon to substantially implement SORNA.

Appendix

Oregon Offense Tiering Policy Review

The SMART Office has reviewed all relevant Oregon statutes and has identified Oregon's placement of these statutes within the tiering policy structure created in Title I of the Adam Walsh Child Protection and Safety Act of 2006, the Sex Offender Registration and Notification Act (SORNA).

In reviewing Oregon's statutes, the SMART Office understands that Oregon has two broad categories of registrants for purposes of its duration of registration and frequency of registration requirements: sex offenders and sexually violent dangerous offenders.

All offenders in Oregon are initially required to register for life. Depending on the offense of conviction and the risk assessment classification level, offenders may be eligible to petition for relief from their registration responsibilities. Oregon requires sex offenders to appear in person annually. Individuals determined to be sexually violent dangerous offenders, after release from supervision, are also mailed a verification form every 90 days to the last reported address of the offender.

SORNA Tier I Offenses

SORNA requires tier I offenders register for a minimum of 15 years and annually verify registration information. The following offenses listed in Oregon's statutes would require, at a minimum, tier I registration requirements under SORNA.

| | |
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| § 163.415 | Sexual abuse in the third degree |
| § 163.425 | Sexual abuse in the second degree (subsection (b), when the victim is 18 or older) |
| § 163.427 | Sexual abuse in the first degree (subsection (a), when the victim is 18 or older) |
| § 163.435 | Contributing to the sexual delinquency of a minor |
| § 163.445 | Sexual misconduct |
| § 163.454 | Custodial sexual misconduct in the second degree (victim under 18) |
| § 163.465 | Public indecency |
| § 163.467 | Private indecency |
| § 163.472 | Unlawful dissemination of an intimate image |
| § 163.575 | Endangering the welfare of a minor (subsection (1)(a)) |
| § 163.686 | Encouraging child sexual abuse in the second degree |
| § 163.687 | Encouraging child sexual abuse in the third degree |
| § 163.700 | Invasion of personal privacy in the second degree (victim under 18) |
| § 163.701 | Invasion of personal privacy in the first degree (victim under 18) |
| § 167.008 | Commercial sexual solicitation (victim under 18) |

SORNA Tier II Offenses

SORNA requires tier II offenders register for a minimum of 25 years and semiannually verify registration information. The following offenses listed in Oregon’s statutes would require, at a minimum, tier II registration requirements under SORNA.

- § 163.266 Trafficking in persons (subsection (1)(a) not registerable)
- § 163.413 Purchasing sex with a minor
- § 163.425 Sexual abuse in the second degree (subsection (b), when the victim is 16 or 17 years old)
- § 163.427 Sexual abuse in the first degree (subsection (a), when the victim is between 13 and 17 years old)
- § 163.432 Online sexual corruption of a child in the second degree
- § 163.433 Online sexual corruption of a child in the first degree
- § 163.452 Custodial sexual misconduct in the first degree (victim 16 or 17 years old)
- § 163.479 Unlawful sexual contact with a child
- § 163.525 Incest (victim 16 or 17 years old)
- § 163.670 Using child in display of sexually explicit conduct
- § 163.684 Encouraging child sexual abuse in the first degree
- § 163.688 Possession of materials depicting sexually explicit conduct of a child in the first degree
- § 163.689 Possession of materials depicting sexually explicit conduct of a child in the second degree
- § 167.012 Promoting prostitution (victim under 18)
- § 167.017 Compelling prostitution (victim under 18)
- § 167.057 Luring a minor

SORNA Tier III Offenses

SORNA requires tier III offenders register for life and quarterly verify registration information. The following offenses listed in Oregon’s statutes would require, at a minimum, tier III registration requirements under SORNA.

- § 163.225 Kidnapping in the second degree
- § 163.235 Kidnapping in the first degree
- § 163.355 Rape in the third degree
- § 163.365 Rape in the second degree
- § 163.375 Rape in the first degree
- § 163.385 Sodomy in the third degree
- § 163.395 Sodomy in the second degree
- § 163.405 Sodomy in the first degree
- § 163.408 Unlawful sexual penetration in the second degree
- § 163.411 Unlawful sexual penetration in the first degree
- § 163.425 Sexual abuse in the second degree (subsection (a), and subsection (b) when the victim is under 16 years old)

- § 163.427 Sexual abuse in the first degree (subsection (a), when the victim is under 13 years old)
- § 163.452 Custodial sexual misconduct in the first degree (victim under 16)
- § 163.525 Incest (victim under 16)

Further Review

Oregon registers the following offenses; however, without the commission of (or the attempt or conspiracy to commit) a sexual offense, registration of these offenses exceeds the minimum standards of SORNA, but in no way disserves the purposes of the SORNA requirements:

- § 167.333 Sexual assault of an animal
- § 167.341 Encouraging sexual assault of an animal