

who is accused of a crime that falls under Measure 11 is tried in adult court and sentenced to a mandatory minimum. That sentence is served at the Oregon Youth Authority until the juvenile reaches the age of 25, at which time they are moved to adult prison to finish out the sentences, if any time remains. Measure 11, which passed in 1994, attaches mandatory minimum sentences to the most serious of felony crimes, including rape, robbery, arson, kidnapping, manslaughter and murder. There are 21 charges in all that are covered by Measure 11. But Senate Bill 1008 could change all of that. The bill would require prosecutors to request a hearing to decide whether a teen facing a Measure 11 charge should be moved to adult court.” (Chelsea Deffenbacher, “Senate Bill 1008 Could Give Teen Offenders Second Chance,” *The Register Guard*, 4/28/19)

The Bill Also Eliminated Life Without Parole Sentences For Juvenile Offenders, And Allowed Juveniles To Seek Parole Before Being Transferred To Adult Prison At Age 25. “SB 1008 also would eliminate life without parole sentences for juveniles. Anyone convicted of a crime when they are younger than 18 would get a chance to seek parole after 15 years. The bill would give juveniles convicted of Measure 11 crimes the opportunity to check in halfway through their sentence, to assess whether they have to continue serving the rest of their sentence or can be released to community-based supervision. Essentially, it would allow a judge to decide whether a juvenile should be tried in adult court, rather than making it an automatic decision. It also would give juvenile offenders who have at least two years left on their sentence an additional review by a judge before they are transferred to adult prison at age 25.”

(Chelsea Deffenbacher, “Senate Bill 1008 Could Give Teen Offenders Second Chance,” *The Register Guard*, 4/28/19)

Salinas Voted In Favor Of Senate Bill 1008. (SB 1008, [Passed 40-18](#), 5/23/19, Salinas Voted Yea)

POLICE

FARE ENFORCEMENT

Salinas Voted To Prohibit The Police From Citing People For Fare Evasion

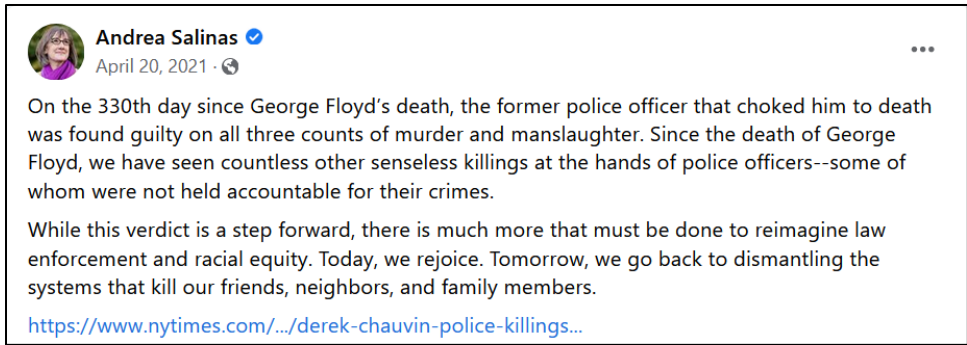
In 2020, The Oregon House Passed House Bill 4097, Which Would Have Prohibited Police From Citing People For Fare Evasion On Public Transit. “Police officers would be prohibited from helping enforce public transit fares under a proposal Oregon lawmakers will consider in February. Among more than 250 pieces of legislation filed for this year’s legislative session is a bill from Rep. Diego Hernandez, D-Portland, which would ensure that police have no hand in helping TriMet and other transit systems cite people who don’t pay their fare. Under the bill, House Bill 4097, police would be unable to ‘conduct or participate’ in any fare enforcement.” (Dirk VanderHart, “Oregon Lawmakers Could Ban Police From Enforcing Transit Fares,” *Oregon Public Broadcasting*, 1/27/20)

Salinas Voted In Favor Of House Bill 4097. (HB 4097, [Passed 31-27](#), 2/18/20, Salinas Voted Yea)

REFORMS

Salinas Has Called For Reimagining Law Enforcement And Policing

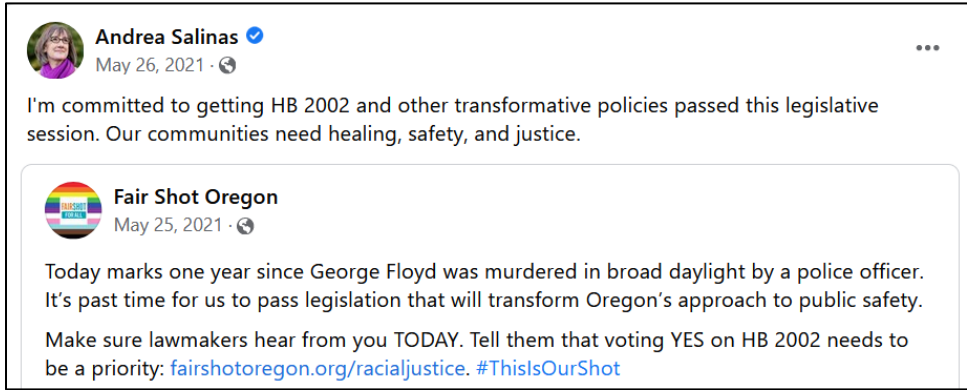
In 2021, Salinas Marked The 330th Day Since George Floyd’s Death, Calling For Reimagining Law Enforcement And “Dismantling The Systems That Kill Our Friends, Neighbors, And Family Members.” (Andrea Salinas, [Facebook](#), 4/20/21)



(Andrea Salinas, [Facebook](#), 4/20/21)

Salinas Supported A Law Enforcement-Opposed Proposal That Included Prohibitions On Arrests For Misdemeanor Crimes Like Trespassing And Theft

In 2021, Salinas Declared She Was “Committed To Getting HB 2002 And Other Transformative Policies Passed” In The Legislature. (Andrea Salinas, [Facebook](#), 5/26/21)



(Andrea Salinas, [Facebook](#), 5/26/21)

HB 2002 Was A Bill Backed By The BIPOC Caucus That Made “Significant Changes To Policing,” Including Prohibiting Police From Making Arrests “For About 20 Misdemeanor Crimes,” Such As Criminal Trespassing And Second And Third-Degree Theft. A bill gaining traction in the Legislature goes even further to reform police work than a bipartisan legislative package that already has won approval. It would restrict police from stopping motorists for a broken light and require officers to identify themselves to motorists and cite a reason for a traffic stop, among other changes. Backed by leading Black lawmakers and criminal justice change advocates, House Bill 2002 is the latest proposal this session that would make significant changes to policing. Among its other provisions: Police would be prohibited from making arrests for about 20 misdemeanor crimes, including criminal trespassing, second and third-degree theft and interfering with public transportation. The bill has the support of House Speaker Tina Kotek, as well the Black, Indigenous and People of Color caucus in the Legislature.” (Noelle Crombie, “Black Lawmakers Push For Bill To Limit Arrests, Traffic Stops,” *The Oregonian*, 5/2/21)

Police, Sheriffs, And Prosecutors Warned Of “Unintended Impacts And Real Safety Risks To Oregonians” If The Bill Passed. “Police, sheriffs and prosecutors have raised questions about the bill’s implications for public safety. In a joint letter to lawmakers this month, they said the bill ‘makes sweeping changes to the public safety system from initial stop, to arrest, to the sentence and to probation ... all without, in our opinion, the thoughtful exchange necessary to ensure these reform driven measures don’t result in unintended impacts and real safety risks to Oregonians.’” (Noelle Crombie, “Black Lawmakers Push For Bill To Limit Arrests, Traffic Stops,” *The Oregonian*, 5/2/21)