# House Bill 3053

Sponsored by COMMITTEE ON JUDICIARY

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#### **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 **as introduced.** 

Creates exception to arrest requirement for peace officers responding to domestic disturbance calls.

Declares emergency, effective on passage.

#### A BILL FOR AN ACT

Relating to arrests; amending ORS 133.055 and 133.315; and declaring an emergency.

### Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

**SECTION 1.** ORS 133.055 is amended to read:

133.055. (1) A peace officer may issue a criminal citation to a person if the peace officer has probable cause to believe that the person has committed a misdemeanor or has committed any felony that is subject to misdemeanor treatment under ORS 161.705. The peace officer shall deliver a copy of the criminal citation to the person. The criminal citation shall require the person to appear at the court of the magistrate before whom the person would be taken pursuant to ORS 133.450 if the person were arrested for the offense.

- (2)(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (1) of this section, when a peace officer responds to [an incident of] a call concerning a domestic disturbance and has probable cause to believe that an assault or an incident of abuse as defined in ORS 107.705 has occurred between family or household members[,] as defined in ORS 107.705, [or to believe that one such person has placed the other in fear of imminent serious physical injury,] the officer shall arrest and take into custody the alleged [assailant or potential assailant.] abuser unless:
  - (A) The alleged abuser is 65 years of age or older;
- (B) The peace officer has reason to believe that the alleged abuser suffers from Alzheimer's disease, dementia as defined in ORS 127.505 or other brain disease or defect that impairs the person's mental capacity;
- (C) The alleged victim asks the peace officer not to arrest the alleged abuser and verifies the request in writing; and
- (D) The peace officer reasonably believes the alleged victim will not be subjected to further assault or threat of imminent serious physical injury if the alleged abuser is not arrested.
- (b) When the peace officer makes an arrest under paragraph (a) of this subsection, the peace officer is not required to arrest both persons.
- (c) When a peace officer makes an arrest under paragraph (a) of this subsection, the peace officer shall make every effort to determine who is the [assailant or potential assailant] alleged abuser by considering, among other factors:
  - (A) The comparative extent of the injuries inflicted or the seriousness of threats creating a fear

**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 of physical injury;

- (B) If reasonably ascertainable, the history of domestic violence between the persons involved;
- (C) Whether any alleged crime was committed in self-defense; and
- (D) The potential for future assaults.
- (d) As used in this subsection, "assault" includes conduct constituting strangulation under ORS 163.187.
- (3) Whenever any peace officer has reason to believe that a family or household member, as defined in ORS 107.705, has been abused as defined in ORS 107.705 or that an elderly person or a person with a disability has been abused as defined in ORS 124.005, that officer shall use all reasonable means to prevent further abuse, including advising each person of the availability of a shelter or other services in the community and giving each person immediate notice of the legal rights and remedies available. The notice shall consist of handing each person a copy of the following statement:

IF YOU ARE THE VICTIM OF DOMESTIC VIOLENCE OR ABUSE, you can ask the district attorney to file a criminal complaint. You also have the right to go to the circuit court and file a petition requesting any of the following orders for relief: (a) An order restraining your attacker from abusing you; (b) an order directing your attacker to leave your household; (c) an order preventing your attacker from entering your residence, school, business or place of employment; (d) an order awarding you or the other parent custody of or parenting time with a minor child or children; (e) an order restraining your attacker from molesting or interfering with minor children in your custody; (f) an order awarding you other relief the court considers necessary to provide for your or your children's safety, including emergency monetary assistance. Such orders are enforceable in every state.

You may also request an order awarding support for minor children in your care or for your support if the other party has a legal obligation to support you or your children.

You also have the right to sue for losses suffered as a result of the abuse, including medical and moving expenses, loss of earnings or support, and other out-of-pocket expenses for injuries sustained and damage to your property. This can be done without an attorney in the small claims department of a court if the total amount claimed is under \$10,000.

Similar relief may also be available in tribal courts.

For further information you may contact: \_\_\_\_\_

## SECTION 2. ORS 133.315 is amended to read:

133.315. (1) [No] A peace officer [shall] may not be held criminally or civilly liable for making an arrest pursuant to ORS 133.055 (2) or 133.310 (3) or (5), or exercising discretion to not make an arrest pursuant to ORS 133.055 (2), provided the peace officer acts in good faith and without malice.

- (2) [No] **A** peace officer [shall] **may not** be criminally or civilly liable for any arrest made under ORS 133.310 (4) if the officer reasonably believes that:
- (a) A document or other writing supplied to the officer under ORS 133.310 (4) is an accurate copy of a foreign restraining order as defined by ORS 24.190 and is the most recent order in effect between the parties; and

1	(b) The person restrained by the order has been personally served with a copy of the order or
2	has actual notice of the order.
3	SECTION 3. This 2013 Act being necessary for the immediate preservation of the public

peace, health and safety, an emergency is declared to exist, and this 2013 Act takes effect

5 on its passage.

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