

HB 4114 -1, -2, -3 STAFF MEASURE SUMMARY

House Committee On Judiciary

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Meeting Dates: 2/4

WHAT THE MEASURE DOES:

The measure **regulates how federal law enforcement agencies and law enforcement agencies from another state may conduct operations in Oregon**, creates restrictions on when Oregon law enforcement agencies may coordinate with federal or out-of-state law enforcement agencies, and provides for a cause of action against individual federal or out-of-state law enforcement agents for certain violations of the regulations. The measure declares an emergency and is effective on passage, with some provisions delayed until 91 days after adjournment sine die.

Detailed Summary

Requires non-Oregon law enforcement agents and agencies to follow certain rules when operating in Oregon, including certain identification requirements, warrant procedures, and requirements when entering buildings during an operation. §3. Allows a property owner or occupant to sue an individual non-Oregon (federal or another state) law enforcement officer who enters private property without a valid judicial warrant or warrant exception and without following the rules set out in Section 3. §§1(2)–(4). Allows a person who succeeds in their claim to recover either actual or noneconomic damages or the sum of specified amounts listed in §§1(3)(B)(i)–(vi) for violations of specified provisions of the measure. §1(3).

Requires non-Oregon law enforcement agencies conducting operations in Oregon to notify the Oregon Department of Justice prior to conducting the operation and requires the notice to contain specific information about the agency conducting the operation and the nature of the operation. §§2(1)–(2). Requires the Oregon Department of Justice to send out the notice to state and local law enforcement agencies where the operation will take place. §§2(3). Creates rules around when the notice provided by a non-Oregon law enforcement agency is or is not available to the public through a public records request. §2(4).

Prohibits Oregon law enforcement agencies (state or local) from cooperating or coordinating with or supporting non-Oregon law enforcement operations within Oregon if the non-Oregon law enforcement agency conducting the operation fails to notify the Department of Justice as required, violates section 3, or targets a “sensitive location” without “documented justification,” as those terms are defined. §4.

Defines terms. §§1(1), 2(6), 3(4), 4(3). Delays the operation of the notice requirement section (§2) and the cooperation prohibition section (§4) until 91 days after adjournment sine die. §5.

ISSUES DISCUSSED:

EFFECT OF AMENDMENT:

-1 The amendment replaces the measure but retains the new cause of action, changing it to cover any individual who, “under color of law,” enters private property without a judicial warrant or warrant exception (removing the claim based on section 3 of the measure, which does not appear in the amendment). The amendment also allows for recovery of equitable relief, excludes claims against someone subject to action under 42 U.S.C. 1983, and establishes a two-year statute of limitations. The amendment declares an emergency and is effective on passage.

-2 The amendment adds a requirement that state and local law enforcement agencies cooperate with federal law enforcement authorities regarding persons charged with or convicted of a crime constituting a felony or Class A

misdemeanor in Oregon.

-3 The amendment replaces the measure with a requirement that state and local law enforcement agencies cooperate with federal law enforcement authorities regarding persons charged with or convicted of a crime constituting a felony or Class A misdemeanor in Oregon.

BACKGROUND:

Federal law enforcement operations in Oregon have recently come under increased scrutiny, in part because of the federalization and deployment of members of the Oregon National Guard in Portland in 2025 and increased immigration enforcement operations by Immigrations and Customs Enforcement. [Reports](#) have raised concerns about Immigration and Customs Enforcement officers wearing face masks and failing to identify themselves to the people they are arresting. Several jurisdictions have proposed laws to regulate the masking and identification of law enforcement officers, including California ([SB627](#), passed), New York ([S08462](#)), Tennessee ([SB2011](#)), and the U.S. Congress ([H.R. 4004](#), [S.2212](#)).