

**HB 4114 B STAFF MEASURE SUMMARY**

**Carrier:** Sen. McLane

**Senate Committee On Judiciary**

**Minority Report**

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**Action Date:** 02/25/26

**Action:** Do pass with amendments to the A-Eng bill. (Printed B-Eng.) Minority

**Fiscal:** Fiscal impact issued

**Revenue:** No revenue impact

**Report Signers:** Sen. McLane, Sen. Thatcher

**Prepared By:** Jules Dellinger, LPRO Analyst

**Meeting Dates:** 2/23, 2/25

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**WHAT THE MEASURE DOES:**

The measure permits all Oregon Department of Corrections employees to coordinate with any federal immigration authority in carrying out actions concerning a person convicted of a felony with a mandatory minimum sentence under ORS 137.700(2), aggravated murder, a felony sexual offense, or any felony in which there was an actual or threatened physical injury to the victim, notwithstanding current laws prohibiting state entities' assistance with federal immigration law enforcement.

**ISSUES DISCUSSED:**

- Interaction with Oregon's sanctuary law
- Limitation of cooperation with the federal government to felonies and class A misdemeanors
- Messaging to the federal government
- Scope and definition of terms
- Meaning of "reasonable expectation of privacy"

**EFFECT OF AMENDMENT:**

The amendment replaces the measure.

**BACKGROUND:**

Oregon became a sanctuary state in 1987 by prohibiting state and local law enforcement agencies and public bodies from assisting federal agents with immigration enforcement. ORS 180.805 prohibits Oregon public bodies from disclosing certain personal information for the purpose of federal immigration law enforcement unless required by law, prohibits public bodies from inquiring about immigration status unless necessary to determine eligibility for a benefit or required by law, and requires public bodies to decline to disclose information about a person's citizenship or immigration status unless the disclosure is required by law or court order. ORS 181A.820 and 181A.822 to 181A.829 place additional restrictions on public bodies and Oregon law enforcement for actions relating to immigration or citizenship status and immigration enforcement and prohibit the use of public resources for immigration enforcement. These statutes provide for limited exceptions. For example, state law enforcement may arrest someone who is charged by the United States with a criminal violation of certain immigration laws and is subject to arrest pursuant to a warrant issued by a federal magistrate (see ORS 180A.820). Public bodies and law enforcement agencies are subject to civil action to enjoin violations of these statutes (see, for instance, ORS 181A.820(6)).