Senate Bill 361

Sponsored by Senator FREDERICK (Presession filed.)

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**.

Changes standard in some circumstances for use of deadly physical force to belief by reasonable person in officer's or person's circumstances that other person is undertaking particular conduct.

Modifies element of plan adopted by county deadly physical force planning authority to consist of outreach and training regarding reasonable use of deadly physical force.

Modifies requirement that law enforcement agency adopt guidelines for reasonable use of deadly physical force.

Declares emergency, effective on passage.

A BILL FOR AN ACT

Relating to use of deadly force; creating new provisions; amending ORS 133.605, 161.219, 161.225,
161.239, 161.245, 181A.780 and 181A.790; and declaring an emergency.

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

SECTION 1. ORS 133.605 is amended to read:

6 133.605. (1) The executing officer and other officers accompanying and assisting the officer may

7 use the degree of force, short of deadly physical force, against persons, or to effect an entry, or to

open containers, as is reasonably necessary for the execution of the search warrant with all prac-ticable safety.

10 (2) The use of deadly physical force in [*the execution of*] **executing** a search warrant is justifia-11 ble only:

(a) If [the officer reasonably believes] a reasonable person in the officer's circumstances
would believe that there is a substantial risk that things to be seized will be used to cause death
or serious physical injury if their seizure is delayed and that the force used creates no substantial
risk of injury to persons other than those obstructing the officer; or

(b) If [the officer reasonably believes] a reasonable person in the officer's circumstances
would believe that [the use of] using deadly physical force is necessary to defend the officer or
another person from the use or threatened imminent use of deadly physical force.

19 **SECTION 2.** ORS 161.219 is amended to read:

161.219. Notwithstanding the provisions of ORS 161.209, a person is not justified in using deadly
 physical force upon another person unless [*the person reasonably believes*] a reasonable person in
 the person's circumstances would believe that the other person is:

23 (1) Committing or attempting to commit a felony involving the use or threatened imminent use

- 24 of physical force against a person; [or]
- 25 (2) Committing or attempting to commit a burglary in a dwelling; or
- 26 (3) Using or about to use unlawful deadly physical force against a person.
- 27 **SECTION 3.** ORS 161.225 is amended to read:
- 28 161.225. (1) A person in lawful possession or control of premises is justified in using physical

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force upon another person when and to the extent that the person reasonably believes it necessary to prevent or terminate what the person reasonably believes to be the commission or attempted commission of a criminal trespass by the other person in or upon the premises. (2) A person may use deadly physical force under the circumstances set forth in subsection (1)

5 of this section only:

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(a) In defense of a person as provided in ORS 161.219; or

7 (b) When [the person reasonably believes it necessary to prevent] a reasonable person in the 8 person's circumstances would believe that preventing the commission of arson or a felony by 9 force and violence by the trespasser would require the deadly physical force.

(3) As used in subsection (1) and subsection (2)(a) of this section, "premises" includes any
building as defined in ORS 164.205 and any real property. As used in subsection (2)(b) of this section,
"premises" includes any building.

13 SECTION 4. ORS 161.239 is amended to read:

14 161.239. (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of ORS 161.235, a peace officer may use deadly 15 physical force only when [*the peace officer reasonably believes*] **a reasonable person in the peace** 16 **officer's circumstances would believe** that:

(a) The crime [committed by] the person committed was a felony or an attempt to commit a
felony involving the use or threatened imminent use of physical force against a person; [or]

(b) The crime committed by the person was kidnapping, arson, escape in the first degree,
burglary in the first degree or any attempt to commit such a crime; [or]

(c) Regardless of the particular offense which is the subject of the arrest or attempted escape,
the use of deadly physical force is necessary to defend the peace officer or another person from the
use or threatened imminent use of deadly physical force; [or]

(d) The crime committed by the person was a felony or an attempt to commit a felony and under
the totality of the circumstances existing at the time and place, the use of such force is necessary;
or

(e) The officer's life or personal safety is endangered in the particular circumstances involved.

(2) Nothing in subsection (1) of this section constitutes justification for reckless or criminally
 negligent conduct by a peace officer amounting to an offense against or with respect to innocent
 persons whom the peace officer is not seeking to arrest or retain in custody.

31 **SECTION 5.** ORS 161.245 is amended to read:

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161.245. (1) For the purposes of ORS [161.235 and] 161.239, a reasonable **person's** belief that a person has committed an offense means a reasonable belief in facts or circumstances which if true would in law constitute an offense. If the [believed] facts or circumstances **that a reasonable person would believe** [would] **do** not in law constitute an offense, an erroneous though not unreasonable belief that the law is otherwise does not render justifiable the use of force to make an arrest or to prevent an escape from custody.

(2) A peace officer who is making an arrest is justified in using the physical force prescribed in
ORS 161.235 and 161.239 unless the arrest is unlawful and [*is known by*] the officer knows the ar-**rest is** [*to be*] unlawful.

41 SECTION 6. ORS 181A.780 is amended to read:

42 181A.780. (1) There is created in each county a deadly physical force planning authority con-43 sisting of the following members:

44 (a) The district attorney and sheriff of the county.

45 (b) A nonmanagement police officer selected by the district attorney and sheriff. If there are

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unions representing police officers within the county, the district attorney and sheriff shall select

the police officer from among candidates nominated by any union representing police officers within the county. (c) If at least one city within the county employs a police chief, a police chief selected by the police chiefs within the county. (d) A representative of the public selected by the district attorney and sheriff. The person selected under this paragraph may not be employed by a law enforcement agency. (e) A representative of the Oregon State Police selected by the Superintendent of State Police. (f) An authorized tribal police officer as defined in ORS 181A.680 when requested by a tribal government. (2) The district attorney and sheriff are cochairpersons of the planning authority. (3) The law enforcement agency that employs the police officer selected under subsection (1)(b) of this section shall release the officer from other duties for at least 16 hours per year to enable the officer to serve on the planning authority. The agency shall compensate the officer at the officer's regular hourly wage while the officer is engaged in planning authority activities. (4) The planning authority shall develop a plan consisting of the following: (a) An element dealing with education, outreach and training regarding the reasonable use of deadly physical force for police officers, attorneys employed by state or local government within the county and members of the community. (b) An element dealing with the immediate aftermath of an incident in which a police officer used deadly physical force. (c) An element dealing with the investigation of an incident in which a police officer used deadly physical force. (d) An element dealing with the exercise of district attorney discretion to resolve issues of potential criminal responsibility resulting from a police officer's use of deadly physical force. (e) An element dealing with collecting information regarding a police officer's use of deadly physical force, debriefing after an incident in which a police officer used deadly physical force and revising a plan developed under this subsection based on experience. (f) An estimate of the fiscal impact on the law enforcement agencies to which the plan applies of each element described in paragraphs (a) to (e) of this subsection. (5) The planning authority shall conduct at least one public hearing in the county before submitting a plan, or a revision of a plan, to the governing bodies in the county under subsection (7) of this section. (6) The planning authority may consult with anyone the planning authority determines may be helpful in carrying out its responsibilities. (7) The planning authority shall submit the plan developed under subsection (4) of this section, and revisions of the plan, to the governing body of each law enforcement agency within the county except for the Department of State Police and the Department of Justice. (8) A governing body shall approve or disapprove the plan submitted to it under subsection (7)

(8) A governing body shall approve or disapprove the plan submitted to it under subsection (7)
of this section within 60 days after receiving the plan. The governing body may not amend the plan.
(9) If the plan is not approved by at least two-thirds of the governing bodies to which the plan
is submitted, the planning authority shall develop and submit a revised plan.

(10) If the plan is approved by at least two-thirds of the governing bodies to which the plan is
submitted, the planning authority shall submit the approved plan to the Attorney General. No later
than 30 days after receiving the plan, the Attorney General shall review the plan for compliance

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1 with the minimum requirements described in ORS 181A.785. If the Attorney General determines that

2 the plan complies with the minimum requirements, the Attorney General shall approve the plan.

3 Upon approval of the plan:

4 (a) Each law enforcement agency within the county to which the plan applies is subject to the 5 provisions of the plan; and

6 (b) Each law enforcement agency subject to the plan is entitled to grants as provided in ORS 7 181A.805.

8 (11) If the plan is not approved by the Attorney General, the planning authority shall develop 9 and submit a revised plan.

10 (12) Notwithstanding subsection (10)(a) of this section, a law enforcement agency is not subject 11 to a provision of a plan approved under subsection (10) of this section that:

(a) Conflicts with a provision of a city or county charter or a general ordinance that applies tothe law enforcement agency; or

(b) Imposes an obligation not required by ORS 181A.790 if complying with the provision would
require the law enforcement agency to budget moneys, or submit a revenue measure for a vote of
the people, in order to comply with the provision.

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(13) The Attorney General shall periodically publish all approved plans.

(14) A law enforcement agency within a county has a duty to participate in good faith in theplanning process of the planning authority for the county.

(15) A person bringing an action challenging the validity or enforceability of a plan approved
under subsection (10) of this section shall serve the Attorney General with a copy of the complaint.
If the Attorney General is not a party to the action, the Attorney General may intervene in the
action.

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SECTION 7. ORS 181A.790 is amended to read:

25 181A.790. (1) As used in this section, "involved officer" means:

(a) A police officer whose official conduct, or official order to use deadly physical force, was a
cause in fact of the death of a person. As used in this paragraph, "order to use deadly physical
force" means an order issued to another officer to use deadly physical force in a specific incident
or an order or directive establishing rules of engagement for the use of deadly physical force for a
specific incident.

(b) A police officer whose official conduct was not a cause in fact of the death of a person but whose official involvement in an incident in which the use of deadly physical force by a police officer resulted in the death of a person:

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(A) Began before or during the use of the deadly physical force; and

(B) Was reasonably likely to have exposed the police officer to greater stresses or trauma than
other police officers experienced as a result of their involvement in the incident before or during
the use of the deadly physical force.

(2) A law enforcement agency shall adopt a policy dealing with the reasonable use of deadly
physical force by its police officers. At a minimum, the policy must include guidelines for the use
of deadly physical force.

(3)(a) For each involved officer employed by a law enforcement agency, the law enforcement agency shall pay the costs of at least two sessions with a mental health professional that are attended by the officer. The sessions must be held within six months after the incident in which the officer was involved.

(b) An involved officer shall attend at least one of the sessions described in paragraph (a) of this

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1 subsection.

2 (c) Sessions with a mental health professional under this subsection may not be substituted for 3 a fitness for duty examination required or requested as a condition of employment by the law 4 enforcement agency that employs the involved officer.

(4) For at least 72 hours immediately following an incident in which the use of deadly physical 5 force by a police officer resulted in the death of a person, a law enforcement agency may not return 6 an involved officer to duties that might place the officer in a situation in which the officer has to 7 use deadly physical force. A law enforcement agency may not reduce an involved officer's pay or 8 9 benefits as a result of the law enforcement agency's compliance with this subsection. Notwithstanding ORS 181A.805 (1), a personnel cost incurred in complying with this subsection by 10 a law enforcement agency employing 40 or fewer police officers is an expense for purposes of ORS 11 12 181A.805.

(5)(a) A law enforcement agency employing an involved officer shall include at least one police
 officer from a different law enforcement agency in the investigation of the incident in which the
 involved officer was involved.

(b) The failure of a law enforcement agency to comply with paragraph (a) of this subsection isnot grounds for suppressing evidence obtained in the investigation.

(6)(a) A law enforcement agency shall collect at least the following information relating to in cidents in which a police officer's use of deadly physical force resulted in the death of a person:

20 (A) The name, gender, race, ethnicity and age of the decedent.

21 (B) The date, time and location of the incident.

22 (C) A brief description of the circumstances surrounding the incident.

(b) A law enforcement agency shall promptly submit the information collected under paragraph(a) of this subsection to the Department of Justice.

(7) The department shall compile and periodically publish information submitted under subsection (6) of this section. The department, by rule, may specify a form to be used by law enforcement agencies in submitting information under subsection (6) of this section.

28 <u>SECTION 8.</u> The amendments to ORS 133.605, 161.219, 161.225, 161.239 and 161.245 by 29 sections 1 to 5 of this 2017 Act apply to conduct that occurs on or after the effective date 30 of this 2017 Act.

31 <u>SECTION 9.</u> This 2017 Act being necessary for the immediate preservation of the public 32 peace, health and safety, an emergency is declared to exist, and this 2017 Act takes effect 33 on its passage.

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