

# Reported Violations of Oregon's Sanctuary Promise Act *Per House Bill 3265 (2021)*

July 1, 2026

---



## Oregon Criminal Justice Commission

Authors:

Paige Frye Holcomb, PhD  
Research Analyst

Emma Dunn  
Research Analyst

With assistance from the Oregon Department of Justice

Ryan Keck  
Interim Executive Director

---

The mission of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission is to improve the legitimacy, efficiency, and effectiveness of state and local criminal justice systems.

**Table of Contents**

1: History of Sanctuary Promise Legislation ..... 4

2: House Bill 3265 (2021) Requirements ..... 4

3: Requests for Cooperation from Federal Immigration Authorities to Public Bodies..... 5

4: Sanctuary Promise Violations Reported to the Oregon Department of Justice ..... 8

5: Conclusion..... 10

**List Of Tables**

Table 3.1. Requests for Cooperation, by Public Body and County.....6  
Table 3.2. Federal Agencies involved in Sanctuary Promise Violation Reports.....7  
Table 3.3. Types of Requests.....7

## 1: History of Sanctuary Promise Legislation

The State of Oregon was the first in the nation to become a sanctuary state when it enacted a law in 1987 prohibiting state and local law enforcement agencies as well as state and local government bodies from assisting federal authorities with immigration enforcement.<sup>1</sup> Oregon’s sanctuary laws have been updated several times since 1987, including during the 2021 Regular Legislative Session, when the Oregon legislature passed House Bill (HB) 3265 – the “Sanctuary Promise Act” – to further strengthen existing sanctuary laws.<sup>2</sup> HB 3265 focuses on the reporting of and response to violations of Oregon’s sanctuary laws, as well as providing trauma-informed, culturally responsive support to community members via a reporting hotline.

On January 20, 2025, The White House issued Executive Order No.14159 that revoked protections established by the prior administration and ordered the expansion and prioritization of national immigration enforcement efforts.<sup>3</sup> Section 17 states that the U.S. Attorney General and the Secretary of Homeland Security shall evaluate and enact lawful actions to ensure that “sanctuary jurisdictions” do not receive access to federal funds, and ordered the aforementioned parties to undertake lawful criminal or civil actions they deem warranted based on a “sanctuary jurisdiction’s” practices that are perceived as interfering with the enforcement of federal law. Further directives to identify and penalize “sanctuary jurisdictions” are issued in Executive Order No. 14287, signed on April 28, 2025.<sup>4</sup> To date, Oregon remains a sanctuary state, and its sanctuary laws have remained in place.

## 2: House Bill 3265 (2021) Requirements

The Sanctuary Promise Act enumerates prohibited public body<sup>5</sup> conduct, mandating that they may not inquire into or collect information about an individual’s immigration or citizenship status or national origin, and that they must decline to cooperate, support, or provide information or access to federal immigration authorities for the purpose of enforcing federal immigration laws without a judicial order or except as required by state or federal law.<sup>6</sup> In addition, law enforcement agencies and their personnel,<sup>7</sup> whether or not they are on duty, are prohibited from aiding in the enforcement of federal immigration laws, denying services or benefits based on immigration status, and using public resources to assist with enforcing federal immigration laws without a judicial order.<sup>8</sup> Examples of Sanctuary Promise violations include asking about, collecting, or sharing information regarding an individual’s immigration status, establishing a traffic perimeter for the purpose of supporting or facilitating immigration enforcement, or granting a federal immigration authority access to an area of a facility not normally open to the public.<sup>9</sup> The bill focuses on government

---

<sup>1</sup> See House Bill 2314 (1987 Regular Session), codified as *former* ORS 181.850 (1987), *renumbered* as ORS 181A.820 (2019), available at <https://oregon.public.law/statutes>

<sup>2</sup> See ORS 181A.820-181A.829 and 180.805, available at [https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/bills\\_laws/ors/ors181a.html](https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/bills_laws/ors/ors181a.html)

<sup>3</sup> See Executive Order No. 14159, available at <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-01-29/pdf/2025-02006.pdf>

<sup>4</sup> See Executive Order No. 14287, available at <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/FR-2025-05-02/pdf/2025-07789.pdf>

<sup>5</sup> See ORS 174.109, available at [https://oregon.public.law/statutes/ors\\_174.109](https://oregon.public.law/statutes/ors_174.109)

<sup>6</sup> See ORS 181A.823, available at [https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/bills\\_laws/ors/ors181a.html](https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/bills_laws/ors/ors181a.html)

<sup>7</sup> See ORS 181A.822, available at [https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/bills\\_laws/ors/ors181a.html](https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/bills_laws/ors/ors181a.html)

<sup>8</sup> See ORS 181A.823 and 181A.826, available at [https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/bills\\_laws/ors/ors181a.html](https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/bills_laws/ors/ors181a.html)

<sup>9</sup> See ORS 181A.826, available at [https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/bills\\_laws/ors/ors181a.html](https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/bills_laws/ors/ors181a.html)

transparency by requiring the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission (CJC) and the Oregon Department of Justice (ODOJ) to collect data on reports of Sanctuary Promise violations.

The Sanctuary Promise Act requires the CJC to: 1) develop a reporting mechanism through which the CJC will receive reports of communications or requests from federal agencies that relate to immigration enforcement and reports of Sanctuary Promise violations from public bodies; 2) publish and continually update a website with the data received from such requests (excluding personally identifiable information); 3) coordinate with the ODOJ in the development of a standardized intake process for reports made through the ODOJ Sanctuary Promise Hotline or online reporting system; and 4) share data with the ODOJ as requested for investigation purposes. The CJC is also required to issue an annual report no later than July 1 each year to the Governor, the Legislative Assembly, Oregon district attorneys, the Department of State Police, each Oregon law enforcement agency, and the Oregon Department of Public Safety Standards and Training that summarizes the information reported to the CJC.<sup>10</sup> This report covers the fifth year of data collected by the CJC, including a summary of the information reported by public bodies from June 1, 2025, through May 31, 2026. Section 3 addresses data from reports made by public bodies to the CJC. Section 4 addresses the Sanctuary Promise Hotline operated by the ODOJ.

### **3: Requests for Cooperation from Federal Immigration Authorities to Public Bodies**

The CJC utilizes a webform for public bodies to report data on communications and/or requests for cooperation from federal immigration authorities. The fifth year of data in its entirety, submitted June 1, 2025, through May 31, 2026, can be found on the CJC's Sanctuary Promise Dashboard.<sup>11</sup>

During the reporting period of June 1, 2025, to May 31, 2026, the CJC received a total of 329 submissions from public bodies detailing requests and/or communications from federal immigration agencies. The public body submissions within the fifth reporting year are included in the tables and statistics below and represent a 246% increase in reported communications/requests from federal agencies since the previous reporting period (June 1, 2024, to May 31, 2025). Statistics for all reports can be found on the agency dashboard.

During the fifth reporting year, the CJC received data from 37 public bodies in at least 14 counties regarding communications and/or requests for cooperation by a federal immigration authority.<sup>12</sup> Most reports were from carceral facilities, with 214 total submissions from 11 separate counties or local jails and four from the Oregon Department of Corrections. The highest number of reports from one agency came from Washington County Jail, with 79 submissions. Seventeen different law enforcement agencies submitted a total of 62 reports separate from jail-related requests. Some reported contacts from federal immigration enforcement authorities related to jails and adults in custody were submitted under the agency types of "Law Enforcement", "County Government", or "Other Public Body". Part of the data analysis included resorting these reports into the agency type of "Jail" to better distinguish the targeted individual(s) as adults in custody. A full breakdown of the number of requests reported to the CJC by Oregon public bodies may be found in Table 3.1. below.

---

<sup>10</sup> See ORS 181A.826(4)(d), available at [https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/bills\\_laws/ors/ors181a.html](https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/bills_laws/ors/ors181a.html)

<sup>11</sup> See [CJC Sanctuary Promise Dashboard](#)

<sup>12</sup> Requests for cooperation or issuances of communication reported by certain state agencies, for example Oregon State Police, serve more than one county and the county specific to each report for these agencies may not be identified.

**Table 3.1. Requests for Cooperation by Public Body**

| <b>Public Body</b>                       | <b>County</b> | <b>Number of Requests</b> |
|--|---------------|---------------------------|
| Beaverton Police Department              | Washington    | 1                         |
| Benton County Jail                       | Benton        | 1                         |
| Clackamas County Jail                    | Clackamas     | 29                        |
| Clackamas County Sheriff's Office        | Clackamas     | 3                         |
| Clackamas County, County Government      | Clackamas     | 1                         |
| Clatsop County Jail                      | Clatsop       | 4                         |
| Clatsop County Sheriff's Office          | Clatsop       | 1                         |
| Department of Community Justice          | Multnomah     | 6                         |
| Oregon Department of Homeland Security*  | Multnomah     | 1                         |
| Deschutes County Sheriff's Office        | Deschutes     | 2                         |
| Eugene Police Department                 | Lane          | 1                         |
| Lane County Jail                         | Lane          | 13                        |
| Lincoln County Jail                      | Lincoln       | 8                         |
| Lincoln County Sheriff's Office          | Lincoln       | 1                         |
| Linn County Jail                         | Linn          | 4                         |
| Linn County Sheriff's Office             | Linn          | 1                         |
| Marion County Sheriff's Office           | Marion        | 29                        |
| McMinnville Police Department            | Yamhill       | 1                         |
| Medford Police Department                | Jackson       | 1                         |
| Milwaukie Police Department              | Clackamas     | 1                         |
| Multnomah County Jail                    | Multnomah     | 54                        |
| Multnomah County Sheriff's Office        | Multnomah     | 9                         |
| Northern Oregon Regional Corrections*    | Wasco         | 6                         |
| Oregon Department of Corrections*        | Marion        | 4                         |
| Oregon Judicial Department*              | Marion        | 1                         |
| Oregon Department of Justice*            | Marion        | 36                        |
| Oregon Department of Transportation*     | Marion        | 2                         |
| Oregon State Police*                     | Marion        | 2                         |
| Willamette Valley Communications Center* | Marion        | 2                         |
| Polk County Jail                         | Polk          | 5                         |
| Portland Police Bureau                   | Multnomah     | 2                         |
| Salem Police Department                  | Marion        | 1                         |
| Springfield Police Department            | Lane          | 1                         |
| Washington County Community Corrections  | Washington    | 1                         |
| Washington County Jail                   | Washington    | 79                        |
| Washington County Sheriff's Office       | Washington    | 6                         |
| Yamhill County Jail                      | Yamhill       | 9                         |
| <b>Total</b>                             |               | <b>329</b>                |

*\*These agencies may serve more than one county. The counties listed correspond with the location of their headquarters.*

As shown in Table 3.2., Forty-seven percent of reports included requests for cooperation from U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE). Forty-one percent of reports detailed requests from U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) other than ICE. Twelve percent of reports included requests from U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS). One request was from the U.S. Marshals Service, one was from the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), and one was from U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CPB).

**Table 3.2. Federal Agencies involved in Sanctuary Promise Violation Reports**

| <b>Federal Agency</b>                                     | <b>Communications and/or Requests*</b> | <b>Percentage of Reports Involving this Agency</b> |
|---|--|--|
| Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)                     | 1                                      | 0.3%   |
| U.S. Citizenship and Immigration Services (USCIS),        | 40                                     | 12.2%  |
| U.S. Department of Homeland Security (DHS) other than ICE | 134                                    | 40.7%  |
| U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE).           | 154                                    | 46.8%  |
| U.S. Marshals Service                                     | 1                                      | 0.3%   |
| U.S. Customs and Border Protection (CPB)                  | 1                                      | 0.3%   |

*\*Some reports included more than one federal agency, meaning the sum of request types may be higher than the total received reports.*

Of the 329 public body reports, there were 180 requests from federal immigration authorities involving an immigration detainer. One hundred requests were for various types of information, such as a specific individual’s immigration status, jail release time(s), or arrest details. Thirty-four of the public body reports detailed communications from a federal immigration authority without a formal request. Four reports indicated an agency volunteered information and/or assistance without receiving a formal request. A full breakdown of the types of requests reported to the CJC by Oregon public bodies may be found in Table 3.3. below.

**Table 3.3. Types of Requests**

| <b>Request Type*</b>                               | <b>Number of Requests</b> |
|--|---------------------------|
| Access to Area Not Open to Public                  | 1                         |
| Assistance/Cooperation                             | 4                         |
| Documents  | 5                         |
| Grand Jury Subpoena                                | 1                         |
| Immigration Detainer                               | 180                       |
| Information  | 100                       |
| Communication Without Formal Request               | 34                        |
| Agency Volunteered Information with Formal Request | 4                         |

*\*Some requests included more than one request type, meaning the sum of request types may be higher than the total received reports.*

Some information, such as the release dates of adults in custody, are considered public information in Oregon; however, if released to an immigration authority, the information must be available under the same terms and conditions as the information is available to the general

public.<sup>13</sup> Of the documented requests and/or communications, four public bodies reported their agency fulfilled the federal authority's request. One of the requests fulfilled was that of a grand jury subpoena. One report involved an immigration detainer and federal arrest warrant signed by a judge. One report of cooperation included providing documents and information that would assist in detaining an individual. One of the requests involved providing a report number for a federal immigration agency. Of the four public body reports that indicated an agency volunteered information and/or assistance without a formal request, one involved an immigration detainer not signed by a judge, two involved immigration-related administrative warrants, and one involved the notification of the U.S. Marshals Service of a federal warrant for probation violation on illegal re-entry signed by a judge.

Beginning with the third year of data collection, the CJC and the ODOJ included an option for violation reporters to indicate how many individuals were targeted by a particular incident or inquiry as an additional data point to better illustrate the scope of people affected by reported violations.<sup>14</sup> Among public body reports to the CJC, 275 requests for cooperation involved one targeted individual. Forty-nine requests for cooperation targeted more than one individual. Eight of these 49 reports each targeted two individuals; four reports each targeted three individuals; two reports targeted four individuals each; one report targeted five individuals; two reports targeted six individuals each; one targeted seven individuals; and 28 submissions report targeting more than one individual with the exact number unknown.

#### **4: Sanctuary Promise Violations Reported to the Oregon Department of Justice**

The ODOJ is committed to supporting individuals targeted in violations of Oregon's sanctuary laws, as such targeting can result in the silencing and erasure of community members, the systematic removal of people from this country, dividing families, depriving people of safety and access to important state and local government programs and support, and undercutting opportunity and education. The impact of lost community members and distrust in government causes ripples throughout communities for generations, and the harm is intense, deep, and lasting. The ODOJ established the Sanctuary Promise Hotline in April 2022, which is dedicated to assisting victims, witnesses, and other reporters of sanctuary law violations.<sup>15</sup> The Hotline is staffed by bi-lingual and multi-lingual Hotline Advocates who provide trauma-informed, culturally responsive services, and interpretation is available in more than 240 languages. The Hotline Advocates also connect callers to resources, and support them, their families, and any witnesses through an ODOJ inquiry into the reported violation. In addition to the phone Hotline, reports are also received via an online reporting form on the ODOJ Sanctuary Promise webpage, which is readily available in nine languages.<sup>16</sup> Hotline staff continue to connect with culturally specific organizations around the state to promote

---

<sup>13</sup> See information on the Oregon Public Records Law and information sharing between state and federal authorities, available at [oregonlegislature.gov/bills\\_laws/ors/ors192.html](https://oregonlegislature.gov/bills_laws/ors/ors192.html) and <https://olis.oregonlegislature.gov/liz/2025R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/SB0277/Enrolled>

<sup>14</sup> The option to add information regarding number of targeted individuals became available in the third reporting year and will continue to be a component of data collection moving forward. Additionally, the number of targeted individuals is retroactively available for all existing ODOJ reports and is available via the CJC Sanctuary Promise Dashboard.

<sup>15</sup> The Hotline is accessible in any language at 1-844-924-STAY (1-844-924-7829) as well as a direct line for Spanish speakers at 1-844-6-AMPARO (1-844-626-7276).

<sup>16</sup> See [Oregon Department of Justice Sanctuary Promise Reporting Hotline webpage](https://sanctuarypromise.oregon.gov) at SanctuaryPromise.Oregon.gov or PromesaSantuario.Oregon.gov

and offer the Hotline as a point of support for targeted individuals and their families, as well as provide professional and community presentations regarding Oregon sanctuary law.

ODOJ data includes complaints received via their Hotline or online reporting form, as well as information discovered or learned in the course of a Civil Rights Unit (CRU) staff member's work that would indicate an Oregon law enforcement agency or public body's actions, policies, or practices may be in violation of Oregon sanctuary law. The ODOJ historically shares hotline data with the CJC to contribute to the annual report and CJC dashboard. However, the ODOJ has experienced transitions in staff and data collection and management systems that have contributed to a delay in the typical exchange of data. Once remedied, this report will be amended and published to the CJC website. In the interim, the most current hotline data can be found on the ODOJ's Sanctuary Promise Dashboard<sup>17</sup>.

Some hotline contacts received by the ODOJ reporting mechanisms may not constitute reports of sanctuary law violations (what the statute refers to as "complaints"<sup>18</sup>) or may not include enough information for the ODOJ to open an inquiry on behalf of the state. Inquiries can be conducted when a) there is a complaint that Oregon sanctuary law has been violated by a public body or law enforcement agency, and b) when the targeted individual and/or complainant consents to the inquiry. Examples of non-qualifying reports may be calls to the Hotline requesting information about sanctuary law, requesting immigration-related resources and referrals, requesting presentations or brochures on sanctuary law, community members experiencing a mental health crisis, reports of ICE activity or ICE impersonators, reports of a loved one's detainment with no connection to a state or local law enforcement agency or public body, or callers perpetrating anti-immigrant bias. Of actual sanctuary law *complaints* received on the Hotline, some may be considered non-actionable because the complainant does not give consent for inquiry/investigation, or the complaint does not meet inquiry/investigative criteria because it is not Oregon-specific or is not an actual violation of sanctuary law. An example of a report that does not meet inquiry/investigative criteria may be a report of a public body discussing the potential release of information that would violate sanctuary law but ultimately not releasing the information.

Oregon's Sanctuary Promise Act provides that "any person may bring a civil action against a law enforcement agency or public body that violates" Oregon's sanctuary laws.<sup>19</sup> Since the first report published on July 1, 2022, the ODOJ hired an investigator to conduct inquiries on behalf of the State regarding allegations of suspected sanctuary law violations. As is explained to each caller on the Hotline, ODOJ does not have the authority to compel law enforcement agencies or public bodies to respond to inquiries or take action in response to an allegation; ODOJ is not a "person" and cannot file the civil private right of action outlined in Oregon sanctuary law to seek injunctive relief; and ODOJ itself cannot make a finding of a sanctuary law violation.

At the time of publication of this report, the State is aware of one such now-resolved civil action, *Rural Organizing Project, Community Alliance of Lane County vs. City of Cottage Grove, Cottage*

---

<sup>17</sup> See [Hotline Data - Oregon Department of Justice](#)

<sup>18</sup> See ORS 181A.827(3)

<sup>19</sup> See ORS 181A.820(6), 181A.823(4), 181A.826(5), 181A.828(3), 181A.829(4), 180.805(6), [https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/bills\\_laws/ors/ors180.html](https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/bills_laws/ors/ors180.html) and [https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/bills\\_laws/ors/ors181a.html](https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/bills_laws/ors/ors181a.html) (June 18, 2025)

*Grove Police Department*, 23CV07691.<sup>20</sup> The case was filed on February 21, 2023, and after preliminary rulings by the court, was scheduled for trial on January 31, 2024. On January 24, 2024, and later corrected February 2, 2024, Judge Jay A. McAlpin signed a *Corrected General Judgment, Permanent Injunction*.

## **5: Conclusion**

This fifth annual report includes data collected by the CJC on a total of 329 reports related to Oregon's Sanctuary Promise Act between June 1, 2025, and May 31, 2026. An amended version of this report will be published to the CJC's website following the receipt of complete ODOJ hotline data. HB 3265 contains no sunset clause, and the CJC will continue to summarize this data annually and submit a report to the Governor, the Legislative Assembly, Oregon district attorneys, the Department of State Police, each Oregon law enforcement agency, and the Oregon Department of Public Safety Standards and Training no later than July 1 each year.

---

<sup>20</sup> See *Rural Organizing Project, Community Alliance of Lane County vs. City of Cottage Grove, Cottage Grove Police Department*, 23CV07691, available at <https://www.doj.state.or.us/wp-content/uploads/2024/06/2024-Cottage-Grove-injunction.pdf> (June 21, 2024)