

## Parks Continued from A1

Richard Meyer said. "And the court said, 'Ok city you're out of it because of recreational liability but your employees are not.' But what is a city if not its employees?"

It's Meyer's contention that if SB504 passes, cities around the state of Oregon could see a rise in lawsuits.

"For us, in Cottage Grove, to fight a lawsuit, it starts at \$50,000-\$75,000 just to get the attorney on board and start the process," Meyers said. "Trial attorneys, and this bill has the support of

a lot of trial attorneys, know that and say, 'We can sue for \$10,000 and they'll settle for \$5,000, \$8,000 because they don't want to go to court." During an open town hall meeting with Senator Floyd Prozanski and Cedric Hayden, Cottage Grove Mayor Jeff Gowing addressed SB504, telling the crowd its passage would lead to the demise of Bohemia Days, bicycle paths and farmers' markets within the city.

Prozasnki said that while he wasn't familiar with the bill, he could not say whether or not he would allow it out of the judiciary committee he chairs. If SB504 were to become law. Meyers and

## If SB504 were to become law, Meyers and **Sanctuary** Continued from A1

from our neighbors in Eugene is that they're considering it and we know some other districts who have already been determined a sanctuary district or are considering it so we're kind of watching, we're going to begin talking about it, we're not going to make a decision lickity-split but we are going to consider it."

Oregon Revised Statute prohibits local law enforcement from using state funds to use force or detain any individual soley based on their immigration status.

Governor Kate Brown released the following statement:

"President Trump's recent Executive Orders that divide and discriminate do not reflect the values enshrined in the U.S. Constitution or the

Gowing said Cottage Grove would be faced with closing its parks.

"We would eliminate them, they won't be open to the public at all," Meyers said. He noted the cost of fencing and signage to notify the public of the closures came with added liability of individuals still choosing the access the parks despite the barricades.

"What you're going to see," Meyers said, "is cities selling the parks, getting rid of them. Because even if they close them, they still have to maintain them and that costs money."

Two separate bills, one in the house and one in the senate, have earned the support of several cities around the state as an alternative to SB504. House Bill 2483 and Senate Bill 327 both address the supreme court decision. SB327 specifically includes city employees under recreational liability, a solution both Meyers and Gowing support.

"There is an inherent risk at a park," Meyers said. "Tripping over a tree root while running, that's a risk in running. There's a risk to recreating."

principles we stand for as Oregonians.

"In Oregon, where thousands have fought for and demanded equality, we can not and will not retreat. As Governor, I will uphold the civil and human rights of all who call Oregon home. My staff is studying the recent Executive Orders to determine what effects they may have on Oregonians, and I will explore options to keep Oregon a safe place for everyone. I am also in contact with the Port of Portland and local authorities and am prepared to assist if necessary.

"Now, more than ever, we must stand together, guided by the enduring belief in freedom, liberty, and justice for all, and make our voices heard."

See ORS 181.850 below

(1) No law enforcement agency of the State of Oregon or of any political subdivision of the state shall use agency moneys, equipment or personnel for the purpose of detecting or apprehending persons whose only violation of law is that they are persons of foreign citizenship present in the United States in violation of federal immigration laws.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, a law enforcement agency may exchange information with the United States Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement, the United States Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services and the United States Bureau of Customs and Border Protection in order to:

(a) Verify the immigration status of a person if the person is arrested for any criminal offense; or

(b) Request criminal investigation information with reference to persons named in records of the United States Bureau of Immigration and Customs Enforcement, the United States Bureau of Citizenship and Immigration Services or the United States Bureau of Customs and Border Protection.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, a law enforcement agency may arrest any person who:

(a) Is charged by the United States with a criminal violation of federal immigration laws under Title II of the Immigration and Nationality Act or 18 U.S.C. 1015, 1422 to 1429 or 1505; and

(b) Is subject to arrest for the crime pursuant to a warrant of arrest issued by a federal magistrate.
(4) For purposes of subsection (1) of this section, the Bureau of Labor and Industries is not a law

(4) For purposes of subsection (1) of this section, the Bureau of Labor and Industries is not a law enforcement agency.

