

Chapter 133

Complaint; Arrest; Discharge or Commitment of Defendant

COMPLAINT

- 133.010 Definition
- 133.020 Magistrate defined
- 133.030 Who are magistrates
- 133.040 Duties of magistrate in relation to complaint
- 133.050 Indorsement of name of private prosecutor on complaint or information

WARRANT OF ARREST

- 133.110 Issuance
- 133.120 Authority to issue
- 133.130 Contents
- 133.140 Form
- 133.150 When issued by judge of Supreme Court
- 133.160 When issued by other magistrate
- 133.170 To whom directed, by whom executed

ARREST

- 133.210 Definition
- 133.220 Who may make
- 133.230 Aiding officer in execution of warrant
- 133.240 When arrest may be made
- 133.250 What constitutes an arrest
- 133.260 Degree of restraint
- 133.270 Disclosure of authority when arrest is under warrant
- 133.280 Means of effecting arrest
- 133.290 Force officer may use to execute warrant in a house
- 133.300 Force officer may use to liberate himself or another
- 133.310 Authority of officer to arrest without warrant
- 133.320 Force officer may use to arrest without warrant in a house
- 133.330 Disclosure of authority and cause of arrest when made without warrant
- 133.340 Magistrate's authority to order arrest for crime in his presence
- 133.350 Private person's authority to arrest without warrant
- 133.360 Arrests on warrants or order transmitted by telegraph
- 133.370 Authority to retake escaped or rescued arrested person
- 133.380 Means of retaking escaped or rescued person

UNIFORM ACT ON FRESH PURSUIT

- 133.410 Name of Act
- 133.420 Definitions
- 133.430 Authority of officers of other states to make arrest
- 133.440 Proceedings following arrest by officer of other state

PROCEDURES FOLLOWING ARREST AND BEFORE EXAMINATION

- 133.510 After arrest upon warrant for felony
- 133.520 After arrest, within or without county in which warrant was issued, for misdemeanor
- 133.530 Absence or disability of magistrate issuing warrant
- 133.540 Proceedings where defendant is taken before another magistrate
- 133.550 Delay prohibited
- 133.560 When arrest is by private person

CONDUCT OF EXAMINATION

- 133.610 Information as to charge and right to counsel
- 133.620 Sending for counsel
- 133.630 When examination of case by magistrate is to proceed
- 133.640 Duration of session; adjournment
- 133.650 Commitment of defendant on adjournment
- 133.660 Reading evidence to defendant; subpoenaing informant and witnesses
- 133.665 Number of subpoenas that may be issued; payment of witnesses
- 133.670 Examination of adverse witnesses
- 133.680 Right of defendant to make or waive making a statement
- 133.690 Statement of defendant
- 133.700 Use of statement before grand jury or on trial
- 133.710 Memorandum of waiver of right to make statement
- 133.720 Examination of defendant's witnesses
- 133.730 Exclusion of witnesses during examination of others
- 133.740 Memorandum relative to witnesses
- 133.750 Retention of statements and depositions by magistrate; inspection
- 133.760 Counsel for informant; district attorney
- 133.770 When attendance of woman officer is required
- 133.780 Appointment, duties and compensation of woman officer

DISCHARGE OR COMMITMENT

- 133.810 Discharge
- 133.820 Holding defendant to answer
- 133.830 Commitment
- 133.840 Indorsement in certain cases
- 133.850 Direction to sheriff; detention of defendant
- 133.860 Return of papers by magistrate

PENALTIES

- 133.990 Penalties

CROSS REFERENCES

- Actions and suits, arrest of defendant in, 29.510, 29.520
 Actions to avoid charter or letters patent and to prevent usurpation of office or franchise, arrest of defendant in, 30.550
 Arrest by peace officer from another state, when allowed, 401.150
 Arrest, civil, in justices' courts, 52.220
 Arrest of defendant by his bail, 140.420
 Child under 18 years, arrest of, proceedings thereafter, 419.544
 Child under 14 years, commitment to jail or to police station prohibited, 419.546
 Civil arrest, proceedings after in justice's court, 52.230
 Crime detection laboratory, services available, 181.080
 Debt, imprisonment for, Const. Art. I, § 19
 Electors, freedom from arrest, Const. Art. II, § 13
 Extradition, arrest and commitment pursuant to, Ch. 147
 Failure of defendant to appear at arraignment, bench warrant for arrest of, 135.140
 Fairs, power to arrest of chief marshal of, 565.640
 Fire warden, power to make arrests, 477.012
 Habeas corpus, arrest of person having custody of petitioner for writ of, 34.400
 Immunity of witnesses from civil arrest, 44.090, criminal and civil arrest, 139.240
 Judgment debtor, arrest of, 23.740, 23.900
 Judgment debtor, discharge of, 23.810
 Legislators, privileged from arrest, when, Const. Art. IV, § 9
 Parolee, arrest of, 144.330
 Proceedings and judgment in criminal actions in justices' courts, Ch. 156
 Railroad employe, arrest by, 164.550
 Recommitment of defendant admitted to bail, 140.510
 Witnesses required to furnish undertaking to appear, 139.150 to 139.180
 133.010
 Indictment, necessity of, 131.010
 Indictment, waiver of as permitting charge by information, Const. Art. VII (O), § 18; see also, Const. Art. VII (A), § 5
 133.020
 Coroner as magistrate, 146.180
 District court judges as magistrate, 46.050
 133.050
 Entry upon record and judgment that prosecution is malicious or without probable cause, 137.210
 Similar provision, 156.280
 133.660
 Witnesses, Ch. 44 and Ch. 139
 133.760
 District attorney at examination before magistrate, 156.520
 133.810
 Codefendant to appear as witness of other defendant, discharge of, 136.370
 Codefendant to appear as witness of state, discharge of, 136.360
 133.830
 Admission to bail after being held to answer, 140.040
 Recommitment, 140.510
 133.860
 Return of papers when made returnable to circuit court of county from which a portion has been segregated into a new county, 202.320

COMPLAINT

133.010 Definition. An information is the allegation or statement made before a magistrate and verified by the oath of the party making it that a person has been guilty of some designated crime.

133.020 Magistrate defined. A magistrate is an officer having power to issue a warrant for the arrest of a person charged with the commission of a crime.

133.030 Who are magistrates. The following persons are magistrates:

- (1) Judges of the Supreme Court;
- (2) Judges of the circuit court;
- (3) County judges and justices of the peace; and
- (4) Municipal officers authorized to exercise the powers and perform the duties of a justice of the peace.

133.040 Duties of magistrate in relation to complaint. When complaint is made to a magistrate of the commission of a crime, the magistrate shall examine the informant on oath, reduce his statement to writing, cause the same to be subscribed by him and take the depositions of any witnesses that he produces in support thereof.

133.050 Indorsement of name of private prosecutor on complaint or information. The name of every person who voluntarily appears before any justice of the peace or grand jury to prosecute any person in a criminal action, either for a misdemeanor or felony, shall be indorsed upon the complaint or information as private prosecutor.

133.060 to 133.100 [Reserved for expansion]

WARRANT OF ARREST

133.110 Issuance. If the magistrate is satisfied that the crime complained of has been committed and that there is probable cause to believe that the person charged has committed it, he shall issue a warrant of arrest.

133.120 Authority to issue. A judge of the Supreme Court may issue a warrant of arrest for any crime committed or triable within the state, and any other magistrate mentioned in ORS 133.030 may issue such a warrant for any crime committed or triable within his county.

133.130 Contents. The warrant shall specify the name of the defendant or, if it is unknown to the magistrate, the defendant may be designated by a fictitious name, with a statement therein that his true name is unknown. It shall also state a crime in respect to which the magistrate has authority to issue the warrant.

133.140 Form. A warrant of arrest is an order in writing in the name of the State of Oregon, signed by a magistrate with his name of office, commanding the arrest of the defendant. It may be substantially in the following form:

County of _____

**IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF
OREGON**

To any sheriff or constable of the County of _____, greeting:

Information upon oath having been this day laid before me that the crime of (designating it) has been committed and accusing C.D. thereof, you are, therefore, hereby commanded forthwith to arrest the above-named C.D. and bring him before me at (naming the place), or in case of my absence or inability to act, before the nearest or most accessible magistrate in this county.

Dated at _____ this _____ day of _____, 19____.

E. F., Justice of the Peace
(or as the case may be).

133.150 When issued by judge of Supreme Court. If the warrant is issued by a judge of the Supreme Court, it may be directed generally to any sheriff or constable in the state and may be executed by any of these officers to whom it is delivered.

133.160 When issued by other magistrate. (1) If the warrant is issued by any other magistrate than a judge of the Supreme Court, it shall be directed to any sheriff or constable of the county in which it is issued and may be executed in such county by any of those officers to whom it is delivered.

(2) The warrant issued as provided in subsection (1) of this section may be executed in any other county in the state by the officer to whom it is delivered upon being indorsed by a magistrate of such other county.

(3) The indorsement may be to the following effect: "This warrant may be executed in the County of _____." The magis-

trate who makes the indorsement shall sign it with his name of office, and date it where it is made, and before making it shall have satisfactory evidence that the warrant is genuine.

133.170 To whom directed, by whom executed. A peace officer is a sheriff, constable, marshal or policeman of a town, and a warrant of arrest shall be directed to and executed by such an officer. For this purpose a marshal or policeman is to be deemed a constable.

133.180 to 133.200 [Reserved for expansion]

ARREST

133.210 Definition. Arrest is the taking of a person into custody so that he may be held to answer for a crime.

133.220 Who may make. An arrest may be effected by:

- (1) A peace officer under a warrant;
 - (2) A peace officer without a warrant;
- or
- (3) A private person.

133.230 Aiding officer in execution of warrant. Every person shall aid an officer in the execution of a warrant if the officer requires his aid and is present and acting in its execution.

133.240 When arrest may be made. If the crime charged is a felony, the arrest may be made on any day and at any time of the day or night; but if it is a misdemeanor, the arrest cannot be made on Sunday, unless upon the direction of the magistrate, indorsed upon the warrant.

133.250 What constitutes an arrest. An arrest is made by an actual restraint of the person of the defendant or by his submission to the custody of the officer.

133.260 Degree of restraint. The defendant shall not be subjected to more restraint than is necessary and proper for his arrest and detention.

133.270 Disclosure of authority when arrest is under warrant. The officer shall inform the defendant that he acts under the authority of the warrant and shall show the warrant if required by the defendant.

133.280 Means of effecting arrest. If, after notice of intention to arrest the de-

fendant, he either flees or forcibly resists, the officer may use all necessary and proper means to effect the arrest.

133.290 Force officer may use to execute warrant in a house. The officer may break open any outer or inner door or window of a dwelling house, or otherwise, to execute the warrant if, after notice of his authority and purpose, he is refused admittance.

133.300 Force officer may use to liberate himself or another. The officer may break open any outer or inner door or window of a dwelling house, or otherwise, for the purpose of liberating a person who, having entered for the purpose of making an arrest, is detained therein, or when necessary for his own liberation.

133.310 Authority of officer to arrest without warrant. A peace officer may arrest a person without a warrant:

(1) For a crime committed or attempted in his presence;

(2) When the person arrested has committed a felony, although not in his presence;

(3) When a felony has in fact been committed and he has reasonable cause for believing the person arrested to have committed it; or

(4) When he is notified by telegraph, telephone, radio or other mode of communication by another peace officer of this state that such peace officer holds in his hands a duly issued warrant for the arrest of such person charged with a crime committed within his jurisdiction.

133.320 Force officer may use to arrest without warrant in a house. To make an arrest, as provided in ORS 133.310, the officer may break open any door or window, as provided in ORS 133.290 and 133.300, if, after notice of his office and purpose, he is refused admittance.

133.330 Disclosure of authority and cause of arrest when made without warrant. When arresting a person without a warrant, the officer shall inform him of the officer's authority and the cause of the arrest, except when he is in the actual commission of a crime, or is pursued immediately after its commission, or an escape.

133.340 Magistrate's authority to order arrest for crime in his presence. When a crime is committed in the presence of a mag-

istrate, he may, by a verbal or written order, command any person to arrest the offender and may thereupon proceed as if the offender had been brought before him upon a warrant of arrest.

133.350 Private person's authority to arrest without warrant. A private person may arrest another for the causes specified in ORS 133.310 in like manner and with like effect as a peace officer without a warrant.

133.360 Arrests on warrant or order transmitted by telegraph. Whenever any person has been indicted or accused on oath of any public offense, or thereof convicted, and a warrant of arrest has been issued, the magistrate issuing the warrant, or any judge of the Supreme Court or of a circuit or county court, may indorse thereon an order signed by him authorizing the service thereof by telegraph. Thereupon the warrant and order may be sent by telegraph to any marshal, sheriff, constable or policeman and, on receipt of the telegraphic copy thereof, as defined in ORS 758.090, by any such officer, he shall have the same authority and be under the same obligations to arrest, take into custody and detain the person as if the original warrant of arrest with the proper direction for its service duly indorsed thereon had been placed in his hands. The telegraphic copy shall be entitled to full faith and credit and shall have the same force and effect in all courts and places as the original. Prior to indictment or conviction, no such order shall be made by any officer unless in his judgment there is probable cause to believe the accused person guilty of the offense charged, but the making of such order by any officer is prima facie evidence of the regularity thereof and of all proceedings prior thereto. The original warrant and order, or a copy thereof certified by the officer making the order, shall be preserved in the telegraph office from which the same is sent and in telegraphing the same, the original or the certified copy may be used.

133.370 Authority to retake escaped or rescued arrested person. If a person arrested escapes or is rescued, the person from whose custody he escaped or was rescued may immediately pursue and retake him at any time and in any place in this state.

133.380 Means of retaking escaped or rescued person. To retake the person escaping or rescued, the person pursuing may use

all the means and do any act necessary and proper in making an original arrest.

133.390 to 133.400 [Reserved for expansion]

UNIFORM ACT ON FRESH PURSUIT

133.410 Name of Act. ORS 133.410 to 133.440 may be cited as the Uniform Act on Fresh Pursuit.

133.420 Definitions. As used in ORS 133.410 to 133.440:

(1) "Fresh pursuit" includes fresh pursuit as defined by the common law; the pursuit of a person who has committed a felony or who reasonably is suspected of having committed a felony; and the pursuit of a person suspected of having committed a felony, though no felony actually has been committed, if there is reasonable ground for believing that a felony has been committed. It does not necessarily imply instant pursuit, but pursuit without unreasonable delay.

(2) "State" includes the District of Columbia.

133.430 Authority of officers of other states to make arrest. (1) Any member of a duly organized state, county or municipal peace unit of another state of the United States who enters this state in fresh pursuit, and continues within this state in such fresh pursuit, of a person in order to arrest him on the ground that he is believed to have committed a felony in the other state has the same authority to arrest and hold such person in custody as has any member of any duly organized state, county or municipal peace unit of this state to arrest and hold in custody a person on the ground that he is believed to have committed a felony in this state.

(2) This section shall not be construed to make unlawful any arrest in this state which otherwise would be lawful.

133.440 Proceedings following arrest by officer of other state. If an arrest is made in this state by an officer of another state in accordance with ORS 133.430, he shall without unnecessary delay take the person arrested before a magistrate of the county in which the arrest was made, who shall conduct a hearing for the purpose of determining the lawfulness of the arrest. If the magistrate determines that the arrest was lawful, he shall commit the person arrested to await for a reasonable time the

issuance of an extradition warrant by the Governor of this state. If the magistrate determines that the arrest was unlawful, he shall discharge the person arrested.

133.450 to 133.500 [Reserved for expansion]

PROCEDURES FOLLOWING ARREST AND BEFORE EXAMINATION

133.510 After arrest upon warrant for felony. If the crime charged in the warrant is a felony, the officer making the arrest shall take the defendant before the magistrate who issued the warrant or before some other magistrate as provided in ORS 133.530.

133.520 After arrest, within or without county in which warrant was issued, for misdemeanor. (1) If the crime charged in the warrant is a misdemeanor and the defendant is arrested in the county in which it issued, he shall be taken before a magistrate, as provided in ORS 133.510; but if he is arrested in another county, the officer shall, upon being required by the defendant, take him before a magistrate of that county, who shall admit the defendant to bail and take bail from him accordingly.

(2) On taking bail, the magistrate shall certify that fact on the warrant and deliver the warrant and undertaking of bail to the officer having charge of the defendant. The officer shall then discharge the defendant from arrest and without delay deliver the warrant and undertaking to the clerk of the court at which the defendant is required to appear.

(3) If, on the admission of the defendant to bail, bail is not forthwith given, the officer shall take the defendant before the magistrate who issued the warrant or some other magistrate in that county, as provided in ORS 133.530.

133.530 Absence or disability of magistrate issuing warrant. When by ORS 133.510 and 133.520 the defendant is required to be taken before the magistrate who issued the warrant, he may, if the magistrate is absent or unable to act, be taken before the nearest or most accessible magistrate in the same county; and the officer shall at the same time deliver to the magistrate the warrant with his return indorsed and subscribed by him.

133.540 Proceedings where defendant is taken before another magistrate. If the de-

fendant is taken for examination before a magistrate other than the one who issued the warrant, the statement and depositions on which the warrant was granted shall be sent to that magistrate; or if they cannot be procured, the informant and his witnesses shall be subpoenaed to give their testimony anew.

133.550 Delay prohibited. The defendant shall in all cases be taken before the magistrate without delay.

133.560 When arrest is by private person. (1) An officer may without warrant take before a magistrate a person who, being engaged in a breach of the peace, is arrested by a bystander and delivered to him.

(2) A private person who has arrested another for the commission of a crime shall without unnecessary delay take him before a magistrate or deliver him to a peace officer.

133.570 to 133.600 [Reserved for expansion]

CONDUCT OF EXAMINATION

133.610 Information as to charge and right to counsel. When the defendant is brought before a magistrate upon an arrest, either with or without warrant, on a charge of having committed a crime, the magistrate shall immediately inform him of the charge against him and of his right to the aid of counsel before any further proceedings are had.

133.620 Sending for counsel. The magistrate shall allow the defendant a reasonable time to send for counsel and shall adjourn the examination for that purpose. Upon the request of the defendant, the magistrate may require a peace officer to take a message to such counsel in the precinct, town or village the defendant names. The officer, when required by the magistrate, shall take the message without delay.

133.630 When examination of case by magistrate is to proceed. Immediately after the appearance of counsel or if, after waiting a reasonable time, none appears or if the defendant does not require counsel, the magistrate shall proceed to examine the case.

133.640 Duration of session; adjournment. The examination shall be completed at one session unless the magistrate for good cause shown by affidavit adjourns it; and

the adjournment cannot be for more than one day at each time, nor for more than six days in all, unless by consent or on motion of the defendant.

133.650 Commitment of defendant on adjournment. (1) If an adjournment is had for any cause, the magistrate shall commit the defendant for examination, or may admit him to bail as provided in ORS 140.040.

(2) The commitment for examination is by an indorsement, signed by the magistrate, on the warrant of arrest to the following effect: "The within-named A B, having been brought before me under this warrant, is committed for examination to the custody of the officer having him in charge" or, if the magistrate sits in the vicinity of the county jail, "to the jailor of the County of _____."

133.660 Reading evidence to defendant; subpoenaing informant and witness. At the examination the magistrate shall read to the defendant the statement and depositions upon which the warrant of arrest issued and, if the defendant requests it, shall subpoena the informant and witnesses so examined if they are within the county or 20 miles of the place where the magistrate sits. If they are within such limits or distance, he shall also issue subpoenas for additional witnesses when required by the informant or the defendant.

133.665 Number of subpoenas that may be issued; payment of witnesses. In all criminal proceedings had before any magistrate in this state, the defendant and the state may each subpoena four witnesses, and no more; provided, the county judge of the county where any such proceedings are pending may, for good cause shown, make an order allowing a greater number of witnesses to be subpoenaed by either party, in which event the witnesses may attend and be paid as provided by law; and provided further, that this section shall not be so construed as to prevent any person from voluntarily attending and testifying before any such magistrate, but he shall not be paid by the county where such proceedings are pending.

133.670 Examination of adverse witnesses. The witnesses shall be examined in the presence of the defendant and may be cross-examined in his behalf or against him.

133.680 Right of defendant to make or waive making a statement. When the examination of the witnesses on the part of the

state is closed, the magistrate shall inform the defendant that it is his right to make a statement in relation to the charge against him; that the statement is designed to enable him, if he sees fit, to answer the charge and explain the facts alleged against him; that he is at liberty to waive making a statement; and that his waiver cannot be used against him on the trial.

133.690 Statement of defendant. (1) If the defendant chooses to make a statement, the magistrate shall take it in writing, without oath, and shall put to the defendant the following questions only:

- (a) What is your name and age?
- (b) Where were you born?
- (c) Where do you reside and how long have you resided there?
- (d) What is your business or occupation?
- (e) Give any explanation you think proper of the circumstances appearing in the testimony against you and state any facts which you think will tend to your exculpation.

(2) The answer of the defendant to each of the questions shall be read to him as it is taken down. He may thereupon correct or add to his answer until it is made conformable to what he declares to be the truth.

(3) The statement of the defendant shall be reduced to writing by the magistrate or under his direction and authenticated in the following form:

(a) It shall set forth that the defendant was informed of his rights, as provided in ORS 133.680, and that after being so informed he made the statement.

(b) It need not contain the questions put to the defendant, but shall contain his answers thereto, with the corrections and additions, if any are made.

(c) It may be signed by the defendant, but if he refuses to sign it, his reason therefor shall be stated as he gives it.

(d) It shall be signed and certified to by the magistrate.

133.700 Use of statement before grand jury or on trial. The statement of the defendant is competent testimony to be laid before the grand jury and may be given in evidence against the defendant on the trial.

133.710 Memorandum of waiver of right to make statement. If the defendant waives his right to make a statement, the magistrate shall make a memorandum thereof in the proceedings; but the fact of his waiver

cannot be used against the defendant on the trial.

133.720 Examination of defendant's witnesses. After the waiver of the defendant to make a statement or after he has made it, his witnesses, if he produces any, shall be sworn and examined.

133.730 Exclusion of witnesses during examination of others. The magistrate may exclude the witnesses who have not been examined during the examination of the defendant or of a witness for the state or the defendant.

133.740 Memorandum relative to witnesses. The testimony of the witnesses need not be reduced to writing, except as provided in ORS 133.040, but the magistrate shall make a memorandum of the name of each witness, his place of residence and his business or occupation.

133.750 Retention of statements and depositions by magistrate; inspection. The magistrate shall keep the statement and depositions taken on the information, the statement of the defendant, if any, together with the memoranda mentioned in ORS 133.710 and 133.740, until they are returned to the proper court and shall not permit them to be inspected by any person, except the district attorney of the county or the attorney who acts for him and the defendant and his counsel.

133.760 Counsel for informant; district attorney. The informant may employ counsel to appear against the defendant on the examination in every stage of the proceedings; but the district attorney for the county, either in person or by some attorney authorized to act for him, is entitled to appear on behalf of the state and control and direct the prosecution.

133.770 When attendance of woman officer is required. Whenever any woman or girl is interrogated with reference to the commission of any sexual crime, is accused of or charged with the commission of any sexual crime before any committing magistrate and is taken into custody therefor, or is called as a witness at a hearing before a committing magistrate with reference to any such class of crimes, and whether such crime has been committed by her or by some other person, she shall only be orally examined by or in the presence of a woman officer, appointed as provided in ORS 133.780.

133.780 Appointment, duties and compensation of woman officer. The court or officer before whom any female person mentioned in ORS 133.770 is interrogated, taken into custody or called as a witness, shall appoint some suitable female person who shall conduct or be present at the examination of such accused person or witness or receive or be present at the receiving or making of any confession or statement which such accused person or witness desires to make. The compensation of any such person, when so appointed, shall be paid out of the general funds of the county wherein such proceeding is had by the county treasurer of the county, upon vouchers signed by the judge of the court or the officer making such appointment, which vouchers shall certify the nature and extent of the services performed and the amount of compensation due the person in whose favor the same is drawn.

133.790 to 133.800 [Reserved for expansion]

DISCHARGE OR COMMITMENT

133.810 Discharge. (1) After hearing the proofs and the statement of the defendant, if he has made one, if it appears either that the crime has not been committed or that there is no sufficient cause to believe the defendant guilty thereof, the magistrate shall order the defendant to be discharged by an indorsement on the warrant, signed by him, to the following effect: "There being no sufficient cause shown to believe the within-named A B guilty of the crime within-mentioned, I order him to be discharged."

(2) If the arrest was without warrant, the discharge may be made by a certificate in writing, signed by the magistrate, to the following effect: "There being no sufficient cause shown to believe A B, brought before me without warrant, guilty of the crime of (designating it generally), I order him to be discharged." This certificate shall be delivered to the defendant.

133.820 Holding defendant to answer. If it appears from the examination that a crime has been committed and that there is sufficient cause to believe the defendant guilty thereof, the magistrate shall make a written order, signed by him, to the following effect: "It appearing to me from the testimony produced before me on the examination that the crime of (designating it generally) has been committed and that there

is sufficient cause to believe A B guilty thereof, I order him to be held to answer the same."

133.830 Commitment. (1) If the magistrate orders the defendant to be held to answer, he shall make out a commitment, signed by him with his name of office, and deliver it with the defendant to the officer to whom the defendant is committed or, if that officer is not present, to any peace officer, who shall immediately deliver the defendant into the proper custody, together with the commitment.

(2) The commitment may be in substantially the following form:

IN THE NAME OF THE STATE OF
OREGON

To the sheriff of the County of _____,
greeting:

An order having been this day made by me that A B be held to answer upon a charge of (designating it generally), you are therefore commanded to receive him in your custody and to detain him until legally discharged.

Dated at _____, this _____ day of _____, 19____.

C D, Justice of the Peace (or as the case may be).

133.840 Indorsement in certain cases. When the magistrate delivers the defendant to a peace officer other than the one to whom he is committed, he shall first make an indorsement on the commitment, signed with his name of office, to the following effect: "I hereby authorize and command E.F

to deliver this commitment, together with the within-named defendant, to the custody of the sheriff of the County of _____."

133.850 Direction to sheriff; detention of defendant. The commitment shall be directed to the sheriff of the county in which the magistrate is sitting. Such sheriff shall receive and detain the defendant, as thereby commanded, in the jail of his county or, if there is no sufficient jail in the county, by such means as may be necessary and proper therefore or by confining him in the jail of an adjoining county.

133.860 Return of papers by magistrate. When the magistrate has discharged a defendant or held him to answer, he shall return to the court at which the defendant would be or is held to answer, at or before the first day of the next term thereof, the warrant, if any; the statement and depositions of the informant and his witnesses; the statement of the defendant, if he made one; the memoranda mentioned in ORS 133.710 and 133.740; and all undertakings of bail or for the appearance of witnesses taken by him.

133.870 to 133.980 [Reserved for expansion]

PENALTIES

133.990 Penalties. Violation of ORS 133.750 is punishable as a contempt by the court having jurisdiction of the crime charged against the defendant.

