Chapter 167

1971 REPLACEMENT PART

Offenses Against Public Health and Decency

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PROSTITUTION AND RELATED OFFENSES

167.002 Definitions for ORS 167.002 to 167.027. As used in ORS 167.002 to 167.027, unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) "Place of prostitution" means any place where prostitution is practiced.

(2) "Prostitute" means a male or female person who engages in sexual conduct for a fee.

(3) "Prostitution enterprise" means an arrangement whereby two or more prostitutes are organized to conduct prostitution activities.

(4) "Sexual conduct" means sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse.
[1971 c.743 §249]

167.005 [Repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.007 Prostitution. (1) A person commits the crime of prostitution if he engages in or offers or agrees to engage in sexual conduct in return for a fee.

(2) Prostitution is a Class A misdemeanor.
[1971 c.743 §250]

167.010 [Repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.012 Promoting prostitution. (1) A person commits the crime of promoting prostitution if, with intent to promote prostitution, he knowingly:

(a) Owns, controls, manages, supervises or otherwise maintains a place of prostitution or a prostitution enterprise; or

(b) Induces or causes a person to engage in prostitution or to remain in a place of prostitution; or

(c) Receives or agrees to receive money or other property, other than as a prostitute being compensated for personally rendered prostitution services, pursuant to an agreement or understanding that the money or other property is derived from a prostitution activity; or

(d) Engages in any conduct that institutes, aids or facilitates an act or enterprise of prostitution.

(2) Promoting prostitution is a Class C felony.
[1971 c.743 §251]

167.015 [Repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.017 Compelling prostitution. (1) A person commits the crime of compelling prostitution if he knowingly:

(a) Uses force or intimidation to compel another to engage in prostitution; or

(b) Induces or causes a person under 18 years of age to engage in prostitution; or

(c) Induces or causes his spouse, child or stepchild to engage in prostitution.

(2) Compelling prostitution is a Class B felony.
[1971 c.743 §252]

167.020 [Repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.022 Evidence required for ORS 167.012 and 167.017. A person shall not be convicted under ORS 167.012 or 167.017 solely on the uncorroborated testimony of the person whose prostitution he is alleged to have promoted or compelled.
[1971 c.743 §253]

167.025 [Repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.027 Evidence required to show place of prostitution. (1) On the issue of whether a place is a place of prostitution as defined in ORS 167.002, its general repute and repute of persons who reside in or frequent the place shall be competent evidence.

(2) Notwithstanding ORS 139.320, in any prosecution under ORS 167.012 and 167.017, spouses are competent and compellable witnesses for or against either party.
[1971 c.743 §254]

167.030 [Repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.035 [Repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.040 [Repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.045 [1953 c.641 §§1, 7; 1955 c.636 §6; repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.050 [1953 c.641 §7; 1955 c.636 §7; 1963 c.353 §1; repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.055 [1955 c.636 §9; 1963 c.513 §1; repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

OBSCENITY AND RELATED OFFENSES

167.060 Definitions for ORS 167.060 to 167.095. As used in ORS 167.060 to 167.095, unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) "Advertising purposes" means purposes of propagandizing in connection with the commercial sale of a product or type of product, the commercial offering of a service, or the commercial exhibition of an entertainment.

(2) "Displays publicly" means the exposing, placing, posting, exhibiting, or in any fashion displaying in any location, whether public or private, an item in such a manner

that it may be readily seen and its content or character distinguished by normal unaided vision viewing it from a public thoroughfare, depot or vehicle.

(3) "Furnishes" means to sell, give, rent, loan or otherwise provide.

(4) "Minor" means an unmarried person under 18 years of age.

(5) "Nudity" means uncovered, or less than opaquely covered, post-pubertal human genitals, pubic areas, the post-pubertal human female breast below a point immediately above the top of the areola, or the covered human male genitals in a discernibly turgid state. For purposes of this definition, a female breast is considered uncovered if the nipple only or the nipple and the areola only are covered.

(6) "Obscene performance" means a play, motion picture, dance, show or other presentation, whether pictured, animated or live, performed before an audience and which in whole or in part depicts or reveals nudity, sexual conduct, sexual excitement or sado-masochistic abuse, or which includes obscenities or explicit verbal descriptions or narrative accounts of sexual conduct.

(7) "Obscenities" means those slang words currently generally rejected for regular use in mixed society, that are used to refer to genitals, female breasts, sexual conduct or excretory functions or products, either that have no other meaning or that in context are clearly used for their bodily, sexual or excretory meaning.

(8) "Public thoroughfare, depot or vehicle" means any street, highway, park, depot or transportation platform, or other place, whether indoors or out, or any vehicle for public transportation, owned or operated by government, either directly or through a public corporation or authority, or owned or operated by any agency of public transportation that is designed for the use, enjoyment or transportation of the general public.

(9) "Sado-masochistic abuse" means flagellation or torture by or upon a person who is nude or clad in undergarments or in revealing or bizarre costume, or the condition of being fettered, bound or otherwise physically restrained on the part of one so clothed.

(10) "Sexual conduct" means human masturbation, sexual intercourse, or any touching of the genitals, pubic areas or buttocks of the human male or female, or the breasts of the female, whether alone or between members of the same or opposite sex or between humans and animals in an act of apparent sexual stimulation or gratification.

(11) "Sexual excitement" means the condition of human male or female genitals or the breasts of the female when in a state of sexual stimulation, or the sensual experiences of humans engaging in or witnessing sexual conduct or nudity.

[1971 c.743 §255]

167.065 Furnishing obscene materials to minors. (1) A person commits the crime of furnishing obscene materials to minors if, knowing or having good reason to know the character of the material furnished, he furnishes to a minor:

(a) Any picture, photograph, drawing, sculpture, motion picture, film or other visual representation or image of a person or portion of the human body that depicts nudity, sado-masochistic abuse, sexual conduct or sexual excitement; or

(b) Any book, magazine, paperback, pamphlet or other written or printed matter, however reproduced, or any sound recording which contains matter of the nature described in paragraph (a) of this subsection, or obscenities, or explicit verbal descriptions or narrative accounts of sexual conduct, sexual excitement or sado-masochistic abuse.

(2) Furnishing obscene materials to minors is a Class A misdemeanor. Notwithstanding ORS 161.635 and 161.655, a person convicted under this section may be sentenced to pay a fine, fixed by the court, not exceeding $10,000.

[1971 c.743 §256]

167.070 Sending obscene materials to minors. (1) A person commits the crime of sending obscene materials to minors if, within this state, he knowingly arranges for or dispatches for delivery to a minor, whether the delivery is to be made within or outside this state, by mail, delivery service or any other means, any of the materials enumerated in ORS 167.065.

(2) Unless the defendant knows or has good reason to know that the person to whom the materials are sent is a minor, it is a defense to a prosecution under this section that the defendant caused to be printed on the outer package, wrapper or cover of the materials to be delivered, in words or substance, "This package (wrapper) (publication) contains material that, by Oregon law, cannot be furnished to a minor."

(3) Sending obscene materials to minors is a Class A misdemeanor. Notwithstanding ORS 161.635 and 161.655, a person convicted under this section may be sentenced to pay a fine, fixed by the court, not exceeding $10,000.
[1971 c.743 §257]

167.075 Exhibiting an obscene performance to a minor. (1) A person commits the crime of exhibiting an obscene performance to a minor if the minor is unaccompanied by his parent or lawful guardian, and for a monetary consideration or other valuable commodity or service, the person knowingly or recklessly:

(a) Exhibits an obscene performance to the minor; or

(b) Sells an admission ticket or other means to gain entrance to an obscene performance to the minor; or

(c) Permits the admission of the minor to premises whereon there is exhibited an obscene performance.

(2) No employe is liable to prosecution under this section or under any city or home-rule county ordinance for exhibiting or possessing with intent to exhibit any obscene motion picture provided the employe is acting within the scope of his regular employment at a showing open to the public.

(3) As used in this section, "employe" means any person regularly employed by the owner or operator of a motion picture theater if he has no financial interest other than salary or wages in the ownership or operation of the motion picture theater, no financial interest in or control over the selection of the motion pictures shown in the theater, and is working within the motion picture theater where he is regularly employed, but does not include a manager of the motion picture theater.

(4) Exhibiting an obscene performance to a minor is a Class A misdemeanor. Notwithstanding ORS 161.635 and 161.655, a person convicted under this section may be sentenced to pay a fine, fixed by the court, not exceeding $10,000.
[1971 c.743 §258]

167.080 Displaying obscene materials to minors. (1) A person commits the crime of displaying obscene materials to minors if, being the owner, operator or manager of a business or acting in a managerial capacity, he knowingly or recklessly permits a minor who is not accompanied by his parent or lawful guardian to enter or remain on the premises, if in that part of the premises where the minor is so permitted to be, there is visibly displayed:

(a) Any picture, photograph, drawing, sculpture or other visual representation or image of a person or portion of the human body that depicts nudity, sexual conduct, sexual excitement or sado-masochistic abuse; or

(b) Any book, magazine, paperback, pamphlet or other written or printed matter, however reproduced, that reveals a person or portion of the human body that depicts nudity, sexual conduct, sexual excitement or sado-masochistic abuse.

(2) Displaying obscene materials to minors is a Class A misdemeanor. Notwithstanding ORS 161.635 and 161.655, a person convicted under this section may be sentenced to pay a fine, fixed by the court, not exceeding $10,000.
[1971 c.743 §259]

167.085 Defenses in prosecutions under ORS 167.065 to 167.080. In any prosecution under ORS 167.065 to 167.080, it is an affirmative defense for the defendant to prove:

(1) That the defendant was in a parental or guardianship relationship with the minor; or

(2) That the defendant was a bona fide school, museum or public library, or was acting in the course of his employment as an employe of such organization or of a retail outlet affiliated with and serving the educational purpose of such organization; or

(3) That the defendant was charged with the sale, showing, exhibition or display of an item, those portions of which might otherwise be contraband forming merely an incidental part of an otherwise nonoffending whole, and serving some legitimate purpose therein other than titillation.

(4) That the defendant had reasonable cause to believe that the person involved was not a minor.
[1971 c.743 §260]

167.090 Publicly displaying nudity or sex for advertising purposes. (1) A person commits the crime of publicly displaying nudity or sex for advertising purposes if, for advertising purposes, he knowingly:

(a) Displays publicly or causes to be displayed publicly a picture, photograph, drawing, sculpture or other visual representation or image of a person or portion of the human

body that depicts nudity, sado-masochistic abuse, sexual conduct or sexual excitement, or any page, poster or other written or printed matter bearing such representation or a verbal description or narrative account of such items or activities, or any obscenities; or

(b) Permits any display described in this section on premises owned, rented or operated by him.

(2) Publicly displaying nudity or sex for advertising purposes is a Class A misdemeanor.
[1971 c.743 §261]

167.095 Defenses in prosecutions under ORS 167.090. In any prosecution for violation of ORS 167.090, it shall be an affirmative defense for the defendant to prove:

(1) That the public display, even though in connection with a commercial venture, was primarily for artistic purposes or as a public service; or

(2) That the public display was of nudity, exhibited by a bona fide art, antique or similar gallery or exhibition, and visible in a normal display setting.
[1971 c.743 §262]

167.100 Application of ORS 167.060 to 167.100. ORS 167.060 to 167.100 shall be applicable and uniform throughout the state and all political subdivisions and municipalities therein, and no local authority shall enact any ordinances, rules or regulations in conflict with the provisions thereof.
[1971 c.743 §262a]

167.105 [Repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.110 [Repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.115 [Repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

GAMBLING OFFENSES

167.117 Definitions for ORS 167.117 to 167.162. As used in ORS 167.117 to 167.162, unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) "Bookmaking" means promoting gambling by unlawfully accepting bets from members of the public as a business, rather than in a casual or personal fashion, upon the outcomes of future contingent events.

(2) "Contest of chance" means any contest, game, gaming scheme or gaming device in which the outcome depends in a material degree upon an element of chance, notwithstanding that skill of the contestants may also be a factor therein.

(3) "Gambling" means that a person stakes or risks something of value upon the outcome of a contest of chance or a future contingent event not under his control or influence, upon an agreement or understanding that he or someone else will receive something of value in the event of a certain outcome. "Gambling" does not include:

(a) Bona fide business transactions valid under the law of contracts for the purchase or sale at a future date of securities or commodities, and agreements to compensate for loss caused by the happening of chance, including but not limited to contracts of indemnity or guaranty and life, health or accident insurance.

(b) Engaging in contests of chance under the following conditions:

(A) The contest is played for some token other than money;

(B) An individual contestant may not purchase more than $10 worth of tokens for use in the contest during any 24-hour period;

(C) The tokens may be exchanged only for property other than money;

(D) Except when the tokens are exchanged for a beverage or merchandise to be consumed on the premises, the tokens are not redeemable on the premises where the contest is conducted or within 50 miles thereof; and

(E) Except for charitable organizations, no person who conducts the contest as owner, agent or employe profits in any manner from operation of the contest.

As used in this subsection, "charitable organization" means any person organized and existing for charitable, benevolent, eleemosynary, humane, patriotic, religious, philanthropic, recreational, social, educational, civic, fraternal or other nonprofit purposes. The fact that contributions to an organization profiting from the contest do not qualify for charitable deduction for tax purposes or that the organization is not otherwise exempt from payment of federal income taxes pursuant to the Internal Revenue Code of 1954, as amended, constitutes prima facie evidence that the organization is not a bona fide charitable organization.

(4) "Gambling device" means any device, machine, paraphernalia or equipment that is used or usable in the playing phases of unlawful gambling, whether it consists of gambling between persons or gambling by a person involving the playing of a machine. Lottery tickets, policy slips and other items

used in the playing phases of lottery and policy schemes are not gambling devices within this definition. Amusement devices which do not return to the operator or player thereof anything but free additional games or plays shall not be considered to be gambling devices.

(5) "Lottery" or "policy" means an unlawful gambling scheme in which:

(a) The players pay or agree to pay something of value for chances, represented and differentiated by numbers or by combinations of numbers or by some other medium, one or more of which chances are to be designated the winning ones; and

(b) The winning chances are to be determined by a drawing or by some other method; and

(c) The holders of the winning chances are to receive something of value.

(6) "Numbers scheme or enterprise" means a form of lottery in which the winning chances or plays are not determined upon the basis of a drawing or other act on the part of persons conducting or connected with the scheme, but upon the basis of the outcome of a future contingent event otherwise unrelated to the particular scheme.

(7) "Player" means a person who engages in any form of gambling solely as a contestant or bettor, without receiving or becoming entitled to receive any profit therefrom other than personal gambling winnings, and without otherwise rendering any material assistance to the establishment, conduct or operation of the particular gambling activity. A person who gambles at a social game of chance on equal terms with the other participants therein is a person who does not otherwise render material assistance to the establishment, conduct or operation thereof by performing, without fee or remuneration, acts directed toward the arrangement or facilitation of the game, such as inviting persons to play, permitting the use of premises therefor and supplying cards or other equipment used therein. A person who engages in bookmaking is not a player.

(8) "Profits from gambling" means that a person, other than as a player, accepts or receives money or other property pursuant to an agreement or understanding with another person whereby he participates or is to participate in the proceeds of gambling.

(9) "Promotes gambling" means that a person, acting other than as a player, engages in conduct that materially aids any form of gambling. Conduct of this nature includes, but is not limited to, conduct directed toward the creation or establishment of the particular game, contest, scheme, device or activity involved, toward the acquisition or maintenance of premises, paraphernalia, equipment or apparatus therefor, toward the solicitation or inducement of persons to participate therein, toward the conduct of the playing phases thereof, toward the arrangement of any of its financial or recording phases or toward any other phase of its operation. A person promotes gambling if, having control or right of control over premises being used with his knowledge for purposes of gambling, he permits the gambling to occur or continue or makes no effort to prevent its occurrence or continuation.

(10) "Slot machine" means a gambling device that as a result of the insertion of a coin or other object operates, either completely automatically, or with the aid of some physical act by the player, in such a manner that, depending upon elements of chance, it may eject something of value or otherwise entitle the player to something of value. A device so constructed or readily adaptable or convertible to such use is no less a slot machine because it is not in working order or because some mechanical act of manipulation or repair is required to accomplish its adaptation, conversion or workability. Nor is it any less a slot machine because apart from its use or adaptability as such it may also sell or deliver something of value on the basis other than chance.

(11) "Something of value" means any money or property, any token, object or article exchangeable for money or property, or any form of credit or promise directly or indirectly contemplating transfer of money or property or of any interest therein.

(12) "Unlawful" means not specifically authorized by law.

[1971 c.669 §3a; 1971 c.743 §263]

167.120 [Amended by 1955 c.514 §1; 1969 c.404 §1; repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.122 Promoting gambling in the second degree. (1) A person commits the crime of promoting gambling in the second degree if he knowingly promotes or profits from unlawful gambling.

(2) Promoting gambling in the second degree is a Class A misdemeanor.

[1971 c.743 §264]

167.125 [Amended by 1969 c.404 §2; repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.127 Promoting gambling in the first degree. (1) A person commits the crime of promoting gambling in the first degree if he violates ORS 167.122 by engaging in bookmaking to the extent that he receives or accepts in any one day more than five bets totaling more than $500 or by receiving in connection with a lottery or numbers scheme or enterprise:

(a) Money or written records from a person other than a player whose chances or plays are represented by such money or records; or

(b) More than $500 in any one day of money played in the scheme or enterprise.

(2) Promoting gambling in the first degree is a Class C felony.
[1971 c.743 §265]

167.130 [Repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.132 Possession of gambling records in the second degree. (1) A person commits the crime of possession of gambling records in the second degree if, with knowledge of the contents thereof, he possesses any writing, paper, instrument or article:

(a) Of a kind commonly used in the operation or promotion of a bookmaking scheme or enterprise; or

(b) Of a kind commonly used in the operation, promotion or playing of a lottery or numbers scheme or enterprise.

(2) Possession of gambling records in the second degree is a Class A misdemeanor.
[1971 c.743 §266]

167.135 [Repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.137 Possession of gambling records in the first degree. (1) A person commits the crime of possession of gambling records in the first degree if, with knowledge of the contents thereof, he possesses any writing, paper, instrument or article:

(a) Of a kind commonly used in the operation or promotion of a bookmaking scheme or enterprise, and constituting, reflecting or representing more than five bets totaling more than $500; or

(b) Of a kind commonly used in the operation, promotion or playing of a lottery or numbers scheme or enterprise, and constituting, reflecting or representing more than 500 plays or chances therein.

(2) Possession of gambling records in the first degree is a Class C felony.
[1971 c.743 §267]

167.140 [Repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.142 Defense to possession of gambling records. In any prosecution under ORS 167.132 or 167.137 it is a defense if the writing, paper, instrument or article possessed by the defendant is neither used nor intended to be used in the operation or promotion of a bookmaking scheme or enterprise, or in the operation, promotion or playing of a lottery or numbers scheme or enterprise.
[1971 c.743 §268]

167.145 [Repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.147 Possession of a gambling device. (1) A person commits the crime of possession of a gambling device if, with knowledge of the character thereof, he manufactures, sells, transports, places or possesses, or conducts or negotiates a transaction affecting or designed to affect ownership, custody or use of:

(a) A slot machine; or

(b) Any other gambling device, believing that the device is to be used in promoting unlawful gambling activity.

(2) Possession of a gambling device is a Class A misdemeanor.
[1971 c.743 §269]

167.150 [Repealed by 1961 c.579 §2]

167.151 [1961 c.579 §1; 1963 c.480 §1; repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.152 [1955 c.494 §1; repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.153 Proving occurrence of sporting event in prosecutions of gambling offenses. In any prosecution under ORS 167.117 to 167.147 in which it is necessary to prove the occurrence of a sporting event, the following shall be admissible in evidence and shall be prima facie evidence of the occurrence of the event:

(1) A published report of its occurrence in a daily newspaper, magazine or other periodically printed publication of general circulation; or

(2) Evidence that a description of some aspect of the event was written, printed or otherwise noted at the place in which a violation of ORS 167.117 to 167.147 is alleged to have been committed.
[1971 c.743 §270]

167.155 [Repealed by 1961 c.503 §3]

167.157 [1969 c.169 §1; repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.158 Lottery prizes forfeited to county; action by county to recover. (1) All sums of money and every other valuable

thing drawn as a prize in any lottery or pretended lottery, by any person within this state, are forfeited to the use of the county in which it is found, and may be sued for and recovered by a civil action.

(2) Nothing contained in ORS 465.010 to 465.070 shall interfere with the duty of officers to take possession of property as provided by subsection (1) of this section.
[1971 c.743 §271]

167.160 [Repealed by 1961 c.503 §3]

167.162 Gambling device as public nuisance; seizure and destruction. (1) A gambling device is a public nuisance. Any peace officer shall summarily seize any such device that he finds and deliver it to the custody of the sheriff, who shall hold it subject to the order of the court having jurisdiction.

(2) Whenever it appears to the court that the gambling device has been possessed in violation of ORS 167.147, the court shall adjudge forfeiture thereof and shall order the sheriff to destroy the device and to deliver any coins taken therefrom to the county treasurer, who shall deposit them to the general fund of the county.

(3) The seizure of the gambling device or operating part thereof constitutes sufficient notice to the owner or person in possession thereof. The sheriff shall make return to the court showing that he has complied with the order.

(4) Whenever, in any proceeding in court for the forfeiture of any gambling device except a slot machine seized for a violation of ORS 167.147, and such forfeiture is decreed, the court shall have exclusive jurisdiction to remit or mitigate the forfeiture.

(5) In any such proceeding the court shall not allow the claim of any claimant for remission or mitigation unless and until he proves (a) that he has an interest in such gambling device, as owner or otherwise, which he acquired in good faith, (b) that he had at no time any knowledge or reason to believe that it was being or would be used in violation of law relating to gambling.

(6) In any proceeding in court for the forfeiture of any gambling device except a slot machine seized for a violation of law relating to gambling, the court may in its discretion order delivery thereof to any claimant who shall establish his right to the immediate possession thereof, and shall execute, with one or more sureties, or by a surety company, approved by the court, and deliver to the court, a bond in such sum as the court shall determine, running to the State of Oregon, and conditioned to return such gambling device at the time of trial, and conditioned further that, if the gambling device be not returned at the time of trial, the bond may in the discretion of the court stand in lieu of and be forfeited in the same manner as such gambling device.
[1971 c.743 §272]

167.165 [Repealed by 1963 c.340 §1 (167.170 enacted in lieu of 167.165)]

167.170 [1963 c.340 §2 (enacted in lieu of 167.165); repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

OFFENSES INVOLVING NARCOTICS AND DANGEROUS DRUGS

167.202 Definitions for ORS 167.202 to 167.252. As used in ORS 167.202 to 167.252, unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) "Apothecary," "coca leaves," "dispense," "federal narcotic laws," "manufacturer," "marihuana," "narcotic drugs," "official written order," "opium" and "wholesaler" have the meaning provided for those terms in ORS 474.010.

(2) "Dangerous drugs" means dangerous drugs as defined in ORS 475.010.

(3) "Furnishes" means to sell, barter, exchange, give or dispose to another, or to offer or agree to do the same, and includes each such transaction made by any person, whether as principal, proprietor, agent, servant or employe.

(4) "Unlawfully" means in violation of any provision of ORS chapter 474 or 475.
[1971 c.743 §273]

167.205 [Amended by 1961 c.333 §1; repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.207 Criminal activity in drugs. (1) A person commits the crime of criminal activity in drugs if he knowingly and unlawfully manufacturers, cultivates, transports, possesses, furnishes, prescribes, administers, dispenses or compounds a narcotic or dangerous drug.

(2) Except as provided in subsections (3) and (4) of this section, criminal activity in drugs is a Class B felony, or the court may, under the criteria set forth in ORS 161.705, enter judgment for a Class A misdemeanor and impose sentence accordingly.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2) of this section, if the conviction is for possession

of less than one avoirdupois ounce of marihuana and it is the defendant's first conviction for any narcotic or dangerous drug offense, criminal activity in drugs is a Class A misdemeanor.

(4) Notwithstanding subsection (2) of this section, if the defendant is 18 years of age or over and the conviction is for furnishing a narcotic or dangerous drug to a person under 18 years of age and who is at least three years younger than the defendant, criminal activity in drugs is a Class A felony.
[1971 c.743 §274]

167.210 [Repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.212 Tampering with drug records. (1) A person commits the crime of tampering with drug records if he knowingly:

(a) Alters, defaces or removes a narcotic or dangerous drug label affixed by a manufacturer, wholesaler or apothecary, except that it shall not be unlawful for an apothecary to remove or deface such a label for the purpose of filling prescriptions; or

(b) Affixes a false or forged label to a package or receptacle containing narcotic or dangerous drugs; or

(c) Makes or utters a false or forged prescription or false or forged official written order for narcotic or dangerous drugs; or

(d) Makes a false statement in any narcotic or dangerous drug prescription, order, report or record required by ORS chapter 474 or 475.

(2) Tampering with drug records is a Class C felony.
[1971 c.743 §275]

167.215 [Repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.217 Criminal use of drugs. (1) A person commits the crime of criminal use of drugs if he knowingly uses or is under the influence of a narcotic or dangerous drug, except when administered or dispensed by or under the direction of a person authorized by law to prescribe and administer narcotic drugs and dangerous drugs to human beings.

(2) In any prosecution for violation of subsection (1) of this section, it is not necessary to allege or prove what specific drug the defendant used, or was under the influence of, in order to establish a prima facie case. Evidence that the specific drug is not within the definition of "narcotic drugs" in ORS 474.010 or the definition of "dangerous drugs" in ORS 475.010 is a defense.

(3) Criminal use of drugs is a Class A misdemeanor.
[1971 c.743 §276]

167.220 [Amended by 1957 c.403 §8; 1961 c.261 §2; repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.222 Criminal drug promotion. (1) A person commits the crime of criminal drug promotion if he knowingly maintains, frequents, or remains at a place:

(a) Resorted to by drug users for the purpose of unlawfully using narcotic or dangerous drugs; or

(b) Which is used for the unlawful keeping or sale of narcotic or dangerous drugs.

(2) Criminal drug promotion is a Class A misdemeanor.
[1971 c.743 §277]

167.225 [Repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.227 [1969 c.655 §2; repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.228 Obtaining a drug unlawfully. (1) A person commits the crime of obtaining a drug unlawfully if he obtains or procures the administration of a narcotic or dangerous drug by:

(a) The forgery or alteration of a prescription or any official written order; or

(b) The concealment of a material fact; or

(c) The use or giving of a false name or a false address; or

(d) Falsely representing himself to be a person authorized by law to obtain narcotic or dangerous drugs; or

(e) Any other form of fraud, deceit or misrepresentation.

(2) The provisions of this section shall apply to all transactions relating to narcotic drugs under the provisions of ORS 474.080 in the same way as they apply to transactions under chapter 743, Oregon Laws 1971.

(3) Obtaining a drug unlawfully is a Class B felony.
[1971 c.743 §278]

Note: The Legislative Counsel has not, pursuant to ORS 173.160, undertaken to substitute specific ORS references for the words "this Act" in ORS 167.228. Chapter 743, Oregon Laws 1971, enacted into law and amended ORS sections which may be found by referring to the 1971 Comparative Section Table located following the Index in volume 6 of Oregon Revised Statutes (1971 Replacement Parts).

167.230 [Repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.232 Fraudulent sale of imitation drugs. (1) A person commits the crime of fraudulent sale of imitation drugs if he sells any compound, substance or other matter, not a narcotic or dangerous drug, to a peace

officer or his agent by falsely representing it to be a narcotic or dangerous drug.

(2) Fraudulent sale of imitation drugs is a Class B misdemeanor.
[1971 c.743 §278a]

167.235 [Amended by 1967 c.527 §1; repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.237 [1967 c.527 §2; repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.238 Prima facie evidence permitted in prosecutions of drug offenses. (1) Proof of unlawful manufacture, cultivation, transportation or possession of a narcotic or dangerous drug is prima facie evidence of knowledge of its character.

(2) Proof of possession of a narcotic drug not in the container in which it was originally delivered, sold or dispensed is prima facie evidence that the possession is unlawful.

(3) Proof of possession of a dangerous drug not in the container in which it was originally delivered, sold or dispensed, when a prescription is required under the provisions of ORS chapter 474 or 475, is prima facie evidence that the possession is unlawful unless the possessor also has in his possession a label prepared by the pharmacist for the drug dispensed.
[1971 c.743 §279]

167.240 [Repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.242 Exemption from application of drug laws as defense in prosecutions of drug offenses. In any prosecution under ORS 167.202 to 167.228, or in a forfeiture proceeding under ORS 167.247, any exception, excuse, proviso or exemption contained in ORS chapter 474 or 475 shall be an affirmative defense.
[1971 c.743 §280]

167.245 [Amended by 1955 c.504 §1; 1959 c.322 §1; repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.247 Search, seizure and forfeiture of conveyance in which drugs unlawfully transported or possessed. (1) A district attorney or peace officer charged with the enforcement of ORS 167.202 to 167.228, having personal knowledge or reasonable information that narcotic or dangerous drugs are being unlawfully transported or possessed in any boat, vehicle or other conveyance, may search the same without warrant and without an affidavit being filed. If narcotic or dangerous drugs are found in or upon such conveyance, he may seize them, arrest any person in charge of the conveyance and as soon as possible take the arrested person and the seized drugs before any court in the county in which the seizure is made. He shall also, without delay, make and file a complaint for any crime justified by the evidence obtained.

(2) Any boat, vehicle or other conveyance used by or with the knowledge of the owner, operator or person in charge thereof for the unlawful transportation, possession or concealment of narcotic or dangerous drugs shall be forfeited to the state in the same manner and with like effect as provided in ORS 471.660 and 471.665.
[1971 c.743 §281]

167.250 [Amended by 1959 c.322 §2; repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.252 Acquittal or conviction under federal law as precluding state prosecution. No person shall be prosecuted under ORS 167.202 to 167.228 if he has been acquitted or convicted under the federal narcotic laws of the same act or omission which it is alleged constitutes a violation of ORS 167.202 to 167.228.
[1971 c.743 §282]

167.255 [Repealed by 1959 c.322 §3]

167.260 [Repealed by 1959 c.322 §3]

167.265 [Repealed by 1959 c.322 §3]

167.270 [Repealed by 1959 c.322 §3]

167.275 [Repealed by 1959 c.322 §3]

167.280 [Repealed by 1959 c.322 §3]

167.285 [Repealed by 1959 c.322 §3]

167.290 [Repealed by 1959 c.322 §3]

167.295 [Amended by 1963 c.314 §1; repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.300 [Repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.405 [Repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.410 [Repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.415 [Repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.420 [Repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.425 [Repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.430 [Amended by 1961 c.648 §8; repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.505 [Amended by 1959 c.530 §3; repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.510 [Amended by 1959 c.530 §4; repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.515 [Repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.520 [Repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.525 [Repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.530 [Repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.535 [Amended by 1959 c.530 §5; repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.540 [Repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.545 [Repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.550 [Amended by 1959 c.426 §8; repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.555 [Repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.605 [Amended by 1963 c.201 §1; repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.610 [Repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.615 [Repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.620 [Repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.625 [Repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.630 [Repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.635 [Repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.640 [Repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.645 [Repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.705 [Amended by 1959 c.503 §6; repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.710 [Repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.715 [Repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.720 [Repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.725 [Repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.730 [Repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.735 [Repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.740 [Amended by 1965 c.370 §1; repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

167.745 [1959 c.200 §1; repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

MISCELLANEOUS

167.810 Creating a hazard. (1) A person commits the crime of creating a hazard if:

(a) He intentionally maintains or leaves in a place accessible to children a container with a compartment of more than one and one-half cubic feet capacity and a door or lid which locks or fastens automatically when closed and which cannot easily be opened from the inside; or

(b) Being the owner or otherwise having possession of property upon which there is a well, cistern, cesspool, excavation or other hole of a depth of four feet or more and a top width of 12 inches or more, he intentionally fails or refuses to cover or fence it with a suitable protective construction.

(2) Creating a hazard is a Class B misdemeanor.
[1971 c.743 §284]

167.820 Concealing birth of an infant. (1) A person commits the crime of concealing the birth of an infant if he conceals the corpse of a newborn child with intent to conceal the fact of its birth or to prevent a determination of whether it was born dead or alive.

(2) Concealing the birth of an infant is a Class A misdemeanor.
[1971 c.743 §286]

167.830 Employment of minors in place of public entertainment. (1) Except as provided in ORS 167.840, any person operating or conducting a place of public amusement or entertainment, who employs or allows a child under the age of 18 years to conduct or assist in conducting any public dance, including but not limited to dancing by the child as a public performance, or to assist in or furnish music for public dancing, shall be punished upon conviction by a fine of not more than $100.

(2) Fines imposed under this section shall be paid into the school fund of the county where in the offense was committed.
[1971 c.743 §292]

Note: ORS 167.830, 167.840 and 167.860 were not added to and made a part of the Oregon Criminal Code of 1971 by legislative action.

167.840 Application of ORS 167.830 limited. (1) ORS 167.830 does not apply if:

(a) Alcoholic beverages are not permitted to be dispensed or consumed in the place of public amusement or entertainment open to the individuals attending the public dance;

(b) Alcoholic beverages are not permitted to be dispensed or consumed in any place connected by an entrance to the place of public amusement or entertainment;

(c) Applicable laws, regulations and ordinances for the protection of children under the age of 18 years are observed in the conduct of the dance; and

(d) At least one responsible adult is present at all times during the public dance to see that applicable laws, regulations and ordinances for the protection of children under 18 years of age are observed.

(2) ORS 167.830 does not apply if the child has the written permission of the judge of the juvenile court, for the county in which the child resides, to conduct or assist in conducting the public dance. The judge of the juvenile court shall grant such permission only if:

(a) The parents or legal guardians of the child have consented to the child's participation in such activity; and

(b) The judge has found that participation in such activity will not be inconsistent with the health, safety and morals of the child.

(3) This section is not intended to make lawful any activity that is prohibited within a political subdivision of this state by ordi-

nance or other regulation of the political subdivision.

(4) The requirements of this section are in addition to, and not in lieu of, the requirements of ORS 653.315.
[1971 c.743 §293]

Note: See note under ORS 167.830.

167.850 Cruelty to animals generally. (1) A person commits the crime of cruelty to animals if, except as otherwise authorized by law, he intentionally or recklessly:

(a) Subjects any animal under human custody or control to cruel mistreatment; or

(b) Subjects any animal under his custody or control to cruel neglect; or

(c) Kills without legal privilege any animal under the custody or control of another.

(2) As used in this section, "animal" includes birds.

(3) Cruelty to animals is a Class B misdemeanor.
[1971 c.743 §226]

167.860 Specific acts as cruelty to animals; veterinarian's certificate. (1) As used in this section, "animal" means any mammal, bird, reptile or amphibian.

(2) Any person who overdrives, overloads, drives when overloaded, overworks, tortures, torments, deprives of necessary sustenance, cruelly beats, mutilates or cruelly kills, or causes or procures such cruel treatment of any animal, or who, having the charge of or custody of any animal as owner, or otherwise, inflicts cruelty upon the animal, shall, upon conviction, be punished for every such offense by imprisonment in the county jail not exceeding 60 days, or by a fine not exceeding $100, or both.

(3) Every owner or person having the charge or custody of any animal, who cruelly drives or works the animal when unfit for labor, or cruelly abandons the animal, or carries or causes the animal to be carried in or upon any vehicle or otherwise, in a cruel, inhuman manner, or knowingly or wilfully authorizes or permits the animal to be subjected to torture, suffering, or cruelty of any kind, shall be punished for each and every offense in the manner provided in subsection (2) of this section.

(4) Except in the case of an emergency, every owner or person having the charge or custody of any animal, who deprives such animal of necessary and adequate food and drink for more than 36 hours, shall be punished for each and every offense in the manner provided in subsection (2) of this section.

(5) If there is reasonable cause to believe that subsection (4) of this section is being violated, after complying with ORS 141.070, a peace officer may enter the premises where the animal is being held, provide food and water and impound such animal. If after reasonable search the owner or person having custody of such animal cannot be found and notified of the impoundment, such notice shall be conspicuously posted on such premises and within 72 hours after the impoundment such notice shall be sent by certified mail to the address, if any, at which the animal was impounded.

(6) The dehorning of cattle or the docking of horses or sheep, or any other practice of good livestock husbandry, is not a violation of this section.

(7) A certification by a licensed Oregon veterinarian that the subject animal was examined immediately following the time of the charge and found to be in good condition shall be a defense to any charge made under subsection (4) of this section or any charge that the animal was deprived of necessary sustenance or cruelly driven or worked when unfit for labor.

(8) The provisions of this section shall not apply to the treatment of animals in transit by a common carrier.
[1971 c.596 §1]

Note: See note under ORS 167.830.

CERTIFICATE OF LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

Pursuant to ORS 173.170, I, Robert W. Lundy, Legislative Counsel, do hereby certify that I have compared each section printed in this chapter with the original section in the enrolled bill, and that the sections in this chapter are correct copies of the enrolled sections, with the exception of the changes in form permitted by ORS 173.160 and other changes specifically authorized by law.

Done at Salem, Oregon, on December 1, 1971.

Robert W. Lundy
Legislative Counsel