

TITLE 16

CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS

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Chapter 161

1975 REPLACEMENT PART

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161.010[Repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]

161.015 General definitions. As used in chapter 743, Oregon Laws 1971, and ORS 166.635, unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) "Dangerous weapon" means any instrument, article or substance which under the circumstances in which it is used, attempted to be used or threatened to be used, is readily capable of causing death or serious physical injury.

(2) "Deadly weapon" means any instrument, article or substance specifically designed for and presently capable of causing death or serious physical injury.

(3) "Deadly physical force" means physical force that under the circumstances in which it is used is readily capable of causing death or serious physical injury.

(4) "Peace officer" means a sheriff, constable, marshal, municipal policeman or member of the Oregon State Police and such other persons as may be designated by law.

(5) "Person" means a human being and, where appropriate, a public or private corporation, an unincorporated association, a partnership, a government or a governmental instrumentality.

(6) "Physical injury" means impairment of physical condition or substantial pain.

(7) "Serious physical injury" means physical injury which creates a substantial risk of death or which causes serious and protracted disfigurement, protracted impair-

ment of health or protracted loss or impairment of the function of any bodily organ.

(8) "Possess" means to have physical possession or otherwise to exercise dominion or control over property.

(9) "Public place" means a place to which the general public has access and includes, but is not limited to, hallways, lobbies and other parts of apartment houses and hotels not constituting rooms or apartments designed for actual residence, and highways, streets, schools, places of amusement, parks, playgrounds and premises used in connection with public passenger transportation. [1971 c.743 s.3; 1973 c.139 s.1]

Note: The Legislative Council has not, pursuant to 173.160, undertaken to substitute specific ORS references for the words "this Act" in ORS chapter 161. Chapter 743, Oregon Laws 1971, enacted into law and amended the 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).

161.020[Amended by 1967 c.372 s.9; repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]

161.025 Purposes; principles of construction. (1) The general purposes of chapter 743, Oregon Laws 1971, are:

(a) To ensure the public safety by preventing the commission of offenses through the deterrent influence of the sentences authorized, the correction and rehabilitation of those convicted, and their confinement when required in the interests of public protection.

(b) To forbid and prevent conduct that unjustifiably and inexcusably inflicts or threatens substantial harm to individual or public interests.

(c) To give fair warning of the nature of the conduct declared to constitute an offense and of the sentences authorized upon conviction.

(d) To define the act or omission and the accompanying mental state that constitute each offense and limit the condemnation of conduct as criminal when it is without fault.

(e) To differentiate on reasonable grounds between serious and minor offenses.

(f) To prescribe penalties which are proportionate to the seriousness of offenses and which permit recognition of differences in rehabilitation possibilities among individual offenders.

(g) To safeguard offenders against excessive, disproportionate or arbitrary punishment.

(2) The rule that a penal statute is to be strictly construed shall not apply to chapter 743, Oregon Laws 1971, or any of its provisions. Chapter 743, Oregon Laws 1971, shall

be construed according to the fair import of its terms, to promote justice and to effect the purposes stated in subsection (1) of this section.

[1971 c.743 s.2]

Note: See note under 161.015.

161.030[Amended by 1955 c.660 s.20; 1967 c.372 s.10; repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]

161.035 Application of Criminal Code. (1) Chapter 743, Oregon Laws 1971, shall govern the construction of and punishment for any offense defined in chapter 743, Oregon Laws 1971, and committed after January 1, 1972, as well as the construction and application of any defense to a prosecution for such an offense.

(2) Except as otherwise expressly provided, or unless the context requires otherwise, the provisions of chapter 743, Oregon Laws 1971, shall govern the construction of and punishment for any offense defined outside chapter 743, Oregon Laws 1971, and committed after January 1, 1972, as well as the construction and application of any defense to a prosecution for such an offense.

(3) Chapter 743, Oregon Laws 1971, shall not apply to or govern the construction of and punishment for any offense committed before January 1, 1972, or the construction and application of any defense to a prosecution for such an offense. Such an offense shall be construed and punished according to the law existing at the time of the commission of the offense in the same manner as if chapter 743, Oregon Laws 1971, had not been enacted.

(4) When all or part of a criminal statute is amended or repealed, the criminal statute or part thereof so amended or repealed remains in force for the purpose of authorizing the accusation, prosecution, conviction and punishment of a person who violated the statute or part thereof before the effective date of the amending or repealing Act.

[1971 c.743 s.5]

Note: See note under 161.015.

161.040[Repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]

161.045 Limits on application. (1) Except as otherwise expressly provided, the procedure governing the accusation, prosecution, conviction and punishment of offenders and offenses is not regulated by chapter 743, Oregon Laws 1971, but by the criminal procedure statutes.

(2) Chapter 743, Oregon Laws 1971, does not affect any power conferred by law upon a court-martial or other military authority or

officer to prosecute and punish conduct and offenders violating military codes or laws.

(3) Chapter 743, Oregon Laws 1971, does not bar, suspend or otherwise affect any right or liability to damages, penalty, forfeiture or other remedy authorized by law to be recovered or enforced in a civil action, regardless of whether the conduct involved in the proceeding constitutes an offense defined in chapter 743, Oregon Laws 1971.

(4) No conviction of a person for an offense works a forfeiture of his property, except in cases where a forfeiture is expressly provided by law.

[1971 c.743 s.6]

Note: See note under 161.015.

161.050[Repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]

161.055 "Defense" and "raised by defendant" defined; burden of proof. (1) When a "defense," other than an "affirmative defense" as defined in subsection (2) of this section, is raised at a trial, the state has the burden of disproving the defense beyond a reasonable doubt.

(2) When a defense, declared to be an "affirmative defense" by chapter 743, Oregon Laws 1971, is raised at a trial, the defendant has the burden of proving the defense by a preponderance of the evidence.

(3) The state is not required to negate a defense as defined in subsection (1) of this section unless it is raised by the defendant. "Raised by the defendant" means either notice in writing to the state before commencement of trial or affirmative evidence by a defense witness in the defendant's case in chief.

[1971 c.743 s.4]

Note: See note under 161.015.

161.060[Repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]

161.070[Repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]

161.075[1965 c.516 s.1; repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]

161.080[Repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]

CRIMINAL LIABILITY

161.085 Definitions with respect to culpability. As used in chapter 743, Oregon Laws 1971, and ORS 166.635, unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) "Act" means a bodily movement.

(2) "Voluntary act" means a bodily movement performed consciously and includes the conscious possession or control of property.

(3) "Omission" means a failure to perform an act the performance of which is required by law.

(4) "Conduct" means an act or omission and its accompanying mental state.

(5) "To act" means either to perform an act or to omit to perform an act.

(6) "Culpable mental state" means intentionally, knowingly, recklessly or with criminal negligence as these terms are defined in subsections (7), (8), (9) and (10) of this section.

(7) "Intentionally" or "with intent," when used with respect to a result or to conduct described by a statute defining an offense, means that a person acts with a conscious objective to cause the result or to engage in the conduct so described.

(8) "Knowingly" or "with knowledge," when used with respect to conduct or to a circumstance described by a statute defining an offense, means that a person acts with an awareness that his conduct is of a nature so described or that a circumstance so described exists.

(9) "Recklessly," when used with respect to a result or to a circumstance described by a statute defining an offense, means that a person is aware of and consciously disregards a substantial and unjustifiable risk that the result will occur or that the circumstance exists. The risk must be of such nature and degree that disregard thereof constitutes a gross deviation from the standard of care that a reasonable person would observe in the situation.

(10) "Criminal negligence" or "criminally negligent," when used with respect to a result or to a circumstance described by a statute defining an offense, means that a person fails to be aware of a substantial and unjustifiable risk that the result will occur or that the circumstance exists. The risk must be of such nature and degree that the failure to be aware of it constitutes a gross deviation from the standard of care that a reasonable person would observe in the situation.

[1971 c.743 s.7; 1973 c.139 s.2]

Note: See note under 161.015.

161.090[Amended by 1967 c.372 s.11; repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]

161.095 Requirements of culpability.

(1) The minimal requirement for criminal liability is the performance by a person of conduct which includes a voluntary act or the omission to perform an act which he is capable of performing.

(2) Except as provided in ORS 161.105, a person is not guilty of an offense unless he acts with a culpable mental state with respect to each material element of the offense that necessarily requires a culpable mental state.

[1971 c.743 s.8]

161.100[Repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]

161.105 Culpability requirements inapplicable to certain violations and offenses. (1) Notwithstanding ORS 161.095, a culpable mental state is not required if:

(a) The offense constitutes a violation, unless a culpable mental state is expressly included in the definition of the offense; or

(b) An offense defined by a statute outside the Oregon Criminal Code clearly indicates a legislative intent to dispense with any culpable mental state requirement for the offense or for any material element thereof.

(2) Notwithstanding any other existing law, and unless a statute enacted after January 1, 1972, otherwise provides, an offense defined by a statute outside the Oregon Criminal Code that requires no culpable mental state constitutes a violation.

(3) Although an offense defined by a statute outside the Oregon Criminal Code requires no culpable mental state with respect to one or more of its material elements, the culpable commission of the offense may be alleged and proved, in which case criminal negligence constitutes sufficient culpability, and the classification of the offense and the authorized sentence shall be determined by ORS 161.505 to 161.655.

[1971 c.743 s.9]

161.110[Repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]

161.115 Construction of statutes with respect to culpability. (1) If a statute defining an offense prescribes a culpable mental state but does not specify the element to which it applies, the prescribed culpable mental state applies to each material element of the offense that necessarily requires a culpable mental state.

(2) Except as provided in ORS 161.105, if a statute defining an offense does not prescribe a culpable mental state, culpability is nonetheless required and is established only if a person acts intentionally, knowingly, recklessly or with criminal negligence.

(3) If the definition of an offense prescribes criminal negligence as the culpable mental state, it is also established if a person acts intentionally, knowingly or recklessly. When recklessness suffices to

establish a culpable mental state, it is also established if a person acts intentionally or knowingly. When acting knowingly suffices to establish a culpable mental state, it is also established if a person acts intentionally.

(4) Knowledge that conduct constitutes an offense, or knowledge of the existence, meaning or application of the statute defining an offense, is not an element of an offense unless the statute clearly so provides.

[1971 c.743 s.10]

161.120[Repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]

161.125 Intoxication; drug use or dependence as defense. (1) Drug use, dependence on drugs or voluntary intoxication shall not, as such, constitute a defense to a criminal charge, but in any prosecution for an offense, evidence that the defendant used drugs, or was dependent on drugs, or was intoxicated may be offered by the defendant whenever it is relevant to negate an element of the crime charged.

(2) When recklessness establishes an element of the offense, if the defendant, due to drug use, dependence on drugs or voluntary intoxication, is unaware of a risk of which he would have been aware had he been not intoxicated, not using drugs, or not drug dependent, such unawareness is immaterial.

[1971 c.743 s.11; 1973 c.697 s.13]

PARTIES TO CRIME

161.150 Criminal liability described. A person is guilty of a crime if it is committed by his own conduct or by the conduct of another person for which he is criminally liable, or both.

[1971 c.743 s.12]

161.155 Criminal liability for conduct of another. A person is criminally liable for the conduct of another person constituting a crime if:

(1) He is made criminally liable by the statute defining the crime; or

(2) With the intent to promote or facilitate the commission of the crime he:

(a) Solicits or commands such other person to commit the crime; or

(b) Aids or abets or agrees or attempts to aid or abet such other person in planning or committing the crime; or

(c) Having a legal duty to prevent the commission of the crime, fails to make an

effort he is legally required to make.

[1971 c.743 s.13]

161.160 Defense to criminal liability for conduct of another. In any prosecution for a crime in which criminal liability is based upon the conduct of another person pursuant to ORS 161.155, it is no defense that:

(1) Such other person has not been prosecuted for or convicted of any crime based upon the conduct in question or has been convicted of a different crime or degree of crime; or

(2) The crime, as defined, can be committed only by a particular class or classes of persons to which the defendant does not belong, and he is for that reason legally incapable of committing the crime in an individual capacity.

[1971 c.743 s.14]

161.165 Exemptions to criminal liability for conduct of another. Except as otherwise provided by the statute defining the crime, a person is not criminally liable for conduct of another constituting a crime if:

(1) He is a victim of that crime; or

(2) The crime is so defined that his conduct is necessarily incidental thereto.

[1971 c.743 s.15]

161.170 Criminal liability of corporations. (1) A corporation is guilty of an offense if:

(a) The conduct constituting the offense is engaged in by an agent of the corporation while acting within the scope of his employment and in behalf of the corporation and the offense is a misdemeanor or a violation, or the offense is one defined by a statute that clearly indicates a legislative intent to impose criminal liability on a corporation; or

(b) The conduct constituting the offense consists of an omission to discharge a specific duty of affirmative performance imposed on corporations by law; or

(c) The conduct constituting the offense is engaged in, authorized, solicited, requested, commanded or knowingly tolerated by the board of directors or by a high managerial agent acting within the scope of his employment and in behalf of the corporation.

(2) As used in this section:

(a) "Agent" means any director, officer or employe of a corporation, or any other person who is authorized to act in behalf of the corporation.

(b) "High managerial agent" means an officer of a corporation who exercises authority with respect to the formulation of corporate policy or the supervision in a managerial capacity of subordinate employes, or any other agent in a position of comparable authority.

[1971 c.743 s.16]

161.175 Criminal liability of an individual for corporate conduct. A person is criminally liable for conduct constituting an offense which he performs or causes to be performed in the name of or in behalf of a corporation to the same extent as if such conduct were performed in his own name or behalf.

[1971 c.743 s.17]

JUSTIFICATION

161.190 Justification as a defense. In any prosecution for an offense, justification, as defined in ORS 161.195 to 161.275, is a defense.

[1971 c.743 s.18]

161.195 "Justification" described. (1) Unless inconsistent with other provisions of chapter 743, Oregon Laws 1971, defining justifiable use of physical force, or with some other provision of law, conduct which would otherwise constitute an offense is justifiable and not criminal when it is required or authorized by law or by a judicial decree or is performed by a public servant in the reasonable exercise of his official powers, duties or functions.

(2) As used in subsection (1) of this section, "laws and judicial decrees" include but are not limited to:

(a) Laws defining duties and functions of public servants;

(b) Laws defining duties of private citizens to assist public servants in the performance of certain of their functions;

(c) Laws governing the execution of legal process;

(d) Laws governing the military services and conduct of war; and

(e) Judgments and orders of courts.

[1971 c.743 s.19]

161.200 Choice of evils. (1) Unless inconsistent with other provisions of chapter 743, Oregon Laws 1971, defining justifiable use of physical force, or with some other provision of law, conduct which would otherwise constitute an offense is justifiable and not criminal when:

(a) That conduct is necessary as an emergency measure to avoid an imminent public or private injury; and

(b) The threatened injury is of such gravity that, according to ordinary standards of intelligence and morality, the desirability and urgency of avoiding the injury clearly outweigh the desirability of avoiding the injury sought to be prevented by the statute defining the offense in issue.

(2) The necessity and justifiability of conduct under subsection (1) of this section shall not rest upon considerations pertaining only to the morality and advisability of the statute, either in its general application or with respect to its application to a particular class of cases arising thereunder.

[1971 c.743 s.20]

Note: See note under 161.015.

161.205 Use of physical force generally. The use of physical force upon another person that would otherwise constitute an offense is justifiable and not criminal under any of the following circumstances:

(1) A parent, guardian or other person entrusted with the care and supervision of a minor or an incompetent person may use reasonable physical force upon such minor or incompetent person when and to the extent he reasonably believes it necessary to maintain discipline or to promote the welfare of the minor or incompetent person. A teacher may use reasonable physical force upon a student when and to the extent the teacher reasonably believes it necessary to maintain order in the school or classroom.

(2) An authorized official of a jail, prison or correctional facility may use physical force when and to the extent that he reasonably believes it necessary to maintain order and discipline or as is authorized by law.

(3) A person responsible for the maintenance of order in a common carrier of passengers, or a person acting under his direction, may use physical force when and to the extent that he reasonably believes it necessary to maintain order, but he may use deadly physical force only when he reasonably believes it necessary to prevent death or serious physical injury.

(4) A person acting under a reasonable belief that another person is about to commit suicide or to inflict serious physical injury upon himself may use physical force upon that person to the extent that he reasonably believes it necessary to thwart the result.

(5) A person may use physical force upon another person in defending himself or a third person, in defending property, in

making an arrest or in preventing an escape, as hereafter prescribed in chapter 743, Oregon Laws 1971.
[1971 c.743 s.21]

Note: See note under 161.015.

161.209 Use of physical force in defense of a person. Except as provided in ORS 161.215 and 161.219, a person is justified in using physical force upon another person to defend himself or a third person from what he reasonably believes to be the use or imminent use of unlawful physical force, and he may use a degree of force which he reasonably believes to be necessary for the purpose.
[1971 c.743 s.22]

161.210[Repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]

161.215 Limitations on use of physical force in defense of a person. Notwithstanding ORS 161.209, a person is not justified in using physical force upon another person if:

(1) With intent to cause physical injury or death to another person, he provokes the use of unlawful physical force by that person; or

(2) He is the initial aggressor, except that his use of physical force upon another person under such circumstances is justifiable if he withdraws from the encounter and effectively communicates to the other person his intent to do so, but the latter nevertheless continues or threatens to continue the use of unlawful physical force; or

(3) The physical force involved is the product of a combat by agreement not specifically authorized by law.
[1971 c.743 s.24]

161.219 Limitations on use of deadly physical force in defense of a person. Notwithstanding the provisions of ORS 161.209, a person is not justified in using deadly physical force upon another person unless he reasonably believes that the other person is:

(1) Committing or attempting to commit a felony involving the use or threatened imminent use of physical force against a person; or

(2) Committing or attempting to commit a burglary in a dwelling; or

(3) Using or about to use unlawful deadly physical force against a person.
[1971 c.743 s.23]

161.220[Repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]

161.225 Use of physical force in defense of premises. (1) A person in lawful possession or control of premises is justified in using physical force upon another person when and to the extent that he reasonably believes it necessary to prevent or terminate what he reasonably believes to be the commission or attempted commission of a criminal trespass by the other person in or upon the premises.

(2) A person may use deadly physical force under the circumstances set forth in subsection (1) of this section only:

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

(b) When he reasonably believes it necessary to prevent the commission of arson or a felony by force and violence by the trespasser.

(3) As used in subsection (1) and paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of this section, "premises" includes any building as defined in ORS 164.205 and any real property. As used in paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of this section, "premises" includes any building.
[1971 c.743 s.25]

161.229 Use of physical force in defense of property. A person is justified in using physical force, other than deadly physical force, upon another person when and to the extent that he reasonably believes it to be necessary to prevent or terminate the commission or attempted commission by the other person of theft or criminal mischief of property.
[1971 c.743 s.26]

161.230[Repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]

161.235 Use of physical force in making an arrest or in preventing an escape. Except as provided in ORS 161.239, a peace officer is justified in using physical force upon another person only when and to the extent that he reasonably believes it necessary:

(1) To make an arrest or to prevent the escape from custody of an arrested person unless he knows that the arrest is unlawful; or

(2) To defend himself or a third person from what he reasonably believes to be the use or imminent use of physical force while making or attempting to make an arrest or while preventing or attempting to prevent an escape.
[1971 c.743 s.27]

161.239 Use of deadly physical force in making an arrest or in preventing an escape. (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of ORS 161.235, a peace officer may use deadly physical force only when he reasonably believes that:

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

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

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

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

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

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

[1971 c.743 s.28]

161.240 [Repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]

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

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

[1971 c.743 s.29]

161.249 Use of physical force by private person assisting an arrest. (1) Except

as provided in subsection (2) of this section, a person who has been directed by a peace officer to assist him to make an arrest or to prevent an escape from custody is justified in using physical force when and to the extent that he reasonably believes that force to be necessary to carry out the peace officer's direction.

(2) A person who has been directed to assist a peace officer under circumstances specified in subsection (1) of this section may use deadly physical force to make an arrest or to prevent an escape only when:

(a) He reasonably believes that force to be necessary to defend himself or a third person from what he reasonably believes to be the use or imminent use of deadly physical force; or

(b) He is directed or authorized by the peace officer to use deadly physical force unless he knows that the peace officer himself is not authorized to use deadly physical force under the circumstances.

[1971 c.743 s.30]

161.250 [Repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]

161.255 Use of physical force by private person making citizen's arrest. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, a private person acting on his own account is justified in using physical force upon another person when and to the extent that he reasonably believes it necessary to make an arrest or to prevent the escape from custody of an arrested person whom he has arrested under ORS 133.225.

(2) A private person acting under the circumstances prescribed in subsection (1) of this section is justified in using deadly physical force only when he reasonably believes it necessary to defend himself or a third person from what he reasonably believes to be the use or imminent use of deadly physical force.

[1971 c.743 s.31; 1973 c.836 s.339]

161.260 Use of physical force in resisting arrest prohibited. A person may not use physical force to resist an arrest by a peace officer who is known or reasonably appears to be a peace officer, whether the arrest is lawful or unlawful.

[1971 c.743 s.32]

161.265 Use of physical force to prevent escape. A guard or other peace officer employed in a correctional facility, as that term is defined in ORS 162.135, is justified in using physical force including deadly physical force, when and to the extent that

he reasonably believes it necessary to prevent the escape of a prisoner from a correctional facility.

[1971 c.743 s.33]

161.270 Duress. (1) The commission of acts which would otherwise constitute an offense, other than murder, is not criminal if the actor engaged in the proscribed conduct because he was coerced to do so by the use or threatened use of unlawful physical force upon him or a third person, which force or threatened force was of such nature or degree to overcome earnest resistance.

(2) Duress is not a defense if a person intentionally or recklessly places himself in a situation in which it is probable that he will be subjected to duress.

(3) It is not a defense that a woman acted on the command of her husband, unless she acted under such coercion as would establish a defense under subsection (1) of this section.

[1971 c.743 s.34]

161.275 Entrapment. (1) The commission of acts which would otherwise constitute an offense is not criminal if the actor engaged in the proscribed conduct because he was induced to do so by a law enforcement official, or by a person acting in cooperation with a law enforcement official, for the purpose of obtaining evidence to be used against the actor in a criminal prosecution.

(2) As used in this section, "induced" means that the actor did not contemplate and would not otherwise have engaged in the proscribed conduct. Merely affording the actor an opportunity to commit an offense does not constitute entrapment.

[1971 c.743 s.35]

RESPONSIBILITY

161.295 Effect of mental disease or defect. (1) A person is not responsible for criminal conduct if at the time of such conduct as a result of mental disease or defect he lacks substantial capacity either to appreciate the criminality of his conduct or to conform his conduct to the requirements of law.

(2) As used in chapter 743, Oregon Laws 1971, the terms "mental disease or defect" do not include an abnormality manifested only by repeated criminal or otherwise antisocial conduct.

[1971 c.743 s.36]

161.300 Evidence of disease or defect admissible as to intent. Evidence that the actor suffered from a mental disease or defect is admissible whenever it is relevant to the issue of whether he did or did not have the intent which is an element of the crime.

[1971 c.743 s.37]

161.305 Disease or defect as affirmative defense. Mental disease or defect excluding responsibility under ORS 161.295 or partial responsibility under ORS 161.300 is an affirmative defense.

[1971 c.743 s.38]

161.309 Notice prerequisite to defense; content. (1) No evidence may be introduced by the defendant on the issue of criminal responsibility as defined in ORS 161.295, unless he gives notice of his intent to do so in the manner provided in subsection (3) of this section.

(2) The defendant may not introduce in his case in chief expert testimony regarding partial responsibility under ORS 161.300 unless he gives notice of his intent to do so in the manner provided in subsection (3) of this section.

(3) A defendant who is required under subsection (1) or (2) of this section to give notice shall file a written notice of his purpose at the time he pleads not guilty. The defendant may file such notice at any time after he pleads but before trial when just cause for failure to file the notice at the time of making his plea is made to appear to the satisfaction of the court. If the defendant fails to file any such notice, he shall not be entitled to introduce evidence for the establishment of a defense under ORS 161.295 or 161.300 unless the court, in its discretion, permits such evidence to be introduced where just cause for failure to file the notice is made to appear.

[1971 c.743 ss.39, 40, 41]

161.310[Repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]

161.315 Right of state to obtain mental examination of defendant; limitations. Upon filing of notice or the introduction of evidence by the defendant as provided in subsection (3) of ORS 161.309, the state shall have the right to have at least one psychiatrist of its selection examine the defendant. The state shall file notice with the court of its intention to have the defendant examined. Upon filing of the notice, the court, in its discretion, may order the defendant committed to a state institution or any other suitable facility for observation

and examination as it may designate for a period not to exceed 30 days. If the defendant objects to the psychiatrist chosen by the state, the court for good cause shown may direct the state to select a different psychiatrist.

[1971 c.743 s.42]

161.319 Form of verdict on acquittal on grounds of disease or defect. When the defendant is acquitted on grounds of mental disease or defect excluding responsibility, as defined in ORS 161.295, the verdict and judgment shall so state.

[1971 c.743 s.43]

161.320[Repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]

161.325 Entry of order on acquittal on grounds of disease or defect. After entry of judgment of not guilty by reason of mental disease or defect excluding responsibility, the court shall, on the basis of the evidence given at the trial or at a separate hearing, if requested by either party, make an order as provided in ORS 161.329, 161.335 or 161.340, whichever is appropriate.

[1971 c.743 s.44]

161.329 Order of discharge. If the court finds that the person is no longer affected by mental disease or defect, or, if so affected, that he no longer presents a substantial danger to himself or the person of others and is not in need of care, supervision or treatment, the court shall order him discharged from custody.

[1971 c.743 s.45]

161.330[Repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]

161.335 Order of release on supervision. (1) If the court finds that the person is affected by mental disease or defect and that he presents a substantial danger to himself or the person of others, but he can be controlled adequately and given proper care, supervision and treatment if he is released on supervision, the court shall order him released subject to such supervisory orders of the court as are appropriate in the interests of justice and the welfare of the defendant. The court may appoint any person or state, county or local agency the court considers capable of supervising the person upon release, subject to such conditions as the court may direct in the order for release of the person on supervision. Upon receipt of an order issued under this subsection the person or agency appointed shall assume the supervision of the person pursuant to the direction of the court. Conditions of release in such

orders may be modified from time to time and supervision may be terminated by order of the court as provided in ORS 161.329 or 161.350.

(2) The court may refer the person to the Mental Health Division or a community mental health program for treatment as a condition of release on supervision if:

(a) Prior to disposition by the court, the person has been evaluated and accepted by the division or the community mental health program for treatment; and

(b) The person has consented to treatment.

(3) The Mental Health Division may promulgate rules prescribing standards for the evaluation and treatment of persons referred to the division or a community mental health program under subsection (2) of this section.

(4) The court shall be responsible for costs of evaluation provided under subsection (2) of this section.

(5) At any time within five years of the original entry of the order of release on supervision made pursuant to this section the court may, upon notice to the prosecution and such person, conduct a hearing to determine if the person is affected by mental disease or defect. If the court determines that the person continues to be affected by mental disease or defect and is a substantial danger to himself or the person of others but can be controlled adequately if released on supervision, the court may release him on further supervision, as provided in subsection (1) of this section. If the court determines that the person is affected by mental disease or defect and presents a substantial danger to himself or to the person of others and cannot adequately be controlled if release on supervision is continued, it may at that time make an order committing the person to a state mental hospital designated by the Mental Health Division for custody, care and treatment. At such hearing the state shall bear the burden of proof by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant is suffering from a mental disease or defect and is a substantial danger to himself or the person of others so as to warrant his commitment or his continued supervised release.

(6) Any person subject to the provisions of this section may apply to the circuit court of the county from which he is on release on supervision, for a hearing upon his petition for discharge from or modification of an order upon which he was released upon the supervision of the court on the ground that

he has recovered from his mental disease or defect or, if affected by mental disease or defect, no longer presents a substantial danger to himself or the person of others and no longer requires supervision, care or treatment. The hearing on an application for such discharge or modification shall be held on notice to the district attorney of the county. The petitioner must prove by a preponderance of the evidence his fitness for discharge or modification of the original order for supervision.

(7) If the state wishes to continue any person on supervised release beyond five years from the entry of the original order, the state must prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the person on supervised release continues to be affected by a mental disease or defect and continues to be dangerous to himself or the person of others but can be controlled and given proper care, supervision and treatment if continued on release on supervision.

[1971 c.743 s.46, 1973 c.137 s.1; 1975 c.380 s.1]

161.340 Order of commitment; procedure for discharge. (1) If the court finds that the person is affected by mental disease or defect and presents a substantial risk of danger to himself or the person of others and that he is not a proper subject for release on supervision, the court shall order him committed to a state mental hospital designated by the Mental Health Division for custody, care and treatment.

(2) If, at any time after the admission of a person to a state mental hospital designated by the Mental Health Division under this section, the superintendent of the hospital is of the opinion that the person is no longer affected by mental disease or defect, or, if so affected, that he no longer presents a substantial danger to himself or the person of others, the superintendent of the hospital shall apply to the court which committed the person for an order of discharge. The application shall be accompanied by a report setting forth the facts supporting the opinion of the superintendent. Copies of the application and the report shall be transmitted by the clerk of the court to the district attorney of the county. If the state opposes the recommendation of the superintendent, the state has the burden of proof by a preponderance of the evidence that the person continues to be affected by a mental disease or defect and continues to be a substantial danger to himself or the person of others and should remain in the custody of the hospital.

(3) Any person who has been committed to a state mental hospital designated by the Mental Health Division for custody, care and treatment, after the expiration of 90 days from the date of the order of commitment, may apply to the circuit court of the county from which he was committed for an order of discharge upon the grounds:

(a) That he is no longer affected by mental disease or defect; or

(b) If so affected, that he no longer presents a substantial danger to himself or the person of others.

(4) Application made under subsection (3) of this section shall be accompanied by a report of the superintendent of the hospital which shall be prepared and transmitted as provided in subsection (2) of this section. The applicant must prove by a preponderance of the evidence his fitness for discharge under the standards of subsection (3) of this section. Application for an order of discharge shall not be filed more often than once every six months.

[1971 c.743 s.47, 1975 c.380 s.2]

161.345 Hearings on applications for discharge; psychiatric reports. (1) The court shall conduct a hearing upon any application for discharge, release or supervision or modification filed pursuant to ORS 161.335 or 161.340. If the court finds that the person is no longer affected by mental disease or defect, or, if so affected, that he no longer presents a substantial danger to himself or the person of others, the court shall order him discharged from custody or from supervision. If the court finds that the person is still affected by a mental disease or defect and is a substantial danger to himself or to the person of others, but can be controlled adequately if he is released on supervision, the court shall order him released on supervision as provided in ORS 161.335. If the court finds that the person has not recovered from his mental disease or defect and is a substantial danger to himself or the person of others and cannot adequately be controlled if he is released on supervision, the court shall order him remanded for continued care and treatment.

(2) In any hearing under this section the court may appoint one or more psychiatrists to examine the person and to submit reports to the court. Reports filed with the court pursuant to such appointment shall include, but need not be limited to, an opinion as to the mental condition of the person and whether the person presents a substantial danger to himself or the person of others. To

facilitate the psychiatrist's examination of the person, the court may order the person placed in the temporary custody of any state institution or other suitable facility.

(3) If neither the prosecuting attorney nor counsel for the defendant contests the finding of the report filed with the court, the court may make the determination on the basis of such report. If the report is contested, the court shall hold a hearing on the issue. If the report is received in evidence in such hearing, the party who contests the report shall have the right to summon and to cross-examine the psychiatrist or psychiatrists who submitted the report and to offer evidence upon the issue. Other evidence regarding the defendant's mental condition may be introduced by either party.

[1971 c.743 s.48]

161.350 Discharge after five years; notice to court; hearing; burden of proof; subsequent discharge. (1) Any person who, pursuant to ORS 161.335 or 161.340, has been in the custody of the superintendent of a state mental hospital designated by the Mental Health Division or on release on supervision by the court, or both, for a total period of five years shall, in any event, be discharged at the end of the five-year period if he is no longer affected by mental disease or defect. He shall also be discharged if he is affected by mental disease or defect but he does not present a substantial danger to himself or to the person of others.

(2) If the person is in the custody of a state mental hospital designated by the Mental Health Division at the time the total five-year period expires, the superintendent of the hospital shall notify the committing court of the expiration of the five-year period. Such notice shall be given at least 30 days prior to the expiration of the five-year period. Upon receipt of notice the court shall order a hearing.

(3) The notice provided in subsection (2) of this section shall contain a recommendation by the superintendent of the hospital either:

(a) That the person is still affected by a mental disease or defect but is no longer a substantial danger to himself or the person of others and should be discharged; or

(b) That the person continues to be affected by a mental disease or defect and is a substantial danger to himself or to the person of others and should continue in custody; or

(c) That the person is no longer affected by a mental disease or defect and should be discharged.

(4) If the recommendation of the superintendent of the hospital is that the person should continue in custody, the person seeking discharge has the burden at the hearing of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that he:

(a) Is no longer affected by a mental disease or defect; or

(b) If so affected, is no longer a substantial danger to himself or to the person of others.

(5) If the state wishes to challenge the recommendation of the superintendent of the hospital for discharge, the state has the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that the person seeking release continues to be affected by a mental disease or defect and is a substantial danger to himself or to the person of others.

(6) Any person who is continued in the custody of a state mental hospital designated by the Mental Health Division or remains on supervised release after the hearing at the end of the five years may be discharged subsequently in the same manner as provided in subsections (5) and (6) of ORS 161.335 and subsections (2) and (3) of ORS 161.340.

[1971 c.743 s.49; 1975 c.380 s.3]

161.360 Mental disease or defect excluding fitness to proceed. (1) If, before or during the trial in any criminal case, the court has reason to doubt the defendant's fitness to proceed by reason of incompetence, the court may order an examination in the manner provided in ORS 161.365.

(2) A defendant may be found incompetent if, as a result of mental disease or defect, he is unable:

(a) To understand the nature of the proceedings against him; or

(b) To assist and cooperate with his counsel; or

(c) To participate in his defense.

[1971 c.743 s.50]

161.365 Procedure for determining issue of fitness to proceed. (1) Whenever the court has reason to doubt the defendant's fitness to proceed by reason of incompetence as defined in ORS 161.360, the court may call to its assistance in reaching its decision any witness and may appoint a psychiatrist to examine the defendant and advise the court.

(2) If the court determines the assistance of a psychiatrist would be helpful, the court

may order the defendant to be committed to a state mental hospital designated by the Mental Health Division for the purpose of an examination for a period not exceeding 30 days. The report of each examination shall include, but is not necessarily limited to, the following:

(a) A description of the nature of the examination;

(b) A statement of the mental condition of the defendant; and

(c) If the defendant suffers from a mental disease or defect, an opinion as to whether he is incompetent within the definition set out in ORS 161.360.

(3) Except where the defendant and the court both request to the contrary, the report shall not contain any findings or conclusions as to whether the defendant as a result of mental disease or defect was responsible for the criminal act charged.

(4) If the examination by the psychiatrist cannot be conducted by reason of the unwillingness of the defendant to participate therein, the report shall so state and shall include, if possible, an opinion as to whether such unwillingness of the defendant was the result of mental disease or defect affecting his competency to proceed.

(5) The report of the examination shall be filed in triplicate with the clerk of the court, who shall cause copies to be delivered to the district attorney and to counsel for defendant.

(6) The court, when it has ordered a psychiatric examination, shall order the county wherein the original proceeding was commenced to pay:

(a) A reasonable fee if the examination of the defendant is conducted by a psychiatrist in private practice; and

(b) All costs including transportation of the defendant if the examination is conducted by a psychiatrist in the employ of the Mental Health Division or a community mental health program established under ORS 430.610 to 430.670.

[1971 c.743 s.51, 1975 c.380 s.4]

161.370 Determination of fitness; effect of finding of unfitness; proceedings if fitness regained; pretrial objections by defense counsel. (1) When the defendant's fitness to proceed is drawn in question, the issue shall be determined by the court. If neither the prosecuting attorney nor counsel for the defendant contests the finding of the report filed by a psychiatrist under ORS 161.365, the court may make the determination on the basis of such report. If the find-

ing is contested, the court shall hold a hearing on the issue. If the report is received in evidence upon such hearing, the party who contests the finding thereof shall have the right to summon and to cross-examine the psychiatrist or psychiatrists who submitted the report and to offer evidence upon the issue. Other evidence regarding the defendant's fitness to proceed may be introduced by either party.

(2) If the court determines that the defendant lacks fitness to proceed, the proceeding against him shall be suspended, except as provided in subsection (5) of this section, and the court shall commit him to the custody of the superintendent of a state mental hospital designated by the Mental Health Division or shall release him on supervision for so long as such unfitness shall endure. The court may release the defendant on supervision if it determines that care other than commitment for incompetency to stand trial would better serve the defendant and the community. It may place conditions which it deems appropriate on the release, including the requirement that the defendant regularly report to the Mental Health Division or a community mental health program for examination to determine if the defendant has regained his competency to stand trial. When the court, on its own motion or upon the application of the superintendent of the hospital in which the defendant is committed, a person examining the defendant as a condition of his release on supervision, or either party, determines, after a hearing, if a hearing is requested, that the defendant has regained fitness to proceed, the proceeding shall be resumed. If, however, the court is of the view that so much time has elapsed since the commitment or release of the defendant on supervision that it would be unjust to resume the criminal proceeding, the court on motion of either party may dismiss the charge and may order the defendant to be discharged or cause a proceeding to be commenced forthwith under ORS 426.070 to 426.170.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (2) of this section, a defendant who remains committed under this section to the custody of a state mental hospital designated by the Mental Health Division for a period of time equal to the maximum term of the sentence which could be imposed if the defendant were convicted of the offense with which he is charged or for five years, whichever is less, shall be discharged at the end of the period. The superintendent of the hospital in which the defendant is committed shall notify the

committing court of the expiration of the period at least 30 days prior to the date of expiration. The notice shall include an opinion as to whether the defendant is still incompetent within the definition set forth in ORS 161.360. Upon receipt of the notice, the court shall dismiss the charge and shall order the defendant to be discharged or cause a proceeding to be commenced forthwith under ORS 426.070 to 426.170.

(4) If the defendant regains fitness to proceed, the term of any sentence received by the defendant for conviction of the crime charged shall be reduced by the amount of time the defendant was committed under this section to the custody of a state mental hospital designated by the Mental Health Division.

(5) The fact that the defendant is unfit to proceed does not preclude any objection through counsel and without the personal participation of the defendant on the grounds that the indictment is insufficient, that the statute of limitations has run, that double jeopardy principles apply or upon any other ground at the discretion of the court which the court deems susceptible of fair determination prior to trial.

[1971 c.743 s.52; 1975 c.380 s.5]

161.380 Incapacity due to immaturity. (1) A person who is tried as an adult in a court of criminal jurisdiction is not criminally responsible for any conduct which occurred when the person was under 14 years of age.

(2) Incapacity due to immaturity, as defined in subsection (1) of this section, is a defense.

[1971 c.743 s.53]

161.390 Mental Health Division to promulgate rules for assignment of persons to state mental hospitals. The Mental Health Division shall promulgate rules for the assignment of persons to state mental hospitals under ORS 161.335, 161.340, 161.350, 161.365 and 161.370.

[1975 c.380 s.7]

INCHOATE CRIMES

161.405 "Attempt" described. (1) A person is guilty of an attempt to commit a crime when he intentionally engages in conduct which constitutes a substantial step toward commission of the crime.

(2) An attempt is a:

(a) Class A felony if the offense attempted is murder or treason.

(b) Class B felony if the offense attempted is a Class A felony.

(c) Class C felony if the offense attempted is a Class B felony.

(d) Class A misdemeanor if the offense attempted is a Class C felony or an unclassified felony.

(e) Class B misdemeanor if the offense attempted is a Class A misdemeanor.

(f) Class C misdemeanor if the offense attempted is a Class B misdemeanor.

(g) Violation if the offense attempted is a Class C misdemeanor or an unclassified misdemeanor.

[1971 c.743 s.54]

161.425 Impossibility not a defense.

In a prosecution for an attempt, it is no defense that it was impossible to commit the crime which was the object of the attempt where the conduct engaged in by the actor would be a crime if the circumstances were as the actor believed them to be.

[1971 c.743 s.55]

161.430 Renunciation as a defense to attempt. (1) A person is not liable under ORS 161.405 if, under circumstances manifesting a voluntary and complete renunciation of his criminal intent, he avoids the commission of the crime attempted by abandoning his criminal effort and, if mere abandonment is insufficient to accomplish this avoidance, doing everything necessary to prevent the commission of the attempted crime.

(2) The defense of renunciation is an affirmative defense.

[1971 c.743 s.56]

161.435 "Solicitation" described. (1) A person commits the crime of solicitation if with the intent of causing another to engage in specific conduct constituting a crime punishable as a felony or as a Class A misdemeanor or an attempt to commit such felony or Class A misdemeanor he commands or solicits such other person to engage in that conduct.

(2) Solicitation is a:

(a) Class A felony if the offense solicited is murder or treason.

(b) Class B felony if the offense solicited is a Class A felony.

(c) Class C felony if the offense solicited is a Class B felony.

(d) Class A misdemeanor if the offense solicited is a Class C felony.

(e) Class B misdemeanor if the offense solicited is a Class A misdemeanor.

[1971 c.743 s.57]

161.440 Renunciation as defense to solicitation. (1) It is a defense to the crime of solicitation that the person soliciting the crime, after soliciting another person to commit a crime, persuaded the person solicited not to commit the crime or otherwise prevented the commission of the crime, under circumstances manifesting a complete and voluntary renunciation of his criminal intent.

(2) The defense of renunciation is an affirmative defense.

[1971 c.743 s.58]

161.450 "Conspiracy" described. (1) A person is guilty of criminal conspiracy if with the intent that conduct constituting a crime punishable as a felony or a Class A misdemeanor be performed, he agrees with one or more persons to engage in or cause the performance of such conduct.

(2) Criminal conspiracy is a:

(a) Class A felony if an object of the conspiracy is commission of murder, treason or a Class A felony.

(b) Class B felony if an object of the conspiracy is commission of a Class B felony.

(c) Class C felony if an object of the conspiracy is commission of a Class C felony.

(d) Class A misdemeanor if an object of the conspiracy is commission of a Class A misdemeanor.

[1971 c.743 s.59]

161.455 Conspiratorial relationship. If a person is guilty of conspiracy, as defined in ORS 161.450, and knows that a person with whom he conspires to commit a crime has conspired or will conspire with another person or persons to commit the same crime, he is guilty of conspiring with such other person or persons, whether or not he knows their identity, to commit such crime.

[1971 c.743 s.60]

161.460 Renunciation as defense to conspiracy. (1) It is a defense to a charge of conspiracy that the actor, after conspiring to commit a crime, thwarted commission of the crime which was the object of the conspiracy, under circumstances manifesting a complete and voluntary renunciation of his criminal purpose. Renunciation by one conspirator does not, however, affect the liability of another conspirator who does not join

in the renunciation of the conspiratorial objective.

(2) The defense of renunciation is an affirmative defense.

[1971 c.743 s.61]

161.465 Duration of conspiracy. For the purpose of application of ORS 131.125:

(1) Conspiracy is a continuing course of conduct which terminates when the crime or crimes which are its object are completed or the agreement that they be committed is abandoned by the defendant and by those with whom he conspired.

(2) Abandonment is presumed if neither the defendant nor anyone with whom he conspired does any overt act in pursuance of the conspiracy during the applicable period of limitation.

(3) If an individual abandons the agreement, the conspiracy is terminated as to him only if and when he advises those with whom he conspired of his abandonment or he informs the law enforcement authorities of the existence of the conspiracy and of his participation therein.

[1971 c.743 s.62; 1973 c.836 s.340]

161.475 Defenses to solicitation and conspiracy. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, it is immaterial to the liability of a person who solicits or conspires with another to commit a crime that:

(a) He or the person whom he solicits or with whom he conspires does not occupy a particular position or have a particular characteristic which is an element of such crime, if he believes that one of them does; or

(b) The person whom he solicits or with whom he conspires is irresponsible or has an immunity to prosecution or conviction for the commission of the crime, or, in the case of conspiracy, has feigned the agreement; or

(c) The person with whom he conspires has not been prosecuted for or convicted of the conspiracy or a crime based upon the conduct in question, or has previously been acquitted.

(2) It is a defense to a charge of solicitation or conspiracy to commit a crime that if the criminal object were achieved, the actor would not be guilty of a crime under the law defining the offense or as an accomplice under ORS 161.150 to 161.165.

[1971 c.743 s.63]

161.485 Multiple convictions barred in inchoate crimes. (1) It is no defense to a prosecution under ORS 161.405, 161.435 or

161.450 that the offense the defendant either attempted to commit, solicited to commit or conspired to commit was actually committed pursuant to such attempt, solicitation or conspiracy.

(2) A person shall not be convicted of more than one offense defined by ORS 161.405, 161.435 and 161.450 for conduct designed to commit or to culminate in commission of the same crime.

(3) A person shall not be convicted on the basis of the same course of conduct of both the actual commission of an offense and an attempt to commit that offense or solicitation of that offense or conspiracy to commit that offense.

(4) Nothing in this section shall be construed to bar inclusion of multiple counts charging violation of the substantive crime and ORS 161.405, 161.435 and 161.450 in a single indictment or information, provided the penal conviction is consistent with subsections (2) and (3) of this section.

[1971 c.743 s.64]

CLASSES OF OFFENSES

161.505 "Offense" described. An offense is conduct for which a sentence to a term of imprisonment or to a fine is provided by any law of this state or by any law or ordinance of a political subdivision of this state. An offense is either a crime or a violation or a traffic infraction.

[1971 c.743 s.65; 1975 c.451 s.173]

161.515 "Crime" described. (1) A crime is an offense for which a sentence of imprisonment is authorized.

(2) A crime is either a felony or a misdemeanor.

[1971 c.743 s.66]

161.525 "Felony" described. Except as provided in ORS 161.585 and 161.705, a crime is a felony if it is so designated in any statute of this state or if a person convicted under a statute of this state may be sentenced to a maximum term of imprisonment of more than one year.

[1971 c.743 s.67]

161.535 Classification of felonies. (1) Felonies are classified for the purpose of sentence into the following categories:

- (a) Class A felonies;
- (b) Class B felonies;
- (c) Class C felonies; and
- (d) Unclassified felonies.

(2) The particular classification of each felony defined in the Oregon Criminal Code, except murder under ORS 163.115 and treason under ORS 166.005, is expressly designated in the section defining the crime. An offense defined outside this code which, because of the express sentence provided is within the definition of ORS 161.525, shall be considered an unclassified felony.

[1971 c.743 s.68]

161.545 "Misdemeanor" described.

A crime is a misdemeanor if it is so designated in any statute of this state or if a person convicted thereof may be sentenced to a maximum term of imprisonment of not more than one year.

[1971 c.743 s.69]

161.555 Classification of misdemeanors. (1) Misdemeanors are classified for the purpose of sentence into the following categories:

- (a) Class A misdemeanors;
- (b) Class B misdemeanors;
- (c) Class C misdemeanors; and
- (d) Unclassified misdemeanors.

(2) The particular classification of each misdemeanor defined in the Oregon Criminal Code is expressly designated in the section defining the crime. An offense defined outside this code which, because of the express sentence provided is within the definition of ORS 161.545, shall be considered an unclassified misdemeanor.

(3) An offense defined by a statute of this state, but without specification as to its classification or as to the penalty authorized upon conviction, shall be considered a Class A misdemeanor.

[1971 c.743 s.70]

161.565 "Violation" described. An offense is a violation if it is so designated in the statute defining the offense or if the offense is punishable only by a fine, forfeiture, fine and forfeiture or other civil penalty. Conviction of a violation does not give rise to any disability or legal disadvantage based on conviction of a crime.

[1971 c.743 s.71]

161.575 Types of violations (1) Any violation defined in the Oregon Criminal Code is expressly designated in the section defining the offense. Any offense defined outside this code which is punishable as provided in ORS 161.565 shall be considered a violation.

(2) Violations are not classified.

[1971 c.743 s.72]

161.585 Classification of certain crimes determined by punishment. (1) When a crime punishable as a felony is also punishable by imprisonment for a maximum term of one year or by a fine, the crime shall be classed as a misdemeanor if the court imposes a punishment other than imprisonment under subsection (1) of ORS 137.124.

(2) Notwithstanding the provisions of ORS 161.525, upon conviction of a crime punishable as described in subsection (1) of this section, the crime is a felony for all purposes until one of the following events occurs, after which occurrence the crime is a misdemeanor for all purposes:

(a) Without granting probation, the court imposes a sentence of imprisonment to a correctional facility other than the penitentiary or the Oregon State Correctional Institution.

(b) Without granting probation, the court imposes a fine.

(c) Upon revocation of probation, the court imposes a sentence of imprisonment to a correctional facility other than the penitentiary or the Oregon State Correctional Institution.

(d) Upon revocation of probation, the court imposes a fine.

(e) The court declares the offense to be a misdemeanor, either at the time of granting probation, upon suspension of imposition of sentence, or on application of defendant or his probation officer thereafter.

(f) The court grants probation to the defendant without imposition of sentence upon conviction and defendant is thereafter discharged without sentence.

(g) Without granting probation and without imposing sentence, the court declares the offense to be a misdemeanor and discharges the defendant.

[1971 c.743 s.73]

DISPOSITION OF OFFENDERS

161.605 Maximum prison terms for felonies. The maximum term of an indeterminate sentence of imprisonment for a felony is as follows:

(1) For a Class A felony, 20 years.

(2) For a Class B felony, 10 years.

(3) For a Class C felony, 5 years.

(4) For an unclassified felony as provided in the statute defining the crime.

[1971 c.743 s.74]

161.615 Prison terms for misdemeanors. Sentences for misdemeanors shall be for a definite term. The court shall fix the term of imprisonment within the following maximum limitations:

(1) For a Class A misdemeanor, 1 year.

(2) For a Class B misdemeanor, 6 months.

(3) For a Class C misdemeanor, 30 days.

(4) For an unclassified misdemeanor, as provided in the statute defining the crime.

[1971 c.743 s.75]

161.625 Fines for felonies. (1) A sentence to pay a fine for a Class A, B or C felony shall be a sentence to pay an amount, fixed by the court, not exceeding \$2,500.

(2) A sentence to pay a fine for an unclassified felony shall be a sentence to pay an amount, fixed by the court, as provided in the statute defining the crime.

(3) If a person has gained money or property through the commission of a felony, then upon conviction thereof the court, in lieu of imposing the fine authorized for the crime under subsection (1) or (2) of this section, may sentence the defendant to pay an amount, fixed by the court, not exceeding double the amount of the defendant's gain from the commission of the crime.

(4) As used in this section, "gain" means the amount of money or the value of property derived from the commission of the felony, less the amount of money or the value of property returned to the victim of the crime or seized by or surrendered to lawful authority before the time sentence is imposed. "Value" shall be determined by the standards established in ORS 164.115.

(5) When the court imposes a fine for a felony the court shall make a finding as to the amount of the defendant's gain from the crime. If the record does not contain sufficient evidence to support a finding the court may conduct a hearing upon the issue.

(6) Except as provided in ORS 161.655, this section shall not apply to a corporation.

[1971 c.743 s.76]

161.635 Fines for misdemeanors and violations. (1) A sentence to pay a fine for a misdemeanor shall be a sentence to pay an amount, fixed by the court, not exceeding:

(a) \$1,000 for a Class A misdemeanor.

(b) \$500 for a Class B misdemeanor.

(c) \$250 for a Class C misdemeanor.

(2) A sentence to pay a fine for an unclassified misdemeanor shall be a sentence to pay an amount, fixed by the court, as provided in the statute defining the crime.

(3) A sentence to pay a fine for a violation shall be a sentence to pay an amount, fixed by the court, not exceeding \$250.

(4) If a person has gained money or property through the commission of a misdemeanor or violation, then upon conviction thereof the court, instead of imposing the fine authorized for the offense under subsection (1), (2) or (3) of this section, may sentence the defendant to pay an amount fixed by the court, not exceeding double the amount of the defendant's gain from the commission of the offense. In that event, subsections (4) and (5) of ORS 161.625 apply.

(5) This section shall not apply to corporations.
[1971 c.743 s.77]

161.645 Standards for imposing fines. In determining whether to impose a fine and its amount, the court shall consider:

(1) The financial resources of the defendant and the burden that payment of a fine will impose, with due regard to the other obligations of the defendant; and

(2) The ability of the defendant to pay a fine on an instalment basis or on other conditions to be fixed by the court.
[1971 c.743 s.78]

161.655 Fines for corporations. (1) A sentence to pay a fine when imposed on a corporation for an offense defined in the Oregon Criminal Code or for an offense defined outside this code for which no special corporate fine is specified, shall be a sentence to pay an amount, fixed by the court, not exceeding:

(a) \$50,000 when the conviction is of a felony.

(b) \$5,000 when the conviction is of a Class A misdemeanor or of an unclassified misdemeanor for which a term of imprisonment of more than six months is authorized.

(c) \$2,500 when the conviction is of a Class B misdemeanor or of an unclassified misdemeanor for which the authorized term of imprisonment is not more than six months.

(d) \$1,000 when the conviction is of a Class C misdemeanor or an unclassified misdemeanor for which the authorized term of imprisonment is not more than 30 days.

(e) \$500 when the conviction is of a violation.

(2) A sentence to pay a fine, when imposed on a corporation for an offense defined outside the Oregon Criminal Code, if a special fine for a corporation is provided in the statute defining the offense, shall be a

sentence to pay an amount, fixed by the court, as provided in the statute defining the offense.

(3) If a corporation has gained money or property through the commission of an offense, then upon conviction thereof the court, in lieu of imposing the fine authorized for the offense under subsection (1) or (2) of this section, may sentence the corporation to pay an amount, fixed by the court, not exceeding double the amount of the corporation's gain from the commission of the offense. In that event, subsections (4) and (5) of ORS 161.625 apply.
[1971 c.743 s.79]

161.665 Costs. (1) The court may require a convicted defendant to pay costs.

(2) Costs shall be limited to expenses specially incurred by the state in prosecuting the defendant. They cannot include expenses inherent in providing a constitutionally guaranteed jury trial or expenditures in connection with the maintenance and operation of government agencies that must be made by the public irrespective of specific violations of law.

(3) The court shall not sentence a defendant to pay costs unless the defendant is or will be able to pay them. In determining the amount and method of payment of costs, the court shall take account of the financial resources of the defendant and the nature of the burden that payment of costs will impose.

(4) A defendant who has been sentenced to pay costs and who is not in contumacious default in the payment thereof may at any time petition the court which sentenced him for remission of the payment of costs or of any unpaid portion thereof. If it appears to the satisfaction of the court that payment of the amount due will impose manifest hardship on the defendant or his immediate family, the court may remit all or part of the amount due in costs, or modify the method of payment under ORS 161.675.
[1971 c.743 s.80]

161.675 Time and method of payment of fines and costs. (1) When a defendant is sentenced to pay a fine or costs, the court may grant permission for payment to be made within a specified period of time or in specified instalments. If no such permission is included in the sentence the fine shall be payable forthwith.

(2) When a defendant sentenced to pay a fine or costs is also placed on probation or imposition or execution of sentence is sus-

pending, the court may make payment of the fine or costs a condition of probation or suspension of sentence.

[1971 c.743 s.81]

161.685 Effect of nonpayment of fines or costs. (1) When a defendant sentenced to pay a fine defaults in the payment thereof or of any instalment, the court on motion of the district attorney or upon its own motion may require him to show cause why his default should not be treated as contempt of court, and may issue a show cause citation or a warrant of arrest for his appearance.

(2) Unless the defendant shows that his default was not attributable to an intentional refusal to obey the order of the court or to a failure on his part to make a good faith effort to make the payment, the court may find that his default constitutes contempt and may order him committed until the fine, or a specified part thereof, is paid.

(3) When a fine is imposed on a corporation or unincorporated association, it is the duty of the person authorized to make disbursement from the assets of the corporation or association to pay the fine from those assets, and his failure to do so may be held to be contempt unless he makes the showing required in subsection (2) of this section.

(4) The term of imprisonment for contempt for nonpayment of fines shall be set forth in the commitment order, and shall not exceed one day for each \$25 of the fine, 30 days if the fine was imposed upon conviction of a violation or misdemeanor, or one year in any other case, whichever is the shorter period. A person committed for nonpayment of a fine shall be given credit toward payment for each day of imprisonment at the rate specified in the commitment order.

(5) If it appears to the satisfaction of the court that the default in the payment of a fine is not contempt, the court may enter an order allowing the defendant additional time for payment, reducing the amount thereof or of each instalment or revoking the fine or the unpaid portion thereof in whole or in part.

(6) A default in the payment of a fine or costs or any instalment thereof may be collected by any means authorized by law for the enforcement of a judgment. The levy of execution for the collection of a fine shall not discharge a defendant committed to imprisonment for contempt until the amount of the fine has actually been collected.

[1971 c.743 s.82]

AUTHORITY OF SENTENCING COURT

161.705 Reduction of Class C felony or criminal activity in drugs to misdemeanor. Notwithstanding ORS 161.525, when a person is convicted of any Class C felony or of the crime of criminal activity in drugs under ORS 167.207, if the court, having regard to the nature and circumstances of the crime and to the history and character of the defendant, is of the opinion that it would be unduly harsh to sentence the defendant for a felony, the court may enter judgment of conviction for a Class A misdemeanor and make disposition accordingly.

[1971 c.743 s.83]

161.715 Standards for discharge of defendant. (1) Any court empowered to suspend imposition or execution of sentence or to place a defendant on probation may discharge the defendant if:

(a) The conviction is for an offense other than murder, treason or a Class A or B felony; and

(b) The court is of the opinion that no proper purpose would be served by imposing any condition upon the defendant's release.

(2) If a sentence of discharge is imposed for a felony, the court shall set forth in the record the reasons for its action.

(3) If the court imposes a sentence of discharge, the defendant shall be released with respect to the conviction for which the sentence is imposed without imprisonment, fine, probationary supervision or conditions.

(4) If a defendant pleads not guilty and is tried and found guilty, a sentence of discharge is a final judgment on a conviction for all purposes, including an appeal by the defendant.

(5) If a defendant pleads guilty, a sentence of discharge is not appealable, but for all other purposes is a final judgment on a conviction.

[1971 c.743 s.84]

161.725 Standards for sentencing of dangerous offenders. The maximum term of an indeterminate sentence of imprisonment for a dangerous offender is 30 years, if the court finds that because of the dangerousness of the defendant an extended period of confined correctional treatment or custody is required for the protection of the public and if it further finds, as provided in ORS 161.735, that one or more of the following grounds exist:

(1) The defendant is being sentenced for a Class A felony, and the court finds that he is suffering from a severe personality disorder indicating a propensity toward criminal activity.

(2) The defendant is being sentenced for a felony that seriously endangered the life or safety of another, has been previously convicted of a felony not related to the instant crime as a single criminal episode, and the court finds that he is suffering from a severe personality disorder indicating a propensity toward criminal activity.

(3) As used in this section, "previously convicted of a felony" means:

(a) Previous conviction of a felony in a court of this state;

(b) Previous conviction in a court of the United States, other than a court-martial, of an offense which at the time of conviction of the offense was and at the time of conviction of the instant crime is punishable under the laws of the United States by death or by imprisonment in a penitentiary, prison or similar institution for a term of one year or more; or

(c) Previous conviction by a general court-martial of the United States or in a court of any other state or territory of the United States, or of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, of an offense which at the time of conviction of the offense was punishable by death or by imprisonment in a penitentiary, prison or similar institution for a term of one year or more and which offense also at the time of conviction of the instant crime would have been a felony if committed in this state.

(4) As used in this section, "previous conviction of a felony" does not include:

(a) An offense committed when the defendant was less than 16 years of age;

(b) A conviction rendered after the commission of the instant crime;

(c) A conviction that is the defendant's most recent conviction described in subsection (3) of this section, and the defendant was finally and unconditionally discharged from all resulting imprisonment, probation or parole more than seven years before the commission of the instant crime; or

(d) A conviction that was by court-martial of an offense denounced only by military law and triable only by court-martial.

(5) As used in this section, "conviction" means an adjudication of guilt upon a plea, verdict or finding in a criminal proceeding in a court of competent jurisdiction, but does not include an adjudication which has been

expunged by pardon, reversed, set aside or otherwise rendered nugatory.

[1971 c.743 s.85]

161.735 Procedure for determining whether offender dangerous. (1) Whenever, in the opinion of the court, there is reason to believe that the defendant falls within ORS 161.725, the court shall order a presentence investigation and a psychiatric examination. The court may appoint one or more qualified psychiatrists to examine the defendant or may order that he be taken by the sheriff to a state hospital designated by the Mental Health Division for the examination.

(2) When the examination is conducted at a state hospital the superintendent shall notify the sheriff upon completion of the examination, and the sheriff shall return the defendant to the county in which he was convicted. The defendant shall remain in the custody of the sheriff subject to further order of the court. All costs connected with the examination shall be paid by the county in which the defendant was convicted.

(3) The psychiatric examination shall be completed within 30 days, subject to additional extensions not exceeding 30 days on order of the court. The psychiatrist shall file with the court a written report of his findings and conclusions, including an evaluation of whether the defendant is suffering from a severe personality disorder indicating a propensity toward criminal activity.

(4) No statement made by a defendant under this section or ORS 137.124, 137.320 or 423.090 shall be used against him in any civil proceeding or in any other criminal proceeding.

(5) Upon receipt of the psychiatric examination and presentence reports the court shall set a time for a presentence hearing, unless the district attorney and the defendant waive the hearing. At the presentence hearing the district attorney and the defendant may examine the psychiatrist who filed the report regarding the defendant.

(6) If, after considering the presentence report, the psychiatric report and the evidence in the case or on the presentence hearing, the court finds that the defendant comes within ORS 161.725, the court may sentence the defendant as a dangerous offender.

(7) In determining whether a defendant has been previously convicted of a felony, the court shall consider as prima facie evidence of the previous conviction:

(a) A copy of the judicial record of the conviction which copy is authenticated under ORS 43.110 or 43.120;

(b) A copy of the fingerprints of the subject of that conviction which copy is authenticated under ORS 43.330; and

(c) Testimony that the fingerprints of the subject of that conviction are those of the defendant.

(8) Subsection (7) of this section does not prohibit proof of the previous conviction by any other procedure.

[1971 c.743 s.86; 1973 c.836 s.341]

CERTIFICATE OF LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL

Pursuant to ORS 173.170, I, Thomas G. Clifford, 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,
October 1, 1975.

Thomas G. Clifford
Legislative Counsel