

Chapter 162

1973 REPLACEMENT PART

(1975 reprint)

Offenses Against the State and Public Justice

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DEFINITIONS

162.005 Definitions for ORS 162.005 to 162.425 As used in ORS 162.005 to 162.425 and 162.465, unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) "Pecuniary benefit" means gain or advantage to the beneficiary or to a third person pursuant to the desire or consent of the beneficiary, in the form of money, property, commercial interests or economic gain, but does not include a political campaign contribution reported in accordance with ORS chapter 260.

(2) "Public servant" includes:

(a) A public officer or employe of the state or of any political subdivision thereof or of any governmental instrumentality within the state;

(b) A person serving as an advisor, consultant or assistant at the request or direction of the state, any political subdivision thereof or of any governmental instrumentality within the state;

(c) A person nominated, elected or appointed to become a public servant, although not yet occupying the position; and

(d) Jurors.

[1971 c.743 s.178]

162.010[Repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]

BRIBERY

162.015 Bribe giving. (1) A person commits the crime of bribe giving if he offers, confers or agrees to confer any pecuniary benefit upon a public servant with the intent to influence the public servant's vote, opinion, judgment, action, decision or exercise of discretion in his official capacity.

(2) Bribe giving is a Class B felony.
[1971 c.743 s.179]

162.020[Repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]

162.025 Bribe receiving. (1) A public servant commits the crime of bribe receiving if he:

(a) Solicits any pecuniary benefit with the intent that his vote, opinion, judgment, action, decision or exercise of discretion as a public servant will thereby be influenced; or

(b) Accepts or agrees to accept any pecuniary benefit upon an agreement or understanding that his vote, opinion, judgment, action, decision or exercise of discretion as a public servant will thereby be influenced.

(2) Bribe receiving is a Class B felony.
[1971 c.743 s.180]

162.030[Amended by 1963 c.625 s.3; repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]

162.035 Bribery defenses. (1) In any prosecution under ORS 162.015, it is a defense that the defendant offered, conferred or agreed to confer the pecuniary benefit as a result of the public servant's conduct constituting extortion or coercion.

(2) It is no defense to a prosecution under ORS 162.015 and 162.025 that the person sought to be influenced was not qualified to act in the desired way, whether because he had not assumed office, lacked jurisdiction or for any other reason.
[1971 c.743 s.181]

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

PERJURY AND RELATED OFFENSES

162.055 Definitions for ORS 162.055 to 162.425. As used in ORS 162.055 to 162.425 and 162.465, unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) "Benefit" means gain or advantage to the beneficiary or to a third person pursuant to the desire or consent of the beneficiary.

(2) "Material" means that which could have affected the course or outcome of any proceeding or transaction. Whether a false statement is "material" in a given factual situation is a question of law.

(3) "Statement" means any representation of fact and includes a representation of opinion, belief or other state of mind where the representation clearly relates to state of mind apart from or in addition to any facts which are the subject of the representation.

(4) "Sworn statement" means any statement knowingly given under oath or affirmation attesting to the truth of what is stated.
[1971 c.743 s.182]

162.065 Perjury. (1) A person commits the crime of perjury if he makes a false sworn statement in regard to a material issue, knowing it to be false.

(2) Perjury is a Class C felony.
[1971 c.743 s.183]

162.075 False swearing. (1) A person commits the crime of false swearing if he makes a false sworn statement, knowing it to be false.

(2) False swearing is a Class A misdemeanor.
[1971 c.743 s.184]

162.085 Unsworn falsification. (1) A person commits the crime of unsworn falsification if he knowingly makes any false written statement to a public servant in connection with an application for any benefit.

(2) Unsworn falsification is a Class B misdemeanor.
[1971 c.743 s.185]

162.095 Defenses to perjury and false swearing limited. It is no defense to a prosecution for perjury or false swearing that:

(1) The statement was inadmissible under the rules of evidence; or

(2) The oath or affirmation was taken or administered in an irregular manner; or

(3) The defendant mistakenly believed the false statement to be immaterial.
[1971 c.743 s.186]

162.105 Retraction as defense. (1) It is a defense to a prosecution for perjury or false swearing committed in an official proceeding that the defendant retracted his false statement:

(a) In a manner showing a complete and voluntary retraction of the prior false statement; and

(b) During the course of the same official proceeding in which it was made; and

(c) Before the subject matter of the official proceeding is submitted to the ultimate trier of fact.

(2) "Official proceeding," as used in this section, means a proceeding before any judicial, legislative or administrative body or officer, wherein sworn statements are received, and includes any referee, hearing examiner, commissioner, notary or other person taking sworn statements in connection with such proceedings. Statements made in separate stages of the same trial or administrative proceeding shall be considered to have been made in the course of the same proceeding.
[1971 c.743 s.187]

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

162.115 Corroboration of falsity required. In any prosecution for perjury or false swearing, falsity of a statement may not be established solely through contradiction by the testimony of a single witness.
[1971 c.743 s.188]

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

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

ESCAPE AND RELATED OFFENSES

162.135 Definitions for ORS 162.135 to 162.205. As used in ORS 162.135 to 162.205, unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) "Contraband" means any article or thing which a person confined in a correctional facility, juvenile training school or state hospital is prohibited by statute, rule, regulation or order from obtaining or possessing, and whose use would endanger the safety or security of such institution or any person therein.

(2) "Correctional facility" means any place used for the confinement of persons charged with or convicted of a crime or otherwise confined under a court order. "Correctional facility" does not include a juvenile training school, and applies to a state hospital only as to persons detained therein charged with or convicted of a crime, or detained therein after acquittal of a crime by reason of mental disease or defect under ORS 161.295 to 161.380.

(3) "Custody" means the imposition of actual or constructive restraint by a peace officer pursuant to an arrest or court order, but does not include detention in a correctional facility, juvenile training school or a state hospital.

(4) "Escape" means the unlawful departure, including failure to return to custody after temporary leave granted for a specific purpose or limited period, of a person from custody or a correctional facility but does not include failure to comply with provisions of a conditional release in ORS 135.245.

(5) "Juvenile training school" means the MacLaren School for Boys, Hillcrest School of Oregon and any other school established by law for similar purposes, and includes the other camps and programs maintained under ORS chapter 420.

(6) "State hospital" means the Oregon State Hospital, F. H. Dammasch State Hospital, Columbia Park Hospital and Training Center, Eastern Oregon Hospital and Training Center, Fairview Hospital and Training Center and any other hospital established by law for similar purposes.

(7) "Unauthorized departure" means the unauthorized departure of a person confined by court order in a juvenile training school or a state hospital that, because of the nature of the court order, is not a correctional facility as defined in subsection (2) of this section.
[1971 c.743 s.189; 1973 c.836 s.342]

162.140[1959 c.307 s.1; 1961 c.312 s.1; 1963 c.499 s.9; repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]

162.145 Escape in the third degree.

(1) A person commits the crime of escape in the third degree if he escapes from custody.

(2) It is a defense to a prosecution under this section that the person escaping or attempting to escape was in custody pursuant to an illegal arrest.

(3) Escape in the third degree is a Class A misdemeanor.

[1971 c.743 s.190]

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

162.155 Escape in the second degree.

(1) A person commits the crime of escape in the second degree if:

(a) He uses or threatens to use physical force escaping from custody; or

(b) Having been convicted or found guilty of a felony, he escapes from custody imposed as a result thereof; or

(c) He escapes from a correctional facility.

(2) Escape in the second degree is a Class C felony.

[1971 c.743 s.191]

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

162.165 Escape in the first degree.

(1) A person commits the crime of escape in the first degree if:

(a) Aided by another person actually present, he uses or threatens to use physical force in escaping from custody or a correctional facility; or

(b) He uses or threatens to use a dangerous or deadly weapon escaping from custody or a correctional facility.

(2) Escape in the first degree is a Class B felony.

[1971 c.743 s.192]

162.175 Aiding an unauthorized departure.

(1) A person commits the crime of aiding an unauthorized departure if, not being an inmate therein, he aids a person in making or attempting to make an unauthorized departure from a juvenile training school or a state hospital.

(2) Aiding an unauthorized departure is a Class A misdemeanor.

[1971 c.743 s.193]

162.185 Supplying contraband. (1) A person commits the crime of supplying contraband if:

(a) He knowingly introduces any contraband into a correctional facility, juvenile training school or state hospital; or

(b) Being confined in a correctional facility, juvenile training school or state hospital he knowingly makes, obtains or possesses any contraband.

(2) Supplying contraband is a Class C felony.

[1971 c.743 s.194]

162.195 Failure to appear in the second degree.

(1) A person commits the crime of failure to appear in the second degree if, having by court order been released from custody or a correctional facility upon a release agreement or security release upon the condition that he will subsequently appear personally in connection with a charge against him of having committed a misdemeanor or violation, he intentionally fails to appear as required.

(2) Failure to appear in the second degree is a Class A misdemeanor.

[1971 c.743 s.195; 1973 c.836 s.343]

162.205 Failure to appear in the first degree.

(1) A person commits the crime of failure to appear in the first degree if, having by court order been released from custody or a correctional facility upon a release agreement or security release upon the condition that he will subsequently appear personally in connection with a charge against him of having committed a felony, he intentionally fails to appear as required.

(2) Failure to appear in the first degree is a Class C felony.

[1971 c.743 s.196; 1973 c.836 s.344]

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

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

**OBSTRUCTING
GOVERNMENTAL
ADMINISTRATION**

162.225 Definitions for ORS 162.225 to 162.375. As used in ORS 162.225 to 162.375 and 162.465, unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) "Fireman" means any fire or forestry department employe, or authorized fire department volunteer, vested with the duty of preventing or combating fire or preventing the loss of life or property by fire.

(2) "Official proceeding" means a proceeding before any judicial, legislative or administrative body or officer, wherein

sworn statements are received, and includes any referee, hearing examiner, commissioner, notary or other person taking sworn statements in connection with such proceedings.

(3) "Physical evidence" means any article, object, record, document or other evidence of physical substance.

(4) "Public record" means any book, document, paper, file, photograph, sound recording, computerized recording in machine storage, records or other materials, regardless of physical form or characteristic, made, received, filed or recorded in any government office or agency pursuant to law or in connection with the transaction of public business, whether or not confidential or restricted in use.

(5) "Testimony" means oral or written statements that may be offered by a witness in an official proceeding.

[1971 c.743 s.197]

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

162.235 Obstructing governmental administration. (1) A person commits the crime of obstructing governmental administration if he intentionally obstructs, impairs or hinders the administration of law or other governmental function by means of intimidation, force, physical interference or obstacle.

(2) This section shall not apply to the obstruction of unlawful governmental action or interference with the making of an arrest.

(3) Obstructing governmental administration is a Class A misdemeanor.

[1971 c.743 s.198]

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

162.245 Refusing to assist a peace officer. (1) A person commits the offense of refusing to assist a peace officer if upon command by a person known by him to be a peace officer he unreasonably refuses or fails to assist in effecting an authorized arrest or preventing another from committing a crime.

(2) Refusing to assist a peace officer is a violation.

[1971 c.743 s.199]

162.255 Refusing to assist in fire-fighting operations. (1) A person commits the offense of refusing to assist in fire-fighting operations if:

(a) Upon command by a person known by him to be a fireman he unreasonably refuses or fails to assist in extinguishing a fire or protecting property threatened thereby; or

(b) Upon command by a person known by him to be a fireman or peace officer he intentionally and unreasonably disobeys a lawful order relating to his conduct in the vicinity of a fire.

(2) Refusing to assist in fire-fighting operations is a violation.

[1971 c.743 s.200]

162.265 Bribing a witness. (1) A person commits the crime of bribing a witness if he offers, confers or agrees to confer any pecuniary benefit upon a witness in any official proceeding, or a person he believes may be called as a witness, with the intent that:

(a) His testimony as a witness will thereby be influenced; or

(b) He will avoid legal process summoning him to testify; or

(c) He will absent himself from any official proceeding to which he has been legally summoned.

(2) Bribing a witness is a Class C felony.

[1971 c.743 s.201]

162.275 Bribe receiving by a witness.

(1) A witness in any official proceeding, or a person who believes he may be called as a witness, commits the crime of bribe receiving by a witness if he solicits any pecuniary benefit with the intent, or accepts or agrees to accept any pecuniary benefit upon an agreement or understanding, that:

(a) His testimony as a witness will thereby be influenced; or

(b) He will avoid legal process summoning him to testify; or

(c) He will absent himself from any official proceeding to which he has been legally summoned.

(2) Bribe receiving by a witness is a Class C felony.

[1971 c.743 s.202]

162.285 Tampering with a witness.

(1) A person commits the crime of tampering with a witness if:

(a) He knowingly induces or attempts to induce a witness or a person he believes may be called as a witness in any official proceeding to offer false testimony or unlawfully withhold any testimony; or

(b) He knowingly induces or attempts to induce a witness to absent himself from any official proceeding to which he has been legally summoned.

(2) Tampering with a witness is a Class A misdemeanor.

[1971 c.743 s.203]

162.295 Tampering with physical evidence. (1) A person commits the crime of tampering with physical evidence if, with intent that it be used, introduced, rejected or unavailable in an official proceeding which is then pending or to the knowledge of such person is about to be instituted, he:

(a) Destroys, mutilates, alters, conceals or removes physical evidence impairing its verity or availability; or

(b) Knowingly makes, produces or offers any false physical evidence; or

(c) Prevents the production of physical evidence by an act of force, intimidation or deception against any person.

(2) Tampering with physical evidence is a Class A misdemeanor.
[1971 c.743 s.204]

162.305 Tampering with public records. (1) A person commits the crime of tampering with public records if, without lawful authority, he knowingly destroys, mutilates, conceals, removes, makes a false entry in or falsely alters any public record.

(2) Tampering with public records is a Class A misdemeanor.
[1971 c.743 s.205]

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

162.315 Resisting arrest. (1) A person commits the crime of resisting arrest if he intentionally resists a person known by him to be a peace officer in making an arrest.

(2) "Resists," as used in this section, means the use or threatened use of violence, physical force or any other means that creates a substantial risk of physical injury to any person.

(3) It is no defense to a prosecution under this section that the peace officer lacked legal authority to make the arrest, provided he was acting under color of his official authority.

(4) Resisting arrest is a Class A misdemeanor.
[1971 c.743 s.206]

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

162.322[1961 c.649 s.1; repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]

162.324[1961 c.649 s.2; repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]

162.325 Hindering prosecution. (1) A person commits the crime of hindering prosecution if, with intent to hinder the apprehension, prosecution, conviction or punishment of a person who has committed a crime punishable as a felony, or with the intent to assist a person who has committed

a crime punishable as a felony in profiting or benefiting from the commission of the crime, he:

(a) Harbors or conceals such person; or

(b) Warns such person of impending discovery or apprehension; or

(c) Provides or aids in providing such person with money, transportation, weapon, disguise or other means of avoiding discovery or apprehension; or

(d) Prevents or obstructs, by means of force, intimidation or deception, anyone from performing an act which might aid in the discovery or apprehension of such person; or

(e) Suppresses by any act of concealment, alteration or destruction physical evidence which might aid in the discovery or apprehension of such person; or

(f) Aids such person in securing or protecting the proceeds of the crime.

(2) Hindering prosecution is a Class C felony.

[1971 c.743 s.207]

162.326[1961 c.649 s.3; repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]

162.330[Amended by 1961 c.649 s.4; repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]

162.335 Compounding a felony. (1) A person commits the crime of compounding if he accepts or agrees to accept any pecuniary benefit as consideration for refraining from reporting to law enforcement authorities the commission or suspected commission of any felony or information relating to a felony.

(2) Compounding is a Class A misdemeanor.

[1971 c.743 s.208]

162.340[Amended by 1955 c.660 s.21; 1961 c.649 s.5; repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]

162.345 Defenses for hindering or compounding limited. It is no defense to a prosecution for hindering prosecution or compounding that the principal offender is not apprehended, prosecuted, convicted or punished.

[1971 c.743 s.209]

162.350[Amended by 1955 c.660 s.22; repealed by 1961 c.649 s.9]

162.355 Simulating legal process. (1) A person commits the crime of simulating legal process if he knowingly issues or delivers to another any document that in form and substance falsely simulates civil or criminal process.

(2) Simulating legal process is a Class B misdemeanor.

[1971 c.743 s.210]

162.360[Repealed by 1961 c.649 s.9]

162.365 Criminal impersonation. (1) A person commits the crime of criminal impersonation if with intent to obtain a benefit or to injure or defraud another he falsely impersonates a public servant and does an act in such assumed character.

(2) Criminal impersonation is a Class A misdemeanor.

[1971 c.743 s.211]

162.370[Repealed by 1961 c.649 s.9]

162.375 Initiating a false report. (1) A person commits the crime of initiating a false report if he knowingly initiates a false alarm or report which is transmitted to a fire department, law enforcement agency or other organization that deals with emergencies involving danger to life or property.

(2) Initiating a false report is a Class C misdemeanor.

[1971 c.743 s.212]

162.380[Amended by 1953 c.531 s.2; 1955 c.660 s.23; repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]

162.390[Amended by 1955 c.660 s.24; repealed by 1961 c.649 s.9]

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

ABUSE OF PUBLIC OFFICE

162.405 Official misconduct in the second degree. (1) A public servant commits the crime of official misconduct in the second degree if he knowingly violates any statute relating to his office.

(2) Official misconduct in the second degree is a Class C misdemeanor.

[1971 c.743 s.214]

162.410[Repealed by 1961 c.649 s.9]

162.415 Official misconduct in the first degree. (1) A public servant commits the crime of official misconduct in the first degree if with intent to obtain a benefit or to harm another:

(a) He knowingly fails to perform a duty imposed upon him by law or one clearly inherent in the nature of his office; or

(b) He knowingly performs an act constituting an unauthorized exercise in his official duties.

(2) Official misconduct in the first degree is a Class A misdemeanor.

[1971 c.743 s.215]

162.420[Repealed by 1961 c.649 s.9]

162.425 Misuse of confidential information. (1) A public servant commits the

crime of misuse of confidential information if in contemplation of official action by himself or by a governmental unit with which he is associated, or in reliance on information to which he has access in his official capacity and which has not been made public, he acquires or aids another in acquiring a pecuniary interest in any property, transaction or enterprise which may be affected by such information or official action.

(2) Misuse of confidential information is a Class B misdemeanor.

[1971 c.743 s.216]

162.430[Amended by 1961 c.649 s.6; repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]

162.440[Amended by 1961 c.649 s.7; repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]

162.450[1965 c.447 ss.8, 9; repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]

INTERFERENCE WITH LEGISLATIVE OPERATIONS

162.455 Interfering with legislative operations. Any person not a member of the Legislative Assembly who conducts himself in or near the legislative chambers of either house or in or near any meeting of a joint, standing, interim or special committee of either house, wherever held, with the intention of interrupting, disrupting or otherwise interfering with the orderly conduct of business therein, or who gains or seeks to gain access to the chambers or meeting in such manner shall be guilty of a misdemeanor.

[1971 c.276 s.1]

Note: 162.455 was not added to or made a part of the Oregon Criminal Code of 1971 by legislative action.

162.465 Unlawful legislative lobbying. (1) A person commits the crime of unlawful legislative lobbying if, having an interest in the passage or defeat of a measure being considered by either house of the Legislative Assembly of this state, as either an agent or principal, he knowingly attempts to influence a member of the assembly in relation to the measure without first disclosing completely to the member his true interest therein, or that of his principal and his own agency therein.

(2) Unlawful legislative lobbying is a Class B misdemeanor.

[1971 c.743 s.213]

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

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

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

OFFENSES AGAINST THE STATE AND PUBLIC JUSTICE

162.540[Repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]
162.550[Repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]
162.560[Repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]
162.570[Repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]
162.580[Repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]
162.590[Repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]
162.600[Repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]
162.610[Repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]
162.620[Repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]
162.630[Repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]
162.640[Repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]

162.650[Repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]
162.655[Repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]
162.660[Repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]
162.670[Repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]
162.680[Repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]
162.690[Repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]
162.700[Repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]
162.710[Repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]
162.720[Repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]
162.730[Repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]
162.740[Repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]

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,
November 1, 1973.

Thomas G. Clifford
Legislative Counsel

