

Chapter 163

1975 REPLACEMENT PART

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HOMICIDE

163.005 Criminal homicide. (1) A person commits criminal homicide if, without justification or excuse, he intentionally, knowingly, recklessly or with criminal negligence causes the death of another human being.

(2) "Criminal homicide" is murder, manslaughter or criminally negligent homicide.

(3) "Human being" means a person who has been born and was alive at the time of the criminal act.

[1971 c.743 s.87]

163.010[Amended by 1963 c.625 s.4; repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]

163.020[Amended by 1963 c.625; s.5; repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]

163.030[Repealed by 1963 c.431 s.1]

163.040[Repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]

163.050[Repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]

163.060[Repealed by 1969 c.684 s.17]

163.070[Repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]

163.080[Repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]

163.090[Amended by 1953 c.676 s.2; repealed by 1957 c.396 s.1 (163.091 enacted in lieu of 163.090)]

163.091[1957 c.396 s.2 (enacted in lieu of 163.090); repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]

163.100[Amended by 1967 c.372 s.12; repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]

163.110[Repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]

163.115 Murder; emotional disturbance described; sentence required. (1) Except as provided in ORS 163.118 and 163.125, criminal homicide constitutes murder when:

(a) It is committed intentionally by a person who is not under the influence of an extreme emotional disturbance; or

(b) It is committed by a person, acting either alone or with one or more persons, who commits or attempts to commit arson in the first degree, burglary in the first degree, escape in the first degree, kidnapping in the first degree, rape in the first degree, robbery in any degree or sodomy in the first degree and in the course of and in furtherance of the crime he is committing or attempting to commit, or the immediate flight therefrom, he, or another participant if there be any, causes the death of a person other than one of the participants.

(2) For the purposes of paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of this section, a homicide which would otherwise be murder is committed under the influence of extreme emotional

disturbance when such disturbance is not the result of the person's own intentional, knowing, reckless or criminally negligent act, and for which disturbance there is a reasonable explanation. The reasonableness of the explanation for the disturbance shall be determined from the standpoint of an ordinary person in the actor's situation under the circumstances as the actor reasonably believes them to be.

(3) It is an affirmative defense to a charge of violating paragraph (b) of subsection (1) of this section that the defendant:

(a) Was not the only participant in the underlying crime; and

(b) Did not commit the homicidal act or in any way solicit, request, command, importune, cause or aid in the commission thereof; and

(c) Was not armed with a dangerous or deadly weapon; and

(d) Had no reasonable ground to believe that any other participant was armed with a dangerous or deadly weapon; and

(e) Had no reasonable ground to believe that any other participant intended to engage in conduct likely to result in death.

(4) It is a defense to a charge of murder that the defendant's conduct consisted of causing or aiding, without the use of duress or deception, another person to commit suicide. Nothing contained in this subsection shall constitute a defense to a prosecution for, or preclude a conviction of, manslaughter or any other crime.

(5) A person convicted of murder shall be punished by imprisonment for life. [1971 c.743 s.88; 1975 c.577 s.1]

163.118 Manslaughter in the first degree. (1) Criminal homicide constitutes manslaughter in the first degree when:

(a) It is committed recklessly under circumstances manifesting extreme indifference to the value of human life; or

(b) It is committed intentionally under circumstances not constituting murder.

(2) Manslaughter in the first degree is a Class A felony. [1975 c.577 s.2]

Note: 163.118 was not added to and made a part of the Oregon Criminal Code of 1971 by legislative action.

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

163.125 Manslaughter in the second degree. (1) Criminal homicide constitutes manslaughter in the second degree when:

(a) It is committed recklessly; or

(b) A person intentionally causes or aids another person to commit suicide.

(2) Manslaughter in the second degree is a Class B felony.

[1971 c.743 s.89; 1975 c.577 s.3]

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

163.135 Notice of expert testimony on mental or emotional disturbance required; exception; state's right to psychiatric examination. (1) The defendant shall not introduce in his case in chief expert testimony regarding extreme mental or emotional disturbance under ORS 163.125 unless he gives notice of his intent to do so.

(2) The notice required shall be in writing and shall be filed at the time the defendant 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 his plea is made to appear to the satisfaction of the court.

(3) If the defendant fails to file notice he shall not be entitled to introduce evidence for the purpose of proving extreme mental or emotional disturbance under ORS 163.125 unless the court, in its discretion, permits such evidence to be introduced where just cause for failure to file notice is made to appear.

(4) After the defendant files notice as provided in this section, the state shall have the right to have at least one psychiatrist of its selection examine the defendant in the same manner and subject to the same provisions as provided in ORS 161.315.

[1971 c.743 s.90]

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

163.145 Criminally negligent homicide. (1) A person commits the crime of criminally negligent homicide when, with criminal negligence, he causes the death of another person.

(2) Criminally negligent homicide is a Class C felony.

[1971 c.743 s.91]

ASSAULT AND RELATED OFFENSES

163.165 Assault in the third degree. (1) A person commits the crime of assault in the third degree if he:

(a) Intentionally, knowingly or recklessly causes physical injury to another; or

(b) With criminal negligence causes physical injury to another by means of a deadly weapon.

(2) Assault in the third degree is a Class A misdemeanor.

[1971 c.743 s.92]

163.175 Assault in the second degree. (1) A person commits the crime of assault in the second degree if he:

(a) Intentionally or knowingly causes serious physical injury to another; or

(b) Intentionally or knowingly causes physical injury to another by means of a deadly or dangerous weapon; or

(c) Recklessly causes serious physical injury to another by means of a deadly or dangerous weapon.

(2) Assault in the second degree is a Class B felony.

[1971 c.743 s.93; 1975 c.626 s.1]

163.185 Assault in the first degree.

(1) A person commits the crime of assault in the first degree if he intentionally, knowingly or recklessly causes serious physical injury to another under circumstances manifesting extreme indifference to the value of human life.

(2) Assault in the first degree is a Class A felony.

[1971 c.743 s.94; 1975 c.626 s.2]

163.190 Menacing. (1) A person commits the crime of menacing if by word or conduct he intentionally attempts to place another person in fear of imminent serious physical injury.

(2) Menacing is a Class A misdemeanor.

[1971 c.743 s.95]

163.195 Recklessly endangering another person. (1) A person commits the crime of recklessly endangering another person if he recklessly engages in conduct which creates a substantial risk of serious physical injury to another person.

(2) Recklessly endangering another person is a Class A misdemeanor.

[1971 c.743 s.96]

163.200 Criminal mistreatment in the second degree. (1) A person commits the crime of criminal mistreatment in the second degree if, with criminal negligence and in violation of a legal duty to provide care for another person, he withholds necessary and adequate food, physical care or medical attention from that person.

(2) Criminal mistreatment in the second degree is a Class A misdemeanor.

[1973 c.627 s.2]

163.205 Criminal mistreatment in the first degree. (1) A person commits the crime of criminal mistreatment in the first degree if, in violation of a legal duty to provide care for another person, he intentionally withholds necessary and adequate food, physical care or medical attention from that person.

(2) Criminal mistreatment in the first degree is a Class C felony.
[1973 c.627 s.3]

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

KIDNAPPING AND RELATED OFFENSES

163.215 Definitions for ORS 163.215 to 163.257. As used in ORS 163.215 to 163.257, unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) "Without consent" means that the taking or confinement is accomplished by force, threat or deception, or, in the case of a person under 16 years of age or who is otherwise incapable of giving consent, that the taking or confinement is accomplished without the consent of his lawful custodian.

(2) "Lawful custodian" means a parent, guardian or other person responsible by authority of law for the care, custody or control of another.

(3) "Relative" means a parent, ancestor, brother, sister, uncle or aunt.
[1971 c.743 s.97]

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

163.225 Kidnapping in the second degree. (1) A person commits the crime of kidnapping in the second degree if, with intent to interfere substantially with another's personal liberty, and without consent or legal authority, he:

(a) Takes the person from one place to another; or

(b) Secretly confines the person in a place where he is not likely to be found.

(2) It is a defense to a prosecution under subsection (1) of this section if:

(a) The person taken or confined is under 16 years of age; and

(b) The defendant is a relative of that person; and

(c) His sole purpose is to assume control of that person.

(3) Kidnapping in the second degree is a Class B felony.
[1971 c.743 s.98]

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

163.235 Kidnapping in the first degree. (1) A person commits the crime of kidnapping in the first degree if he violates ORS 163.225 with any of the following purposes:

(a) To compel any person to pay or deliver money or property as ransom; or

(b) To hold the victim as a shield or hostage; or

(c) To cause physical injury to the victim; or

(d) To terrorize the victim or another person.

(2) Kidnapping in the first degree is a Class A felony.
[1971 c.743 s.99]

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

163.245 Custodial interference in the second degree. (1) A person commits the crime of custodial interference in the second degree if, knowing or having reason to know that he has no legal right to do so, he takes, entices or keeps a person from his lawful custodian with intent to hold him permanently or for a protracted period.

(2) Custodial interference in the second degree is a Class A misdemeanor.
[1971 c.743 s.100]

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

163.255[1955 c.530 s.1; repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]

163.257 Custodial interference in the first degree. (1) A person commits the crime of custodial interference in the first degree if he violates ORS 163.245 and:

(a) Causes the person taken, enticed or kept from his lawful custodian to be removed from the state; or

(b) Exposes that person to a substantial risk of illness or physical injury.

(2) Custodial interference in the first degree is a Class C felony.
[1971 c.743 s.101]

163.260[Amended by 1955 c.366 s.1; repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]

163.270[Amended by 1955 c.371 s.1; 1957 c.640 s.1; repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]

COERCION

163.275 Coercion. (1) A person commits the crime of coercion when he compels or induces another person to engage in conduct from which he has a legal right to abstain, or to abstain from engaging in conduct in which he has a legal right to engage, by means of instilling in him a fear that, if the

demand is not complied with, the actor or another will:

- (a) Cause physical injury to some person; or
- (b) Cause damage to property; or
- (c) Engage in other conduct constituting a crime; or
- (d) Accuse some person of a crime or cause criminal charges to be instituted against him; or
- (e) Expose a secret or publicize an asserted fact, whether true or false, tending to subject some person to hatred, contempt or ridicule; or
- (f) Cause or continue a strike, boycott or other collective action injurious to some person's business, except that such a threat shall not be deemed coercive when the act or omission compelled is for the benefit of the group in whose interest the actor purports to act; or
- (g) Testify or provide information or withhold testimony or information with respect to another's legal claim or defense; or
- (h) Use or abuse his position as a public servant by performing some act within or related to his official duties, or by failing or refusing to perform an official duty, in such manner as to affect some person adversely; or
- (i) Inflict any other harm which would not benefit the actor.

(2) Coercion is a Class C felony.
[1971 c.743 s.102]

163.280[Amended by 1957 c.640 s.2; repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]

163.285 Defense to coercion. In any prosecution for coercion committed by instilling in the victim a fear that he or another person would be charged with a crime, it is a defense that the defendant reasonably believed the threatened charge to be true and that his sole purpose was to compel or induce the victim to take reasonable action to make good the wrong which was the subject of the threatened charge.
[1971 c.743 s.103]

163.290[Repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]
163.300[Repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]

SEXUAL OFFENSES

163.305 Definitions. As used in chapter 743, Oregon Laws 1971, unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) "Deviate sexual intercourse" means sexual conduct between persons not married

to each other consisting of contact between the sex organs of one person and the mouth or anus of another.

(2) "Female" means a female person who is not married to the actor. Spouses living apart under a decree of separation from bed and board are not married to one another for purposes of this definition.

(3) "Forcible compulsion" means physical force that overcomes earnest resistance; or a threat, express or implied, that places a person in fear of immediate or future death or serious physical injury to himself or another person, or in fear that he or another person will immediately or in the future be kidnapped.

(4) "Mentally defective" means that a person suffers from a mental disease or defect that renders him incapable of appraising the nature of his conduct.

(5) "Mentally incapacitated" means that a person is rendered incapable of appraising or controlling his conduct at the time of the alleged offense because of the influence of a narcotic or other intoxicating substance administered to him without his consent or because of any other act committed upon him without his consent.

(6) "Physically helpless" means that a person is unconscious or for any other reason is physically unable to communicate unwillingness to an act.

(7) "Sexual contact" means any touching of the sexual or other intimate parts of a person not married to the actor or causing such person to touch the sexual or other intimate parts of the actor for the purpose of arousing or gratifying the sexual desire of either party.

(8) "Sexual intercourse" has its ordinary meaning and occurs upon any penetration, however slight; emission is not required.
[1971 c.743 s.104; 1975 c.461 s.1]

Note: The Legislative Counsel has not, pursuant to 173.160, undertaken to substitute specific ORS references for the words "this Act" in 163.305. Chapter 743, Oregon Laws 1971, enacted into law and amended, ORS sections which may be found by referring to the 1971 Comparative Section Table located following the Index in volume 6 of Oregon Revised Statutes (1971 Replacement Parts).

163.310[Renumbered 166.180]

163.315 Incapacity to consent. A person is considered incapable of consenting to a sexual act if he is:

- (1) Under 18 years of age; or
- (2) Mentally defective; or

(3) Mentally incapacitated; or

(4) Physically helpless.

[1971 c.743 s.105]

163.320[Renumbered 166.190]

163.325 Ignorance or mistake as a defense. (1) In any prosecution under ORS 163.355 to 163.445 in which the criminality of conduct depends on a child's being under the age of 16, it is no defense that the defendant did not know the child's age or that he reasonably believed the child to be older than the age of 16.

(2) When criminality depends on the child's being under a specified age other than 16, it is an affirmative defense for the defendant to prove that he reasonably believed the child to be above the specified age at the time of the alleged offense.

(3) In any prosecution under ORS 163.355 to 163.445 in which the victim's lack of consent is based solely upon his incapacity to consent because he is mentally defective, mentally incapacitated or physically helpless, it is an affirmative defense for the defendant to prove that at the time of the alleged offense he did not know of the facts or conditions responsible for the victim's incapacity to consent.

[1971 c.743 s.106]

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

163.335 Relationship of parties as a defense. In any prosecution under paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of ORS 163.375 or paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of ORS 163.405 in which the victim is 18 years of age or older, it is an affirmative defense for the defendant to prove that he and the victim were, at the time of the alleged offense, living together by mutual consent in a relationship of cohabitation as man and wife, regardless of the legal status of their relationship.

[1971 c.743 s.107]

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

163.345 Defendant's age as a defense in certain cases. In any prosecution under ORS 163.355, 163.365, 163.385 or 163.395 in which the victim's lack of consent was due solely to incapacity to consent by reason of being less than a specified age, it is a defense that the actor was less than three years older than the victim at the time of the alleged offense.

[1971 c.743 s.108]

163.355 Rape in the third degree. (1) A male commits the crime of rape in the

third degree if he has sexual intercourse with a female under 16 years of age.

(2) Rape in the third degree is a Class C felony.

[1971 c.743 s.109]

163.365 Rape in the second degree.

(1) A male who has sexual intercourse with a female commits the crime of rape in the second degree if:

(a) The female is incapable of consent by reason of mental defect, mental incapacitation or physical helplessness; or

(b) The female is under 14 years of age.

(2) Rape in the second degree is a Class B felony.

[1971 c.743 s.110]

163.375 Rape in the first degree. (1)

A person who has sexual intercourse with a female commits the crime of rape in the first degree if:

(a) The female is subjected to forcible compulsion by the male; or

(b) The female is under 12 years of age; or

(c) The female is under 16 years of age and is the male's sister, of the whole or half blood, his daughter or his wife's daughter.

(2) Rape in the first degree is a Class A felony.

[1971 c.743 s.111]

163.385 Sodomy in the third degree.

(1) A person commits the crime of sodomy in the third degree if he engages in deviate sexual intercourse with another person under 16 years of age or causes that person to engage in deviate sexual intercourse.

(2) Sodomy in the third degree is a Class C felony.

[1971 c.743 s.112]

163.395 Sodomy in the second degree. (1) A person who engages in deviate sexual intercourse with another person or causes another to engage in deviate sexual intercourse commits the crime of sodomy in the second degree if:

(a) The victim is incapable of consent by reason of mental defect, mental incapacitation or physical helplessness; or

(b) The victim is under 14 years of age.

(2) Sodomy in the second degree is a Class B felony.

[1971 c.743 s.113]

163.405 Sodomy in the first degree.

(1) A person who engages in deviate sexual intercourse with another person or causes

another to engage in deviate sexual intercourse commits the crime of sodomy in the first degree if:

(a) The victim is subjected to forcible compulsion by the actor; or

(b) The victim is under 12 years of age; or

(c) The victim is under 16 years of age and is the actor's brother or sister, of the whole or half blood, his son or daughter or his spouse's son or daughter.

(2) Sodomy in the first degree is a Class A felony.

[1971 c.743 s.114]

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

163.415 Sexual abuse in the second degree. (1) A person commits the crime of sexual abuse in the second degree if he subjects another person to sexual contact; and

(a) The victim does not consent to the sexual contact; or

(b) The victim is incapable of consent by reason of being mentally defective, mentally incapacitated or physically helpless.

(2) In any prosecution under subsection (1) of this section it is an affirmative defense for the defendant to prove that:

(a) The victim's lack of consent was due solely to incapacity to consent by reason of being under 18 years of age; and

(b) The victim was more than 14 years of age; and

(c) The defendant was less than four years older than the victim.

(3) Sexual abuse in the second degree is a Class A misdemeanor.

[1971 c.743 s.115]

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

163.425 Sexual abuse in the first degree. (1) A person commits the crime of sexual abuse in the first degree when he subjects another person to sexual contact; and

(a) The victim is less than 12 years of age; or

(b) The victim is subjected to forcible compulsion by the actor.

(2) Sexual abuse in the first degree is a Class C felony.

[1971 c.743 s.116]

163.430[Amended by 1967 c.359 s.683; repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]

163.435 Contributing to the sexual delinquency of a minor. (1) A person 18 years of age or older commits the crime of contributing to the sexual delinquency of a minor if:

(a) Being a male, he engages in sexual intercourse with a female under 18 years of age; or

(b) Being a female, she engages in sexual intercourse with a male under 18 years of age; or

(c) He engages in deviate sexual intercourse with another person under 18 years of age or causes that person to engage in deviate sexual intercourse.

(2) Contributing to the sexual delinquency of a minor is a Class A misdemeanor.

[1971 c.743 s.117]

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

163.445 Sexual misconduct. (1) A person commits the crime of sexual misconduct if he engages in sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse with an unmarried person under 18 years of age.

(2) Sexual misconduct is a Class C misdemeanor.

[1971 c.743 s.118]

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

163.455 Accosting for deviate purposes. (1) A person commits the crime of accosting for deviate purposes if while in a public place he invites or requests another person to engage in deviate sexual intercourse.

(2) Accosting for deviate purposes is a Class C misdemeanor.

[1971 c.743 s.119]

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

163.465 Public indecency. (1) A person commits the crime of public indecency if while in, or in view of, a public place he performs:

(a) An act of sexual intercourse; or

(b) An act of deviate sexual intercourse; or

(c) An act of exposing his genitals with the intent of arousing the sexual desire of himself or another person.

(2) Public indecency is a Class A misdemeanor.

[1971 c.743 s.120]

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

163.475 Admissibility of evidence of sexual character in prosecutions under ORS 163.355 to 163.425; "complainant" defined; right to impeach witnesses unaffected. (1) For the purposes of this section, "complainant" means the alleged victim of the crime for which the defendant is prosecuted.

(2) In a prosecution under ORS 163.355 to 163.425, evidence of the sexual character or reputation for chastity of the complainant is not admissible for any purpose, and reference to the sexual character or reputation for chastity of the complainant shall not be made in the presence of the jury.

(3) Except as provided in subsection (4) of this section, in a prosecution under ORS 163.355 to 163.425, evidence of previous sexual conduct of a complainant shall not be admitted and reference to that conduct shall not be made in the presence of the jury.

(4) If a defendant wishes to elicit evidence or testimony concerning previous sexual conduct between himself and the complainant for the purpose of negating the existence of forcible compulsion in the alleged offense, the defendant must, during the trial, but prior to the offering of such evidence or making reference thereto, request a hearing to be held to determine whether the evidence will be admitted. The court shall conduct a hearing out of the presence of the jury and shall take such testimony and evidence as it deems necessary. If the court finds that the evidence or testimony sought by the defendant regarding the previous sexual conduct of complainant with the defendant is relevant for the purpose offered and is not otherwise inadmissible, the court shall issue an order stating what evidence may be introduced by the defendant, and the nature of the questions permitted at trial.

(5) Nothing in this section shall limit the right of either the state or the defendant to impeach the credibility of a witness by proof of a prior conviction of a crime.
[1975 c.176 s.2]

163.480[Amended by 1963 c.406 s.1; repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]

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

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

OFFENSES AGAINST FAMILY

163.505 Definitions for ORS 163.505 to 163.575. As used in ORS 163.505 to 163.575, unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) "Descendant" includes persons related by descending lineal consanguinity, stepchildren and lawfully adopted children.

(2) "Support" includes, but is not limited to, necessary and proper shelter, food, clothing, medical attention and education.
[1971 c.743 s.170]

163.515 Bigamy. (1) A person commits the crime of bigamy if he knowingly marries or purports to marry another person at a time when either is lawfully married.

(2) Bigamy is a Class C felony.
[1971 c.743 s.171]

163.525 Incest. (1) A person commits the crime of incest if he marries or engages in sexual intercourse or deviate sexual intercourse with a person whom he knows to be related to him, either legitimately or illegitimately, as an ancestor, descendant or brother or sister of either the whole or half blood.

(2) Incest is a Class C felony.
[1971 c.743 s.172]

163.535 Abandonment of a child. (1) A person commits the crime of abandonment of a child if, being a parent, lawful guardian or other person lawfully charged with the care or custody of a child under 15 years of age, he deserts the child in any place with intent to abandon it.

(2) Abandonment of a child is a Class C felony.
[1971 c.743 s.173]

163.545 Child neglect. (1) A person having custody or control of a child under 10 years of age commits the crime of child neglect if, with criminal negligence, he leaves the child unattended in or at any place for such period of time as may be likely to endanger the health or welfare of such child.

(2) Child neglect is a Class A misdemeanor.
[1971 c.743 s.174]

163.555 Criminal nonsupport. (1) A person commits the crime of criminal nonsupport if, being the parent, lawful guardian or other person lawfully charged with the support of a child under 18 years of age, born in or out of wedlock, he refuses or neglects without lawful excuse to provide support for such child.

(2) (a) It is no defense to a prosecution under this section that either parent has contracted a subsequent marriage, that issue has been born of a subsequent marriage, that the defendant is the parent of issue born of a prior marriage or that the child is being supported by another person or agency.

(b) In a prosecution for failing to provide necessary and proper medical attention, it is a defense that the medical attention was provided by treatment by prayer through spiritual means alone by adherents of a bona fide religious denomination that relies

exclusively on this form of treatment in lieu of medical attention. Nothing in this subsection shall affect the jurisdiction of the juvenile court in proceedings instituted under ORS chapter 419.

(3) Criminal nonsupport is a Class C felony.
[1971 c.743 s.175]

163.565 Evidence of paternity; confidentiality between husband and wife not applicable; spouses competent and compellable witnesses. (1) Proof that a child was born to a woman during the time a man lived and cohabited with her, or held her out as his wife, is prima facie evidence that he is the father of the child. This subsection does not exclude any other legal evidence tending to establish the parental relationship.

(2) No provision of law prohibiting the disclosure of confidential communications between husband and wife apply to prosecutions for criminal nonsupport. A husband or wife is a competent and compellable witness for or against either party.
[1971 c.743 s.176]

163.575 Endangering the welfare of a minor. (1) A person commits the crime of endangering the welfare of a minor if he knowingly:

(a) Induces, causes or permits an unmarried person under 18 years of age to witness an act of sexual conduct or sado-masochistic abuse as defined by ORS 167.060; or

(b) Permits a person under 18 years of age to enter or remain in a place where unlawful narcotic or dangerous drug activity is maintained or conducted; or

(c) Induces, causes or permits a person under 18 years of age to participate in gambling as defined by ORS 167.117; or

(d) Sells, or causes to be sold, tobacco in any form to a person under 18 years of age.

(2) Endangering the welfare of a minor is a Class A misdemeanor.
[1971 c.743 s.177; 1973 c.827 s.20]

DEFAMATION

163.605 Criminal defamation. (1) A person commits the crime of criminal defamation if with intent to defame another person he knowingly:

(a) Publishes or causes to be published false and scandalous durable matter concerning such other person; or

(b) Publishes or causes to be published false and scandalous matter concerning such other person by means of a radio or television broadcast.

(2) It shall be a defense to any prosecution under this section that:

(a) The matter published was true and was published with good motives and for justifiable ends; or

(b) The publication is protected by an absolute or qualified privilege.

(3) Criminal defamation is a Class A misdemeanor.
[1971 c.743 s.287]

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

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

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

163.635[1955 c.308 s.1; repealed by 1971 c.743 s.432]

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

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

163.660[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,
October 1, 1975.

Thomas G. Clifford
Legislative Counsel