

Chapter 166

1989 EDITION

Offenses Against Public Order; Firearms and Other Weapons; Racketeering

FORFEITURE

(Temporary provisions relating to forfeiture based on prohibited conduct involving controlled substances are compiled as notes preceding ORS 166.005)

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FORFEITURE

Note: Sections 1 to 14 and 22, chapter 791, Oregon Laws 1989, are repealed December 31, 1993, and provide:

Sec. 1. (1) The Legislative Assembly finds that:

(a) The prohibited conduct defined in this Act is undertaken in the course of profitable activities which result in, and are facilitated by, the acquisition, possession or transfer of property subject to forfeiture under this Act;

(b) Transactions involving property subject to forfeiture under this Act escape taxation;

(c) Governments attempting to respond to prohibited conduct require additional resources to meet their needs; and

(d) There is a need to provide for the forfeiture of certain property subject to forfeiture under this Act, to provide for the protection of the rights and interests of affected persons, and to provide for uniformity throughout the state with respect to the laws of this state which pertain to the forfeiture of real and personal property based upon prohibited conduct as defined in this Act.

(2) Therefore, the Legislative Assembly adopts the provisions of this Act as the sole and exclusive law of the state pertaining to the forfeiture of real and personal property based upon the prohibited conduct, thereby replacing all charter provisions, ordinances, regulations and other enactments adopted by cities and counties pertaining to such forfeitures. After the effective date of this Act [July 24, 1989], no actions for forfeiture shall be initiated except those in compliance with the provisions of this Act.

(3) This Act is applicable throughout this state and in all cities and counties. The electors or the governing body of a city or county shall not enact and the governing body shall not enforce any charter provision, ordinance, resolution or other regulation that is inconsistent with this section.

(4) This Act does not impair the right of any city or county to enact ordinances providing for the forfeiture of property based upon conduct that is other than prohibited conduct as defined in this Act if:

(a) The property was used to commit the conduct described in the ordinances, or is proceeds of the conduct; and

(b) The forfeiture is subject to procedures and limitations set forth in this Act.

(5) Nothing in this section or in this Act shall be construed to limit or impair any right or remedy that any person or entity may have under ORS 166.715 to 166.735. The application of any remedy under this Act is intended to be remedial and not punitive and shall not preclude or be precluded by the application of any previous or subsequent civil or criminal remedy under any other provision of law. Civil remedies under this Act are supplemental and not mutually exclusive. [1989 c.791 §1]

Sec. 2. As used in sections 2 to 14 of this Act, unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) "All persons known to have an interest" means:

(a) Any person who has, prior to the time the property is seized for forfeiture, filed notice of interest with any public office as may be required or permitted by law to be filed with respect to the property which has been seized for forfeiture;

(b) Any person from whose custody the property was seized; or

(c) Any person who has an interest in the property, including all owners and occupants of the property, whose identity and address is known or is ascertainable upon diligent inquiry and whose rights and interest in the property may be affected by the action.

(2) "Attorney fees" has the meaning given that term in ORCP 68 A.

(3) "Costs and disbursements" are those expenditures set forth in ORCP 68 A.

(4) "Financial institution" means any person lawfully conducting business as:

(a) An institution, a savings bank, a stock savings bank, a national bank, a foreign institution, an extranational institution, as those terms are defined in ORS 706.005, or a federal savings bank;

(b) A savings association or a federal association as those terms are defined in ORS 722.004;

(c) A bank holding company or savings and loan holding company, or any subsidiary of a bank holding company, a savings and loan holding company or of any entity described in paragraph (a) or (b) of this subsection;

(d) A credit union as defined in ORS 723.006 or a federal credit union,

(e) A consumer finance company subject to the provisions of ORS chapter 725;

(f) A mortgage banker or a mortgage broker as those terms are defined in ORS 59.015, a mortgage servicing company or other mortgage company;

(g) An officer, agency, department or instrumentality of the Federal Government, including but not limited to:

(A) The Secretary of Housing and Urban Development;

(B) The Federal Housing Administration;

(C) The Veterans Administration,

(D) The Farmers Home Administration;

(E) The Federal National Mortgage Association;

(F) The Government National Mortgage Administration;

(G) The Federal Home Loan Mortgage Association;

(H) The Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation; and

(I) The Small Business Administration;

(h) An agency, department or instrumentality of the state, including but not limited to:

(A) The Housing Agency;

(B) Any entity established by the Director of Veterans' Affairs to carry out the provisions of ORS chapter 407; and

(C) The Public Employees' Retirement System;

(i) An agency, department or instrumentality of any municipality in the state, including but not limited to such agencies as the Portland Development Commission;

(j) An insurer as defined in ORS 731.106;

(k) A private mortgage insurance company;

(L) A pension plan or fund or other retirement plan; and

(m) A broker-dealer or investment adviser as defined in ORS 59.015.

(5) "Forfeiting agency" means the State of Oregon or a political subdivision thereof that has accepted for forfeiture property seized by a seizing agency or that is processing a forfeiture case.

(6) "Forfeiture counsel" means an attorney designated to represent a forfeiting agency in forfeiture actions or proceedings.

(7) "Law enforcement agency" means any agency which employs police officers or prosecutes criminal cases.

(8) "Official law enforcement use" or "official law enforcement activity" means uses or activities which

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may reasonably be expected to result in the identification, apprehension or conviction of criminal offenders.

(9) "Police officer" has the meaning given that term in ORS 133.525.

(10) "Proceeds of prohibited conduct" means property derived directly or indirectly from, maintained by or realized through an act or omission, and includes any benefit, interest or property of any kind without reduction for expenses of acquiring or maintaining it or incurred for any other reason.

(11) "Prohibited conduct" includes violation of, solicitation to violate, attempt to violate or conspiracy to violate any provisions of ORS 475.005 to 475.375 and 475.805 to 475.999, except that "prohibited conduct" does not include violation of, solicitation to violate, attempt to violate or conspiracy to violate ORS 475.992 (4)(f) and also does not include solicitation, attempt or conspiracy to deliver for no consideration less than five grams of the dried leaves, stems and flowers of the plant Cannabis family Moraceae.

(12) "Property" means any interest in anything of value, including the whole of any lot or tract of land and tangible and intangible personal property, including currency, instruments or securities or any other kind of privilege, interest, claim or right whether due or to become due.

(13) "Seizing agency" means a law enforcement agency that has seized property for forfeiture.

(14) "Weapon" means any instrument of offensive or defensive combat or anything used, or designed to be used, in destroying, defeating or injuring a person. [1989 c.791 §2]

Sec. 3. The following will be subject to civil in rem forfeiture:

(1) All controlled substances which have been manufactured, distributed, dispensed, possessed or acquired in the course of prohibited conduct;

(2) All raw materials, products and equipment of any kind which are used, or intended for use, in providing, manufacturing, compounding, processing, delivering, importing or exporting any service or substance in the course of prohibited conduct;

(3) All property which is used, or intended for use, as a container for property described in subsection (1) or (2) of this section;

(4) All conveyances, including aircraft, vehicles or vessels, which are used, or are intended for use, to transport or in any manner facilitate the transportation, sale, receipt, possession or concealment of property described in subsection (1) or (2) of this section, and all conveyances, including aircraft, vehicles or vessels, which are used or intended for use in prohibited conduct or to facilitate prohibited conduct in any manner, except that:

(a) No conveyance used by any person as a common carrier in the transaction of business as a common carrier shall be forfeited under the provisions of this section unless the owner or other person in charge of such conveyance was a consenting party or knew of and acquiesced in the prohibited conduct; and

(b) No conveyance shall be forfeited under the provisions of this section by reason of any act or omission established by the owner thereof to have been committed or omitted by any person other than such owner while such conveyance was unlawfully in the possession of a person other than the owner in violation of the criminal laws of the United States or of any state;

(5) All books, records, computers and research, including formulae, microfilm, tapes and data which are used or intended for use to facilitate prohibited conduct in any manner;

(6) All moneys, negotiable instruments, balances in deposit or other accounts, securities or other things of value furnished or intended to be furnished by any person in the course of prohibited conduct, all proceeds of or from prohibited conduct, and all moneys, negotiable instruments, balances in deposit and other accounts and securities used or intended to be used to facilitate any prohibited conduct;

(7) All real property, including any right, title and interest in the whole of any lot or tract of land and any appurtenances or improvements, which is used, or intended to be used, in any manner or part, to commit or facilitate in any manner the commission of prohibited conduct; and

(8) All weapons possessed, used or available for use in any manner to facilitate conduct giving rise to forfeiture. [1989 c.791 §3]

Sec. 4. Property may be seized for forfeiture as provided in this section

(1) Any person who delivers property in obedience to an order or direction to deliver the property under this section shall not be liable:

(a) To any person on account of obedience to the order or direction; or

(b) For any costs incurred on account of any contamination of the delivered property. This includes, but is not limited to, any disposal costs for any property forfeited under section 3 of this Act, any hazardous waste or material, any contraband or any other contamination contained in property seized under this section.

(2) Property may be seized by any police officer without a court order if:

(a) The property has been the subject of an earlier judgment in favor of any forfeiting agency in an earlier civil in rem proceeding under this Act;

(b) There is probable cause to believe that property is subject to forfeiture, provided that the property may constitutionally be seized without a warrant;

(c) The seizure is in the course of a constitutionally valid criminal investigative stop, arrest or search;

(d) The property is directly or indirectly dangerous to the health or safety of any person; or

(e) An owner consents to the seizure.

(3) If the property is in whole or in part intangible, the person having control or custody of the property shall deliver the same over to the police officer.

(4)(a) Property may be seized by any police officer pursuant to an order of the court. Forfeiture counsel or a seizing agency may apply for an ex parte order directing seizure of specified property.

(b) Application shall be made to any judge as defined in ORS 133.525. The application shall be supported by one or more affidavits setting forth the facts and circumstances tending to show where the objects of the seizure are to be found. The court shall issue the order upon a finding of probable cause to believe that the described property is subject to forfeiture. The order may be set out on the face of a search warrant.

(c) If the property is in whole or in part intangible, the order shall direct any person having control or custody of the property to deliver the same over to the seizing agency or to the court to abide judgment.

(5) Property may be constructively seized by posting notice of seizure for forfeiture on it or by filing notice of seizure for forfeiture or notice of pending forfeiture in the public records that impart constructive notice of matters relating to such property. A notice which is filed must include a description of the property that is the subject of the seizure. Real property, including interests arising out of land sale contracts, shall be seized only upon recording notice of seizure containing

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a legal description of the property in the mortgage records of the county in which the real property is located.

(6) Property which has been unconstitutionally seized may be subject to forfeiture if the basis for forfeiture under this Act is sustained by evidence which is not the fruit of the unconstitutional seizure.

(7) Promptly upon seizure, the officer who seized the property shall make a list of the property seized and shall deliver a receipt embodying the list to the person from whose possession they are taken or to the person in apparent control of the property at the time it is seized. If the property is unoccupied or there is no one present in apparent control, the officer shall leave the receipt suitably affixed to the property. If the property is physically removed from the location of seizure and it is unoccupied or there is no one present in apparent control, then the officer shall promptly file the receipt in the public records of the forfeiting agency. Every receipt prepared under this subsection shall contain, in addition to a list of the property seized, the following information:

(a) The identity of the seizing agency; and

(b) The address and telephone number of the office or other place where the person may obtain further information concerning the forfeiture.

(8) In determining probable cause or reasonable suspicion for seizure, evidence that cash, weapons or negotiable instruments were found in close proximity to controlled substances or to instrumentalities of prohibited conduct gives rise to an inference that the cash, weapons or negotiable instruments are subject to forfeiture. This inference is sufficient in itself to carry the forfeiting agency's initial burden under section 13 of this Act.

(9) In the event that property is seized from the possession of a person who asserts a possessory lien over such property pursuant to applicable law, notwithstanding any other provision of law, any lien of the person from whom the property was seized shall remain in effect and shall be enforceable as fully as though the person had retained possession of the property. [1989 c.791 §4]

Sec. 5. (1)(a) Except as otherwise provided in this Act, property seized for forfeiture is not subject to replevin, conveyance, sequestration or attachment, nor is it subject to a motion or order to return under ORS chapter 133. The seizure of property or the commencement of a forfeiture proceeding pursuant to this Act shall not abate, impede or in any way delay the initiation or prosecution of a suit or action by a financial institution for the possession of seized property in which the financial institution has or purports to have a lien or security interest or for the foreclosure of such lien or security interest. A financial institution may proceed with any suit or action involving property in which it has a lien or security interest even though a seizure has occurred and forfeiture proceedings have been or will be commenced. Any such suit or action may be consolidated with the forfeiture proceeding for the purpose of trial. If property which may be subject to forfeiture is sold prior to the conclusion of the forfeiture proceedings, the sheriff, trustee or other person conducting the sale and who has actual notice of the forfeiture proceedings shall distribute the sale proceeds as follows:

(A) To the expenses of the sale,

(B) To the payment of the obligation owed to the foreclosing financial institution which is secured by the property; and

(C) The surplus, if any, shall be distributed to the seizing or forfeiting agency, or to the court in which the forfeiture proceedings are pending.

(b) The sheriff, trustee or other person who distributes the sale proceeds as provided shall not be liable to any person who has or asserts an interest in the property.

(2) A seizing agency may, within 15 days of seizure, summarily release the property to the person from whose custody or control the property was taken. If more than 15 days have elapsed since seizure, then the property shall not be released unless the seizing agency, the forfeiting agency or forfeiture counsel first notifies all parties known to have an interest in the property of intent to release the property to the person from whom it was seized. The agency shall not be liable to any other person on account of such release.

(3) A forfeiting agency may, pending forfeiture and final disposition and subject to the need to retain it in any criminal proceeding, provide that the property be

(a) Removed to a storage area for safekeeping.

(b) Serviced or maintained as may be reasonably appropriate to preserve the value of the property.

(c) Transferred for forfeiture to any city, county, state or federal agency with forfeiture authority, provided that no such transfer shall have the effect of diminishing or reducing the rights of any third party under this Act.

(d) Upon the consent of persons holding security interests of record in the property or upon issuance of a court order after notice and an opportunity to be heard to persons known to have an interest in the property, sold, leased, rented or operated in a commercially reasonable manner. Unless otherwise ordered by the court, the proceeds of the sale, leasing, renting or operation shall be held by the forfeiting agency, and the rights of holders of security interests of record in the property shall attach to the proceeds of the sale, leasing, renting or operation in the same order of priority as interests attached to the property.

(4) All cash seized for forfeiture, together with all cash received from the sale, leasing, renting or operation of the property, shall be immediately deposited in an insured interest-bearing forfeiture trust account or accounts maintained by the seizing or forfeiting agency exclusively for this purpose. Cash may be retained as evidence in a criminal proceeding but shall be deposited immediately when the need to retain it as evidence is discharged. Subject to any court order, interest earned upon cash deposited under this subsection shall be disbursed as follows.

(a) If the forfeiture proceeding is abandoned, or if the court ultimately fails to enter a judgment of forfeiture or foreclosure, any interest earned, together with the cash deposited in the account in connection with the seizure in question, shall be paid by the seizing or forfeiting agency to the person from whom it was seized.

(b) If a judgment of forfeiture is entered, but parties other than the forfeiting agency establish rights to portions of the amount deposited in the forfeiture account which are in the aggregate larger than or equal to the cash on deposit plus interest earned thereon, the interest, together with the cash on deposit, shall be disbursed by the forfeiting agency to the parties in the order of their priority.

(c) If a judgment of forfeiture is entered, and the total amount arising out of the seizure which is on deposit in the forfeiture account, including interest earned on moneys deposited, is greater than the aggregate amount needed to satisfy the established interests of security interest holders, lien holders and other claimants, then the balance remaining after payment by the forfeiting agency to parties shall be retained by the forfeiting agency.

(5) If property is seized for forfeiture or if a notice of forfeiture is filed without a prior judicial determination of probable cause, a court, on application filed

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by an owner or of interest holder in the property within 15 days after notice of its seizure for forfeiture, or actual knowledge of it, whichever is earlier, may, after five days' written notice to the forfeiture counsel, issue an order to show cause to the forfeiting agency, for a hearing on the sole issue of whether probable cause for forfeiture of the property then exists. If the court finds that there is no probable cause for forfeiture of the property, the property seized for forfeiture from the applicant or subjected to the notice of forfeiture shall be released from its seizure for forfeiture or lien pending the outcome of a judicial proceeding under section 7 of this Act. [1989 c.791 §5]

Sec. 6. Personal property which is not subject to an interest in favor of any person known to have an interest, other than a person who engaged in prohibited conduct, may be forfeited by the forfeiting agency in the manner provided in this section.

(1) As soon as practicable after seizure for forfeiture, the seizing agency shall conduct an inventory and estimate the value of the property seized. Within 15 days after seizure for forfeiture, the forfeiting agency shall prepare a notice of seizure for forfeiture containing a copy of the inventory, the identity of the person from whom the property was seized, the name, address and telephone number of the seizing agency and the address and telephone number of the office or other place where further information concerning the seizure and forfeiture may be obtained, and shall make reasonable efforts to serve the notice of seizure for forfeiture on all persons known to have an interest in the seized property. A person may be served as provided in ORCP 7 D. except that the notice shall also include information regarding the right to file a claim under subsection (2) of this section, if applicable, and the deadline for filing the claim. If the property is cash in the amount of \$1,000 or less, the forfeiting agency may publish notice of seizure for forfeiture in a newspaper as provided in ORCP 7 D.(6)(b) to (d). In all other cases, the forfeiting agency shall publish notice of seizure for forfeiture in a newspaper as provided in ORCP 7 D.(6)(b) to (d). A copy of the notice, inventory and estimate of value shall be provided to the forfeiting agency's forfeiture counsel.

(2) Any person claiming an interest in the property shall file a claim with the forfeiting agency's forfeiture counsel within 15 days after notice of seizure for forfeiture or after the last publication date. No extension for the filing of any claim shall be granted. The claim shall be signed by the claimant under penalty of perjury and shall set forth all of the following:

- (a) The true name of the claimant;
- (b) The address at which the claimant will accept future mailings from the court or forfeiture counsel;
- (c) The nature and extent of the claimant's interest in the property;
- (d) The time, transferor and circumstances of the claimant's acquisition of the interest in the property;
- (e) The reasons relied on in asserting that the property is not subject to forfeiture;
- (f) All facts supporting each such assertion;
- (g) Any additional facts supporting the claimant's claim, and
- (h) The precise relief sought.

(3) If no timely claim is filed, the property shall, upon application and affidavit of the forfeiting agency, be declared forfeited to the forfeiting agency. The affidavit shall set forth proof of service or, if no service was accomplished, facts demonstrating the forfeiting agency's efforts to accomplish service, together with proof of publication of notice. The application and affidavit shall be filed in the circuit or district court designated in section 7 of this Act. The judgment declaring the property forfeited shall be as provided in section 9

of this Act. A copy of the judgment shall be sent by the forfeiture counsel to the Attorney General.

(4) If a timely claim is filed, a judicial forfeiture proceeding may be commenced as provided in section 7 of this Act. [1989 c.791 §6]

Sec. 7. A civil action in rem may be brought as provided in this section in any case in which forfeiture is sought. A civil action in rem must be brought if the property is real property or if the property is subject to an interest in favor of any person known to have an interest, other than a person who engaged in prohibited conduct.

(1) If a forfeiting agency has commenced proceedings under section 6 of this Act, then an action shall be commenced by forfeiture counsel, within 15 days of receipt of a claim. If no proceedings have been commenced under section 6 of this Act, then the action shall be commenced by forfeiture counsel within 30 days of seizure. The property may be released by forfeiture counsel as provided in subsection (2) of section 5 of this Act.

(2) An action is commenced by filing a complaint. Responses to a complaint shall conform to the following procedure:

(a) A person claiming an interest in the property shall respond as provided in the Oregon Rules of Civil Procedure and, if a claim has not previously been filed, by filing a claim in the form set forth in subsection (2) of section 6 of this Act with the court and posting a bond with the court. The bond shall be a cash bond in an amount equal to 10 percent of the value of the property. Upon good cause shown by motion and affidavit filed with the initial appearance, the court may waive or reduce the bond. Failure to file an appearance, claim and bond shall constitute a default.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a) of this subsection, a financial institution holding a lien or security interest in the seized property shall respond to a complaint with an affidavit establishing that the financial institution's lien or security interest in the property was acquired:

(A) In the regular course of business as a financial institution;

(B) For valuable consideration;

(C) Without knowledge of the prohibited conduct;

(D) In good faith and without intent to defeat the interest of any potential forfeiting agency; and

(E) With respect to personal property, prior to the seizure of the property, or with respect to real property, recorded prior to the recording of notice of the seizure of the real property in the mortgage records of the county in which the real property is located. Failure to file an affidavit shall constitute a default. The affidavit shall be filed within 30 days from the date of service.

(3) All persons known to have an interest in the property, including any claimant, shall be served with a true copy of an inventory of the property, summons and complaint as provided in ORCP 5 and 7 D. Notice of the action shall be published as provided in ORCP 7 D.(6)(b) to (d) unless notice has previously been published in accordance with subsection (1) of section 6 of this Act. In the event that a forfeiture involves a vehicle, and the notices required by this statute have been given, and substitute service on the claimant is required because personal service cannot be reasonably accomplished, service as authorized by ORCP 7 D.(4) shall be sufficient to establish jurisdiction over a registered owner or operator of a vehicle.

(4) The action shall be governed by the Oregon Rules of Civil Procedure to the extent that they do not conflict with specific provisions of this Act.

(5) The filing of criminal charges related to any civil proceeding for forfeiture shall, upon motion of

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forfeiture counsel or upon motion on behalf of defendant in a related criminal proceeding, stay the civil forfeiture proceeding until completion of the related criminal proceeding.

(6) An action pursuant to this section shall be consolidated with any other action pursuant to this section relating to the same property on motion by forfeiture counsel in either action.

(7) The action shall be commenced and tried:

(a) In the case of real property, in the circuit court in a county in which the property is situated; or

(b) In all other cases, in the circuit or district court of the county in which the property was seized or the county in which any part of the prohibited conduct took place. [1989 c.791 §7]

Sec. 8. (1) A claimant may plead as an affirmative defense that the claimant took the property or the interest which the claimant holds therein.

(a)(A) Before it was seized for forfeiture;

(B) For valuable consideration or by way of devise or intestate succession;

(C) In good faith and without intent to defeat the interest of any forfeiting agency; and

(D) Without knowing of or consenting to the prohibited conduct; or

(b) By coownership or cotenancy taken in good faith, without intent to defeat the interest of any forfeiting agency and without knowing of or consenting to the prohibited conduct.

(2) In any action brought against property subject to forfeiture under subsection (7) of section 3 of this Act, a claimant may plead as an affirmative defense that the controlled substance was solely for personal use.

(3) If, by a preponderance of the evidence, the claimant proves a defense under this section, then judgment shall be entered for the claimant as provided in subsection (6) of section 9 of this Act.

(4) This defense may not be asserted by a financial institution which holds a security interest in the property. [1989 c.791 §8]

Sec. 9. A judgment of forfeiture shall recite the basis for the judgment.

(1) If no financial institutions have filed the affidavit described in section 7 of this Act and if the court has failed to uphold the claim of any other claimant, the effect of the judgment shall be that:

(a) Title to the property shall pass to the forfeiting agency free of any interest or encumbrance thereon in favor of any person who has been given notice;

(b) The forfeiting agency may transfer good and sufficient title to any subsequent purchaser or transferee, and the title shall be recognized by all courts, by the state, by the departments and agencies of the state, and by any political subdivision. In the case of real property, the forfeiting agency shall warrant the title against constitutional defect. A warranty under this section is limited to the purchase price of the real property; and

(c) Any department, agency or officer of the state or any political subdivision whose official functions include the issuance of certificates or other evidence of title shall be immune from civil or criminal liability when such issuance is pursuant to a judgment of forfeiture.

(2) If any affidavits are filed by financial institutions as provided in paragraph (b) of subsection (2) of section 7 of this Act, or if any claimants file an appearance, claim and bond as provided in paragraph (a) of subsection (2) of section 7 of this Act:

(a) The court shall foreclose all security interests and liens of financial institutions and claimants as to which the court determines that there is a legal or equitable basis for foreclosure; and

(b) All other liens and security interests applicable to the property, which are not foreclosed or otherwise eliminated through a judgment and decree of foreclosure, shall, if and to the extent that they are valid and subsisting, remain in effect, and the property shall remain subject to them upon completion of the forfeiture proceeding.

(3) Notwithstanding the provisions of this Act or other law, if a financial institution has filed the affidavit described in section 7 of this Act or if the court has upheld the claim of any claimant, then as to each item of property seized:

(a) If the court has determined that the property should not be forfeited and has not foreclosed the security interests or liens of any party in the property, the court shall render judgment in favor of the owner of the property, the property shall be returned to the owner and all security interests and liens applicable to the property shall remain in effect as though the property had never been seized.

(b) If the court has determined that the property should not be forfeited and has foreclosed one or more security interests or liens covering the property, the court shall order the property sold pursuant to a sheriff's sale or other sale authorized by the court within such time as may be prescribed by the court following entry of the judgment, and the judgment shall also order the proceeds of such sale applied in the following order:

(A) To the payment of the costs of the sale;

(B) To the satisfaction of the foreclosed liens and security interests in order of their priority; and

(C) The excess, if any, to the owner of the property.

(c) If the court has determined that the property should be forfeited and has foreclosed one or more security interests or liens covering the property, the court shall order the property sold pursuant to a sheriff's sale or other sale authorized by the court within such time as may be prescribed by the court following entry of the judgment, and the judgment shall also order the proceeds of such sale applied in the following order:

(A) To the payment of the costs of the sale;

(B) To the satisfaction of the foreclosed liens and security interests in the order of their priority; and

(C) The excess, if any, to the forfeiting agency to be disposed of as provided in section 10 of this Act.

(4) The forfeiting agency shall not be liable to any person as a consequence of obedience to a judgment directing conveyance to a financial institution.

(5) A copy of the judgment shall be sent by forfeiture counsel to the Attorney General.

(6) On entry of judgment for a claimant in any proceeding to forfeit property under this Act, unless the court has foreclosed one or more security interests or liens covering the property, such property or interest in property shall be returned or conveyed immediately to the claimant designated by the court:

(a) If it appears that there was reasonable suspicion that the property was subject to forfeiture, the court shall cause a finding to be entered, and no claimant or financial institution shall be entitled to costs or damages, nor is the person who made the seizure, the seizing or forfeiting agency or forfeiture counsel liable to suit or judgment on account of such seizure or action. An order directing seizure issued under subsection (3) of section 4 of this Act shall constitute a finding of reasonable suspicion that the property was subject to forfeiture.

CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS

(b) If the court finds that there was not reasonable suspicion to believe that the property was subject to forfeiture, then the court may order the forfeiting agency to pay the costs and disbursements, including attorney fees, of prevailing claimants and financial institutions.

(7) Nothing contained in this section shall prevent a claimant or financial institution from obtaining any deficiency to which such claimant or financial institution would otherwise be entitled. [1989 c.791 §9]

Sec. 10. (1) After the forfeiture counsel distributes property under section 9 of this Act, the forfeiture counsel shall dispose of and distribute property when the forfeiting agency is not the state as follows:

(a) Costs shall first be paid from the property or, if the property is sold, from its proceeds "Costs" as used in this section includes costs, disbursements and attorney fees as defined in ORCP 68 A and those special expenses, including hourly investigative costs and the provision of lawful currency, incurred by any seizing or forfeiting agency in investigating and prosecuting a specific case. These costs shall not include the expenditures made in connection with the ordinary maintenance and operation of the seizing or forfeiting agency.

(b) The balance of the property shall be credited to the general fund of the political jurisdiction that operates the forfeiting agency.

(c) If the political subdivision is a county, the proceeds shall be used for criminal justice services, including enforcement and prosecution of the criminal and juvenile laws, corrections facilities and programs and drug treatment and drug education programs.

(d) If the political subdivision is not a county, the funds shall be deposited into the general fund of that political subdivision. Pursuant to ORS chapter 190, the political subdivision shall enter into an agreement with the county to provide a portion for prosecution from these funds. Any intergovernmental agreements or ordinances providing for the distribution of forfeiture proceeds in effect at the time of the effective date of this Act shall remain valid unless changed by the parties.

(e) Except as otherwise provided by intergovernmental agreement, the forfeiting agency may:

(A) Sell, lease, lend or transfer the property or proceeds to any federal, state or local law enforcement agency or district attorney.

(B) Sell the forfeited property by public or other commercially reasonable sale and pay from the proceeds the expenses of keeping and selling the property.

(C) Retain the property.

(D) With written authorization from the district attorney for the forfeiting agency's jurisdiction, destroy any firearms or controlled substances.

(f) Notwithstanding paragraphs (c) and (d) of this subsection, proceeds may also be used for the payment of expenses associated with the removal of toxic substances being manufactured at sites where prohibited conduct has occurred.

(2) The forfeiting agency, and any agency which receives forfeited property or proceeds from the sale of forfeited property, shall maintain written documentation of each sale, decision to retain, transfer or other disposition. [1989 c.791 §10]

Sec. 11. After the forfeiture counsel distributes payment under section 9 of this Act, the forfeiture counsel shall disburse and distribute payment to the state as follows:

(1) All of the moneys and clear proceeds of all forfeited property shall be deposited with the State Treasurer to the credit of the Common School Fund.

(2) For purposes of subsection (1) of this section, "clear proceeds" means proceeds of forfeited property less costs of maintaining and preserving property pending its sale or disposition and, if the seizing and forfeiting agencies have not otherwise recovered their costs and expenses of the investigation and prosecution leading to the forfeiture, less 30 percent of the remaining proceeds of the property which is awarded to the seizing and forfeiting agencies as reasonable reimbursement for costs of the investigation and prosecution.

(3) Any amounts awarded to the Department of Justice pursuant to this section shall be deposited in the Criminal Justice Revolving Account in the State Treasury.

(4) Any amounts awarded to the Oregon State Police under this section shall be credited to the Oregon State Police for the sole purpose of enhancing official law enforcement activity [1989 c.791 §11]

Sec. 11a. If House Joint Resolution 3 (1989), proposing an amendment to subsection (b) of section 2, Article VIII of the Oregon Constitution, is approved by the voters, then section 11 of this Act is repealed and sections 11b and 11c become operative on the effective date of the constitutional amendment. [1989 c.791 §11a]

Sec. 11b. After the forfeiture counsel distributes payments under section 9 of this Act, the forfeiture counsel shall disburse and distribute payment as follows when the forfeiting agency is the state or when the state is the recipient of property forfeited under this Act:

(1)(a) Costs shall first be paid from the property or, if the property is sold, from its proceeds. As used in this section, "costs" includes attorney fees, costs and disbursements, and those special expenses, including hourly investigative costs and including the provision of lawful currency, incurred by any seizing agency or other agency of the state in investigating and prosecuting a specific case. These costs shall not otherwise include the expenditures made in connection with the ordinary maintenance and operation of the seizing agency.

(b) Any amount paid to or retained by the Department of Justice under this subsection shall be deposited in the Criminal Justice Revolving Account in the State Treasury.

(c) Any amounts paid to or retained by the Oregon State Police under this subsection shall be deposited in the State Police Account.

(2) The state may:

(a) With written authorization from the district attorney for the jurisdiction in which the property was seized, destroy any firearms or controlled substances.

(b) Sell the forfeited property by public or other commercially reasonable sale and pay from the proceeds the expenses of keeping and selling the property.

(c) Retain any vehicles, firearms or other equipment usable for law enforcement purposes, for official law enforcement use directly by the state.

(d) Lend or transfer any vehicles, firearms or other equipment usable for law enforcement purposes, to any federal, state or local law enforcement agency or district attorney for official law enforcement use directly by the transferee entity.

(3) When the state has entered into an intergovernmental agreement with one or more political subdivisions under section 12a of this Act, or when a law enforcement agency of the state has entered into an agreement with another law enforcement agency of the state, an equitable portion of the forfeited property shall be distributed to each agency participating in the seizure or forfeiture as provided by the agreement.

(4) The balance of the property, including the balance of any proceeds received by the state under an intergovernmental agreement or under an agreement

between state law enforcement agencies, shall be divided as follows:

(a) When no law enforcement agency other than the Department of Justice participated in the seizure or forfeiture, or when the Department of Justice has entered into an agreement under subsection (3) of this section, the property shall be divided between the Criminal Justice Revolving Account and the Special Crime and Forfeiture Account created in section 11c of this Act according to the following schedule:

(A) One hundred percent of the first \$200,000 accumulated shall be deposited in the Criminal Justice Revolving Account

(B) Seventy-five percent of the next \$200,000 shall be deposited in the Criminal Justice Revolving Account and the balance in the Special Crime and Forfeiture Account.

(C) Fifty percent of the next \$200,000 shall be deposited in the Criminal Justice Revolving Account and the balance in the Special Crime and Forfeiture Account.

(D) Twenty-five percent of the next \$200,000 shall be deposited in the Criminal Justice Revolving Account and the balance in the Special Crime and Forfeiture Account.

(E) One hundred percent of all additional sums shall be deposited in the Special Crime and Forfeiture Account

(b) When no law enforcement agency other than the Department of State Police participated in the seizure or forfeiture, or when the Department of State Police has entered into an agreement under subsection (3) of this section, the property shall be divided between the State Police Account and the Special Crime and Forfeiture Account according to the following schedule:

(A) One hundred percent of the first \$600,000 accumulated shall be deposited in the State Police Account.

(B) Seventy-five percent of the next \$300,000 shall be deposited in the State Police Account and the balance in the Special Crime and Forfeiture Account.

(C) Fifty percent of the next \$200,000 shall be deposited in the State Police Account and the balance in the Special Crime and Forfeiture Account.

(D) Twenty-five percent of the next \$200,000 shall be deposited in the State Police Account and the balance in the Special Crime and Forfeiture Account.

(E) One hundred percent of all additional sums shall be deposited in the Special Crime and Forfeiture Account

(5) The forfeiting agency, and any agency that receives forfeited property or proceeds from the sale of forfeited property, shall maintain written documentation of each sale, decision to retain, transfer or other disposition of the property or proceeds. [1989 c.791 §11b]

Sec. 11c. The Special Crime and Forfeiture Account is established in the General Fund of the State Treasury. The account shall consist of all forfeiture proceeds received or retained by agencies of the state under this Act, except as otherwise provided by section 11b of this Act. All moneys in the account are continuously appropriated and shall be used for criminal justice services, including enforcement and prosecution of the criminal laws, drug treatment and drug education. [1989 c.791 §11c]

Sec. 12. Subject to this Act, all right, title and interest in property forfeited under this Act shall vest in the forfeiting agency upon commission of the prohibited conduct. [1989 c.791 §12]

Sec. 12a. Distribution of property or proceeds in accordance with this Act shall be made equitably and may be pursuant to intergovernmental agreement under

ORS chapter 190. Intergovernmental agreements providing for such distributions and in effect at the time of the effective date of this Act [July 24, 1989] shall remain valid unless changed by the parties. [1989 c.791 §12a]

Sec. 13. In all actions brought for forfeiture, the burden of persuasion shall lie upon the claimant, provided that probable cause to believe that the property is subject to forfeiture shall first be shown by the forfeiting agency. [1989 c.791 §13]

Sec. 14. (1) The Asset Forfeiture Oversight Advisory Committee is created. The committee consists of 12 members to be appointed as follows:

(a) The President of the Senate and the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall appoint six legislators to the committee. Three shall be Senators appointed by the President. Three shall be Representatives appointed by the Speaker.

(b) The Governor shall appoint three members to the committee

(c) The Attorney General shall appoint three members to the committee.

(2)(a) The members of the committee shall select from among themselves a chairperson and vice-chairperson.

(b) The committee shall meet at such times and places as determined by the chairperson.

(3) Legislative members shall be entitled to payment of compensation and expense reimbursement under ORS 171.072, payable from funds appropriated to the Legislative Assembly.

(4)(a) The committee shall prepare reports detailing the number and nature of forfeitures carried out under this Act, including the disposition and use of the proceeds from the forfeitures. A report shall be submitted on or before January 1, April 1, July 1, and September 1 of each year to the Speaker of the House of Representatives, President of the Senate and Governor.

(b) The final report of the committee may contain recommendations to increase the effectiveness, fairness and efficiency of forfeiture actions brought under this Act. [1989 c.791 §14]

Sec. 22. This Act is repealed on December 31, 1993. [1989 c.791 §22]

TREASON, RIOT, DISORDERLY CONDUCT AND RELATED OFFENSES

166.005 Treason. (1) A person commits the crime of treason if the person levies war against the State of Oregon or adheres to its enemies, giving them aid and comfort.

(2) No person shall be convicted of treason unless upon the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act or upon confession in open court.

(3) A person convicted of treason shall be punished by imprisonment for life. [1971 c.743 §217]

166.010 [Repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

166.015 Riot. (1) A person commits the crime of riot if while participating with five or more other persons the person engages in tumultuous and violent conduct and thereby intentionally or recklessly creates a grave risk of causing public alarm.

(2) Riot is a Class C felony. [1971 c.743 §218]

166.020 [Repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

166.025 Disorderly conduct. (1) A person commits the crime of disorderly conduct if, with intent to cause public inconvenience, annoyance or alarm, or recklessly creating a risk thereof, the person:

- (a) Engages in fighting or in violent, tumultuous or threatening behavior; or
- (b) Makes unreasonable noise; or
- (c) Disturbs any lawful assembly of persons without lawful authority; or
- (d) Obstructs vehicular or pedestrian traffic on a public way; or
- (e) Congregates with other persons in a public place and refuses to comply with a lawful order of the police to disperse; or
- (f) Initiates or circulates a report, knowing it to be false, concerning an alleged or impending fire, explosion, crime, catastrophe or other emergency; or
- (g) Created a hazardous or physically offensive condition by any act which the person is not licensed or privileged to do.

(2) Disorderly conduct is a Class B misdemeanor. [1971 c.743 §220; 1983 c.546 §5]

166.030 [Repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

166.035 [1971 c.743 §221; repealed by 1975 c.715 §2]

166.040 [Repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

166.045 [1971 c.743 §222; repealed by 1983 c.546 §3]

166.050 [Repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

166.060 [Amended by 1959 c.436 §1; 1961 c.503 §1; repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

166.065 Harassment. (1) A person commits the crime of harassment if the person intentionally:

(a) Harasses or annoys another person by:

(A) Subjecting such other person to offensive physical contact; or

(B) Publicly insulting such other person by abusive words or gestures in a manner intended and likely to provoke a violent response;

(b) Subjects another to alarm by conveying a false report, known by the conveyor to be false, concerning death or serious physical injury to a person, which report reasonably would be expected to cause alarm; or

(c) Subjects another to alarm by conveying a telephonic or written threat to inflict serious physical injury on that person or to commit a felony involving the person or property of that person or any member of that person's family, which threat reasonably would be expected to cause alarm.

(2) A person is criminally liable for harassment if the person knowingly permits any telephone under the person's control to be used in violation of subsection (1) of this section.

(3) Harassment is a Class B misdemeanor. [1971 c.743 §223; 1981 c.468 §1; 1985 c.498 §1; 1987 c.806 §3]

166.075 Abuse of venerated objects. (1) A person commits the crime of abuse of venerated objects if the person intentionally abuses a public monument or structure, a place of worship or burial, or the national or state flag.

(2) As used in this section and ORS 166.085, "abuse" means to deface, damage, defile or otherwise physically mistreat in a manner likely to outrage public sensibilities.

(3) Abuse of venerated objects is a Class C misdemeanor. [1971 c.743 §224]

166.085 Abuse of corpse. (1) A person commits the crime of abuse of corpse if, except as otherwise authorized by law, the person intentionally:

(a) Abuses a corpse; or

(b) Disinters, removes or carries away a corpse.

(2) Abuse of corpse is a Class C felony.

(3) As used in this section, "abuse of corpse" includes treatment of a corpse by any person in a manner not recognized by generally accepted standards of the community or treatment by a professional person in a manner not generally accepted as suitable practice by other members of the profession, as may be defined by rules applicable to the profession. [1971 c.743 §225; 1985 c.207 §2]

166.090 Telephonic harassment. (1) A telephone caller commits the crime of telephonic harassment if the caller intentionally harasses or annoys another person:

(a) By causing the telephone of the other person to ring, such caller having no communicative purpose; or

(b) By causing such other person's telephone to ring and causing such other person to answer it, knowing that the caller has been forbidden from so doing by a person exercising lawful authority over the receiving telephone.

(2) Telephonic harassment is a Class B misdemeanor. [1987 c.806 §2]

166.095 Misconduct with emergency telephone calls. (1) A person commits the crime of misconduct with emergency telephone calls if the person:

(a) Intentionally refuses to relinquish immediately a party line or public pay telephone after being informed that it is needed for an emergency call; or

(b) Requests another to relinquish a party line or public pay telephone to place an emergency call with knowledge that no such emergency exists.

(2) As used in this section:

(a) "Party line" means a subscriber's line telephone circuit, consisting of two or more main telephone stations connected therewith, each station with a distinctive ring or telephone number.

(b) "Emergency call" means a telephone call to a police or fire department, or for medical aid or ambulance service, necessitated by a situation in which human life or property is in jeopardy and prompt summoning of aid is essential.

(3) Every telephone directory published after January 1, 1972, which is distributed to members of the general public in this state shall contain in a prominent place a notice of the offense punishable by this section.

(4) Misconduct with emergency telephone calls is a Class B misdemeanor. [1971 c.743 §288]

166.110 [Amended by 1961 c.503 §2; repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

166.115 Interfering with public transportation. (1) A person commits the crime of interfering with public transportation if, with intent to harass, annoy or alarm, the person subjects the operator of any bus to offensive physical contact when the bus is operated by or under contract to any public body in order to provide public transportation.

(2) As used in this section, "public body" means the state, any city, county or special district, or any other political subdivision or municipal or public corporation.

(3) Interfering with public transportation is a Class A misdemeanor. [1981 c.783 §3]

166.120 [Repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

166.130 [Repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

166.140 [Repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

166.150 [Repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

INTIMIDATION

166.155 Intimidation in the second degree. (1) A person commits the crime of intimidation in the second degree if the person:

(a) Tamper or interferes with property, having no right to do so nor reasonable ground to believe that the person has such right, with the intent to cause substantial inconvenience to another because of the person's perception of the other's race, color, religion, national origin or sexual orientation;

(b) Intentionally subjects another to offensive physical contact because of the person's perception of the other's race, color, religion, national origin or sexual orientation; or

(c) Intentionally, because of the person's perception of race, color, religion, national

origin or sexual orientation of another or of a member of the other's family, subjects such other person to alarm by threatening:

(A) To inflict serious physical injury upon or to commit a felony affecting such other person, or a member of the person's family; or

(B) To cause substantial damage to the property of the other person or of a member of the other person's family.

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

(3) For purposes of this section:

(a) "Property" means any tangible personal property or real property.

(b) "Sexual orientation" means heterosexuality, homosexuality or bisexuality. [1981 c.785 §1; 1983 c.521 §1; 1989 c.1029 §1]

166.160 [Repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

166.165 Intimidation in the first degree. (1) Two or more persons acting together commit the crime of intimidation in the first degree, if the persons:

(a)(A) Intentionally, knowingly, or recklessly cause physical injury to another because of their perception of that person's race, color, religion, national origin or sexual orientation; or

(B) With criminal negligence cause physical injury to another by means of a deadly weapon because of their perception of that person's race, color, religion, national origin or sexual orientation;

(b) Intentionally, because of race, color, religion, national origin or sexual orientation of another, place that person in fear of imminent serious physical injury; or

(c) Commit such acts as would constitute the crime of intimidation in the second degree, if undertaken by one person acting alone.

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

(3) "Sexual orientation" has the meaning given that term in ORS 166.155. [1981 c.785 §2; 1983 c.521 §2; 1989 c.1029 §2]

POSSESSION AND USE OF WEAPONS

166.180 Negligently wounding another. Any person who, as a result of failure to use ordinary care under the circumstances, wounds any other person with a bullet or shot from any firearm, or with an arrow from any bow, shall be punished by imprisonment in the county jail for a period not to exceed six months, or by a fine not to exceed \$500, or both. In addition, any person so convicted shall forfeit any license to hunt, obtained under the laws of this state, and shall be in-

eligible to obtain a license to hunt for a period of 10 years following the date of conviction. [Formerly 163.310]

Note: 166.180 to 166.350 were enacted into law by the Legislative Assembly but were not added to or made a part of the Oregon Criminal Code of 1971 by legislative action. See Preface to Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation.

166.190 Pointing firearm at another; courts having jurisdiction over offense.

Any person over the age of 12 years who, with or without malice, purposely points or aims any loaded or empty pistol, gun, revolver or other firearm, at or toward any other person within range of the firearm, except in self-defense, shall be fined upon conviction in any sum not less than \$10 nor more than \$500, or be imprisoned in the county jail not less than 10 days nor more than six months, or both. Justices of the peace and district courts have jurisdiction concurrent with the circuit court of the trial of violations of this section. When any person is charged before a justice of the peace with violation of this section, the court shall, upon motion of the district attorney, at any time before trial, act as a committing magistrate, and if probable cause be established, hold such person to the grand jury. [Formerly 163.320]

Note: See note under 166.180

166.210 Definitions. As used in ORS 166.250 to 166.270, 166.280, 166.291 to 166.295 and 166.410 to 166.470:

(1) "Antique firearm" means:

(a) Any firearm, including any firearm with a matchlock, flintlock, percussion cap or similar type of ignition system, manufactured in or before 1898; and

(b) Any replica of any firearm described in paragraph (a) of this subsection if the replica:

(A) Is not designed or redesigned for using rimfire or conventional centerfire fixed ammunition; or

(B) Uses rimfire or conventional centerfire fixed ammunition that is no longer manufactured in the United States and that is not readily available in the ordinary channels of commercial trade.

(2) "Firearm" means a weapon, by whatever name known, which is designed to expel a projectile by the action of smokeless powder and which is readily capable of use as a weapon.

(3) "Firearms silencer" means any device for silencing, muffling or diminishing the report of a firearm.

(4) "Handgun" means any conventional pistol or revolver using a fixed cartridge containing a propellant charge, primer and

projectile, and designed to be aimed or fired otherwise than from the shoulder and which fires a single shot for each pressure on the trigger device.

(5) "Machine gun" means a weapon of any description by whatever name known, loaded or unloaded, which is designed or modified to allow two or more shots to be fired by a single pressure on the trigger device.

(6) "Minor" means a person under 18 years of age.

(7) "Short-barreled rifle" means a rifle having one or more barrels less than 16 inches in length and any weapon made from a rifle if the weapon has an overall length of less than 26 inches.

(8) "Short-barreled shotgun" means a shotgun having one or more barrels less than 18 inches in length and any weapon made from a shotgun if the weapon has an overall length of less than 26 inches. [Amended by 1977 c.769 §1, 1979 c.779 §3; 1989 c.839 §1]

Note: See note under 166.180.

166.220 Attempting to use unlawfully dangerous weapon; carrying dangerous weapon with intent to use it unlawfully.

Any person who attempts to use unlawfully against another, or who carries or possesses with intent to use unlawfully against another, any dangerous or deadly weapon as defined in ORS 161.015, commits a Class C felony. [Amended by 1975 c.700 §1, 1985 c.543 §1]

Note: See note under 166.180.

166.230 [Repealed by 1979 c.779 §7]

166.240 Carrying of concealed weapons. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, any person who carries concealed upon the person any knife having a blade that projects or swings into position by force of a spring or by centrifugal force and commonly known as a switchblade knife, any dirk, dagger, ice pick, slung shot, metal knuckles, or any similar instrument by the use of which injury could be inflicted upon the person or property of any other person, commits a Class B misdemeanor.

(2) Nothing in subsection (1) of this section applies to any peace officer as defined in ORS 133.005, whose duty it is to serve process or make arrests. Justices of the peace have concurrent jurisdiction to try any person charged with violating any of the provisions of subsection (1) of this section. [Amended by 1977 c.454 §1; 1985 c.543 §2; 1989 c.839 §21]

Note: See note under 166.180.

166.245 Authority of cities and counties to regulate possession. Except as otherwise provided by law, cities, counties and other political subdivisions of this state may regulate only the possession of firearms and

ammunition in a public place, as defined in ORS 161.015. [1989 c.839 §38]

166.250 Unlawful possession of firearms. (1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, ORS 166.260, 166.270, 166.274, 166.280, 166.291, 166.292 or 166.410 to 166.470, a person commits the crime of unlawful possession of a firearm if the person knowingly:

(a) Carries any firearm concealed upon the person, without having a license to carry the firearm as provided in ORS 166.291 and 166.292;

(b) Carries concealed and readily accessible about the person within any vehicle which is under the person's control or direction any handgun, without having a license to carry such firearm as provided in ORS 166.291 and 166.292; or

(c) Possesses a firearm and:

(A) Is under 18 years of age;

(B) Has been convicted of a felony or found guilty, except for insanity under ORS 161.295, of a felony;

(C) Was committed to the Mental Health and Developmental Disability Services Division under ORS 426.130 within four years prior to January 1, 1990; or

(D) Was found to be mentally ill and subject to an order under ORS 426.130 that the person be prohibited from purchasing or possessing a firearm as a result of that mental illness.

(2) This section does not prohibit:

(a) A minor, who is not otherwise prohibited under paragraph (c) of subsection (1) of this section, from possessing a firearm:

(A) Other than a handgun, if the firearm was transferred to the minor by the minor's parent or guardian or by another person with the consent of the minor's parent or guardian; or

(B) Temporarily for hunting, target practice or any other lawful purpose; or

(b) Any citizen of the United States over the age of 18 years who resides in or is temporarily sojourning within this state, and who is not within the excepted classes prescribed by ORS 166.270 and subsection (1) of this section, from owning, possessing or keeping within the person's place of residence or place of business any handgun, and no permit or license to purchase, own, possess or keep any such firearm at the person's place of residence or place of business is required of any such citizen. As used in this subsection, "residence" includes a recreational vessel or recreational vehicle while used, for whatever period of time, as residential quarters.

(3) Firearms carried openly in belt holsters are not concealed within the meaning of this section.

(4) Unlawful possession of a firearm is a Class A misdemeanor. [Amended by 1979 c.779 §4; 1985 c.543 §3; 1989 c.839 §13]

Note: See note under 166.180.

166.260 Persons not affected by ORS 166.250. ORS 166.250 does not apply to or affect:

(1) Sheriffs, constables, marshals, policemen, whether active or honorably retired, or other duly appointed peace officers.

(2) Any person summoned by any such officer to assist in making arrests or preserving the peace, while said person so summoned is actually engaged in assisting the officer.

(3) The possession or transportation by any merchant of unloaded firearms as merchandise.

(4) Members of the Army, Navy or Marine Corps of the United States, or of the National Guard, when on duty.

(5) Organizations which are by law authorized to purchase or receive weapons described in ORS 166.250 from the United States, or from this state.

(6) Duly authorized military or civil organizations while parading, or the members thereof when going to and from the places of meeting of their organization.

(7) Members of any club or organization, for the purpose of practicing shooting at targets upon the established target ranges, whether public or private, while such members are using any of the firearms referred to in ORS 166.250 upon such target ranges, or while going to and from such ranges.

(8) Licensed hunters or fishermen while engaged in hunting or fishing, or while going to or returning from a hunting or fishing expedition.

(9) A corrections officer while transporting or accompanying an individual convicted of or arrested for an offense and confined in a place of incarceration or detention while outside the confines of the place of incarceration or detention. [Amended by 1977 c.207 §1]

Note: See note under 166.180.

166.270 Certain felons forbidden to possess firearms. (1) Any person who has been convicted of a felony under the law of this state or any other state, or who has been convicted of a felony under the laws of the Government of the United States, who owns or has in the person's possession or under the person's custody or control any

firearm, commits the crime of felon in possession of a firearm.

(2) Any person who has been convicted of a felony under the law of this state or any other state, or who has been convicted of a felony under the laws of the Government of the United States, who owns or has in the person's possession or under the person's custody or control any instrument or weapon having a blade that projects or swings into position by force of a spring or by centrifugal force and commonly known as a switchblade knife, or any instrument or weapon commonly known as a blackjack, slung shot, sandclub, sandbag, sap glove or metal knuckles, or who carries a dirk, dagger or stiletto, commits the crime of felon in possession of a restricted weapon.

(3) For the purposes of this section, a person "has been convicted of a felony" if, at the time of conviction for an offense, that offense was a felony under the law of the jurisdiction in which it was committed. Provided, however, that such conviction shall not be deemed a conviction of a felony if:

(a) The court declared the conviction to be a misdemeanor at the time of judgment; or

(b) The offense was for possession of marijuana and the conviction was prior to January 1, 1972.

(4) Subsection (1) of this section shall not apply to any person who has been:

(a) Convicted of only one felony under the law of this state or any other state, or who has been convicted of only one felony under the laws of the United States, which felony did not involve the possession or use of a firearm or switchblade knife, and who has been discharged from imprisonment, parole or probation for said offense for a period of 15 years prior to the date of alleged violation of subsection (1) of this section; or

(b) Granted relief from the disability under ORS 166.274 or 18 U.S.C. 925(c) or has had the person's record expunged under the laws of this state or equivalent laws of another jurisdiction.

(5) Felon in possession of a firearm is a Class C felony. Felon in possession of a restricted weapon is a Class A misdemeanor. [Amended by 1975 c.702 §1; 1985 c.543 §4; 1985 c.709 §2; 1987 c.853 §1; 1989 c.839 §4]

Note: See note under 166.180.

166.272 Unlawful possession of machine guns, certain short-barreled firearms and firearms silencers. (1) A person commits the crime of unlawful possession of a machine gun, short-barreled rifle, short-barreled shotgun or firearms silencer if the person knowingly possesses

any machine gun, short-barreled rifle, short-barreled shotgun or firearms silencer not registered as required under federal law.

(2) Unlawful possession of a machine gun, short-barreled rifle, short-barreled shotgun or firearms silencer is a Class B felony. [1989 c.839 §13a]

166.274 Relief from prohibition against possessing or purchasing or from denial of concealed hand gun license. (1) A person barred from possessing a firearm under ORS 166.250 (1)(c) or 166.270 or barred from purchasing a firearm under ORS 166.470 may file a petition for relief from the bar in:

(a) A justice court in the petitioner's county of residence that is reasonably accessible to the petitioner;

(b) If no justice court is reasonably accessible, the municipal court of the city of residence of the petitioner; or

(c) If there is no municipal court, the district court in the petitioner's county of residence.

(2) A person denied a concealed handgun license or whose license is revoked or not renewed under ORS 166.291 to 166.295 or whose name is placed on the Health Division registry under section 5, chapter 839, Oregon Laws 1989, may petition the district court or, if there is no district court for the county, the circuit court to review the denial, nonrenewal, revocation or report.

(3) The hearing procedure of all cases shall be informal, the sole object being to enforce the law promptly and economically. The parties have the right to offer evidence and testimony of witnesses at the hearing. The judge shall then make findings and conclusions and issue a judgment based on those findings and conclusions in accordance with the requirements of law.

(4) Attorneys at law or persons other than the petitioner and the responding party and their witnesses may, but need not appear on behalf of any party.

(5) Notwithstanding the provisions of ORS 9.320, a corporation, the state or any city, county, district or other political subdivision or public corporation in this state, without appearance by attorney, may appear as a party to an action under this section.

(6) If the petitioner seeks relief from the bar on possessing or purchasing a firearm, relief shall be granted when the petitioner demonstrates, by clear and convincing evidence, that the petitioner does not pose a threat to the safety of the public or the petitioner.

(7) Petitions filed under this section shall be heard and disposed of within 15 judicial

days of filing or as soon as is practicable thereafter.

(8) Filing fees for actions filed in justice and municipal courts shall be set at \$25. Filing fees for actions filed in district or circuit court shall be as for any civil action filed in the court. If the petitioner prevails, the amount of the filing fee shall be paid by the respondent to the petitioner and may be incorporated into the court order.

(9)(a) Initial appeals of petitions shall be heard de novo. Appeals from a justice court or a municipal court shall go to the district court or, if there is no district court for the county, to the circuit court. Appeals from district court shall go to the circuit court.

(b) Any party to a judgment under this subsection may appeal to the Court of Appeals in the same manner as for any other civil action.

(c) If the governmental entity files an appeal under this subsection and does not prevail, it shall be ordered to pay the attorney fees for the prevailing party. [1989 c.839 §11]

166.275 Possession of weapons by inmates of institutions. Any person committed to any institution who, while under the jurisdiction of any institution or while being conveyed to or from any institution, possesses or carries upon the person, or has under the custody or control of the person any dangerous instrument, or any weapon including but not limited to any blackjack, slingshot, billy, sand club, metal knuckles, explosive substance, dirk, dagger, sharp instrument, pistol, revolver or other firearm without lawful authority, is guilty of a felony and upon conviction thereof shall be punished by imprisonment in the custody of the Department of Corrections for a term not more than 20 years. [1953 c.533 §1; 1987 c.320 §88]

Note: See note under 166.180.

166.280 Seizure of concealed weapons; destruction; exception; sale by auction.

(1) The unlawful concealed carrying upon the person or within the vehicle of the carrier of any machine gun, pistol, revolver or other firearm capable of being concealed upon the person, or any firearm used during the commission of any felony or misdemeanor is a nuisance. Any such weapons taken from the person or vehicle of any person unlawfully carrying the same are nuisances, and shall be surrendered to the magistrate before whom the person is taken, except that in any city, county, town or other municipal corporation the weapons shall be surrendered to the head of the police force or police department.

(2) The officers to whom the weapons are surrendered, except as provided under sub-

section (4) of this section or upon the certificate of a judge of a court of record or of the district attorney of the county that their preservation is necessary or proper to the ends of justice, shall have authority and be responsible, subject to applicable laws, for selling such weapons or shall destroy the weapons to such extent that they are wholly and entirely ineffective and useless for the purpose for which they were manufactured.

(3) Upon the certificate of a judge or of the district attorney that the ends of justice will be subserved thereby, such weapon shall be preserved until the necessity for its use ceases, at which time, except as provided under subsection (4) of this section, the court shall order that the weapons be delivered to the officials having responsibility under applicable laws and subsection (2) of this section for selling such weapons, or destroying the weapons to such extent that they are wholly and entirely ineffective and useless for the purpose for which they were manufactured.

(4) In the event any such weapon has been stolen and is thereafter recovered from the thief or the thief's transferee, it shall not be destroyed but shall be restored to its lawful owner as soon as its use as evidence has been served, upon identification of the weapon and proof of ownership.

(5) The sale of any weapons under this section shall be by public auction. The agency holding the weapons shall conduct the auction annually. The agency shall publish notice of the time and place of the auction in the principal local newspaper no less than 20 nor more than 30 days before the date of the auction. Written or printed notice of the auction shall also be posted in three public places of the county where the sale is to take place, not less than 10 days successively. The agency shall permit public inspection of the weapons to be auctioned. Items shall be sold individually unless there is no interested bidder, in which case they may be sold in lots. [Amended by 1981 c.767 §1]

Note: See note under 166.180.

166.290 [Amended by 1973 c.391 §1; repealed by 1989 c.839 §7 (166.291 to 166.293 enacted in lieu of 166.290)]

166.291 Issuance of concealed handgun license; application; fees; liability. (1) The sheriff of a county, upon a person's application for an Oregon concealed handgun license, upon receipt of the appropriate fees and after compliance with the procedures set out in this section, shall issue the person a concealed handgun license if the person:

(a) Is at least 21 years of age;

(b) Has a principal residence in the county in which the application is made;

(c) Has no outstanding warrants for arrest;

(d) Is not free on any form of pretrial release;

(e) Demonstrates competence with a handgun by any one of the following:

(A) Completion of any hunter education or hunter safety course approved by the State Department of Fish and Wildlife or a similar agency of another state if handgun safety was a component of the course;

(B) Completion of any National Rifle Association firearms safety or training course if handgun safety was a component of the course;

(C) Completion of any firearms safety or training course or class available to the general public offered by law enforcement, community college, or private or public institution or organization or firearms training school utilizing instructors certified by the National Rifle Association or a law enforcement agency if handgun safety was a component of the course;

(D) Completion of any law enforcement firearms safety or training course or class offered for security guards, investigators, reserve law enforcement officers or any other law enforcement officers if handgun safety was a component of the course;

(E) Presents evidence of equivalent experience with a handgun through participation in organized shooting competition or military service;

(F) Is licensed or has been licensed to carry a firearm in this state, unless the license has been revoked; or

(G) Completion of any firearms training or safety course or class conducted by a firearms instructor certified by a law enforcement agency or the National Rifle Association if handgun safety was a component of the course;

(f) Has never been convicted of a felony or found guilty, except for insanity under ORS 161.295, of a felony;

(g) Has not been convicted of a misdemeanor or found guilty, except for insanity under ORS 161.295, of a misdemeanor within the four years prior to the application;

(h) Has not been committed to the Mental Health and Developmental Disability Services Division under ORS 426.130 within four years prior to January 1, 1990;

(i) Has not been found to be mentally ill and is not subject to an order under ORS 426.130 that the person be prohibited from purchasing or possessing a firearm as a result of that mental illness; and

(j) Is not listed on the Health Division registry under section 5, chapter 839, Oregon Laws 1989.

(2) A person who has been granted relief under ORS 166.274 or 18 U.S.C. 925(c) or has had the person's record expunged under the laws of this state or equivalent laws of other jurisdictions is not subject to the disabilities in paragraphs (f) to (j) of subsection (1) of this section.

(3) Before the sheriff may issue a license:

(a) The application must state the applicant's legal name, current address and telephone number, date and place of birth and height and weight. The application must also list the applicant's residence address or addresses for the previous three years. The application must contain a statement by the applicant that the applicant meets the requirements of paragraphs (a) to (j) of subsection (1) of this section. The application must be signed by the applicant.

(b) The applicant must submit to fingerprinting and photographing by the sheriff at the time application is made. The sheriff shall fingerprint and photograph the applicant and shall conduct any investigation necessary to corroborate the requirements listed under subsection (1) of this section.

(4) Application forms for concealed handgun licenses shall be supplied by the sheriff upon request. The forms shall be uniform throughout the state in substantially the following form:

APPLICATION FOR LICENSE TO CARRY
CONCEALED HANDGUN

Date _____

I hereby declare as follows:

I am at least 21 years of age. I have never been convicted of a felony or found guilty, except for insanity under ORS 161.295, of a felony in the State of Oregon or elsewhere. I have not, within the last four years, been convicted of a misdemeanor or found guilty, except for insanity under ORS 161.295, of a misdemeanor. There are no outstanding warrants for my arrest and I am not free on any form of pretrial release. I have not been committed to the Mental Health and Developmental Disability Services Division under ORS 426.130 within four years prior to January 1, 1990, nor have I been found mentally ill and presently subject to an order prohibiting me from purchasing or possessing a firearm because of mental illness. If any of the previous conditions do apply to me, I have been granted relief from the disability under ORS 166.274 or 18 U.S.C.

925(c) or have had the records expunged. I understand I will be fingerprinted and photographed.

Age _____ Date of birth _____
Place of birth _____

Social Security Number _____
(Disclosure of your social security account number is voluntary. Solicitation of the number is authorized under ORS 166.420. It will be used only as a means of identification.)

Proof of identification (Two pieces of current identification are required, one of which must bear a photograph of the applicant. Type of identification and number on identification to be filled in by sheriff):

- 1. _____
2. _____

Height _____ Weight _____

Current address _____

(List residence addresses for the past three years on back)

City _____ County _____ Zip _____ Phone _____

I have read the entire text of this application, and the statements therein are correct and true. (Making false statements on this application is a misdemeanor.)

(Signature of Applicant)

Character references.

Name Address

Name Address
Approved _____ Disapproved _____ by _____

Competence with handgun demonstrated by _____
(to be filled in by sheriff)

Date _____ Fee Paid _____ License No. _____

(5)(a) Fees for concealed handgun permits shall be:

(A) \$12 to the Department of State Police for conducting the records check of the applicant.

(B) \$38 to the county for the issuance of a concealed handgun license.

(C) \$25 to the county for the renewal of a license.

(D) \$10 to the county for the duplication of a license because of loss or change of address.

(b) The sheriff may enter into an agreement with the Motor Vehicles Division to produce the concealed handgun license.

(6) No civil or criminal liability shall attach to the sheriff or any authorized representative engaged in the receipt and review of any application for, or in the issuance or denial of, any license under ORS 166.291 to 16.293 as a result of the lawful performance of duties under those sections. [1989 c.839 §8 (166.291 to 166.293 enacted in lieu of 166 290)]

166.292 Procedure for issuing; form of license; duration. (1) If the application for the license is approved, the sheriff shall issue and mail or otherwise deliver to the applicant at the address shown on the application, within 45 days of the application, a wallet sized license bearing the photograph of the licensee. The license must be signed by the licensee and carried whenever the licensee carries a concealed handgun.

(2) Failure of a person who carries a concealed handgun also to carry a concealed handgun license is prima facie evidence that the person does not have such a license.

(3) Licenses for concealed handguns shall be uniform throughout the state in substantially the following form:

OREGON CONCEALED HANDGUN LICENSE

County _____ License Number _____
Expires _____ Date of birth _____
Height _____ Weight _____
Name _____ Address _____
Licensee's City _____ Zip _____ Photograph _____
Signature _____
Issued by _____

(4)(a) Any current concealed handgun permit or license issued by any state that has requirements substantially comparable to those of this state for issuance of the permit or license shall be recognized by this state as a valid concealed handgun license within this state. The Department of State Police shall determine which states have requirements substantially comparable to those of this state and shall make that information available to local law enforcement agencies.

(b) If the holder of the permit or license becomes a resident of this state, the holder shall, within 45 days of establishing resi-

dency, apply for an Oregon concealed handgun license.

(5) An Oregon concealed handgun license issued under ORS 166.291 and this section, unless revoked under ORS 166.295, is valid for a period of two years from the date on which it is issued.

(6) An Oregon license to carry a firearm concealed that was issued prior to January 1, 1990, shall continue to be valid until its expiration date or until it is revoked.

(7) The sheriff shall keep a record of each license issued under ORS 166.291 and this section, or renewed pursuant to ORS 166.295. [1989 c.839 §9 (166.291 to 166.293 enacted in lieu of 166.290)]

166.293 Denial of license; review. (1) If the application for the concealed handgun license is denied, the sheriff shall set forth in writing the reasons for the denial. The denial shall be sent to the applicant by certified mail within 45 days after the application was made. If no decision is issued within 45 days, the person may seek review under the procedures set forth in ORS 166.274.

(2) Notwithstanding ORS 166.291 (1), and subject to review as provided in ORS 166.274, a sheriff may deny a concealed handgun license if the sheriff has reasonable grounds to believe that the applicant has been or is reasonably likely to be a danger to self or others, or to the community at large, as a result of the applicant's mental or psychological state, as demonstrated by past pattern of behavior or participation in incidents involving unlawful violence or threats of unlawful violence. [1989 c.839 §9a (166.291 to 166.293 enacted in lieu of 166.290)]

Note: Sections 30 and 31, chapter 839, Oregon Laws 1989, provide:

Sec. 30. (1) The sheriff of a county shall submit to the Department of State Police by the 15th day of each month the following information for the previous month:

- (a) The total number of applications for concealed handgun licenses;
- (b) The number of applicants denied the issuance of a license;
- (c) A breakdown of the reasons for the denials;
- (d) The number of denials appealed;
- (e) The number of denials overturned;
- (f) The number of licenses revoked;
- (g) A breakdown of the reasons for the revocations;
- (h) The number of revocations appealed;
- (i) The number of revocations overturned; and
- (j) The number of holders of concealed handgun licenses who were arrested, charged or convicted of any crime involving the possession or use of a firearm.

(2) Notwithstanding ORS 166.420 (3)(c), the Department of State Police shall compile the information submitted to it under this section and submit the compilation to the Sixty-sixth Legislative Assembly as part of the report required under section 29 of this Act. [1989 c.839 §30]

Sec. 31. The duplicate and triplicate sheets submitted to local law enforcement agencies and the Department of State Police under sections 29 and 30 of this Act shall be destroyed no later than 30 days after the information needed for the study has been transferred from the sheets. [1989 c.839 §31]

166.295 Renewal of license. (1)(a) A concealed handgun license is renewable by repeating the procedures set out in ORS 166.291 and 166.292.

(b) An otherwise expired concealed handgun license continues to be valid for up to 45 days after the licensee applies for renewal if:

(A) The licensee applies for renewal before the original license expires;

(B) The licensee has proof of the application for renewal; and

(C) The application for renewal has not been denied.

(2) If a licensee changes residence, the licensee shall report the change of address and the sheriff shall issue a new license as a duplication for a change of address. The license shall expire upon the same date as would the original.

(3) Any act or condition that would prevent the issuance of a license under ORS 166.291 and 166.292 shall be cause for revoking a concealed handgun license. A sheriff may revoke a license by serving upon the licensee a notice of revocation. The notice must contain the grounds for the revocation and must be served either personally or by certified mail, restricted delivery. The notice and return of service shall be attached to the file copy of the licensee's license. The revocation is effective upon the licensee's receipt of the notice. [1989 c.839 §10]

166.300 Killing another as cause for loss of right to bear arms. (1) Any person who has committed, with firearms of any kind or description, murder in any degree, or manslaughter, either voluntary or involuntary, or who in a careless or reckless manner, kills or injures another with firearms, and who, at any time after committing murder or manslaughter or after said careless or reckless killing or injury of another, carries or bears firearms of any kind or description within this state, shall be punished upon conviction by a fine of not more than \$500, or by imprisonment in the county jail not to exceed one year, or both.

(2) Subsection (1) of this section does not deprive the people of this state of the right to bear arms for the defense of themselves and the state, and does not apply to any peace officer in the discharge of official duties or to a member of any regularly constituted military organization while on duty with such military organization.

(3) Justices of the peace, district courts, county courts and all other courts having jurisdiction as justices of the peace, shall have concurrent jurisdiction with the circuit courts of all prosecutions under subsection (1) of this section.

Note: See note under 166.180.

166.310 [Repealed by 1985 c.709 §4]

166.320 Setting springgun or setgun.

(1) Any person who places or sets any loaded springgun, setgun, or any gun, firearm or other device of any kind designed for containing or firing explosives, in any place where it may be fired, exploded or discharged by the contact of any person or animal with any string, wire, rod, stick, spring or other contrivance affixed to or connected with it, or with its trigger, shall be punished upon conviction by a fine of not less than \$100 nor more than \$500, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than 30 days nor more than six months, or both.

(2) Subsection (1) of this section does not apply to any loaded springgun, setgun, firearm or other device placed for the purpose of destroying gophers, moles or other burrowing rodents, and does not prevent the use of a coyote getter by employees of county, state or federal governments engaged in cooperative predatory animal control work.

Note: See note under 166.180.

166.330 Use of firearms with other than incombustible gun wadding. Any person who uses in any firearms discharged on lands within this state, not owned by the person, anything other than incombustible gun wadding, shall be punished upon conviction by a fine of not less than \$5 nor more than \$100, or by imprisonment in the county jail for not less than two days nor more than 60 days.

Note: See note under 166.180.

166.340 [1965 c.20 §§2, 3; 1969 c.351 §1; repealed by 1981 c.41 §3]

166.350 Unlawful possession of armor piercing ammunition. (1) A person commits the crime of unlawful possession of armor piercing ammunition if the person:

(a) Makes, sells, buys or possesses any handgun ammunition the bullet or projectile of which is coated with Teflon or any chemical compound with properties similar to Teflon and which is intended to penetrate soft body armor, such person having the intent that the ammunition be used in the commission of a felony; or

(b) Carries any ammunition described in paragraph (a) of this subsection while committing any felony during which the person or any accomplice of the person is armed with a firearm.

(2) As used in this section, "handgun ammunition" means ammunition principally for use in pistols or revolvers notwithstanding that the ammunition can be used in some rifles.

(3) Unlawful possession of armor piercing ammunition is a Class A misdemeanor. [1985 c.755 §2; 1987 c.158 §29]

Note: See note under 166.180.

POSSESSION OF FIREARM IN PUBLIC BUILDING OR OF DESTRUCTIVE DEVICE

166.360 Definitions for ORS 166.360 to 166.380. As used in ORS 166.360 to 166.380, unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) "Capitol building" means the Capitol, the Supreme Court Building, the State Office Building, the State Library Building, the Labor and Industries Building, the State Highway Building, the Agriculture Building or the Public Service Building and includes any new buildings which may be constructed on the same grounds as an addition to the group of buildings listed in this subsection.

(2) "Loaded firearm" means:

(a) A breech-loading firearm in which there is an unexpended cartridge or shell in or attached to the firearm including but not limited to, in a chamber, magazine or clip which is attached to the firearm.

(b) A muzzle-loading firearm which is capped or primed and has a powder charge and ball, shot or projectile in the barrel or cylinder.

(3) "Public building" means a hospital, capitol building, a public or private school, college or university, a county courthouse, a city hall or the residence of any state official elected by the state at large, and the grounds adjacent to each such building. The term also includes that portion of any other building occupied by an agency of the state or a municipal corporation, as defined in ORS 297.405. [1969 c.705 §1; 1977 c.769 §2; 1979 c.398 §1, 1989 c.982 §4]

Note: 166.360 to 166.380 were enacted into law by the Legislative Assembly but were not added to or made a part of the Oregon Criminal Code of 1971 by legislative action. See Preface to Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation.

166.370 Possession of firearm in public building; exceptions. (1) Any person who possesses a loaded or unloaded firearm, on the person in or on a public building, shall be punished upon conviction by a fine of not more than \$500 or by imprisonment in the county jail for not more than one year, or both.

(2) Subsection (1) of this section does not apply to:

(a) A sheriff, policeman, other duly appointed peace officers or a corrections officer while acting within the scope of employment.

(b) A person summoned by a peace officer to assist in making an arrest or preserving the peace, while the summoned person is engaged in assisting the officer.

(c) A member of the military forces of this state or the United States, when engaged in the performance of duty.

(d) A person who is licensed under ORS 166.291 and 166.292 to carry a concealed handgun.

(e) A person who is authorized by the officer or agency that controls the public building to possess a firearm in that public building. [1969 c.705 §2, 4, 1977 c.207 §2; 1979 c.398 §2; 1989 c.839 §22; 1989 c.982 §5]

Note: See note under 166.360.

166.380 Examination of device or firearm by peace officer; arrest for failure to allow examination. (1) A peace officer may examine a firearm possessed by anyone on the person while in or on a public building to determine whether the firearm is a loaded firearm.

(2) Refusal by a person to allow the examination authorized by subsection (1) of this section constitutes reason to believe that the person has committed a crime and the peace officer may make an arrest pursuant to ORS 133.310. [1969 c.705 §3]

Note: See note under 166.360.

166.382 Possession of destructive device prohibited; exceptions. (1) A person commits the crime of unlawful possession of a destructive device if the person possesses:

(a) Any of the following devices with an explosive, incendiary or poison gas component:

(A) Bomb;

(B) Grenade;

(C) Rocket having a propellant charge of more than four ounces;

(D) Missile having an explosive or incendiary charge of more than one-quarter ounce; or

(E) Mine; or

(b) Any combination of parts either designed or intended for use in converting any device into any destructive device described in paragraph (a) of this subsection and from which a destructive device may be readily assembled.

(2) As used in this section:

(a) "Destructive device" does not include any device which is designed primarily or redesigned primarily for use as a signaling,

pyrotechnic, line throwing, safety or similar device.

(b) "Possess" has the meaning given that term in ORS 161.015.

(3) This section does not apply to:

(a) Persons who possess explosives as provided in ORS 480.200 to 480.280.

(b) The possession of an explosive by a member of the Armed Forces of the United States while on active duty and engaged in the performance of official duties or by a member of a regularly organized fire or police department of a public agency while engaged in the performance of official duties.

(c) The possession of an explosive in the course of transportation by way of railroad, water, highway or air while under the jurisdiction of, or in conformity with, regulations adopted by the United States Department of Transportation.

(d) The possession, sale, transfer or manufacture of an explosive by a person acting in accordance with the provisions of any applicable federal law or regulation that provides substantially the same requirements as the comparable provisions of ORS 480.200 to 480.275 and 480.280 (2).

(4) Possession of a destructive device is a Class C felony. [1989 c.982 §1]

166.384 Unlawful manufacture of destructive device. (1) A person commits the crime of unlawful manufacture of a destructive device if the person assembles, produces or otherwise manufactures:

(a) A destructive device, as defined in ORS 166.382; or

(b) A pyrotechnic device containing two or more grains of pyrotechnic charge in violation of chapter 10, Title 18 of the United States Code.

(2) Unlawful manufacture of a destructive device is a Class C felony. [1989 c.982 §2]

SALE OR TRANSFER OF FIREARMS

166.410 Manufacture, importation or sale of firearms. Any person who manufactures or causes to be manufactured within this state, or who imports into this state, or offers, exposes for sale, or sells or transfers a handgun, short-barreled rifle, short-barreled shotgun, firearms silencer or machine gun, otherwise than in accordance with ORS 166.250 to 166.270, 166.280, 166.291, 166.292 and 166.420 to 166.470, shall be guilty of a Class B felony. [Amended by 1979 c.779 §5; 1987 c.320 §89; 1989 c.839 §23]

Note: 166.410 to 166.490 were enacted into law by the Legislative Assembly but were not added to or made a part of the Oregon Criminal Code of 1971 by legislative action. See Preface to Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation.

166.420 Register of transfers of handguns; form and content of register and by whom to be maintained. (1) Except as provided in subsection (9) of this section, every person engaged in the business, as defined in 18 U.S.C. 921, of selling, leasing or otherwise transferring a handgun, whether the person is a retail dealer, pawnbroker or otherwise, shall keep a register in which shall be entered the time, date and place of sale; the name of the salesperson making the sale, the make, model, manufacturer's number, caliber or other marks of identification on the handgun. The register shall be prepared by and obtained from the State Printer in the form provided in subsection (10) of this section, and shall be furnished by the State Printer to the dealer on application at cost.

(2) The purchaser of any handgun shall sign, and the dealer shall require the person to sign, the name of the person and affix the address of the person to the register in triplicate and the salesperson shall affix the signature of the salesperson in triplicate as a witness to the signature of the purchaser. Any person signing a fictitious name or address is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(3)(a) The duplicate sheet of the register shall, on the day of sale, be hand delivered or mailed to the local law enforcement authority. If the sale is made in a district where there is no municipal police department, the duplicate sheet shall be hand delivered or mailed first class to the sheriff of the county wherein the sale is made. The duplicate sheets are exempt from disclosure under any public records law. The agency receiving the duplicate sheet shall:

(A)(i) Determine, from criminal records and other information available to it, whether the purchaser is disqualified under ORS 166.470 from completing the purchase; and

(ii) Notify the dealer when a purchaser is disqualified from completing the purchase. The notification shall be in writing, mailed by certified mail and made within 15 calendar days of the date the duplicate was mailed by the dealer.

(B) Retain the duplicate sheets for no more than five years at which time the sheets shall be destroyed.

(b) The triplicate sheet of the register shall be mailed on the day of sale to the Department of State Police. The Department of State Police shall conduct a criminal records check of the purchaser using the thumbprints on the triplicate and shall send, within 10 calendar days of the date the triplicate was mailed by the dealer, the

triplicate with the results of the records check to the agency that received the duplicate. If the thumbprints are illegible, the Department of State Police, by mail, shall immediately notify the dealer of that fact.

(c) Notwithstanding any public records law to the contrary, it is unlawful for any division of state government to compile or maintain any information on lawful purchases of firearms. The firearm identification information shall be used only to determine if the firearm is stolen or has been used in the commission of a crime. Any public employee who intentionally violates this paragraph is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

(4) No public employee, official or agency shall be held criminally or civilly liable for performing the investigations required by this section provided this employee, official or agency acts in good faith and without malice.

(5) Before any handgun shall be delivered:

(a) Fifteen calendar days shall have elapsed after application for the purchase and the register entries required by this section have been completed, except that if the seller is notified by the Department of State Police that the thumbprints on the triplicate are illegible, a new set of thumbprints shall be taken and sent to the Department of State Police and a new 15-day period shall begin; and

(b) The purchaser must present to the dealer two pieces of current identification, one of which must bear a photograph of the purchaser.

(6) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a) of subsection (5) of this section, the seller may deliver a handgun at the time of the sale to a person holding a valid concealed handgun license issued by this state or to a person presenting identification that shows the person is a police officer as defined in ORS 181.610.

(7) When a handgun is delivered, it shall be unloaded.

(8) Any person engaged in the business, as defined in 18 U.S.C. 921, of selling, leasing or otherwise transferring a firearm, who intentionally violates this section, is guilty of a Class C felony.

(9) This section does not apply to transactions between persons licensed as dealers under 18 U.S.C. 923.

(10) The register provided for in this section shall be designed by the Attorney General in substantially the following form, except that the triplicate sheet shall contain a place for the thumbprints of the purchaser:

Series No. _____
 Sheet No. _____

ORIGINAL
 (DEALERS' RECORD OF SALE OF
 HANDGUN)

State of Oregon

Notice to Dealers: This original is for your files. If spoiled in making out, do not destroy. Keep in books. Fill out in triplicate. Place the purchaser's thumbprints in the place provided on the triplicate of this form.

Carbon duplicate must be hand delivered or mailed on the day of sale, to the local law enforcement authority. Carbon triplicate must be mailed to the Department of State Police. Violation of this law is a Class C felony. Use carbon paper for duplicate and triplicate. Use indelible pencil.

Sold by _____ Salesperson _____

Business Name _____

Business Address _____

Business Telephone _____

City, town or township _____

Description of handgun (state whether revolver or pistol) _____

Maker _____ Model _____ Serial Number _____
 Caliber _____

Name of purchaser _____ Age _____ years

Other names used by purchaser _____

Date of Birth _____ Place of Birth _____

Permanent address (state name of city, town or township, street and number of dwelling) _____

Social Security Number _____
 (Disclosure of your social security account number is voluntary. Solicitation of the number is authorized under ORS 166.420. It will be used only as a means of identification.)

Proof of identification (type of identification and number on identification to be filled out by salesperson):

1. _____
2. _____

Concealed _____ Handgun _____ License
 Number _____

Height _____ feet _____ inches. Weight _____

Occupation _____

Eyes _____ Hair _____

Race _____ Sex _____

If traveling, or in locality temporarily, give local address _____

I hereby declare that I:

1. Am not prohibited from purchasing or possessing a handgun under ORS 166.470 or 166.250; or

2. Have been granted relief from that disability under ORS 166.274 or 18 U.S.C. 925(c) or have had my record expunged under the law of this state or an equivalent law of another jurisdiction.

Signature of purchaser _____

(Providing materially false information is a Class A misdemeanor and disqualifies applicant from completing purchase. To be signed in triplicate.)

Witness _____ Salesperson.

(To be signed in triplicate.)

Name and address of agency to which duplicate was sent _____

[Amended by 1989 c.839 §2]

Note: See note under 166.410.

Note: Section 2b, chapter 839, Oregon Laws 1989, provides.

Sec. 2b. Unless the Legislative Assembly provides otherwise, on September 1 following the close of the Legislative Assembly during which the notification required by section 2a of this Act occurs, ORS 166.420, as amended by section 2 of this Act, is further amended to read:

166.420. (1) Except as provided in subsection (9) of this section, every person engaged in the business, as defined in 18 U.S.C. 921, of selling, leasing or otherwise transferring a handgun, whether the person is a retail dealer, pawnbroker or otherwise, shall keep a register in which shall be entered the time, date and place of sale, the name of the salesperson making the sale, the make, model, manufacturer's number, caliber or other marks of identification on the handgun. The register shall be prepared by and obtained from the State Printer in the form provided in subsection (10) of this section, and shall be furnished by the State Printer to the dealer on application at cost.

(2) The purchaser of any handgun shall sign, and the dealer shall require the person to sign, the name of the person and affix the address of the person to the register in duplicate and the salesperson shall affix the signature of the salesperson in duplicate as a witness to the signature of the purchaser. Any person signing a fictitious name or address is guilty of a misdemeanor.

(3)(a) The duplicate sheet of the register shall, on the day of sale, be hand delivered or mailed to the local law enforcement authority. If the sale is made in a district where there is no municipal police department, the duplicate sheet shall be hand delivered or mailed to the sheriff of the county wherein the sale is made. The duplicate sheets are exempt from disclosure under any public records law. The agency receiving the duplicate

sheet shall retain the duplicate sheets for no more than five years at which time the sheets shall be destroyed.

(b) Notwithstanding any public records law to the contrary, it is unlawful for any division of state government to compile or maintain any information on lawful purchases of firearms. The firearm identification information shall be used only to determine if the firearm is stolen or has been used in the commission of a crime. Any public employee who intentionally violates this paragraph is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

(4) No public employee, official or agency shall be held criminally or civilly liable for performing the investigations required by this section provided this employee, official or agency acts in good faith and without malice.

(5) Before any handgun shall be delivered, the purchaser must present to the dealer two pieces of current identification, one of which must bear a photograph of the purchaser.

(6) The seller may deliver a handgun at the time of the sale to a person holding a valid concealed handgun license issued by this state or to a person presenting identification that shows the person is a police officer as defined in ORS 181.610.

(7) When a handgun is delivered, it shall be unloaded.

(8) Any person engaged in the business, as defined in 18 U.S.C. 921, of selling, leasing or otherwise transferring a firearm, who intentionally violates this section, is guilty of a Class C felony.

(9) This section does not apply to transactions between persons licensed as dealers under 18 U.S.C. 923.

(10) The register provided for in this section shall be designed by the Attorney General in substantially the following form:

Social Security Number _____ (Disclosure of your social security account number is voluntary. Solicitation of the number is authorized under ORS 166.420. It will be used only as a means of identification.)

Proof of identification (type of identification and number on identification to be filled out by salesperson):

- 1. _____
2. _____

Concealed Handgun License Number _____

Height _____ feet _____ inches. Weight _____

Occupation _____

Eyes _____ Hair _____

Race _____ Sex _____

If traveling, or in locality temporarily, give local address _____

I hereby declare that I:

1. Am not prohibited from purchasing or possessing a handgun under ORS 166.470 or 166.250, or

2. Have been granted relief from that disability under ORS 166.274 or 18 U.S.C. 925(c) or have had my record expunged under the law of this state or an equivalent law of another jurisdiction.

Signature of purchaser _____

(Providing materially false information is a Class A misdemeanor and disqualifies applicant from completing purchase. To be signed in duplicate)

Witness _____ Salesperson.

(To be signed in duplicate.)

.Series No. _____
Sheet No. _____

ORIGINAL
(DEALERS' RECORD OF SALE OF
HANDGUN)

State of Oregon

Notice to Dealers: This original is for your files. If spoiled in making out, do not destroy. Keep in books. Fill out in duplicate.

Carbon duplicate must be hand delivered or mailed on the day of sale, to the local law enforcement authority. Violation of this law is a Class C felony. Use carbon paper for duplicate. Use indelible pencil.

Sold by _____ Salesperson _____

Business Name _____

Business Address _____

Business Telephone _____

City, town or township _____

Description of handgun (state whether revolver or pistol) _____

Maker _____ Model _____

Serial Number _____ Caliber _____

Name of purchaser _____ Age _____ years

Other names used by purchaser _____

Date of Birth _____ Place of Birth _____

Permanent address (state name of city, town or township, street and number of dwelling) _____

[1989 c 839 §2b]

166.422 Enforcement of ORS 166.420. Where appropriate, a person may enforce the legal duties imposed by ORS 166.420 and section 31, chapter 839, Oregon Laws 1989, by the provisions of ORS 30.260 to 30.300 and ORS chapter 183. [1989 c.839 §12]

Note: 166.422 was enacted into law by the Legislative Assembly but was not added to or made a part of ORS chapter 166 or any series therein by legislative action. See Preface to Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation

166.425 Unlawful purchase of firearm.

(1) A person commits the crime of unlawfully purchasing a firearm if the person, knowing that the person is prohibited by state or federal law from owning or possessing the firearm or having the firearm under the person's custody or control, purchases or attempts to purchase the firearm.

(2) Unlawfully purchasing a firearm is a Class A misdemeanor. [1989 c.839 §15]

Note: 166.425 to 166.429 were added to and made a part of 166.410 to 166.470 by legislative action but were not added to any smaller series therein. See Preface to Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation.

166.427 Register of transfers of used firearms. (1) Whenever a person engaged in the business, as defined in 18 U.S.C. 921, of selling, leasing or otherwise transferring a

firearm, whether the person is a retail dealer, pawnbroker or otherwise, buys or accepts in trade, a used firearm, the person shall enter in a register the time, date and place of purchase or trade, the name of the person selling or trading the firearm, the number of the identification documentation presented by the person and the make, model and manufacturer's number of the firearm. The register shall be prepared by and obtained from the State Printer and shall be furnished by the State Printer to the dealer on application at cost.

(2) The duplicate sheet of the register shall, on the day of purchase or trade, be hand delivered or mailed to the local law enforcement authority.

(3) Violation of this section by any person engaged in the business of selling, leasing or otherwise transferring a firearm is a Class C misdemeanor. [1989 c.839 §16]

Note: See note under 166.425.

166.429 Firearms used in felony. Any person who, with intent to commit a felony or who knows or reasonably should know that a felony will be committed with the firearm, ships, transports, receives, sells or otherwise furnishes any firearm in the furtherance of the felony is guilty of a Class B felony. [1989 c.839 §17]

Note: See note under 166.425

166.430 [Amended by 1971 c.464 §1; repealed by 1989 c.839 §39]

166.440 [Repealed by 1989 c.839 §39]

166.450 Obliteration or change of identification number on firearms. Any person who intentionally alters, removes or obliterates the identification number of any firearm for an unlawful purpose, shall be punished upon conviction by imprisonment in the custody of the Department of Corrections for not more than five years. Possession of any such firearm is presumptive evidence that the possessor has altered, removed or obliterated the identification number. [Amended by 1987 c.320 §90, 1989 c.839 §24]

Note: See note under 166.410.

166.460 Antique firearms excepted. ORS 166.250 to 166.270, 166.280, 166.291 to 166.295, 166.410, 166.420, 166.425, 166.450 and 166.470 do not apply to antique firearms. [Amended by 1979 c.779 §6, 1989 c.839 §25]

Note: See note under 166.410.

166.470 Limitations and conditions for sales of firearms. (1) Unless relief has been granted under ORS 166.274, 18 U.S.C. 925(c) or the expunction laws of this state or an equivalent law of another jurisdiction, no person shall intentionally sell, deliver or otherwise transfer any firearm when the transferor knows or reasonably should know that the recipient:

(a) Is under 18 years of age;

(b) Has been convicted of a felony or found guilty, except for insanity under ORS 161.295, of a felony;

(c) Has any outstanding felony warrants for arrest;

(d) Is free on any form of pretrial release for a felony;

(e) Was committed to the Mental Health and Developmental Disability Services Division under ORS 426.130 within four years prior to January 1, 1990;

(f) After January 1, 1990, was found to be mentally ill and subject to an order under ORS 426.130 that the person be prohibited from purchasing or possessing a firearm as a result of that mental illness;

(g) Is listed on the Health Division registry under section 5, chapter 839, Oregon Laws 1989; or

(h) Has been convicted of a misdemeanor involving violence or found guilty, except for insanity under ORS 161.295, of a misdemeanor involving violence within the previous four years. As used in this paragraph, "misdemeanor involving violence" means a misdemeanor described in ORS 163.160, 163.190, 163.195, 163.208 or 166.155 (1)(b).

(2) No person shall sell, deliver or otherwise transfer any firearm that the person knows or reasonably should know is stolen.

(3) Paragraph (a) of subsection (1) of this section does not prohibit:

(a) The parent or guardian, or another person with the consent of the parent or guardian, of a minor from transferring to the minor a firearm, other than a handgun; or

(b) The temporary transfer of any firearm to a minor for hunting, target practice or any other lawful purpose.

(4) Violation of this section is a Class A misdemeanor. [Amended by 1989 c.839 §3]

Note: See note under 166.410.

166.480 Sale or gift of explosives to children. Any person who sells, exchanges, barter or gives to any child, under the age of 14 years, any explosive article or substance, other than an ordinary firecracker containing not more than 10 grains of gunpowder or who sells, exchanges, barter or gives to any such child, any instrument or apparatus, the chief utility of which is the fact that it is used, or is ordinarily capable of being used, as an article or device to increase the force or intensity of any explosive, or to direct or control the discharge of any such explosive, is guilty of a misdemeanor. [Amended by 1989 c.839 §26]

Note: See note under 166.410.

166.490 Purchase of firearms in certain other states. (1) As used in this section, unless the context requires otherwise:

(a) "Contiguous state" means California, Idaho, Nevada or Washington.

(b) "Resident" includes an individual or a corporation or other business entity that maintains a place of business in this state.

(2) A resident of this state may purchase or otherwise obtain a rifle or shotgun in a contiguous state and receive in this state or transport into this state such rifle or shotgun, unless the purchase or transfer violates the law of this state, the state in which the purchase or transfer is made or the United States.

(3) This section does not apply to the purchase, receipt or transportation of rifles and shotguns by federally licensed firearms manufacturers, importers, dealers or collectors.

(4) This section expires and stands repealed upon the date that section 922(b) (3) of the Gun Control Act of 1968 (18 U.S.C. 922(b) (3)) and regulations pursuant thereto are repealed or rescinded. [1969 c.289 §§1, 2, 3, 4]

Note: See note under 166.410.

Note: Section 29, chapter 839, Oregon Laws 1989, provides:

Sec. 29. The Department of State Police shall conduct a study concerning the sale of firearms. The study shall be one year in duration and be completed no later than January 1, 1991. During the study period:

(1) All persons engaged in the business of selling, as defined in 18 U.S.C. 921, leasing or otherwise transferring a rifle, shotgun or other long gun, whether the person is a retail dealer, pawnbroker or otherwise, shall keep a register to record the sale of rifles, shotguns and other long guns:

(a) The register used shall be the same as is used to record the sale of a handgun under ORS 166.420 except that the thumbprints and manufacturer's serial number shall not be required. The dealer shall fill out the register and mail the duplicate and triplicate sheets as provided in ORS 166.420.

(b) The person receiving the duplicate shall conduct a background check as if the purchaser were purchasing a handgun. If the background check shows that the purchaser would be prohibited from possessing or owning the firearm under ORS 166.250, the person conducting the background check shall send that information to the Department of State Police.

(c) Except for completing the register as required in this subsection, the study shall in no way alter the manner in which rifles, shotguns and other long guns are sold.

(2) Local law enforcement agencies shall notify the Department of State Police whenever a person is disqualified from purchasing a handgun under ORS 166.420. The notification shall include the basis for the disqualification. If the person is arrested, charged or convicted of violating section 15 of this Act [166.425] as a result of the attempted purchase, that information shall also be transmitted to the Department of State Police.

(3) Unless otherwise requested by the purchaser of a rifle, shotgun or other long gun, it is unlawful for

local law enforcement agencies to maintain a registry containing the information submitted to them as part of the study required by this section.

(4) The Department of State Police shall:

(a) Use the triplicate sheets submitted to it under ORS 166.420 (3) and subsection (1) of this section to record the total number of sales of handguns and rifles, shotguns and long guns.

(b) Notwithstanding ORS 166.420 (3)(c), compile and maintain the information submitted under this section.

(c) Submit to the Sixty-sixth Legislative Assembly a report consisting of:

(A)(i) The total number of rifles, shotguns and other long guns sold during the period of the study;

(ii) The total number of purchasers who were prohibited from possessing or owning the rifle, shotgun or other long gun under ORS 166.250;

(iii) A breakdown of the bases for the prohibition;

(iv) The total number of persons arrested, charged or convicted of violating ORS 166.250; and

(v) The total cost in both dollars and work-hours of completing the background investigations and bringing into custody those persons believed to have violated ORS 166.250.

(B)(i) The total number of applications for the purchase of handguns;

(ii) The total number of applicants who were disqualified from purchasing a handgun;

(iii) A breakdown of the bases for disqualification;

(iv) The total number of persons arrested, charged or convicted of a violation of section 15 of this Act; and

(v) The total cost in both dollars and work-hours for completing the background investigations and bringing into custody the persons believed to have violated section 15 of this Act. [1989 c.839 §29]

166.510 [Amended by 1957 c.290 §1; 1973 c.746 §1; 1983 c.546 §2; repealed by 1985 c.709 §4]

166.515 [1973 c.746 §2; repealed by 1985 c.709 §4]

166.520 [Amended by 1973 c.746 §3; repealed by 1985 c.709 §4]

166.560 [1965 c.118 §1; repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

166.610 [Repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

166.620 [Repealed by 1963 c.94 §2]

DISCHARGING WEAPONS

166.630 Discharging weapon on or across highway, ocean shore recreation area or public utility facility. (1) Any person is guilty of a violation who discharges or attempts to discharge any bow and arrow, air rifle, rifle, gun, revolver or other firearm:

(a) Upon or across any highway, railroad right of way or other public road in this state, or upon or across the ocean shore within the state recreation area as defined in ORS 390.605.

(b) At any public or railroad sign or signal or an electric power, communication, petroleum or natural gas transmission or distribution facility of a public utility, telecommunications utility or railroad within range of the weapon.

(2) Any bow and arrow, air rifle, rifle, gun, revolver or other firearm in the pos-

session of the person that was used in committing a violation of this section may be confiscated and forfeited to the State of Oregon. This section does not prevent the discharge of firearms by peace officers in the performance of their duty or by military personnel within the confines of a military reservation.

(3) The hunting license revocation provided in ORS 497.415 is in addition to and not in lieu of the penalty and forfeiture provided in subsections (1) and (2) of this section.

(4) As used in this section:

(a) "Public sign" includes all signs, signals and markings placed or erected by authority of a public body.

(b) "Public utility" has the meaning given that term in ORS 164.365 (2).

(c) "Railroad" has the meaning given that term in ORS 760.005. [Amended by 1963 c.94 §1; 1969 c.501 §2; 1969 c.511 §4; 1973 c.196 §1; 1973 c.723 §118; 1981 c.900 §1; 1987 c.447 §113]

166.635 Discharging weapon or throwing objects at trains. (1) A person shall not knowingly throw an object at, drop an object on, or discharge a bow and arrow, air rifle, rifle, gun, revolver or other firearm at a railroad train, a person on a railroad train or a commodity being transported on a railroad train. This subsection does not prevent a peace officer or a railroad employee from performing the duty of a peace officer or railroad employee.

(2) Violation of subsection (1) of this section is a misdemeanor. [1973 c 139 §4]

Note: 166.635, 166.638 and 166.645 were enacted into law by the Legislative Assembly but were not added to or made a part of the Oregon Criminal Code of 1971 by legislative action. See Preface to Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation.

166.638 Discharging weapon across airport operational surfaces. (1) Any person who knowingly or recklessly discharges any bow and arrow, gun, air gun or other firearm upon or across any airport operational surface commits a Class A misdemeanor. Any bow and arrow, gun, air gun or other firearm in the possession of the person that was used in committing a violation of this subsection may be confiscated and forfeited to the State of Oregon, and the clear proceeds shall be deposited with the State Treasury in the Common School Fund.

(2) As used in subsection (1) of this section, "airport operational surface" means any surface of land or water developed, posted or marked so as to give an observer reasonable notice that the surface is developed for the purpose of storing, parking, taxiing or operating aircraft, or any surface of land or wa-

ter when actually being used for such purpose.

(3) Subsection (1) of this section does not prohibit the discharge of firearms by peace officers in the performance of their duty or by military personnel within the confines of a military reservation, or otherwise lawful hunting, wildlife control or other discharging of firearms done with the consent of the proprietor, manager or custodian of the airport operational surface.

(4) The hunting license revocation provided in ORS 497.415 is in addition to and not in lieu of the penalty provided in subsection (1) of this section. [1981 c.901 §2, 1987 c 858 §2]

Note: See note under 166.635

166.640 [Repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

MISCELLANEOUS

166.645 Hunting in cemeteries prohibited. (1) Hunting in cemeteries is prohibited.

(2) As used in subsection (1) of this section "hunting" has the meaning for that term provided in ORS 496.004.

(3) Violation of subsection (1) of this section is a misdemeanor. [1973 c.468 §2; 1987 c.158 §30]

Note: See note under 166.635.

166.650 [Repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

166.660 Unlawful paramilitary activity. (1) A person commits the crime of unlawful paramilitary activity if the person:

(a) Exhibits, displays or demonstrates to another person the use, application or making of any firearm, explosive or incendiary device or any technique capable of causing injury or death to persons and intends or knows that such firearm, explosive or incendiary device or technique will be unlawfully employed for use in a civil disorder; or

(b) Assembles with one or more other persons for the purpose of training with, practicing with or being instructed in the use of any firearm, explosive or incendiary device or technique capable of causing injury or death to persons with the intent to unlawfully employ such firearm, explosive or incendiary device or technique in a civil disorder.

(2)(a) Nothing in this section makes unlawful any act of any law enforcement officer performed in the otherwise lawful performance of the officer's official duties.

(b) Nothing in this section makes unlawful any activity of the State Department of Fish and Wildlife, or any activity intended to teach or practice self-defense or self-defense techniques, such as karate clubs or self-defense clinics, and similar lawful activity,

or any facility, program or lawful activity related to firearms instruction and training intended to teach the safe handling and use of firearms, or any other lawful sports or activities related to the individual recreational use or possession of firearms, including but not limited to hunting activities, target shooting, self-defense, firearms collection or any organized activity including, but not limited to any hunting club, rifle club, rifle range or shooting range which does not include a conspiracy as defined in ORS 161.450 or the knowledge of or the intent to cause or further a civil disorder.

(3) Unlawful paramilitary activity is a Class C felony: In addition to any other penalty imposed pursuant to this section, the court may order forfeited to the State of Oregon for the benefit of the Common School Fund any firearm or explosive or incendiary device used in any activity in violation of this section.

(4) As used in this section:

(a) "Civil disorder" means acts of physical violence by assemblages of three or more persons which cause damage or injury, or immediate danger thereof, to the person or property of any other individual.

(b) "Firearm" means a weapon, by whatever name known, which is designed to expel a projectile by the action of black powder or smokeless black powder and which is readily capable of use as a weapon.

(c) "Explosive" means a chemical compound, mixture or device that is commonly used or intended for the purpose of producing a chemical reaction resulting in a substantially instantaneous release of gas and heat, including but not limited to dynamite, blasting powder, nitroglycerin, blasting caps and nitrojelly, but excluding fireworks as defined in ORS 480.110 (1), black powder, smokeless powder, small arms ammunition and small arms ammunition primers.

(d) "Law enforcement officer" means any duly constituted police officer of the United States, any state, any political subdivision of a state or the District of Columbia, and also includes members of the military reserve forces or National Guard as defined in 10 U.S.C. 101 (9), members of the organized militia of any state or territory of the United States, the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico or the District of Columbia not included within the definition of National Guard as defined by 10 U.S.C. 101 (9), members of the Armed Forces of the United States and such persons as are defined in ORS 161.015 (4) when in the performance of official duties. [1983 c.792 §2; 1987 c.858 §3]

Note: 166.660 was enacted into law by the Legislative Assembly but was not added to or made a part

of ORS chapter 166 or any series therein by legislative action. See Preface to Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation.

166.663 Casting artificial light from vehicle while possessing certain weapons prohibited. (1) No person shall cast from a motor vehicle an artificial light while there is in the possession or in the immediate physical presence of the person a bow and arrow or a rifle, gun, revolver or other firearm.

(2) Subsection (1) of this section does not apply to a person casting an artificial light:

(a) From the headlights of a motor vehicle that is being operated on a road in the usual manner.

(b) When the bow and arrow, rifle, gun, revolver or other firearm that the person has in the possession or immediate physical presence of the person is disassembled or stored, or in the trunk or storage compartment of the motor vehicle.

(c) When the ammunition or arrows are stored separate from the weapon.

(d) On land owned or lawfully occupied by that person.

(e) On publicly owned land when that person has an agreement with the public body to use that property.

(f) When the person is a peace officer or government employee engaged in the performance of official duties.

(g) When the person has been issued a license under ORS 166.290 to carry a concealed weapon.

(3) Violation of subsection (1) of this section is punishable as a violation. [1989 c.848 §2]

166.710 [1957 c.601 §1; repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

RACKETEERING

166.715 Definitions for ORS 166.715 to 166.735. As used in ORS 166.715 to 166.735, unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) "Documentary material" means any book, paper, document, writing, drawing, graph, chart, photograph, phonograph record, magnetic tape, computer printout, other data compilation from which information can be obtained or from which information can be translated into usable form, or other tangible item.

(2) "Enterprise" includes any individual, sole proprietorship, partnership, corporation, business trust or other profit or nonprofit legal entity, and includes any union, association or group of individuals associated in fact although not a legal entity, and both illicit and licit enterprises and governmental and nongovernmental entities.

(3) "Investigative agency" means the Department of Justice or any district attorney.

(4) "Pattern of racketeering activity" means engaging in at least two incidents of racketeering activity that have the same or similar intents, results, accomplices, victims or methods of commission or otherwise are interrelated by distinguishing characteristics, including a nexus to the same enterprise, and are not isolated incidents, provided at least one of such incidents occurred after November 1, 1981, and that the last of such incidents occurred within five years after a prior incident of racketeering activity.

(5) "Person" means any individual or entity capable of holding a legal or beneficial interest in real or personal property.

(6) "Racketeering activity" means to commit, to attempt to commit, to conspire to commit, or to solicit, coerce or intimidate another person to commit:

(a) Any conduct which constitutes a crime, as defined in ORS 161.515, under any of the following provisions of the Oregon Revised Statutes:

(A) ORS chapter 59, relating to securities;

(B) ORS 162.015, 162.025 and 162.065 to 162.085, relating to bribery and perjury;

(C) ORS 162.235, 162.265 to 162.305, 162.325, 162.335, 162.355 and 162.365, relating to obstructing governmental administration;

(D) ORS 162.405 to 162.425, relating to abuse of public office;

(E) ORS 162.465, relating to interference with legislative operation;

(F) ORS 163.095 to 163.115, 163.118, 163.125 and 163.145, relating to criminal homicide;

(G) ORS 163.160 to 163.205, relating to assault and related offenses;

(H) ORS 163.225 and 163.235, relating to kidnapping;

(I) ORS 163.275, relating to coercion;

(J) ORS 163.670 to 163.680, relating to sexual conduct of children;

(K) ORS 164.015, 164.043, 164.045, 164.055, 164.057, 164.075 to 164.095, 164.125, 164.135, 164.140, 164.215, 164.225 and 164.245 to 164.270, relating to theft, burglary, criminal trespass and related offenses;

(L) ORS 164.315 to 164.335, relating to arson and related offenses;

(M) ORS 164.345 to 164.365, relating to criminal mischief;

(N) ORS 164.395 to 164.415, relating to robbery;

(O) ORS 164.865 and 164.875, relating to unlawful recording;

(P) ORS 165.007 to 165.022, 165.032 to 165.042 and 165.055 to 165.070, relating to forgery and related offenses;

(Q) ORS 165.080 to 165.109, relating to business and commercial offenses;

(R) ORS 165.485 to 165.515, 165.540 and 165.555, relating to communication crimes;

(S) ORS 166.180, 166.190, 166.220, 166.250, 166.270, 166.275, 166.410, 166.450 and 166.470, relating to firearms and other weapons;

(T) ORS 167.007 to 167.017, 167.062 to 167.080, 167.087, 167.090, 167.122 to 167.137, 167.147, 167.212, 167.355, 167.365 and 167.370, relating to prostitution, obscenity, gambling, animal fighting and related offenses;

(U) ORS 171.990, relating to legislative witnesses;

(V) ORS 260.542, 260.575 and 260.665, relating to election offenses;

(W) ORS 314.075, relating to income tax;

(X) ORS chapter 323, relating to cigarette taxes;

(Y) ORS 411.630, 411.675, 411.690 and 411.840, relating to public assistance payments, and ORS 411.990 (3) and (4);

(Z) ORS 462.140, 462.415 and 462.420 to 462.520, relating to racing;

(AA) ORS 463.995, relating to boxing and wrestling, as defined in ORS 463.015;

(BB) ORS 471.205, 471.215 to 471.289, 471.305, 471.335 to 471.345, 471.360, 471.405, 471.415, 471.425, 471.445 to 471.455, 471.460, 471.465, 471.470, 471.485, 471.490, 471.675 and 472.310, relating to alcoholic liquor;

(CC) ORS 475.005 to 475.285 and 475.991 to 475.995, relating to controlled substances;

(DD) ORS 480.070, 480.210 to 480.215 and 480.235 to 480.265; relating to explosives;

(EE) ORS 819.010, 819.020, 819.040, 822.100, 822.135 and 822.150, relating to motor vehicles;

(FF) ORS 658.452 or 658.991 (2) to (4), relating to farm labor contractors;

(GG) ORS chapter 706, relating to banking law administration;

(HH) ORS chapter 708, relating to banks and trusts;

(II) ORS chapter 714, relating to branch banking;

(JJ) ORS chapter 716, relating to mutual savings banks;

(KK) ORS chapter 723, relating to credit unions;

(LL) ORS chapter 726, relating to pawnbrokers; or

(MM) ORS 166.382 and 166.384 relating to destructive devices.

(b) Any conduct defined as "racketeering activity" under 18 U.S.C. 1961 (1)(B), (C) and (D).

(7) "Unlawful debt" means any money or other thing of value constituting principal or interest of a debt that is legally unenforceable in the state in whole or in part because the debt was incurred or contracted:

(a) In violation of any one of the following:

(A) ORS chapter 462, relating to racing;

(B) ORS 167.117 to 167.162, relating to gambling; or

(C) ORS 82.010 to 82.170, relating to interest and usury.

(b) In gambling activity in violation of federal law or in the business of lending money at a rate usurious under federal or state law. [1981 c.769 §2; 1983 c.338 §898; 1983 c.715 §1; 1985 c.176 §5; 1985 c.557 §8; 1987 c.158 §31; 1987 c.249 §7; 1987 c.789 §20; 1987 c.907 §12; 1989 c.384 §2; 1989 c.839 §27; 1989 c.846 §13; 1989 c.982 §6]

166.720 Racketeering activity unlawful; penalties. (1) It is unlawful for any person who has knowingly received any proceeds derived, directly or indirectly, from a pattern of racketeering activity or through the collection of an unlawful debt to use or invest, whether directly or indirectly, any part of such proceeds, or the proceeds derived from the investment or use thereof, in the acquisition of any title to, or any right, interest or equity in, real property or in the establishment or operation of any enterprise.

(2) It is unlawful for any person, through a pattern of racketeering activity or through the collection of an unlawful debt, to acquire or maintain, directly or indirectly, any interest in or control of any real property or enterprise.

(3) It is unlawful for any person employed by, or associated with, any enterprise to conduct or participate, directly or indirectly, in such enterprise through a pattern of racketeering activity or the collection of an unlawful debt.

(4) It is unlawful for any person to conspire or endeavor to violate any of the provisions of subsections (1), (2) or (3) of this section.

(5)(a) Any person convicted of engaging in activity in violation of the provisions of subsections (1) to (4) of this section is guilty of a Class A felony.

(b) In lieu of a fine otherwise authorized by law, any person convicted of engaging in conduct in violation of the provisions of subsections (1) to (4) of this section, through

which the person derived a pecuniary value, or by which the person caused personal injury or property damage or other loss, may be sentenced to pay a fine that does not exceed three times the gross value gained or three times the gross loss caused, whichever is greater, plus court costs and the costs of investigation and prosecution, reasonably incurred.

(c) The court shall hold a hearing to determine the amount of the fine authorized by paragraph (b) of this subsection.

(d) For the purposes of paragraph (b) of this subsection, "pecuniary value" means:

(A) Anything of value in the form of money, a negotiable instrument, a commercial interest or anything else the primary significance of which is economic advantage; or

(B) Any other property or service that has a value in excess of \$100. [1981 c.769 §§3, 4]

166.725 Remedies for violation of ORS 166.720; time limitation. (1) Any circuit court may, after making due provision for the rights of innocent persons, enjoin violations of the provisions of ORS 166.720 (1) to (4) by issuing appropriate orders and judgments, including, but not limited to:

(a) Ordering a divestiture by the defendant of any interest in any enterprise, including real property.

(b) Imposing reasonable restrictions upon the future activities or investments of any defendant, including, but not limited to, prohibiting any defendant from engaging in the same type of endeavor as the enterprise in which the defendant was engaged in violation of the provisions of ORS 166.720 (1) to (4).

(c) Ordering the dissolution or reorganization of any enterprise.

(d) Ordering the suspension or revocation of a license, permit or prior approval granted to any enterprise by any agency of the state.

(e) Ordering the forfeiture of the charter of a corporation organized under the laws of this state, or the revocation of a certificate of authority authorizing a foreign corporation to conduct business within this state, upon finding that the board of directors or a managerial agent acting on behalf of the corporation, in conducting the affairs of the corporation, has authorized or engaged in conduct in violation of ORS 166.720 (1) to (4) and that, for the prevention of future criminal activity, the public interest requires the charter of the corporation forfeited and the corporation dissolved or the certificate of authority revoked.

(2) All property, real or personal, including money, used in the course of, derived

from or realized through conduct in violation of a provision of ORS 166.715 to 166.735 is subject to civil forfeiture to the state. The state shall dispose of all forfeited property as soon as commercially feasible. If property is not exercisable or transferable for value by the state, it shall expire. All forfeitures or dispositions under this section shall be made with due provision for the rights of innocent persons. Forfeited property shall be distributed as follows:

(a)(A) All moneys and the clear proceeds of all other property forfeited shall be deposited with the State Treasurer to the credit of the Common School Fund.

(B) For purposes of subparagraph (A) of this paragraph, "clear proceeds" means proceeds of forfeited property less costs of maintaining and preserving property pending its sale or other disposition, less costs of sale or disposition and, if the Department of Justice has not otherwise recovered its costs and expenses of the investigation and prosecution leading to the forfeiture, less 30 percent of the remaining proceeds of the property which is awarded to the department as reasonable reimbursement for costs of such investigation and prosecution.

(b) Any amounts awarded to the Department of Justice pursuant to paragraph (a) of this subsection shall be deposited in the Criminal Justice Revolving Account in the State Treasury.

(3) Property subject to forfeiture under this section may be seized by a police officer, as defined in ORS 133.525 (2), upon court process. Seizure without process may be made if:

(a) The seizure is incident to a lawful arrest or search or an inspection under an administrative inspection warrant; or

(b) The property subject to seizure has been the subject of a prior judgment in favor of the state in a forfeiture proceeding based upon this section.

(4) In the event of a seizure under subsection (3) of this section, a forfeiture proceeding shall be instituted promptly. Property taken or detained under this section shall not be subject to replevin, but is deemed to be in the custody of the police officer making the seizure, subject only to the order of the court. When property is seized under this section, pending forfeiture and final disposition, the police officer may:

(a) Place the property under seal;

(b) Remove the property to a place designated by the court; or

(c) Require another agency authorized by law to take custody of the property and remove it to an appropriate location.

(5) The Attorney General, any district attorney or any state agency having jurisdiction over conduct in violation of a provision of ORS 166.715 to 166.735 may institute civil proceedings under this section. In any action brought under this section, the circuit court shall give priority to the hearing and determination. Pending final determination, the circuit court may at any time enter such injunctions, prohibitions or restraining orders, or take such actions, including the acceptance of satisfactory performance bonds, as the court may deem proper. The Attorney General, district attorney or state agency bringing an action under this section shall be entitled to recover, upon entry of a final judgment or decree in favor of the state, attorney fees and costs of investigation and litigation, reasonably incurred. Amounts recovered may include costs and expenses of state and local governmental departments and agencies incurred in connection with the investigation or litigation.

(6) Any aggrieved person may institute a proceeding under subsection (1) of this section. In such proceeding, relief shall be granted in conformity with the principles that govern the granting of injunctive relief from threatened loss or damage in other civil cases, except that no showing of special or irreparable damage to the person shall have to be made. Upon the execution of proper bond against damages for an injunction improvidently granted and a showing of immediate danger of significant loss or damage, a temporary restraining order and a preliminary injunction may be issued in any such action before a final determination on the merits.

(7)(a) Any person who is injured by reason of any violation of the provisions of ORS 166.720 (1) to (4) shall have a cause of action for three-fold the actual damages sustained and, when appropriate, punitive damages. Such person shall also recover attorney fees in the trial and appellate courts and costs of investigation and litigation, reasonably incurred.

(b) The defendant or any injured person may demand a trial by jury in any civil action brought pursuant to this section.

(c) Any injured person shall have a right or claim to forfeited property or to the proceeds derived therefrom superior to any right or claim the state has in the same property or proceeds.

(8) An investigative agency may bring an action for civil penalties for any violation of ORS 166.720 (1) to (4). Upon proof of any such violation, the court shall impose a civil penalty of not more than \$250,000.

(9) A final judgment or decree rendered in favor of the state in any criminal proceeding under ORS 166.715 to 166.735 shall estop the defendant in any subsequent civil action or proceeding brought by the state or any other person as to all matters as to which such judgment or decree would be an estoppel as between the state and the defendant.

(10) The Attorney General may, upon timely application, intervene in any civil action or proceeding brought under subsection (6) or subsection (7) of this section if the Attorney General certifies that, in the opinion of the Attorney General, the action or proceeding is of general public importance. In such action or proceeding, the state shall be entitled to the same relief as if the Attorney General instituted the action or proceeding.

(11) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a criminal or civil action or proceeding under ORS 166.715 to 166.735 may be commenced at any time within five years after the conduct in violation of a provision of ORS 166.715 to 166.735 terminates or the cause of action accrues. If a criminal prosecution or civil action or other proceeding is brought, or intervened in, to punish, prevent or restrain any violation of the provisions of ORS 166.715 to 166.735, the running of the period of limitations prescribed by this section with respect to any cause of action arising under subsection (6) or subsection (7) of this section which is based in whole or in part upon any matter complained of in any such prosecution, action or proceeding shall be suspended during the pendency of such prosecution, action or proceeding and for two years following its termination.

(12) The application of one civil remedy under any provision of ORS 166.715 to 166.735 shall not preclude the application of any other remedy, civil or criminal, under ORS 166.715 to 166.735 or any other provision of law. Civil remedies under ORS

166.715 to 166.735 are supplemental and not mutually exclusive. [1981 c.769 §5; 1983 c.715 §2]

166.730 Authority of investigative agency; compelling compliance with subpoena. (1) If, pursuant to the civil enforcement provisions of ORS 166.725, an investigative agency has reason to believe that a person or other enterprise has engaged in, or is engaging in, activity in violation of ORS 166.715 to 166.735, the investigative agency may administer oaths or affirmations, subpoena witnesses or documents or other material, and collect evidence pursuant to the Oregon Rules of Civil Procedure.

(2) If matter that the investigative agency seeks to obtain by the subpoena is located outside the state, the person or enterprise subpoenaed may make such matter available to the investigative agency or its representative for examination at the place where such matter is located. The investigative agency may designate representatives, including officials of the jurisdiction in which the matter is located, to inspect the matter on its behalf and may respond to similar requests from officials of other jurisdictions.

(3) Upon failure of a person or enterprise, without lawful excuse, to obey a subpoena, and after reasonable notice to such person or enterprise, the investigative agency may apply to the circuit court for the judicial district in which such person or enterprise resides, is found or transacts business for an order compelling compliance. [1981 c.769 §6; 1983 c.715 §3]

166.735 Short title; construction. (1) ORS 166.715 to 166.735 may be cited as the Oregon Racketeer Influenced and Corrupt Organization Act.

(2) The provisions of ORS 166.715 to 166.735 shall be liberally construed to effectuate its remedial purposes. [1981 c.769 §§1, 7; 1983 c.715 §4]

CRIMES AND PUNISHMENTS
