

MEMBERSHIP HANDBOOK
for
BOARDS & COMMISSIONS

SUMMARY OF PERTINENT LAWS

Kate Brown

Governor

State of Oregon

Boards & Commissions Office

900 Court Street NE, Room 160

Salem, Oregon 97301-4047

503-378-3123

503-373-0840 (fax)

www.governor.oregon.gov

revised 2/

http://www.oregon.gov/gov/admin/Documents/Board%20Handbook_2-18-15.pdf

ACTIVITY	REFERENCE
Senate Confirmation	Oregon Constitution, Article III Section 4
Holding Office, Tenure, Oaths	Oregon Constitution, Article XV Sections 1-3
Personal Liability	ORS 30.260, et seq.
Lobby Disclosure Act	ORS 171.725
Non-Attendance of Board Members	ORS 182.010
Administrative Procedures Act	ORS Chapter 183
Alternative Dispute Resolution	ORS 183.502
Public Records & Meetings Laws	ORS 192.610-192.710
Vacancies & Eligibility	ORS 236.010-030
Diversity in Appointment Criteria	ORS 236.115
Term Length, Removal, Prohibition from Accepting Certain Positions	ORS 236.140-147
Government Ethics Law	ORS Chapter 244
Expenses, Compensation & Parking	ORS 292.495
Oregon Documents Depository Program	ORS 357.003-004 & 357.090
Unlawful Trade Practices Act	ORS 646.608, et seq.
Licensing Boards Administration	ORS Chapter 670

SENATE CONFIRMATION

Oregon Constitution, Article III Section 4

https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/bills_laws/Pages/OrConst.aspx

ARTICLE III

DISTRIBUTION OF POWERS

Sec.1. Separation of powers

2. Budgetary control over executive and administrative officers and agencies
3. Joint legislative committee to allocate emergency fund appropriations and to authorize expenditures beyond budgetary limits
4. Senate, confirmation of executive appointments

Section 1. Separation of powers. The powers of the Government shall be divided into three separate branches, the Legislative, the Executive, including the administrative, and the Judicial; and no person charged with official duties under one of these branches, shall exercise any of the functions of another, except as in this Constitution expressly provided. [Constitution of 1859; Amendment proposed by H.J.R. 44, 2011, and adopted by the people Nov. 6, 2012]

Section 2. Budgetary control over executive and administrative officers and agencies. The Legislative Assembly shall have power to establish an agency to exercise budgetary control over all executive and administrative state officers, departments, boards, commissions and agencies of the State Government. [Created through S.J.R. 24, 1951, and adopted by the people Nov. 4, 1952]

Note: Section 2 was designated as “Sec. 1” by S.J.R. 24, 1951, and adopted by the people Nov. 4, 1952.

Section 3. Joint legislative committee to allocate emergency fund appropriations and to authorize expenditures beyond budgetary limits. (1) The Legislative Assembly is authorized to establish by law a joint committee composed of members of both houses of the Legislative Assembly, the membership to be as fixed by law, which committee may exercise, during the interim between sessions of the Legislative Assembly, such of the following powers as may be conferred upon it by law:

(a) Where an emergency exists, to allocate to any state agency, out of any emergency fund that may be appropriated to the committee for that purpose, additional funds beyond the amount appropriated to the agency by the Legislative Assembly, or funds to carry on an activity required by law for which an appropriation was not made.

(b) Where an emergency exists, to authorize any state agency to expend, from funds dedicated or continuously appropriated for the uses and purposes of the agency, sums in excess of the amount of the budget of the agency as approved in accordance with law.

(c) In the case of a new activity coming into existence at such a time as to preclude the possibility of submitting a budget to the Legislative Assembly for approval, to approve, or revise and approve, a budget of the money appropriated for such new activity.

(d) Where an emergency exists, to revise or amend the budgets of state agencies to the extent of authorizing transfers between expenditure classifications within the budget of an agency.

(2) The Legislative Assembly shall prescribe by law what shall constitute an emergency for the purposes of this section.

(3) As used in this section, “state agency” means any elected or appointed officer, board, commission, department, institution, branch or other agency of the state government.

(4) The term of members of the joint committee established pursuant to this section shall run from the adjournment of one odd-numbered year regular session to the organization of the next odd-numbered year regular session. No member of a committee shall cease to be such member solely by reason of the expiration of his term of office as a member of the Legislative Assembly. [Created through S.J.R. 24, 1951, and adopted by the people Nov. 4, 1952; Amendment proposed by S.J.R. 41, 2010, and adopted by the people Nov. 2, 2010]

Note: Section 3 was designated as “Sec. 2” by S.J.R. 24, 1951, and adopted by the people Nov. 4, 1952.

Section 4. Senate confirmation of executive appointments. (1) The Legislative Assembly in the manner provided by law may require that all appointments and reappointments to state public office made by the Governor shall be subject to confirmation by the Senate.

(2) The appointee shall not be eligible to serve until confirmed in the manner required by law and if not confirmed in that manner, shall not be eligible to serve in the public office.

(3) In addition to appointive offices, the provisions of this section shall apply to any state elective office when the Governor is authorized by law or this Constitution to fill any vacancy therein, except the office of judge of any court, United States Senator or Representative and a district, county or precinct office. [Created through S.J.R. 20, 1977, and adopted by the people Nov. 7, 1978]

HOLDING OFFICE, TENURE, OATHS

Oregon Constitution, Article XV Sections 1-3

https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/bills_laws/Pages/OrConst.aspx

ARTICLE XV MISCELLANEOUS

Sec.1. Officers to hold office until successors elected; exceptions; effect on defeated incumbent

2. Tenure of office; how fixed; maximum tenure
3. Oaths of office

Section 1. Officers to hold office until successors elected; exceptions; effect on defeated incumbent. (1) All officers, except members of the Legislative Assembly and incumbents who seek reelection and are defeated, shall hold their offices until their successors are elected, and qualified.

(2) If an incumbent seeks reelection and is defeated, he shall hold office only until the end of his term; and if an election contest is pending in the courts regarding that office when the term of such an incumbent ends and a successor to the office has not been elected or if elected, has not qualified because of such election contest, the person appointed to fill the vacancy thus created shall serve only until the contest and any appeal is finally determined notwithstanding any other provision of this constitution. [Constitution of 1859; Amendment proposed by H.J.R. 51, 1969, and adopted by the people Nov. 3, 1970]

Section 2. Tenure of office; how fixed; maximum tenure. When the duration of any office is not provided for by this Constitution, it may be declared by law; and if not so declared, such office shall be held during the pleasure of the authority making the appointment. But the Legislative Assembly shall not create any office, the tenure of which shall be longer than four years.

Section 3. Oaths of office. Every person elected or appointed to any office under this Constitution, shall, before entering on the duties thereof, take an oath or affirmation to support the Constitution of the United States, and of this State, and also an oath of office.—

PERSONAL LIABILITY

ORS 30.260, et seq.

https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/bills_laws/ors/ors030.html

TORT ACTIONS AGAINST PUBLIC BODIES

(Generally)

30.260 Definitions for ORS 30.260 to 30.300. As used in ORS 30.260 to 30.300, unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) “Department” means the Oregon Department of Administrative Services.

(2) “Director” means the Director of the Oregon Department of Administrative Services.

(3) “Governing body” means the group or officer in which the controlling authority of any public body is vested.

(4) “Public body” means:

(a) A public body as defined in ORS 174.109;

(b) Any nonprofit corporation that is organized and existing under ORS chapter 65 and that has only political subdivisions or municipal, quasi-municipal or public corporations in this state as members;

(c) A private child-caring agency, as defined in ORS 418.205, that meets the criteria specified in ORS 278.322 (1)(a) and that receives more than 50 percent of its funding from the state for the purpose of providing residential treatment to children who have been placed in the care and custody of the state or that provides residential treatment to children more than half of whom have been placed in the care and custody of the state; or

(d) A private, nonprofit organization that provides public transportation services if more than 50 percent of the organization’s funding for the purpose of providing public transportation services is received from governmental bodies.

(5) “State” means:

(a) State government as defined in ORS 174.111;

(b) The State Accident Insurance Fund Corporation; and

(c) The Oregon Utility Notification Center.

(6) “Local public body” means any public body other than the state.

(7) “Nuclear incident” has the meaning given that term in 42 U.S.C. 2014(q).

(8) “Tort” means the breach of a legal duty that is imposed by law, other than a duty arising from contract or quasi-contract, the breach of which results in injury to a specific person or persons for which the law provides a civil right of action for damages or for a protective remedy. [1967 c.627 §1; 1975 c.609 §11; 1977 c.823 §1; 1981 c.109 §1; 1987 c.915 §9; subsections (7) and (8) enacted as 1987 c.705 §6; 1989 c.905 §1; 1989 c.1004 §2; 1993 c.500 §3; 1997 c.215 §4; 2005 c.684 §1; 2005 c.798 §2; 2009 c.67 §9]

30.261 Limitation on applicability of ORS 30.260 to 30.300 to certain private, nonprofit organizations. A private, nonprofit organization described under ORS 30.260 (4)(d) is subject to ORS 30.260 to 30.300 only for the purposes of providing public transportation services. [2005 c.684 §4; 2009 c.67 §17]

Note: 30.261 was added to and made a part of 30.260 to 30.300 by legislative action but was not added to any smaller series therein. See Preface to Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation.

30.262 Certain nonprofit facilities and homes public bodies for purposes of ORS 30.260 to 30.300.

(1) The following facilities and training homes are public bodies for the purposes of ORS 30.260 to 30.300:

(a) A nonprofit residential training facility as defined in ORS 443.400, nonprofit residential training home as defined in ORS 443.400 or nonprofit facility as defined in ORS 427.005, organized and existing under ORS chapter 65, that receives more than 50 percent of its funding from the state or a political subdivision of the state for the purpose of providing residential or vocational services to individuals with intellectual or other developmental disabilities.

(b) A nonprofit residential training facility as defined in ORS 443.400, nonprofit residential training home as defined in ORS 443.400 or nonprofit facility as defined in ORS 427.005, organized and existing under ORS chapter 65, that receives less than 50 percent of its funding from the state or a political subdivision of the state but that provides residential or vocational services to individuals with intellectual or other developmental disabilities, more than half of whom are eligible for funding for services by the Department of Human Services under criteria established by the department.

(2) The provisions of this section apply only to a nonprofit residential training facility, nonprofit residential training home or nonprofit facility that provides services to individuals with intellectual or other developmental disabilities under a contract with:

(a) The Department of Human Services; or

(b) A community mental health program or community developmental disabilities program established pursuant to ORS 430.620. [1997 c.579 §2; 2001 c.900 §9; 2007 c.70 §8; 2011 c.658 §30; 2011 c.720 §52]

Note: 30.262 was added to and made a part of 30.260 to 30.300 by legislative action but was not added to any smaller series therein. See Preface to Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation.

30.264 [2001 c.370 §2; 2011 c.637 §60; repealed by 2013 c.301 §1]

30.265 Scope of liability of public body, officers, employees and agents; liability in nuclear incident. (1) Subject to the limitations of ORS 30.260 to 30.300, every public body is subject to civil action for its torts and those of its officers, employees and agents acting within the scope of their employment or duties, whether arising out of a governmental or proprietary function or while operating a motor vehicle in a ridesharing arrangement authorized under ORS 276.598.

(2) The sole cause of action for a tort committed by officers, employees or agents of a public body acting within the scope of their employment or duties and eligible for representation and indemnification under ORS 30.285 or 30.287 is an action under ORS 30.260 to 30.300. The remedy provided by ORS 30.260 to 30.300 is exclusive of any other action against any such officer, employee or agent of a public body whose act or omission within the scope of the officer's, employee's or agent's employment or duties gives rise to the action. No other form of civil action is permitted.

(3) If an action under ORS 30.260 to 30.300 alleges damages in an amount equal to or less than the damages allowed under ORS 30.271, 30.272 or 30.273, the sole cause of action for a tort committed by officers, employees or agents of a public body acting within the scope of their employment or duties and eligible for representation and indemnification under ORS 30.285 or 30.287 is an action against the public body. If an action is filed against an officer, employee or agent of a public body, and the plaintiff alleges damages in an amount equal to or less than the damages allowed under ORS 30.271, 30.272 or 30.273, the court upon motion shall substitute the public body as the defendant. Substitution of the public body as the defendant does not exempt the public body from making any report required under ORS 742.400.

(4) If an action under ORS 30.260 to 30.300 alleges damages in an amount greater than the damages allowed under ORS 30.271, 30.272 or 30.273, the action may be brought and maintained against an officer, employee or agent of a public body, whether or not the public body is also named as a defendant. An action brought under this subsection is subject to the limitations on damages imposed under ORS 30.271, 30.272 or 30.273, and the total combined amount recovered in the action may not exceed those limitations for a single accident or occurrence without regard to the number or types of defendants named in the action.

(5) Every public body is immune from liability for any claim for injury to or death of any person or injury to property resulting from an act or omission of an officer, employee or agent of a public body when such officer, employee or agent is immune from liability.

(6) Every public body and its officers, employees and agents acting within the scope of their employment or duties, or while operating a motor vehicle in a ridesharing arrangement authorized under ORS 276.598, are immune from liability for:

(a) Any claim for injury to or death of any person covered by any workers' compensation law.

(b) Any claim in connection with the assessment and collection of taxes.

(c) Any claim based upon the performance of or the failure to exercise or perform a discretionary function or duty, whether or not the discretion is abused.

(d) Any claim that is limited or barred by the provisions of any other statute, including but not limited to any statute of ultimate repose.

(e) Any claim arising out of riot, civil commotion or mob action or out of any act or omission in connection with the prevention of any of the foregoing.

(f) Any claim arising out of an act done or omitted under apparent authority of a law, resolution, rule or regulation that is unconstitutional, invalid or inapplicable except to the extent that they would have been liable had the law, resolution, rule or regulation been constitutional, valid and applicable, unless such act was done or omitted in bad faith or with malice.

(7) This section applies to any action of any officer, employee or agent of the state relating to a nuclear incident, whether or not the officer, employee or agent is acting within the scope of employment, and provided the nuclear incident is covered by an insurance or indemnity agreement under 42 U.S.C. 2210.

(8) Subsection (6)(c) of this section does not apply to any discretionary act that is found to be the cause or partial cause of a nuclear incident covered by an insurance or indemnity agreement under the provisions of 42 U.S.C. 2210, including but not limited to road design and route selection. [1967 c.627 §§2,3,10; 1969 c.429 §1; 1975 c.609 §12; 1977 c.823 §2; 1981 c.490 §4; 1985 c.731 §31; 1987 c.705 §7; 1991 c.861 §1; 2005 c.22 §19; 2007 c.803 §4; 2011 c.270 §1]

Note: Sections 1 to 3, chapter 419, Oregon Laws 2015, provide:

Sec. 1. ORS 30.265 (6)(a) does not apply to a claim for wrongful death against the state if:

(1) The death occurred in the course and scope of the decedent's employment;

(2) The death occurred as a result of the conduct of another person who is subsequently convicted of murder or found guilty except for insanity of murder; and

(3) The decedent was not employed by a public body at the time of death. [2015 c.419 §1]

Sec. 2. Section 1 of this 2015 Act is repealed on January 2, 2017. [2015 c.419 §2]

Sec. 3. (1) Section 1 of this 2015 Act applies only to claims based on a crime of murder committed on or after May 1, 2012.

(2) If section 1 of this 2015 Act operates to revive a claim that was barred under ORS 30.265 (6)(a) before the effective date of this 2015 Act [June 16, 2015], the person asserting the claim must commence the action asserting the claim within one year after the effective date of this 2015 Act. [2015 c.419 §3]

30.266 [1977 c.781 §2; 1981 c.109 §2; 1985 c.731 §20; 1989 c.873 §1; repealed by 1991 c.756 §5]

30.267 Liability for certain medical treatment at Oregon Health and Science University facilities.

(1) For the purposes of ORS 30.260 to 30.300, all services constituting patient care, including, but not limited to, inpatient care, outpatient care and all forms of consultation, that are provided on the Oregon Health and Science University campus or in any Oregon Health and Science University clinic are within the scope of their state employment or duties when performed by:

(a) Salaried physicians or dentists employed at any full-time equivalent by the Oregon Health and Science University;

(b) Nonsalaried or courtesy physicians or dentists affiliated with the Oregon Health and Science University;

(c) Medical, dental or nursing students or trainees affiliated with the Oregon Health and Science University;

(d) Volunteer physicians or dentists affiliated with the Oregon Health and Science University; or

(e) Any nurses, students, orderlies, volunteers, aides or employees of the Oregon Health and Science University.

(2) As used in this section:

(a) "Nonsalaried or courtesy physician or dentist" means a physician or dentist who receives a fee or other compensation for those services constituting patient care which are within the scope of state employment or duties under this section. The term does not include a physician or dentist described under subsection (1)(a) of this section.

(b) "Volunteer physician or dentist" means a physician or dentist who does not receive a salary, fee or other compensation for those services constituting patient care which are within the scope of state employment or duties under this section. [1977 c.851 §2]

30.268 Liability for certain medical treatment at facilities other than Oregon Health and Science University. (1) For the purposes of ORS 30.260 to 30.300, all services constituting patient care, including, but not limited to, inpatient care, outpatient care and all forms of consultation that are provided at a location other than the Oregon Health and Science University campus or one of the Oregon Health and Science University clinics are within the scope of state employment or duties when:

(a) Provided by members of the Oregon Health and Science University faculty or staff, Oregon Health and Science University students under prior written express authorization from the president of the Oregon Health and Science University or a representative of the president to provide those services at that location;

(b) The services provided are within the scope of the express authorization; and

(c) The Oregon Health and Science University:

(A) Derives revenue in a similar amount or percentage as it would for care rendered on the Oregon Health and Science University campus or at an Oregon Health and Science University clinic; or

(B) Is performing a salaried, nonfee-generating or volunteer public community or nonfee-generating educational service by providing the services.

(2) For the purposes of ORS 30.260 to 30.300, services constituting patient care that are provided at a location other than the Oregon Health and Science University campus or one of the Oregon Health and Science University clinics are not within the scope of state employment or duties when:

(a) Such services constitute an exclusively private relationship between the patient and a person described in subsection (1)(a) of this section; and

(b) The requirements of subsection (1)(b) and (c) of this section are not met. [1977 c.851 §3; 1995 c.84 §1]

30.269 Limitations on awards under Oregon Tort Claims Act generally. (1) Punitive damages may not be awarded on any claim subject to ORS 30.260 to 30.300.

(2) Claims subject to ORS 30.260 to 30.300 are not subject to the limitation imposed by ORS 31.710.

(3) A court may not apply the limitations imposed on recovery under ORS 30.271, 30.272 and 30.273 until after the entry of a verdict or a stipulation by the parties to the amount of the damages.

(4) The limitations imposed under ORS 30.271 (2) and 30.272 (2) on single claimants include damages claimed for loss of services or loss of support arising out of the same tort.

(5) If two or more claimants recover on a claim that arises out of a single accident or occurrence, and the recovery is subject to a limitation imposed by ORS 30.271 (3), 30.272 (3) or 30.273 (2)(b), any party to the action in which the claim is made may apply to the court to apportion to each claimant the proper share of the amount allowed by ORS 30.271 (3), 30.272 (3) or 30.273 (2)(b). The share apportioned to each claimant shall be in the proportion that the ratio of the award or settlement made to the claimant bears to the aggregate awards and settlements for all claims arising out of the accident or occurrence.

(6) Liability of any public body and one or more of its officers, employees or agents, or two or more officers, employees or agents of a public body, on claims arising out of a single accident or occurrence, may not exceed in the aggregate the amounts allowed by ORS 30.271, 30.272 and 30.273.

(7) ORS 30.271, 30.272 and 30.273 do not apply to a claim arising in connection with a nuclear incident covered by an insurance or indemnity agreement under 42 U.S.C. 2210.

(8) For the purposes of the limitations imposed by ORS 30.271, 30.272 and 30.273, events giving rise to a proclamation of a state of emergency under ORS 401.165, or a proclamation of a public health emergency under ORS 433.441, do not constitute a single accident or occurrence. [2009 c.67 §2; 2009 c.718 §15]

Note: 30.269 to 30.274 were added to and made a part of 30.260 to 30.300 by legislative action but were not added to any smaller series therein. See Preface to Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation.

30.270 [1967 c.627 §4; 1969 c.429 §2; 1975 c.609 §13; 1987 c.705 §8; 1987 c.915 §13; repealed by 2009 c.67 §20]

30.271 Limitations on liability of state for personal injury and death. (1) The limitations imposed by this section apply to claims that:

(a) Are subject to ORS 30.260 to 30.300;

(b) Are made against the state, or against an officer, employee or agent of the state acting within the person's scope of employment or duties;

(c) Arise out of a single accident or occurrence; and

(d) Are not claims for damage to or destruction of property.

(2) The liability of the state, and the liability of the state's officers, employees and agents acting within the scope of their employment or duties, to any single claimant for claims described in subsection (1) of this section may not exceed:

(a) \$1.5 million, for causes of action arising on or after December 28, 2007, and before July 1, 2010.

(b) \$1.6 million, for causes of action arising on or after July 1, 2010, and before July 1, 2011.

(c) \$1.7 million, for causes of action arising on or after July 1, 2011, and before July 1, 2012.

(d) \$1.8 million, for causes of action arising on or after July 1, 2012, and before July 1, 2013.

(e) \$1.9 million, for causes of action arising on or after July 1, 2013, and before July 1, 2014.

(f) \$2 million, for causes of action arising on or after July 1, 2014, and before July 1, 2015.

(g) The adjusted limitation provided by subsection (4) of this section, for causes of action arising on or after July 1, 2015.

(3) The liability of the state, and the liability of the state's officers, employees and agents acting within the scope of their employment or duties, to all claimants for claims described in subsection (1) of this section may not exceed:

(a) \$3 million, for causes of action arising on or after December 28, 2007, and before July 1, 2010.

(b) \$3.2 million, for causes of action arising on or after July 1, 2010, and before July 1, 2011.

(c) \$3.4 million, for causes of action arising on or after July 1, 2011, and before July 1, 2012.

(d) \$3.6 million, for causes of action arising on or after July 1, 2012, and before July 1, 2013.

(e) \$3.8 million, for causes of action arising on or after July 1, 2013, and before July 1, 2014.

(f) \$4 million, for causes of action arising on or after July 1, 2014, and before July 1, 2015.

(g) The adjusted limitation provided by subsection (4) of this section, for causes of action arising on or after July 1, 2015.

(4) Beginning in 2015, and every year thereafter, the State Court Administrator shall determine the percentage increase or decrease in the cost of living for the previous calendar year, based on changes in the Portland-Salem, OR-WA Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers for All Items as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. On or before July 1 of the year in which the State Court Administrator makes the determination required by this subsection, the State Court Administrator shall adjust the limitations imposed under subsections (2) and (3) of this section for the following calendar year by multiplying the limitation amounts applicable to the calendar year in which the adjustment is made by the percentage amount determined under this subsection. The adjustment may not exceed three percent for any year. The State Court Administrator shall round the adjusted limitation amount to the nearest \$100, but the unrounded amount shall be used to calculate the adjustments to the limitations in subsequent calendar years. The adjusted limitation becomes effective on July 1 of the year in which the adjustment is made, and applies to all causes of action arising on or after July 1 of that year and before July 1 of the subsequent year.

(5) The limitations imposed by this section apply to claims against Oregon Health and Science University.

(6) The limitations imposed by this section apply to claims against the State Fair Council. [2009 c.67 §3; 2015 c.589 §1]

Note: See note under 30.269.

30.272 Limitations on liability of local public bodies for personal injury and death. (1) The limitations imposed by this section apply to claims that:

(a) Are subject to ORS 30.260 to 30.300;

(b) Are made against a local public body, or against an officer, employee or agent of a local public body acting within the person's scope of employment or duties;

(c) Arise out of a single accident or occurrence; and

(d) Are not claims for damage to or destruction of property.

(2) The liability of a local public body, and the liability of the public body's officers, employees and agents acting within the scope of their employment or duties, to any single claimant for claims described in subsection (1) of this section may not exceed:

(a) \$500,000, for causes of action arising on or after July 1, 2009, and before July 1, 2010.

(b) \$533,300, for causes of action arising on or after July 1, 2010, and before July 1, 2011.

(c) \$566,700, for causes of action arising on or after July 1, 2011, and before July 1, 2012.

(d) \$600,000, for causes of action arising on or after July 1, 2012, and before July 1, 2013.

(e) \$633,300, for causes of action arising on or after July 1, 2013, and before July 1, 2014.

(f) \$666,700, for causes of action arising on or after July 1, 2014, and before July 1, 2015.

(g) The adjusted limitation provided by subsection (4) of this section, for causes of action arising on or after July 1, 2015.

(3) The liability of a local public body, and the liability of the public body's officers, employees and agents acting within the scope of their employment or duties, to all claimants for claims described in subsection (1) of this section may not exceed:

(a) \$1 million, for causes of action arising on or after July 1, 2009, and before July 1, 2010.

(b) \$1,066,700, for causes of action arising on or after July 1, 2010, and before July 1, 2011.

(c) \$1,133,300, for causes of action arising on or after July 1, 2011, and before July 1, 2012.

(d) \$1,200,000, for causes of action arising on or after July 1, 2012, and before July 1, 2013.

(e) \$1,266,700, for causes of action arising on or after July 1, 2013, and before July 1, 2014.

(f) \$1,333,300, for causes of action arising on or after July 1, 2014, and before July 1, 2015.

(g) The adjusted limitation provided by subsection (4) of this section, for causes of action arising on or after July 1, 2015.

(4) Beginning in 2015, and every year thereafter, the State Court Administrator shall determine the percentage increase or decrease in the cost of living for the previous calendar year, based on changes in the Portland-Salem, OR-WA Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers for All Items as published by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. On or before July 1 of the year in which the State Court Administrator makes the determination required by this subsection, the State Court Administrator shall adjust the limitations imposed under subsections (2) and (3) of this section for the following calendar year by multiplying the limitation amounts applicable to the calendar year in which the adjustment is made by the percentage amount determined under this subsection. The adjustment may not exceed three percent for any year. The State Court Administrator shall round the adjusted limitation amount to the nearest \$100, but the unrounded amount shall be used to calculate the adjustments to the limitations in subsequent calendar years. The adjusted limitation becomes effective on July 1 of the year in which the adjustment is made, and applies to all causes of action arising on or after July 1 of that year and before July 1 of the subsequent year.

(5) The limitations imposed by this section do not apply to claims against Oregon Health and Science University. [2009 c.67 §4]

Note: See note under 30.269.

30.273 Limitations on liability of public bodies for property damage or destruction. (1) The limitations imposed by this section apply to claims that:

(a) Are subject to ORS 30.260 to 30.300;

(b) Are made against a public body, or against a public body's officers, employees and agents acting within the scope of their employment or duties;

(c) Arise out of a single accident or occurrence; and

(d) Are claims for damage to or destruction of property, including consequential damages.

(2) The liability of a public body, and the liability of the public body's officers, employees and agents acting within the scope of their employment or duties, for claims described in subsection (1) of this section may not exceed:

(a) \$100,000, or the adjusted limitation provided by subsection (3) of this section, to any single claimant.

(b) \$500,000, or the adjusted limitation provided by subsection (3) of this section, to all claimants.

(3) Beginning in 2010, and every year thereafter, the State Court Administrator shall determine the percentage increase or decrease in the cost of living for the previous calendar year, based on changes in the Portland-Salem, OR-WA Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers for All Items as published by

the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. On or before July 1 of the year in which the State Court Administrator makes the determination required by this subsection, the State Court Administrator shall adjust the limitations imposed under subsection (2) of this section for the following calendar year by multiplying the limitation amounts applicable to the calendar year in which the adjustment is made by the percentage amount determined under this subsection. The adjustment may not exceed three percent for any year. The State Court Administrator shall round the adjusted limitation amount to the nearest \$100, but the unrounded amount shall be used to calculate the adjustments to the limitations in subsequent calendar years. The adjusted limitation becomes effective on July 1 of the year in which the adjustment is made, and applies to all causes of action arising on or after July 1 of that year and before July 1 of the subsequent year. [2009 c.67 §5]

Note: See note under 30.269.

30.274 Direct appeal of constitutionality of limitations. (1) At the request of any party to an action under ORS 30.260 to 30.300, the court shall enter a limited judgment that is limited to the issue of the application of the limitations imposed by ORS 30.271, 30.272 or 30.273. A limited judgment may be entered under this section only after:

- (a) The parties have stipulated to the total damages in the action; or
- (b) The finder of fact has decided the total damages in the action.

(2) If a limited judgment is entered under this section, the court may not enter a general judgment until an appellate judgment on any appeal of the limited judgment has been entered.

(3) A limited judgment entered under this section may be appealed only by filing a notice of appeal directly with the Supreme Court within the time and in the manner specified in ORS chapter 19 for civil appeals to the Court of Appeals. Any party filing a notice of appeal under this subsection must note in the notice of appeal that the case is subject to this subsection.

(4) An appeal filed under this section may not raise any issue relating to the case other than the application of a limitation imposed under ORS 30.271, 30.272 or 30.273.

(5) If a limited judgment is not requested under this section, a party may seek judicial review of the imposition of any of the limitations under ORS 30.271, 30.272 or 30.273 in an appeal from the general judgment in the action. [2009 c.67 §6]

Note: See note under 30.269.

30.275 Notice of claim; time of notice; time of action. (1) No action arising from any act or omission of a public body or an officer, employee or agent of a public body within the scope of ORS 30.260 to 30.300 shall be maintained unless notice of claim is given as required by this section.

(2) Notice of claim shall be given within the following applicable period of time, not including the period, not exceeding 90 days, during which the person injured is unable to give the notice because of the injury or because of minority, incompetency or other incapacity:

- (a) For wrongful death, within one year after the alleged loss or injury.
- (b) For all other claims, within 180 days after the alleged loss or injury.

(3) Notice of claim required by this section is satisfied by:

- (a) Formal notice of claim as provided in subsections (4) and (5) of this section;
- (b) Actual notice of claim as provided in subsection (6) of this section;
- (c) Commencement of an action on the claim by or on behalf of the claimant within the applicable period of time provided in subsection (2) of this section; or
- (d) Payment of all or any part of the claim by or on behalf of the public body at any time.

(4) Formal notice of claim is a written communication from a claimant or representative of a claimant containing:

(a) A statement that a claim for damages is or will be asserted against the public body or an officer, employee or agent of the public body;

(b) A description of the time, place and circumstances giving rise to the claim, so far as known to the claimant; and

(c) The name of the claimant and the mailing address to which correspondence concerning the claim may be sent.

(5) Formal notice of claim shall be given by mail or personal delivery:

(a) If the claim is against the state or an officer, employee or agent thereof, to the office of the Director of the Oregon Department of Administrative Services.

(b) If the claim is against a local public body or an officer, employee or agent thereof, to the public body at its principal administrative office, to any member of the governing body of the public body, or to an attorney designated by the governing body as its general counsel.

(6) Actual notice of claim is any communication by which any individual to whom notice may be given as provided in subsection (5) of this section or any person responsible for administering tort claims on behalf of the public body acquires actual knowledge of the time, place and circumstances giving rise to the claim, where the communication is such that a reasonable person would conclude that a particular person intends to assert a claim against the public body or an officer, employee or agent of the public body. A person responsible for administering tort claims on behalf of a public body is a person who, acting within the scope of the person's responsibility, as an officer, employee or agent of a public body or as an employee or agent of an insurance carrier insuring the public body for risks within the scope of ORS 30.260 to 30.300, engages in investigation, negotiation, adjustment or defense of claims within the scope of ORS 30.260 to 30.300, or in furnishing or accepting forms for claimants to provide claim information, or in supervising any of those activities.

(7) In an action arising from any act or omission of a public body or an officer, employee or agent of a public body within the scope of ORS 30.260 to 30.300, the plaintiff has the burden of proving that notice of claim was given as required by this section.

(8) The requirement that a notice of claim be given under subsections (1) to (7) of this section does not apply if:

(a)(A) The claimant was under the age of 18 years when the acts or omissions giving rise to a claim occurred;

(B) The claim is against the Department of Human Services or the Oregon Youth Authority; and

(C) The claimant was in the custody of the Department of Human Services pursuant to an order of a juvenile court under ORS 419B.150, 419B.185, 419B.337 or 419B.527, or was in the custody of the Oregon Youth Authority under the provisions of ORS 419C.478, 420.011 or 420A.040, when the acts or omissions giving rise to a claim occurred.

(b) The claim is against a private, nonprofit organization that provides public transportation services described under ORS 30.260 (4)(d).

(9) Except as provided in ORS 12.120, 12.135 and 659A.875, but notwithstanding any other provision of ORS chapter 12 or other statute providing a limitation on the commencement of an action, an action arising from any act or omission of a public body or an officer, employee or agent of a public body within the scope of ORS 30.260 to 30.300 shall be commenced within two years after the alleged loss or injury. [1967 c.627 §5; 1969 c.429 §3; 1975 c.604 §1a; 1975 c.609 §14; 1977 c.823 §3; 1979 c.284 §64; 1981 c.350 §1; 1993 c.500 §4; 1993 c.515 §1; 2001 c.601 §1; 2001 c.621 §89; 2005 c.684 §2; 2009 c.67 §18]

30.278 Reporting notice of claim of professional negligence to licensing board. (1) When notice is received under ORS 30.275 of a claim of professional negligence against a physician, optometrist,

dentist, dental hygienist or naturopath who is acting within the scope of employment by a public body or within the scope of duties as defined by ORS 30.267, the person receiving the notice shall report to the appropriate licensing board, in the same manner as required by ORS 742.400, the information required by ORS 742.400 to be reported by insurers or self-insured associations.

(2) This section does not apply to a notice of adverse health care incident received under section 2, chapter 5, Oregon Laws 2013. [1987 c.774 §64; 2013 c.5 §11]

Note: The amendments to 30.278 by section 12, chapter 5, Oregon Laws 2013, become operative December 31, 2023. See section 22, chapter 5, Oregon Laws 2013. The text that is operative on and after December 31, 2023, is set forth for the user's convenience.

30.278. When notice is received under ORS 30.275 of a claim of professional negligence against a physician, optometrist, dentist, dental hygienist or naturopath who is acting within the scope of employment by a public body or within the scope of duties as defined by ORS 30.267, the person receiving the notice shall report to the appropriate licensing board, in the same manner as required by ORS 742.400, the information required by ORS 742.400 to be reported by insurers or self-insured associations.

Note: 30.278 was enacted into law by the Legislative Assembly but was not added to or made a part of ORS chapter 30 or any series therein by legislative action. See Preface to Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation.

30.280 [1967 c.627 §6; repealed by 1975 c.609 §25]

30.282 Local public body insurance; self-insurance program; action against program. (1) The governing body of any local public body may procure insurance against:

(a) Tort liability of the public body and its officers, employees and agents acting within the scope of their employment or duties; or

(b) Property damage.

(2) In addition to, or in lieu of procuring insurance, the governing body may establish a self-insurance program against the tort liability of the public body and its officers, employees and agents or against property damage. If the public body has authority to levy taxes, it may include in its levy an amount sufficient to establish and maintain a self-insurance program on an actuarially sound basis.

(3) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, two or more local public bodies may jointly provide by intergovernmental agreement for anything that subsections (1) and (2) of this section authorize individually.

(4) As an alternative or in addition to establishment of a self-insurance program or purchase of insurance or both, the governing body of any local public body and the Oregon Department of Administrative Services may contract for payment by the public body to the department of assessments determined by the department to be sufficient, on an actuarially sound basis, to cover the potential liability of the public body and its officers, employees or agents acting within the scope of their employment or duties under ORS 30.260 to 30.300, and costs of administration, or to cover any portion of potential liability, and for payment by the department of valid claims against the public body and its officers, employees and agents acting within the scope of their employment or duties. The department may provide the public body evidence of insurance by issuance of a certificate or policy.

(5) Assessments paid to the department under subsection (4) of this section shall be paid into the Insurance Fund created under ORS 278.425, and claims paid and administrative costs incurred under subsection (4) of this section shall be paid out of the Insurance Fund, and moneys in the Insurance Fund are continuously appropriated for those purposes. When notice of any claim is furnished as provided in

the agreement, the claim shall be handled and paid, if appropriate, in the same manner as a claim against a state agency, officer, employee or agent, without regard to the amount the local public body has been assessed.

(6) A self-insurance program established by three or more public bodies under subsections (2) and (3) of this section is subject to the following requirements:

(a) The annual contributions to the program must amount in the aggregate to at least \$1 million.

(b) The program must provide documentation that defines program benefits and administration.

(c) Program contributions and reserves must be held in separate accounts and used for the exclusive benefit of the program.

(d) The program must maintain adequate reserves. Reserve adequacy shall be calculated annually with proper actuarial calculations including the following:

(A) Known claims, paid and outstanding;

(B) Estimate of incurred but not reported claims;

(C) Claims handling expenses;

(D) Unearned contributions; and

(E) A claims trend factor.

(e) The program must maintain an unallocated reserve account equal to 25 percent of annual contributions, or \$250,000, whichever is greater. As used in this paragraph, "unallocated reserves" means the amount of funds determined by a licensed independent actuary to be greater than what is required to fund outstanding claim liabilities, including an estimate of claims incurred but not reported.

(f) The program must make an annual independently audited financial statement available to the participants of the program.

(g) The program must maintain adequate excess or reinsurance against the risk of economic loss.

(h) The program, a third party administrator or an owner of a third party administrator may not collect commissions or fees from an insurer.

(7) A program operated under subsection (6) of this section that fails to meet any of the listed requirements for a period longer than 30 consecutive days shall be dissolved and any unallocated reserves returned in proportional amounts based on the contributions of the public body to the public bodies that established the program within 90 days of the failure.

(8) A local public body may bring an action against a program operated under subsection (6) of this section if the program fails to comply with the requirements listed in subsection (6) of this section. [1975 c.609 §19; 1977 c.428 §1; 1981 c.109 §4; 1985 c.731 §21; 2005 c.175 §2; 2009 c.67 §19]

30.285 Public body shall indemnify public officers; procedure for requesting counsel; extent of duty of state; obligation for judgment and attorney fees. (1) The governing body of any public body shall defend, save harmless and indemnify any of its officers, employees and agents, whether elective or appointive, against any tort claim or demand, whether groundless or otherwise, arising out of an alleged act or omission occurring in the performance of duty.

(2) The provisions of subsection (1) of this section do not apply in case of malfeasance in office or willful or wanton neglect of duty.

(3) If any civil action, suit or proceeding is brought against any state officer, employee or agent which on its face falls within the provisions of subsection (1) of this section, or which the state officer, employee or agent asserts to be based in fact upon an alleged act or omission in the performance of duty, the state officer, employee or agent may, after consulting with the Oregon Department of Administrative Services file a written request for counsel with the Attorney General. The Attorney General shall thereupon appear and defend the officer, employee or agent unless after investigation the Attorney General finds that the claim or demand does not arise out of an alleged act or omission occurring in the performance of duty, or that the act or omission complained of amounted to

malfeasance in office or willful or wanton neglect of duty, in which case the Attorney General shall reject defense of the claim.

(4) Any officer, employee or agent of the state against whom a claim within the scope of this section is made shall cooperate fully with the Attorney General and the department in the defense of such claim. If the Attorney General after consulting with the department determines that such officer, employee or agent has not so cooperated or has otherwise acted to prejudice defense of the claim, the Attorney General may at any time reject the defense of the claim.

(5) If the Attorney General rejects defense of a claim under subsection (3) of this section or this subsection, no public funds shall be paid in settlement of said claim or in payment of any judgment against such officer, employee or agent. Such action by the Attorney General shall not prejudice the right of the officer, employee or agent to assert and establish an appropriate proceedings that the claim or demand in fact arose out of an alleged act or omission occurring in the performance of duty, or that the act or omission complained of did not amount to malfeasance in office or willful or wanton neglect of duty, in which case the officer, employee or agent shall be indemnified against liability and reasonable costs of defending the claim, cost of such indemnification to be a charge against the Insurance Fund established by ORS 278.425.

(6) Nothing in subsection (3), (4) or (5) of this section shall be deemed to increase the limits of liability of any public officer, agent or employee under ORS 30.260 to 30.300, or obviate the necessity of compliance with ORS 30.275 by any claimant, nor to affect the liability of the state itself or of any other public officer, agent or employee on any claim arising out of the same accident or occurrence.

(7) As used in this section, "state officer, employee or agent" includes district attorneys and deputy district attorneys, special prosecutors and law clerks of the office of district attorney who act in a prosecutorial capacity, but does not include any other employee of the office of district attorney or any employee of the justice or circuit courts whose salary is paid wholly or in part by the county. [1967 c.627 §7; 1975 c.609 §16; 1981 c.109 §5; 1981 c.913 §2; 1985 c.731 §22; 1987 c.763 §1; 2009 c.67 §11]

30.287 Counsel for public officer; when public funds not to be paid in settlement; effect on liability limit; defense by insurer. (1) If any civil action, suit or proceeding is brought against any officer, employee or agent of a local public body which on its face falls within the provisions of ORS 30.285 (1), or which the officer, employee or agent asserts to be based in fact upon an alleged act or omission in the performance of duty, the officer, employee or agent may file a written request for counsel with the governing body of the public body. The governing body shall thereupon engage counsel to appear and defend the officer, employee or agent unless after investigation it is determined that the claim or demand does not arise out of an alleged act or omission occurring in the performance of duty, or that the act or omission complained of amounted to malfeasance in office or willful or wanton neglect of duty, in which case the governing body shall reject defense of the claim.

(2) Any officer, employee or agent of a local public body against whom a claim within the scope of this section is made shall cooperate fully with the governing body and counsel in the defense of such claim. If the counsel determines and certifies to the governing body that such officer, employee or agent has not so cooperated or has otherwise acted in prejudice of the defense of the claim, the governing body may at any time reject the defense of the claim.

(3) If the governing body rejects defense of a claim under subsection (1) of this section, no public funds shall be paid in settlement of the claim or in payment of any judgment against such officer, employee or agent. Such action by the governing body shall not prejudice the right of the officer, employee or agent to assert and establish in an appropriate proceedings that the claim or demand in fact arose out of an alleged act or omission occurring in the performance of duty, or that the act or omission complained of did not amount to malfeasance in office or willful or wanton neglect of duty, in

which case the officer, employee or agent shall be indemnified by the public body against liability and reasonable costs of defending the claim.

(4) Nothing in subsection (1), (2) or (3) of this section shall be deemed to increase the limits of liability of any public officer, agent or employee under ORS 30.260 to 30.300, or relieve any claimant of the necessity of compliance with ORS 30.275, nor to affect the liability of the local public body itself or of any other public officer, agent or employee on any claim arising out of the same accident or occurrence.

(5) The provisions of this section may be superseded to the extent that the claim against the public officer, employee or agent may be defended by any insurer, or may be subject under ORS 30.282 to agreement with the Oregon Department of Administrative Services, in which case the provisions of the policy of insurance or other agreement are applicable. [1975 c.609 §20; 1985 c.565 §3; 1989 c.1004 §1; 2009 c.67 §12]

30.290 Settlement of claims by local public body. The governing body of any local public body may, subject to the provisions of any contract of liability insurance existing, compromise, adjust and settle tort claims against the public body or its officers, employees or agents acting within the scope of their employment for damages under ORS 30.260 to 30.300 and may, subject to procedural requirements imposed by law or other charter, appropriate money for the payment of amounts agreed upon. [1967 c.627 §8; 1975 c.609 §17; 1989 c.655 §1]

30.295 Payment of judgment or settlement; remedies for nonpayment; tax levy for payment; installment payments. (1) When a judgment is entered against or a settlement is made by a public body for a claim within the scope of ORS 30.260 to 30.300, including claims against officers, employees or agents required to be indemnified under ORS 30.285, payment shall be made and the same remedies shall apply in case of nonpayment as in the case of other judgments or settlements against the public body except as otherwise provided in this section.

(2) If the public body is authorized to levy taxes that could be used to satisfy a judgment or settlement within the scope of ORS 30.260 to 30.300, and it has, by resolution, declared that the following conditions exist, interest shall accrue on the judgment or settlement, but the same shall not be due and payable until after the canvass and certification of an election upon a special tax levy for purposes of satisfying the judgment or settlement:

(a) The amount of the judgment or settlement would exceed amounts budgeted for contingencies, tort claims and projected surplus in the current budget;

(b) The amount of the judgment or settlement would exceed 10 percent of the total of the next fiscal year's projected revenues that are not restricted as to use, including the maximum amount of general property tax that could be levied without election but excluding any levy for debt service;

(c) Payment of the judgment or settlement within less than a certain number of years would seriously impair the ability of the public body to carry out its responsibilities as a unit of government; and

(d) The public body has passed an appropriate ordinance or resolution calling a special election to submit to its electors a special levy in an amount sufficient to satisfy the judgment or settlement.

(3) A certified copy of the resolution provided for in subsection (2) of this section shall be filed with the clerk of the court in which an order permitting installment payments could be entered.

(4) If the public body is not authorized to levy taxes as provided in subsection (2) of this section, and it has, by resolution, declared that the applicable conditions specified in subsection (2)(a) to (c) of this section exist, it may petition for an order permitting installment payments as provided in subsection (6) of this section.

(5)(a) The provisions of subsections (2) and (4) of this section do not apply to the State of Oregon.

(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of this subsection, if the conditions specified in subsection (4) of this section exist, the Secretary of State may, under Seal of the State of Oregon, attest thereto in lieu of a resolution, and the State of Oregon may thereafter petition for an order permitting installment payments as provided in subsection (6) of this section.

(6) If the procedure specified in subsections (2) to (5) of this section has been followed, and, with respect to public bodies subject to subsection (2) of this section, the tax levy failed, the public body may petition for an order permitting installment payments. The petition shall be filed in the court in which judgment was entered or, if no judgment has been entered, it shall be filed in the circuit court of the judicial district in which the public body has its legal situs. Petitions by the State of Oregon when no judgment has been entered shall be filed in Marion County Circuit Court.

(7) The court in which a petition is filed shall order that the judgment or settlement be paid in quarterly, semiannual or annual installments over a period of time not to exceed 10 years. The court shall determine the term of years based upon the ability of the public body to effectively carry out its governmental responsibilities, and shall not allow a longer term than appears reasonably necessary to meet that need. The order permitting installment payments shall provide for annual interest at the judgment rate. [1967 c.627 §9; 1977 c.823 §4; 2005 c.22 §20]

30.297 Liability of certain state agencies for damages caused by foster child or youth offender; conditions; exceptions. (1) Notwithstanding ORS 125.235, the Department of Human Services is liable for damages resulting from the intentional torts of a foster child who is residing in:

(a) A foster home that has been certified by the department under the provisions of ORS 418.625 to 418.645, even though the child is temporarily absent from that home;

(b) An approved home that is receiving payment from the department under the provisions of ORS 418.027 or under the provisions of ORS 420.810 and 420.815, even though the child is temporarily absent from that home; or

(c) A developmental disability child foster home that has been certified by the department under the provisions of ORS 443.830 and 443.835, even though the foster child is temporarily absent from that home.

(2) Notwithstanding ORS 125.235, the Oregon Youth Authority is liable for damages resulting from the intentional torts of a youth offender who is residing in a youth offender foster home that has been certified by the authority under the provisions of ORS 420.888 to 420.892, even though the youth offender is temporarily absent from that home.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the liability of the department and the authority under this section is subject to the same requirements and limitations provided in ORS 30.260 to 30.300, and a claim under this section shall be treated as a claim for damages within the scope of ORS 30.260 to 30.300 for the purposes of ORS 278.120.

(4) Notwithstanding subsections (1) and (2) of this section:

(a) The department and the authority are not liable for any damages arising out of the operation of a motor vehicle by a foster child or youth offender; and

(b) The department and the authority are only liable for theft by a foster child or youth offender upon a showing by clear and convincing evidence that the foster child or youth offender committed the theft.

(5) For the purposes of this section:

(a) "Authority" means the Oregon Youth Authority.

(b) "Department" means the Department of Human Services.

(c) "Foster child" means:

(A) A minor child under the custody or guardianship of the department by reason of appointment pursuant to ORS chapter 125, 419A, 419B or 419C;

(B) A minor child under the physical custody of the department pursuant to a voluntary agreement with the parent under ORS 418.015 (1);

(C) A minor child placed in a certified foster home, pending hearing, by any person authorized by the department to make that placement;

(D) A person under 21 years of age who has been placed in an approved home that is receiving payment from the department under the provisions of ORS 418.027 or under the provisions of ORS 420.810 and 420.815; or

(E) A child residing in a developmental disability child foster home certified under ORS 443.830 and 443.835.

(d) "Youth offender" has the meaning given in ORS 419A.004. [1991 c.756 §2; 1993 c.33 §370; 1995 c.664 §76; 1997 c.130 §1; 1999 c.316 §6; 2001 c.900 §10; 2003 c.232 §1; 2005 c.374 §4]

Note: 30.297 and 30.298 were added to and made a part of 30.260 to 30.300 by legislative action but were not added to any smaller series therein. See Preface to Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation.

30.298 Liability of certain state agencies to foster parents for injury or damage caused by foster child or youth offender; conditions; limitations. (1) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the Department of Human Services is liable, without regard to fault, for injury to the person of foster parents or damage to the property of foster parents caused by a foster child if the foster child is residing in:

(a) A foster home that is maintained by the foster parents and that has been certified by the department under the provisions of ORS 418.625 to 418.645;

(b) An approved home that is maintained by the foster parents and that is receiving payment from the department under the provisions of ORS 418.027 or under the provisions of ORS 420.810 and 420.815; or

(c) A developmental disability child foster home that has been certified by the department under the provisions of ORS 443.830 and 443.835.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the Oregon Youth Authority is liable, without regard to fault, for injury to the person of foster parents or damage to the property of foster parents caused by a youth offender if the youth offender resides in a youth offender foster home that is maintained by the foster parents and that has been certified by the authority under the provisions of ORS 420.888 to 420.892.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the liability of the department and of the authority under this section is subject to the same requirements and limitations provided in ORS 30.260 to 30.300, and a claim under this section shall be treated as a claim for damages within the scope of ORS 30.260 to 30.300 for the purposes of ORS 278.120.

(4) Notwithstanding ORS 30.260 to 30.300:

(a) In no event shall the liability of the department or the authority under this section exceed \$5,000 for any number of claims arising out of a single occurrence;

(b) The liability of the department and the authority under this section is limited to economic damages, and in no event shall the department or the authority be liable for noneconomic damages;

(c) The department and the authority are liable under this section only to the extent the loss is not covered by other insurance; and

(d) No claim shall be allowed under this section unless written notice of the claim is delivered to the Oregon Department of Administrative Services within 90 days after the alleged loss or injury.

(5) The department and the authority are not liable under this section for:

(a) Damage to or destruction of currency, securities or any other intangible property;

- (b) The unexplained disappearance of any property; or
- (c) Loss or damage that is due to wear and tear, inherent vice or gradual deterioration.

(6) In no event does the liability of the department or the authority under this section for damage to property exceed the difference between the fair market value of the property immediately before its damage or destruction and its fair market value immediately thereafter. The department and the authority are not liable for the costs of any betterments to the property that may be required by code, statute or other law as a condition of repair, replacement or reconstruction.

(7) The liability imposed under this section is in addition to that imposed for the intentional torts of a foster child or youth offender under ORS 30.297, but any amounts paid under this section shall reduce any recovery that may be made under ORS 30.297.

(8) For the purposes of this section:

(a) "Authority" means the Oregon Youth Authority.

(b) "Department" means the Department of Human Services.

(c) "Economic damages" and "noneconomic damages" have those meanings given in ORS 31.710.

(d) "Foster child" has that meaning given in ORS 30.297.

(e) "Youth offender" has the meaning given in ORS 419A.004. [1991 c.756 §3; 1997 c.130 §2; 1999 c.316 §11; 2001 c.900 §11; 2003 c.232 §2; 2005 c.374 §5]

Note: See note under 30.297.

30.300 ORS 30.260 to 30.300 exclusive. ORS 30.260 to 30.300 are exclusive and supersede all home rule charter provisions and conflicting laws and ordinances on the same subject. [1967 c.627 §11]

(Certain Retired Health Care Providers)

30.302 Certain retired health care providers to be considered agents of public bodies. (1) As used in this section, "retired provider" means any person:

(a) Who holds a degree of Doctor of Medicine, Doctor of Osteopathy or Doctor of Podiatric Medicine, or who has met the minimum educational requirements for licensure to practice naturopathic medicine or as a physician assistant under ORS 677.505 to 677.525 or a nurse practitioner under ORS 678.375 to 678.390;

(b) Who has been licensed and is currently retired in accordance with the provisions of ORS chapter 677, 678 or 685;

(c) Who is registered with the Oregon Medical Board as a retired emeritus physician or who complies with the requirements of the Oregon Medical Board as a retired physician assistant, the Oregon State Board of Nursing as a retired nurse practitioner or the Oregon Board of Naturopathic Medicine as a retired naturopath;

(d) Who registers with the local health officer of the local public health authority, as defined in ORS 431.003, in which the physician, physician assistant, nurse practitioner or naturopath practices; and

(e) Who provides medical care as a volunteer without compensation solely through referrals from the local health officer specified in paragraph (d) of this subsection.

(2) Any retired provider who treats patients pursuant to this section shall be considered to be an agent of a public body for the purposes of ORS 30.260 to 30.300. [1991 c.952 §1; 2009 c.43 §2; 2013 c.129 §2; 2014 c.45 §2; 2015 c.736 §47]

ACTIONS AND SUITS BY AND AGAINST GOVERNMENTAL UNITS AND OFFICIALS

30.310 Actions and suits by governmental units. A suit or action may be maintained by the State of Oregon or any county, incorporated city, school district or other public corporation of like character in this state, in its corporate name, upon a cause of suit or action accruing to it in its corporate character, and not otherwise, in the following cases:

- (1) Upon a contract made with the public corporation.
- (2) Upon a liability prescribed by law in favor of the public corporation.
- (3) To recover a penalty or forfeiture given to the public corporation.
- (4) To recover damages for injury to the corporate rights or property of the public corporation.

30.312 Actions by governmental units under federal antitrust laws. The State of Oregon, any city, county, school district, municipal or public corporation, political subdivision of the State of Oregon or any instrumentality thereof, or any agency created by two or more political subdivisions to provide themselves governmental services may bring an action in behalf of itself and others similarly situated for damages under section 4 of the Act of October 15, 1914, ch. 323, as amended prior to January 1, 1965 (38 Stat. 731, 15 U.S.C. 15). [1965 c.465 §1; 2005 c.22 §21]

30.315 Proceedings by cities and counties to enforce ordinances and resolutions. (1) An incorporated city or any county may maintain civil proceedings in courts of this state against any person or property to enforce requirements or prohibitions of its ordinances or resolutions when it seeks:

- (a) To collect a fee or charge;
- (b) To enforce a forfeiture;
- (c) To require or enjoin the performance of an act affecting real property;
- (d) To enjoin continuance of a violation that has existed for 10 days or more; or
- (e) To enjoin further commission of a violation that otherwise may result in additional violations of the same or related penal provisions affecting the public morals, health or safety.

(2) The remedies provided by this section are supplementary and in addition to those described in ORS 30.310.

(3) Nothing in this section shall affect the limitations imposed on cities and counties by ORS 131A.010 (3) and (4). [1961 c.313 §2; 1963 c.338 §1; 1985 c.626 §1; 1989 c.882 §§1,2; 2009 c.78 §53]

30.320 Contract and other actions and suits against governmental units. A suit or action may be maintained against any county and against the State of Oregon by and through and in the name of the appropriate state agency upon a contract made by the county in its corporate character, or made by such agency and within the scope of its authority; provided, however, that no suit or action may be maintained against any county or the State of Oregon upon a contract relating to the care and maintenance of an inmate or patient of any county or state institution. An action or suit may be maintained against any other public corporation mentioned in ORS 30.310 for an injury to the rights of the plaintiff arising from some act or omission of such other public corporation within the scope of its authority. An action may be maintained against any governmental unit mentioned in ORS 30.310 for liability in tort only as provided in ORS 30.260 to 30.300. An action or suit to quiet title may be maintained against any governmental unit mentioned in ORS 30.310. [Amended by 1959 c.614 §1; 1969 c.429 §4; 1993 c.289 §1]

30.330 Contracts of Department of Transportation providing for arbitration. The provisions of ORS 30.310 and 30.320 do not apply to contracts made by the Department of Transportation that provide for arbitration under the provisions of ORS 36.600 to 36.740. [Amended by 2003 c.598 §32]

30.340 Title of proceedings by or against county; control of proceedings by county court. All actions, suits or proceedings by or against a county shall be in the name of the county, but the county is represented by the county court, which has the power to control the proceeding as if it were plaintiff or defendant, as the case may be.

30.350 [Repealed by 1979 c.284 §199]

30.360 Governmental unit as defendant in actions involving liens on realty. (1) In any suit, action or proceeding brought in any circuit court of this state, affecting the title to real property on which a governmental unit has, or claims to have, a lien, other than a suit, action or proceeding to foreclose tax liens or special improvement liens, the governmental unit may be made a party defendant, and its rights or interests adjudicated. When property has been or is acquired in the name of a governmental unit upon which there are valid, unpaid special improvement liens at the time of the acquisition, the governmental unit may be made a party defendant in a suit to foreclose the lien.

(2) In any suit, action or proceeding brought in any circuit court of this state involving the title to real property where a governmental unit has record title to contested real property, the governmental unit may be made a party defendant, and its rights or interests adjudicated.

(3) In no event shall any money judgment be rendered or recovery made against a governmental unit in any suit, action or proceeding brought under the provisions of this section.

(4) For the purposes of this section, "governmental unit" means the State of Oregon or any county, incorporated city, school district or other public corporation of like character in this state. [Amended by 1959 c.586 §1; 1993 c.289 §2]

30.370 Service of summons on Attorney General; content. In any suit, action or proceeding commenced under the provisions of ORS 30.360 to which the state is made a party, service of summons upon the state shall be made upon the Attorney General. In addition to other required content, any summons served pursuant to this section shall state the state agency involved in the suit, action or proceeding. [Amended by 1959 c.586 §2; 1979 c.284 §65]

30.380 Action by assignee of claim for money illegally charged or exacted. No assignee of any claim against any county, city or municipal corporation of this state or any county, city or municipal officer in this state, for money claimed to have been illegally charged or exacted by such county, city or municipal corporation or such officer, except money collected as taxes or license, or money due on contract, shall have the right to institute or maintain any action or suit for the recovery thereof in any court in this state.

30.390 Satisfaction of judgment against public corporation. If judgment is given for the recovery of money or damages against a public corporation mentioned in ORS 30.310, no execution shall issue thereon for the collection of such money or damages, but the judgment shall be satisfied as follows:

(1) The party in whose favor the judgment is given may, at any time thereafter, when an execution might issue on a like judgment against a private person, present a certified copy of the judgment document, to the officer of the public corporation who is authorized to draw orders on the treasurer thereof.

(2) On the presentation of the copy, the officer shall draw an order on the treasurer for the amount of the judgment, in favor of the party for whom the judgment was given. Thereafter, the order shall be presented for payment, and paid, with like effect and in like manner as other orders upon the treasurer of the public corporation.

(3) The certified copy provided for in subsection (1) of this section shall not be furnished by the clerk, unless at the time an execution might issue on the judgment if the same was against a private person, nor until satisfaction of the judgment in respect to such money or damages is acknowledged as in ordinary cases. The clerk shall provide with the copy a memorandum of such acknowledgment of satisfaction and the entry thereof. Unless the memorandum is provided, no order upon the treasurer shall issue thereon. [Amended by 2003 c.576 §185]

30.395 Settlement of certain claims against municipal corporations; manner of payment. (1) The governing body of any municipal corporation, as defined in ORS 297.405, may compromise, adjust and settle claims other than tort claims against the municipal corporation, its officers, employees or agents acting within the scope of their employment, and may, subject to procedural requirements imposed by law or charter, appropriate money for the payment of amounts agreed upon.

(2) When a judgment is entered or a settlement is made pursuant to subsection (1) of this section, payment therefor may be made in the same manner as payment for tort claims under ORS 30.295. [1979 c.630 §2; 1987 c.396 §1]

30.400 Actions by and against public officers in official capacity. An action may be maintained by or against any public officer in this state in an official character, when, as to such cause of action, the officer does not represent any of the public corporations mentioned in ORS 30.310, for any of the causes specified in such section and ORS 30.320. If judgment is given against the officer in such action, it may be enforced against the officer personally, and the amount thereof shall be allowed to the officer in the official accounts of the officer.

30.402 [1991 c.847 §1; renumbered 17.095 in 2003]

INJUNCTIONS BY PUBLIC SERVANT OR PUBLIC SERVANT'S EMPLOYER

30.405 Injunction for criminal conduct related to employment or status of public servant. (1) A public servant or the public servant's employer may petition a circuit court for an order enjoining a person who engages in conduct that:

(a) Is directed at the public servant;
(b) Relates to the public servant's employment or the public servant's status as an elected or appointed public servant; and

(c) Constitutes any of the following crimes:

(A) Obstructing governmental or judicial administration under ORS 162.235.

(B) Assault under ORS 163.160, 163.165, 163.175 or 163.185.

(C) Menacing under ORS 163.190.

(D) Criminal trespass in the first degree under ORS 164.255.

(E) Disorderly conduct under ORS 166.025.

(F) Harassment under ORS 166.065.

(G) Telephonic harassment under ORS 166.090.

(2) The petitioner has the burden of proof by a preponderance of the evidence under subsection (1) of this section. An order issued under this section is valid for one year after entry in the register of the court or until vacated by the court, whichever occurs first.

(3) Contempt proceedings against a person who violates an order issued by a circuit court under subsection (1) of this section shall be as provided in ORS 33.055 or 33.065.

(4) As used in this section, “public servant” has the meaning given that term in ORS 162.005. [2005 c.158 §1]

Note: 30.405 and 30.407 were enacted into law by the Legislative Assembly but were not added to or made a part of ORS chapter 30 or any series therein by legislative action. See Preface to Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation.

30.407 Request for hearing following issuance of order under ORS 30.405. (1) A person against whom an order is issued under ORS 30.405 may file a request for hearing with the court that issued the order within 30 days after the order is served on the person. A request under this section shall be in writing, shall be signed by the person and shall include the printed name, telephone number and mailing address of the person.

(2) Upon the filing of a request under this section, the clerk of the court shall mail a copy of the request to the petitioner in the matter and shall notify the petitioner and the person filing the request of the date and time set for the hearing. [2005 c.158 §2]

LOBBY DISCLOSURE ACT

ORS 171.725

https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/bills_laws/ors/ors171.html

LOBBYING REGULATION

171.725 Definitions for ORS 171.725 to 171.785. As used in ORS 171.725 to 171.785, unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) “Compensation” has the meaning given that term in ORS 292.951.

(2) “Consideration” includes a gift, payment, distribution, loan, advance or deposit of money or anything of value, and includes a contract, promise or agreement, whether or not legally enforceable.

(3) “Executive agency” means a commission, board, agency or other body in the executive branch of state government that is not part of the legislative or judicial branch.

(4) “Executive official” means any member or member-elect of an executive agency and any member of the staff or an employee of an executive agency. A member of a state board or commission, other than a member who is employed in full-time public service, is not an executive official for purposes of ORS 171.725 to 171.785.

(5) “Judge” means an active judge serving on the Oregon Supreme Court, Court of Appeals, Oregon Tax Court, or an Oregon circuit court.

(6) “Legislative action” means introduction, sponsorship, testimony, debate, voting or any other official action on any measure, resolution, amendment, nomination, appointment, or report, or any matter that may be the subject of action by either house of the Legislative Assembly, or any committee of the Legislative Assembly, or the approval or veto thereof by the Governor.

(7) “Legislative official” means any member or member-elect of the Legislative Assembly, any member of an agency, board or committee that is part of the legislative branch, and any staff person, assistant or employee thereof.

(8) “Lobbying” means influencing, or attempting to influence, legislative action through oral or written communication with legislative officials, solicitation of executive officials or other persons to influence or attempt to influence legislative action or attempting to obtain the goodwill of legislative officials.

(9) “Lobbyist” means:

(a) Any individual who agrees to provide personal services for money or any other consideration for the purpose of lobbying.

(b) Any person not otherwise subject to paragraph (a) of this subsection who provides personal services as a representative of a corporation, association, organization or other group, for the purpose of lobbying.

(c) Any public official who lobbies.

(10) “Public agency” means a commission, board, agency or other governmental body.

(11) “Public official” means any member or member-elect of any public agency and any member of the staff or an employee of the public agency. [1973 c.802 §2; 1975 c.747 §1; 1977 c.588 §1; 1987 c.566 §1; 1991 c.378 §1; 2001 c.751 §1; 2007 c.877 §6]

171.730 Legislative finding. The Legislative Assembly finds that, to preserve and maintain the integrity of the legislative process, persons who engage in efforts to influence legislative action, either by direct communication with legislative officials or by solicitation of executive officials or other persons

to engage in those efforts, should regularly report their efforts to the public. [1973 c.802 §1; 2001 c.751 §2; 2007 c.877 §6a]

171.735 Exceptions to application of ORS 171.740 and 171.745. ORS 171.740 and 171.745 do not apply to the following persons:

(1) News media, or their employees or agents, that in the ordinary course of business directly or indirectly urge legislative action but that engage in no other activities in connection with the legislative action.

(2) Any legislative official acting in an official capacity.

(3) Any individual who does not receive compensation or reimbursement of expenses for lobbying, who limits lobbying activities solely to formal appearances to give testimony before public sessions of committees of the Legislative Assembly, or public hearings of state agencies, and who, when testifying, registers an appearance in the records of the committees or agencies.

(4) A person who does not:

(a) Agree to provide personal services for money or any other consideration for the purpose of lobbying;

(b) Spend more than an aggregate amount of 24 hours during any calendar quarter lobbying; and

(c) Spend an aggregate amount in excess of \$100 lobbying during any calendar quarter.

(5) The Governor, chief of staff for the Governor, deputy chief of staff for the Governor, legal counsel to the Governor, deputy legal counsel to the Governor, Secretary of State, Deputy Secretary of State appointed pursuant to ORS 177.040, State Treasurer, Deputy State Treasurer appointed pursuant to ORS 178.060, chief of staff for the office of the State Treasurer, Attorney General, Deputy Attorney General appointed pursuant to ORS 180.130, Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction appointed pursuant to ORS 326.300, Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor and Industries, deputy commissioner of the Bureau of Labor and Industries appointed pursuant to ORS 651.060, members and staff of the Oregon Law Commission who conduct the law revision program of the commission or any judge. [1973 c.802 §3; 1974 c.72 §27; 1975 c.747 §2; 1977 c.588 §1a; 1979 c.666 §1; 1981 c.528 §1; 1987 c.566 §2; 1991 c.378 §2; 1993 c.714 §1; 2001 c.751 §3; 2007 c.877 §6b; 2009 c.254 §1; 2011 c.68 §2; 2011 c.731 §6; 2013 c.262 §1]

171.740 Lobbyist registration; contents of statement. (1) Within 10 business days after exceeding the limit of time or expenditure specified in ORS 171.735 (4), or within 10 business days after agreeing to provide personal services for money or any other consideration for the purpose of lobbying, a lobbyist shall register with the Oregon Government Ethics Commission by filing with the commission a statement containing the following information:

(a) The name, address and telephone number of the lobbyist.

(b) The name, address and telephone number of each person that employs the lobbyist or in whose interest the lobbyist appears or works.

(c) A general description of the trade, business, profession or area of endeavor of any person designated under paragraph (b) of this subsection, and a statement by the person that the lobbyist is officially authorized to lobby for the person.

(d) The name of any member of the Legislative Assembly employed, retained or otherwise compensated by:

(A) The lobbyist designated under paragraph (a) of this subsection; or

(B) A person designated under paragraph (b) of this subsection.

(e) The general subject or subjects of the legislative action of interest to the person for whom the lobbyist is registered.

(2) The designation of official authorization to lobby shall be signed by an official of each person that employs the lobbyist or in whose interest the lobbyist appears or works.

(3) A lobbyist must file a separate registration statement under this section for each person that employs the lobbyist or in whose interest the lobbyist appears or works. If a lobbyist appears or works for a person for whom the lobbyist has not registered, the lobbyist shall register with the commission not later than 10 business days after the day the lobbyist first appears or works for the person.

(4) If any of the information submitted by a lobbyist in the statement required under subsection (1) of this section changes, the lobbyist shall revise the statement within 30 days of the change.

(5) A lobbyist registration expires December 31 of each odd-numbered year. If a lobbyist renews the registration before January 31 of the following even-numbered year, the commission shall consider the registration to have been effective as of December 31 of the odd-numbered year on which the registration expired.

(6) For the statement required by this section, an entity comprised of more than one lobbyist may file one statement for the lobbyists who comprise the entity. The statement the entity files must include the names of the individuals authorized to lobby on behalf of the client listed in the statement. [1973 c.802 §4; 1974 c.72 §28; 1975 c.747 §3; 1987 c.566 §3; 1993 c.714 §2; 2001 c.751 §4; 2007 c.877 §6c; 2013 c.262 §2]

171.743 [1993 c.714 §3; repealed by 2001 c.751 §9]

171.745 Lobbyist statements of expenditures. (1) A lobbyist registered with the Oregon Government Ethics Commission or required to register with the commission shall, according to the schedule described in ORS 171.752, file with the commission a statement showing for the applicable reporting period:

(a) The total amount of all moneys expended for food, refreshments and entertainment by the lobbyist for the purpose of lobbying.

(b) The name of any legislative official or executive official to whom or for whose benefit, on any one occasion, an expenditure is made for the purposes of lobbying, and the date, name of payee, purpose and amount of that expenditure. This paragraph applies if the total amount expended on the occasion by one or more persons exceeds \$50.

(2) Statements required by this section need not include:

(a) Amounts expended by the lobbyist for personal living and travel expenses and office overhead, including salaries and wages paid for staff and secretarial assistance, and maintenance expenses; or

(b) Amounts expended by the lobbyist on lobbying another lobbyist who is registered with the commission or required to register with the commission, or on lobbying any person on whose behalf a lobbyist is registered or required to register. This paragraph does not apply if the person lobbied is a legislative official, an executive official or a member of a state board or commission.

(3) If the amount of any expenditure required to be included in a statement is not accurately known at the time the statement is required to be filed, an estimate of the expenditure shall be submitted in the statement and designated as an estimate. The exact amount expended for which a previous estimate was made shall be submitted in a subsequent report when the information is available.

(4) A statement required by this section shall include a copy of any notice provided to a public official or candidate under ORS 244.100. [1973 c.802 §5; 1974 c.72 §29; 1975 c.747 §4; 1979 c.666 §2; 1987 c.158 §32; 1987 c.566 §4; 1991 c.354 §1; 1991 c.677 §2; 1993 c.743 §4; 2001 c.751 §5; 2007 c.865 §39; 2007 c.877 §6d; 2009 c.68 §17; 2013 c.262 §3; 2013 c.701 §1]

Note: The amendments to 171.745 by section 2, chapter 701, Oregon Laws 2013, become operative June 30, 2017. See section 3, chapter 701, Oregon Laws 2013, as amended by section 1, chapter 813,

Oregon Laws 2015. The text that is operative on and after June 30, 2017, is set forth for the user's convenience.

171.745. (1) A lobbyist registered with the Oregon Government Ethics Commission or required to register with the commission shall, according to the schedule described in ORS 171.752, file with the commission a statement showing for the applicable reporting period:

(a) The total amount of all moneys expended for food, refreshments and entertainment by the lobbyist for the purpose of lobbying.

(b) The name of any legislative official or executive official to whom or for whose benefit, on any one occasion, an expenditure is made for the purposes of lobbying, and the date, name of payee, purpose and amount of that expenditure. This paragraph applies if the total amount expended on the occasion by one or more persons exceeds \$50.

(2) Statements required by this section need not include amounts expended by the lobbyist for personal living and travel expenses and office overhead, including salaries and wages paid for staff and secretarial assistance, and maintenance expenses.

(3) If the amount of any expenditure required to be included in a statement is not accurately known at the time the statement is required to be filed, an estimate of the expenditure shall be submitted in the statement and designated as an estimate. The exact amount expended for which a previous estimate was made shall be submitted in a subsequent report when the information is available.

(4) A statement required by this section shall include a copy of any notice provided to a public official or candidate under ORS 244.100.

171.750 Lobbyist employer statements of expenditures. (1) Any person on whose behalf a lobbyist was registered, or was required to register, with the Oregon Government Ethics Commission at any time during the calendar year shall file with the commission, according to the schedule described in ORS 171.752, a statement showing for the applicable reporting period:

(a) The total amount of all moneys expended for lobbying activities on the person's behalf, excluding living and travel expenses incurred for a lobbyist performing lobbying services.

(b) The name of any legislative or executive official to whom or for whose benefit, on any one occasion, an expenditure is made for the purposes of lobbying by the person, and the date, name of payee, purpose and amount of that expenditure. This paragraph applies if the total amount expended on the occasion by one or more persons exceeds \$50. This paragraph does not apply to information reported in compliance with ORS 171.745.

(c) The name of each registered lobbyist or entity comprised of more than one lobbyist to whom the person paid moneys for lobbying activities on the person's behalf, excluding living and travel expenses incurred for a lobbyist performing lobbying services, and the total amount of moneys paid to that lobbyist or entity.

(2) A statement required under subsection (1) of this section shall include a copy of any notice provided to a public official or candidate under ORS 244.100. [1973 c.802 §6; 1975 c.747 §5; 1979 c.666 §3; 1987 c.566 §5; 1991 c.677 §3; 2001 c.751 §6; 2007 c.865 §40; 2007 c.877 §7; 2009 c.68 §18]

171.752 Time for filing statements. Statements required to be filed with the Oregon Government Ethics Commission under ORS 171.745 and 171.750 shall be filed in each calendar year:

(1) Not later than April 15, for the accounting period beginning January 1 and ending March 31;

(2) Not later than July 15, for the accounting period beginning April 1 and ending June 30;

(3) Not later than October 15, for the accounting period beginning July 1 and ending September 30; and

(4) Not later than January 15 of the following calendar year, for the accounting period beginning October 1 and ending December 31. [2007 c.877 §5]

Note: 171.752 was added to and made a part of 171.725 to 171.785 by legislative action but was not added to any smaller series therein. See Preface to Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation.

171.755 [1965 c.488 §1; repealed by 1973 c.802 §15]

171.756 Prohibited conduct. (1) A lobbyist may not instigate the introduction of any legislative action for the purpose of obtaining employment to lobby in opposition to the legislative action.

(2) A lobbyist may not attempt to influence the vote of any member of the Legislative Assembly by the promise of financial support of the candidacy of the member, or by threat of financing opposition to the candidacy of the member, at any future election.

(3) A person may not lobby or offer to lobby for consideration any part of which is contingent upon the success of any lobbying activity.

(4) A legislative or executive official may not receive consideration other than from the State of Oregon for acting as a lobbyist in Oregon. [1973 c.802 §7; 1974 c.72 §30; 1975 c.747 §6; 1987 c.566 §6; 1989 c.340 §1; 1993 c.743 §5; 2001 c.751 §7]

171.760 [1965 c.488 §4; repealed by 1973 c.802 §15]

171.762 Verification of reports, registrations and statements. (1) Each report, registration or statement required by ORS 171.725 to 171.785 shall contain or be verified by a written declaration that it is made under the penalties of false swearing. Such declaration shall be in lieu of any oath otherwise required.

(2) No person shall willfully make and subscribe any document which contains or is verified by a written declaration for false swearing which the person does not believe to be true and correct to every matter. [1973 c.802 §8; 1979 c.666 §4]

171.764 False statement or misrepresentation by lobbyist or public official; defense. (1) No lobbyist or public official, as defined in ORS 244.020, shall make any false statement or misrepresentation to any legislative or executive official or, knowing a document to contain a false statement, cause a copy of such document to be received by a legislative or executive official without notifying such official in writing of the truth as prescribed in subsection (2) of this section.

(2) It is a defense to a charge of violation of subsection (1) of this section if the person who made the false statement or misrepresentation retracts the statement or misrepresentation and notifies the official in writing of the truth:

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

(b) Before the subject matter of the false statement or misrepresentation is submitted to a vote of a legislative committee or either house of the Legislative Assembly or is relied upon by an executive official in an administrative hearing.

(3) As used in this section:

(a) "False statement or misrepresentation" means the intentional misrepresentation or misstatement of a material fact.

(b) "Material" means that which may have affected the course or outcome of any proceeding or transaction if known prior to the proceeding or transaction. [1993 c.743 §6]

171.765 [1965 c.488 §2; repealed by 1973 c.802 §15]

171.766 Status of reports, registrations and statements. All information submitted to the Oregon Government Ethics Commission in any report, registration or statement required by ORS 171.725 to 171.785 is a public record. [1973 c.802 §9; 1983 c.740 §38]

171.770 [1965 c.488 §3; repealed by 1973 c.802 §15]

171.772 Forms for reports, registrations and statements; rules; electronic filing. In carrying out the provisions of ORS 171.725 to 171.785, the Oregon Government Ethics Commission shall:

(1) Prescribe by rule forms for registrations, statements and reports required to be filed by ORS 171.725 to 171.785 and provide the forms to persons required to register and to file the statements and reports.

(2) Accept and file any information voluntarily supplied that exceeds the requirements of ORS 171.725 to 171.785.

(3) Make registrations, statements and reports filed available for public inspection and copying during regular office hours, and make copying facilities available at a charge not to exceed actual cost.

(4) Adopt by rule an electronic filing system under which statements required to be filed under ORS 171.745 and 171.750 must be filed with the commission in an electronic format. The commission may not charge a fee for filing a statement under this subsection.

(5) Provide training on procedures for filing statements under subsection (4) of this section.

(6) Make statements filed under ORS 171.745 and 171.750 available in a searchable format for review by the public using the Internet. [1973 c.802 §10; 1983 c.740 §39; 2007 c.865 §27; 2007 c.877 §§8,8a]

171.775 [1965 c.488 §5; repealed by 1973 c.802 §15]

171.776 Commission duties; advisory opinions; status of opinions. (1) In addition to the duties prescribed in ORS 171.772, the Oregon Government Ethics Commission may make inquiries or investigations in the manner prescribed in ORS 171.778 with respect to registrations, statements and reports filed under ORS 171.725 to 171.785, and with respect to any alleged failure to register or to file any statements or reports required under ORS 171.725 to 171.785, and upon signed complaint by any individual or on its own instigation, with respect to apparent violation of any part of ORS 171.725 to 171.785.

(2) Upon written request of any lobbyist, lobbyist employer or any person, or upon its own motion, the commission, under signature of the chairperson, may issue and publish opinions on the requirements of ORS 171.725 to 171.785, based on actual or hypothetical circumstances.

(3) If any lobbyist or lobbyist employer associated with the lobbyist is in doubt whether a proposed transaction or action constitutes a violation of ORS 171.725 to 171.785, the lobbyist or lobbyist employer may request in writing a determination from the commission. The requester shall supply such information as the commission requests to enable it to issue the interpretation.

(4) A lobbyist or lobbyist employer associated with the lobbyist shall not be liable under ORS 171.725 to 171.785 for any action or transaction carried out in accordance with an advisory interpretation issued under subsection (3) of this section. Such an advisory interpretation shall be considered a formal opinion having precedential effect and shall be subject to review by legal counsel to the commission before the interpretation is sent to the requester. [1973 c.802 §11; 1983 c.740 §40; 1993 c.743 §7]

171.778 Complaint and adjudicatory process; confidentiality; Preliminary Review Phase; Investigatory Phase; possible actions by order; report of findings; contested case procedure; limitation

on commission action. (1)(a) Any person may file with the Oregon Government Ethics Commission a signed written complaint alleging that there has been a violation of any provision of ORS 171.725 to 171.785 or of any rule adopted by the commission under ORS 171.725 to 171.785. The complaint shall state the person's reason for believing that a violation occurred and include any evidence relating to the alleged violation.

(b) If at any time the commission has reason to believe that there has been a violation of a provision of ORS 171.725 to 171.785 or of a rule adopted by the commission under ORS 171.725 to 171.785, the commission may proceed under this section on its own motion as if the commission had received a complaint.

(2)(a) Not later than two business days after receiving a complaint under this section, the commission shall notify the person who is the subject of the complaint.

(b) Before approving a motion to proceed under this section without a complaint, the commission shall provide notice to the person believed to have committed the violation of the time and place of the meeting at which the motion will be discussed. If the commission decides to proceed on its own motion, the commission shall give notice to the person not later than two business days after the motion is approved.

(c) The commission shall give notice of the complaint or motion under paragraph (a) or (b) of this subsection by mail and by telephone if the person can be reached by telephone. The notice must describe the nature of the alleged violation. The mailed notice must include copies of all materials submitted with a complaint. If the commission will consider a motion to proceed without a complaint, the notice must provide copies of all materials that the commission will consider at the hearing on the motion.

(d) Information that the commission considers before approving a motion to proceed on its own motion under this section and any correspondence regarding the motion or potential violation is confidential. Commission members and staff may not make any public comment or publicly disclose any materials relating to the motion pending the commission's approval to proceed. A person who intentionally violates this paragraph is subject to a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed \$1,000. Any person aggrieved as a result of a violation of this paragraph by a member of the commission or its staff may file a petition in a court of competent jurisdiction in the county in which the petitioner resides in order to enforce the civil penalty provided in this paragraph.

(3) After receiving a complaint or deciding to proceed on its own motion, the commission shall undertake action in the Preliminary Review Phase to determine whether there is cause to undertake an investigation.

(4)(a) The Preliminary Review Phase begins on the date the complaint is filed or the date the commission decides to proceed on its own motion and ends on the date the commission determines there is cause to undertake an investigation, dismisses the complaint or rescinds its own motion. The Preliminary Review Phase may not exceed 135 days unless a delay is stipulated to by both the subject person and the commission, with the commission reserving a portion of the delay period to complete its actions.

(b) During the Preliminary Review Phase, the commission may seek, solicit or otherwise obtain any books, papers, records, memoranda or other additional information, administer oaths and take depositions necessary to determine whether there is cause to undertake an investigation.

(c) The Preliminary Review Phase is confidential. Commission members and staff may acknowledge receipt of a complaint but may not make any public comment or publicly disclose any materials relating to a case during the Preliminary Review Phase. A person who intentionally violates this paragraph is subject to a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed \$1,000. Any person aggrieved as a result of a violation of this paragraph by a member of the commission or its staff may file a petition in a court of

competent jurisdiction in the county in which the petitioner resides in order to enforce the civil penalty provided in this paragraph.

(d) At the conclusion of the Preliminary Review Phase, the commission shall conduct its deliberations in executive session. All case related materials and proceedings shall be open to the public after the commission makes a finding of cause to undertake an investigation, dismisses a complaint or rescinds a motion. Prior to the end of the Preliminary Review Phase, the executive director of the commission shall prepare a statement of the facts determined during the phase, including appropriate legal citations and relevant authorities. Before presentation to the commission, the executive director's statement shall be reviewed by legal counsel to the commission.

(e) The time limit imposed in this subsection and the commission's inquiry are suspended if:

(A) There is a pending criminal investigation that relates to the issues arising out of the underlying facts or conduct at issue in the matter before the commission, unless the parties stipulate otherwise; or

(B) A court has enjoined the commission from continuing its inquiry.

(5)(a) If the commission determines that there is not cause to undertake an investigation, the commission shall dismiss the complaint or rescind its motion and formally enter the dismissal or rescission in its records. The commission shall notify the person who is the subject of the inquiry of the dismissal or rescission. After dismissal or rescission, the commission may not take further action involving the person unless a new and different complaint is filed or action on the commission's own motion is undertaken based on different conduct.

(b) If the commission makes a finding of cause to undertake an investigation, the commission shall undertake action in the Investigatory Phase. The commission shall notify the person who is the subject of the investigation, identify the issues to be examined and confine the investigation to those issues. If the commission finds reason to expand the investigation, the commission shall move to do so, record in its minutes the issues to be examined before expanding the scope of its investigation and formally notify the complainant, if any, and the person who is the subject of the investigation of the expansion and the scope of the investigation.

(6)(a) The Investigatory Phase begins on the date the commission makes a finding of cause to undertake an investigation and ends on the date the commission dismisses the complaint, rescinds its own motion, issues a settlement order, moves to commence a contested case proceeding or takes other action justified by the findings. The Investigatory Phase may not exceed 180 days unless a delay is stipulated to by both the subject person and the commission, with the commission reserving a portion of the delay period to complete its actions.

(b) During the Investigatory Phase, the commission may seek any additional information, administer oaths, take depositions and issue subpoenas to compel attendance of witnesses and the production of books, papers, records, memoranda or other information necessary to complete the investigation. If any person fails to comply with any subpoena issued under this paragraph or refuses to testify on any matters on which the person may be lawfully interrogated, the commission shall follow the procedure described in ORS 183.440 to compel compliance.

(c) The time limit imposed in this subsection and the commission's investigation are suspended if:

(A) There is a pending criminal investigation that relates to the issues arising out of the underlying facts or conduct at issue in the matter before the commission, unless the parties stipulate otherwise; or

(B) A court has enjoined the commission from continuing its investigation.

(d) At the end of the Investigatory Phase, the commission shall take action by order. The action may include:

(A) Dismissal, with or without comment;

(B) Continuation of the investigation for a period not to exceed 30 days for the purpose of additional fact-finding;

(C) Moving to a contested case proceeding;

- (D) Entering into a negotiated settlement; or
- (E) Taking other appropriate action if justified by the findings.

(e) The commission may move to a contested case proceeding if the commission determines that the information presented to the commission is sufficient to make a preliminary finding of a violation of any provision of ORS 171.725 to 171.785 or of any rule adopted by the commission under ORS 171.725 to 171.785.

(7) A person conducting any inquiry or investigation under this section shall:

- (a) Conduct the inquiry or investigation in an impartial and objective manner; and
- (b) Provide to the commission all favorable and unfavorable information the person collects.

(8) The commission shall report the findings of any inquiry or investigation in an impartial manner.

The commission shall report both favorable and unfavorable findings and shall make the findings available to:

- (a) The person who is the subject of the inquiry or investigation; and
- (b) Any employer of the person.

(9) Hearings conducted under ORS 171.725 to 171.785 must be held before an administrative law judge assigned from the Office of Administrative Hearings established under ORS 183.605. The procedure shall be that for a contested case under ORS chapter 183.

(10) The commission may not inquire into or investigate any conduct that occurred more than four years before a complaint is filed or a motion is approved under subsection (1) of this section.

(11) This section does not prevent the commission and the person alleged to have violated any provision of ORS 171.725 to 171.785 or any rule adopted by the commission under ORS 171.725 to 171.785 from stipulating to a finding of fact concerning the violation and consenting to an appropriate penalty. The commission shall enter an order based on the stipulation and consent.

(12) At any time during proceedings conducted under this section, the commission may enter into a negotiated settlement with the person who is the subject of action under this section.

(13) As used in this section, "cause" and "pending" have the meanings given those terms in ORS 244.260. [1993 c.743 §2; 1993 c.747 §1; 1999 c.849 §§48,49; 2003 c.75 §27; 2007 c.865 §24; 2009 c.163 §1]

171.780 [1973 c.802 §14; repealed by 1981 c.522 §2]

171.785 Sanctions prescribed by either chamber of Legislative Assembly; uniform application. (1)

In addition to such penalties as otherwise may be provided by law, a person is subject to such sanctions as either house of the Legislative Assembly may prescribe if the person:

- (a) Violates any provision of ORS 171.740 to 171.762; or
- (b) Fails to file any report, registration or statement or to furnish any information required by ORS 171.725 to 171.785 and 171.992.

(2) The sanctions referred to in subsection (1) of this section shall be uniformly applied to all persons subject to ORS 171.725 to 171.785 and 171.992. [1973 c.802 §12]

NON-ATTENDANCE OF BOARD MEMBERS

ORS 182.010

https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/bills_laws/ors/ors182.html

STATE ADMINISTRATIVE AGENCIES GENERALLY

182.010 Nonattendance of member of board or commission at meetings as forfeiting office; appointment of successor. Any member of a state board or commission appointed by the Governor who fails to attend two consecutive meetings of the board or commission, whether regular, adjourned or special, shall forfeit office unless the member is prevented from attending by the serious illness of a member or the family of the member or for any other cause that in the judgment of the Governor constitutes a valid reason for failing to attend. The Governor shall immediately appoint a successor.

182.020 Notice of meetings of boards and commissions; reporting of absences. The secretary or clerk of every state board and commission shall:

- (1) Give the members of the board or commission at least 10 days' notice, in writing, of the date and place of each regular, adjourned or special meeting.
- (2) Report to the Governor the names of all members who fail to attend any meeting of the board or commission.

182.030 Employment of persons advocating violent overthrow of the Government of the United States or Oregon prohibited. (1) No state department, board or commission shall knowingly employ any person who either directly or indirectly carries on, advocates, teaches, justifies, aids or abets a program of sabotage, force and violence, sedition or treason against the Government of the United States or of the State of Oregon.

(2) Any person employed by any state department, board or commission shall immediately be discharged from employment when it becomes known to the appointing employer that such person has, during the period of employment, committed any offense set forth in subsection (1) of this section.

(3) Any person denied employment or discharged pursuant to this section shall have a right of appeal in accordance with the provisions of the State Personnel Relations Law.

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES ACT

ORS Chapter 183

https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/bills_laws/ors/ors183.html

Chapter 183 — Administrative Procedures Act; Legislative Review of Rules; Civil Penalties

New sections of law were enacted by the Legislative Assembly during its 2016 regular session and pertain to or are likely to be compiled in this ORS chapter. See sections in the following 2016 Oregon Laws chapters: [2016 Session Laws 0044](#)

2015 EDITION

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES ACT

EXECUTIVE BRANCH; ORGANIZATION

ADMINISTRATIVE PROCEDURES ACT

(General Provisions)

183.310 Definitions for chapter. As used in this chapter:

(1) “Agency” means any state board, commission, department, or division thereof, or officer authorized by law to make rules or to issue orders, except those in the legislative and judicial branches.

(2)(a) “Contested case” means a proceeding before an agency:

(A) In which the individual legal rights, duties or privileges of specific parties are required by statute or Constitution to be determined only after an agency hearing at which such specific parties are entitled to appear and be heard;

(B) Where the agency has discretion to suspend or revoke a right or privilege of a person;

(C) For the suspension, revocation or refusal to renew or issue a license where the licensee or applicant for a license demands such hearing; or

(D) Where the agency by rule or order provides for hearings substantially of the character required by ORS 183.415, 183.417, 183.425, 183.450, 183.460 and 183.470.

(b) “Contested case” does not include proceedings in which an agency decision rests solely on the result of a test.

(3) “Economic effect” means the economic impact on affected businesses by and the costs of compliance, if any, with a rule for businesses, including but not limited to the costs of equipment, supplies, labor and administration.

(4) “Hearing officer” includes an administrative law judge.

(5) “License” includes the whole or part of any agency permit, certificate, approval, registration or similar form of permission required by law to pursue any commercial activity, trade, occupation or profession.

(6)(a) “Order” means any agency action expressed orally or in writing directed to a named person or named persons, other than employees, officers or members of an agency. “Order” includes any agency determination or decision issued in connection with a contested case proceeding. “Order” includes:

(A) Agency action under ORS chapter 657 making determination for purposes of unemployment compensation of employees of the state;

(B) Agency action under ORS chapter 240 which grants, denies, modifies, suspends or revokes any right or privilege of an employee of the state; and

(C) Agency action under ORS 468B.050 to issue a permit.

(b) "Final order" means final agency action expressed in writing. "Final order" does not include any tentative or preliminary agency declaration or statement that:

(A) Precedes final agency action; or

(B) Does not preclude further agency consideration of the subject matter of the statement or declaration.

(7) "Party" means:

(a) Each person or agency entitled as of right to a hearing before the agency;

(b) Each person or agency named by the agency to be a party; or

(c) Any person requesting to participate before the agency as a party or in a limited party status which the agency determines either has an interest in the outcome of the agency's proceeding or represents a public interest in such result. The agency's determination is subject to judicial review in the manner provided by ORS 183.482 after the agency has issued its final order in the proceedings.

(8) "Person" means any individual, partnership, corporation, association, governmental subdivision or public or private organization of any character other than an agency.

(9) "Rule" means any agency directive, standard, regulation or statement of general applicability that implements, interprets or prescribes law or policy, or describes the procedure or practice requirements of any agency. The term includes the amendment or repeal of a prior rule, but does not include:

(a) Unless a hearing is required by statute, internal management directives, regulations or statements which do not substantially affect the interests of the public:

(A) Between agencies, or their officers or their employees; or

(B) Within an agency, between its officers or between employees.

(b) Action by agencies directed to other agencies or other units of government which do not substantially affect the interests of the public.

(c) Declaratory rulings issued pursuant to ORS 183.410 or 305.105.

(d) Intra-agency memoranda.

(e) Executive orders of the Governor.

(f) Rules of conduct for persons committed to the physical and legal custody of the Department of Corrections, the violation of which will not result in:

(A) Placement in segregation or isolation status in excess of seven days.

(B) Institutional transfer or other transfer to secure confinement status for disciplinary reasons.

(C) Disciplinary procedures adopted pursuant to ORS 421.180.

(10) "Small business" means a corporation, partnership, sole proprietorship or other legal entity formed for the purpose of making a profit, which is independently owned and operated from all other businesses and which has 50 or fewer employees. [1957 c.717 §1; 1965 c.285 §78a; 1967 c.419 §32; 1969 c.80 §37a; 1971 c.734 §1; 1973 c.386 §4; 1973 c.621 §1a; 1977 c.374 §1; 1977 c.798 §1; 1979 c.593 §6; 1981 c.755 §1; 1987 c.320 §141; 1987 c.861 §1; 2003 c.75 §71; 2005 c.523 §8; 2007 c.288 §9]

183.315 Application of provisions of chapter to certain agencies. (1) The provisions of ORS 183.410, 183.415, 183.417, 183.425, 183.440, 183.450, 183.452, 183.458, 183.460, 183.470 and 183.480 do not apply to local government boundary commissions created pursuant to ORS 199.430, the Department of Revenue, State Accident Insurance Fund Corporation, Department of Consumer and Business Services with respect to its functions under ORS chapters 654 and 656, State Board of Parole and Post-Prison

Supervision, Psychiatric Security Review Board or Oregon Health Authority with respect to its functions under ORS 161.315 to 161.351.

(2) This chapter does not apply with respect to actions of the Governor authorized under ORS chapter 240 and ORS 396.125 or actions of the Adjutant General authorized under ORS 396.160 (14).

(3) The provisions of ORS 183.410, 183.415, 183.417, 183.425, 183.440, 183.450, 183.452, 183.458 and 183.460 do not apply to the Employment Appeals Board or the Employment Department.

(4) The Employment Department shall be exempt from the provisions of this chapter to the extent that a formal finding of the United States Secretary of Labor is made that such provision conflicts with the terms of the federal law, acceptance of which by the state is a condition precedent to continued certification by the United States Secretary of Labor of the state's law.

(5) The provisions of ORS 183.415 to 183.430, 183.440 to 183.460, 183.470 to 183.485 and 183.490 to 183.500 do not apply to orders issued to persons who:

(a) Have been committed pursuant to ORS 137.124 to the custody of the Department of Corrections or are otherwise confined in a Department of Corrections facility; or

(b) Seek to visit an inmate confined in a Department of Corrections facility.

(6) ORS 183.410, 183.415, 183.417, 183.425, 183.440, 183.450, 183.460, 183.470 and 183.482 (3) do not apply to the Public Utility Commission. Notwithstanding ORS 183.480 and except as provided in ORS 757.495 and 759.390, only a party to a hearing before the Public Utility Commission is entitled to seek judicial review of an order of the commission.

(7) The provisions of this chapter do not apply to the suspension, cancellation or termination of an apprenticeship or training agreement under ORS 660.060.

(8) The provisions of ORS 183.413 to 183.497 do not apply to administrative proceedings conducted under rules adopted by the Secretary of State under ORS 246.190. [1971 c.734 §19; 1973 c.612 §3; 1973 c.621 §2; 1973 c.694 §1; 1975 c.759 §1; 1977 c.804 §45; 1979 c.593 §7; 1981 c.711 §16; 1987 c.320 §142; 1987 c.373 §21; 1989 c.90 §1; 1997 c.26 §1; 1999 c.448 §6; 1999 c.679 §1; 2003 c.64 §8; 2005 c.512 §30; 2005 c.638 §1; 2007 c.239 §8; 2007 c.288 §10; 2011 c.708 §24]

183.317 [1971 c.734 §187; repealed by 1979 c.593 §34]

183.320 [1957 c.717 §15; repealed by 1971 c.734 §21]

(Adoption of Rules)

183.325 Delegation of rulemaking authority to named officer or employee. Unless otherwise provided by law, an agency may delegate its rulemaking authority to an officer or employee within the agency. A delegation of authority under this section must be made in writing and filed with the Secretary of State before the filing of any rule adopted pursuant to the delegation. A delegation under this section may be made only to one or more named individuals. The delegation of authority shall reflect the name of the authorized individual or individuals, and be signed in acknowledgment by the named individuals. Any officer or employee to whom rulemaking authority is delegated under this section is an "agency" for the purposes of the rulemaking requirements of this chapter. [1979 c.593 §10; 1993 c.729 §1]

183.330 Description of organization; service of order; rules coordinator; effect of not putting order in writing. (1) In addition to other rulemaking requirements imposed by law, each agency shall publish a description of its organization and the methods whereby the public may obtain information or make submissions or requests.

(2) Each state agency that adopts rules shall appoint a rules coordinator and file a copy of that appointment with the Secretary of State. The rules coordinator shall:

(a) Maintain copies of all rules adopted by the agency and be able to provide information to the public about the status of those rules;

(b) Provide information to the public on all rulemaking proceedings of the agency; and

(c) Keep and make available the mailing list required by ORS 183.335 (8).

(3) An order shall not be effective as to any person or party unless it is served upon the person or party either personally or by mail. This subsection is not applicable in favor of any person or party who has actual knowledge of the order.

(4) An order is not final until it is reduced to writing. [1957 c.717 §2; 1971 c.734 §4; 1975 c.759 §3; 1979 c.593 §8; 1993 c.729 §2; 2001 c.220 §3]

183.332 Policy statement; conformity of state rules with equivalent federal laws and rules. It is the policy of this state that agencies shall seek to retain and promote the unique identity of Oregon by considering local conditions when an agency adopts policies and rules. However, since there are many federal laws and regulations that apply to activities that are also regulated by the state, it is also the policy of this state that agencies attempt to adopt rules that correspond with equivalent federal laws and rules unless:

(1) There is specific statutory direction to the agency that authorizes the adoption of the rule;

(2) A federal waiver has been granted that authorizes the adoption of the rule;

(3) Local or special conditions exist in this state that warrant a different rule;

(4) The state rule has the effect of clarifying the federal rules, standards, procedures or requirements;

(5) The state rule achieves the goals of the federal and state law with the least impact on public and private resources; or

(6) There is no corresponding federal regulation. [1997 c.602 §2]

183.333 Policy statement; public involvement in development of policy and drafting of rules; advisory committees. (1) The Legislative Assembly finds and declares that it is the policy of this state that whenever possible the public be involved in the development of public policy by agencies and in the drafting of rules. The Legislative Assembly encourages agencies to seek public input to the maximum extent possible before giving notice of intent to adopt a rule. The agency may appoint an advisory committee that will represent the interests of persons likely to be affected by the rule, or use any other means of obtaining public views that will assist the agency in drafting the rule.

(2) Any agency in its discretion may develop a list of interested parties and inform those parties of any issue that may be the subject of rulemaking and invite the parties to make comments on the issue.

(3) If an agency appoints an advisory committee for consideration of a rule under subsection (1) of this section, the agency shall seek the committee's recommendations on whether the rule will have a fiscal impact, what the extent of that impact will be and whether the rule will have a significant adverse impact on small businesses. If the committee indicates that the rule will have a significant adverse impact on small businesses, the agency shall seek the committee's recommendations on compliance with ORS 183.540.

(4) An agency shall consider an advisory committee's recommendations provided under subsection (3) of this section in preparing the statement of fiscal impact required by ORS 183.335 (2)(b)(E).

(5) If an agency does not appoint an advisory committee for consideration of a permanent rule under subsection (1) of this section and 10 or more persons likely to be affected by the rule object to the agency's statement of fiscal impact as required by ORS 183.335 (2)(b)(E) or an association with at least 10 members likely to be affected by the rule objects to the statement, the agency shall appoint a fiscal

impact advisory committee to provide recommendations on whether the rule will have a fiscal impact and what the extent of that impact will be. An objection under this subsection must be made not later than 14 days after the notice required by ORS 183.335 (1) is given. If the agency determines that the statement does not adequately reflect the rule's fiscal impact, the agency shall extend the period for submission of data or views under ORS 183.335 (3)(a) by at least 20 days. The agency shall include any recommendations from the committee in the record maintained by the agency for the rule.

(6) Subsection (5) of this section does not apply to any rule adopted by an agency to comply with a judgment or a settlement of a judicial proceeding.

(7) If an agency is required by law to appoint an advisory committee under this section, the agency may not appoint an officer, employee or other agent of the agency to serve as a member of the advisory committee. [2003 c.749 §4; 2005 c.807 §4; 2013 c.273 §1]

183.335 Notice; content; public comment; temporary rule adoption, amendment or suspension; substantial compliance required. (1) Prior to the adoption, amendment or repeal of any rule, the agency shall give notice of its intended action:

(a) In the manner established by rule adopted by the agency under ORS 183.341 (4), which provides a reasonable opportunity for interested persons to be notified of the agency's proposed action;

(b) In the bulletin referred to in ORS 183.360 at least 21 days prior to the effective date;

(c) At least 28 days before the effective date, to persons who have requested notice pursuant to subsection (8) of this section; and

(d) Delivered only by electronic mail, at least 49 days before the effective date, to the persons specified in subsection (15) of this section.

(2)(a) The notice required by subsection (1) of this section must include:

(A) A caption of not more than 15 words that reasonably identifies the subject matter of the agency's intended action. The agency shall include the caption on each separate notice, statement, certificate or other similar document related to the intended action.

(B) An objective, simple and understandable statement summarizing the subject matter and purpose of the intended action in sufficient detail to inform a person that the person's interests may be affected, and the time, place and manner in which interested persons may present their views on the intended action.

(b) The agency shall include with the notice of intended action given under subsection (1) of this section:

(A) A citation of the statutory or other legal authority relied upon and bearing upon the promulgation of the rule;

(B) A citation of the statute or other law the rule is intended to implement;

(C) A statement of the need for the rule and a statement of how the rule is intended to meet the need;

(D) A list of the principal documents, reports or studies, if any, prepared by or relied upon by the agency in considering the need for and in preparing the rule, and a statement of the location at which those documents are available for public inspection. The list may be abbreviated if necessary, and if so abbreviated there shall be identified the location of a complete list;

(E) A statement of fiscal impact identifying state agencies, units of local government and the public that may be economically affected by the adoption, amendment or repeal of the rule and an estimate of that economic impact on state agencies, units of local government and the public. In considering the economic effect of the proposed action on the public, the agency shall utilize available information to project any significant economic effect of that action on businesses which shall include a cost of compliance effect on small businesses affected. For an agency specified in ORS 183.530, the statement of fiscal impact shall also include a housing cost impact statement as described in ORS 183.534;

(F) If an advisory committee is not appointed under the provisions of ORS 183.333, an explanation as to why no advisory committee was used to assist the agency in drafting the rule; and

(G) A request for public comment on whether other options should be considered for achieving the rule's substantive goals while reducing the negative economic impact of the rule on business.

(c) The Secretary of State may omit the information submitted under paragraph (b) of this subsection from publication in the bulletin referred to in ORS 183.360.

(d) When providing notice of an intended action under subsection (1)(c) of this section, the agency shall provide a copy of the rule that the agency proposes to adopt, amend or repeal, or an explanation of how the person may acquire a copy of the rule. The copy of an amended rule shall show all changes to the rule by striking through material to be deleted and underlining all new material, or by any other method that clearly shows all new and deleted material.

(3)(a) When an agency proposes to adopt, amend or repeal a rule, it shall give interested persons reasonable opportunity to submit data or views. Opportunity for oral hearing shall be granted upon request received from 10 persons or from an association having not less than 10 members before the earliest date that the rule could become effective after the giving of notice pursuant to subsection (1) of this section. An agency holding a hearing upon a request made under this subsection shall give notice of the hearing at least 21 days before the hearing to the person who has requested the hearing, to persons who have requested notice pursuant to subsection (8) of this section and to the persons specified in subsection (15) of this section. The agency shall publish notice of the hearing in the bulletin referred to in ORS 183.360 at least 14 days before the hearing. The agency shall consider fully any written or oral submission.

(b) If an agency is required to conduct an oral hearing under paragraph (a) of this subsection, and the rule for which the hearing is to be conducted applies only to a limited geographical area within this state, or affects only a limited geographical area within this state, the hearing shall be conducted within the geographical area at the place most convenient for the majority of the residents within the geographical area. At least 14 days before a hearing conducted under this paragraph, the agency shall publish notice of the hearing in the bulletin referred to in ORS 183.360 and in a newspaper of general circulation published within the geographical area that is affected by the rule or to which the rule applies. If a newspaper of general circulation is not published within the geographical area that is affected by the rule or to which the rule applies, the publication shall be made in the newspaper of general circulation published closest to the geographical area.

(c) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of this subsection, the Department of Corrections and the State Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision may adopt rules limiting participation by inmates in the proposed adoption, amendment or repeal of any rule to written submissions.

(d) If requested by at least five persons before the earliest date that the rule could become effective after the agency gives notice pursuant to subsection (1) of this section, the agency shall provide a statement that identifies the objective of the rule and a statement of how the agency will subsequently determine whether the rule is in fact accomplishing that objective.

(e) An agency that receives data or views concerning proposed rules from interested persons shall maintain a record of the data or views submitted. The record shall contain:

(A) All written materials submitted to an agency in response to a notice of intent to adopt, amend or repeal a rule.

(B) A recording or summary of oral submissions received at hearings held for the purpose of receiving those submissions.

(C) Any public comment received in response to the request made under subsection (2)(b)(G) of this section and the agency's response to that comment.

(D) Any statements provided by the agency under paragraph (d) of this subsection.

(4) Upon request of an interested person received before the earliest date that the rule could become effective after the giving of notice pursuant to subsection (1) of this section, the agency shall postpone the date of its intended action no less than 21 nor more than 90 days in order to allow the requesting person an opportunity to submit data, views or arguments concerning the proposed action. Nothing in this subsection shall preclude an agency from adopting a temporary rule pursuant to subsection (5) of this section.

(5) Notwithstanding subsections (1) to (4) of this section, an agency may adopt, amend or suspend a rule without prior notice or hearing or upon any abbreviated notice and hearing that it finds practicable, if the agency prepares:

(a) A statement of its findings that its failure to act promptly will result in serious prejudice to the public interest or the interest of the parties concerned and the specific reasons for its findings of prejudice;

(b) A citation of the statutory or other legal authority relied upon and bearing upon the promulgation of the rule;

(c) A statement of the need for the rule and a statement of how the rule is intended to meet the need;

(d) A list of the principal documents, reports or studies, if any, prepared by or relied upon by the agency in considering the need for and in preparing the rule, and a statement of the location at which those documents are available for public inspection; and

(e) For an agency specified in ORS 183.530, a housing cost impact statement as defined in ORS 183.534.

(6)(a) A rule adopted, amended or suspended under subsection (5) of this section is temporary and may be effective for a period of not longer than 180 days. The adoption of a rule under this subsection does not preclude the subsequent adoption of an identical rule under subsections (1) to (4) of this section.

(b) A rule temporarily suspended shall regain effectiveness upon expiration of the temporary period of suspension unless the rule is repealed under subsections (1) to (4) of this section.

(7) Notwithstanding subsections (1) to (4) of this section, an agency may amend a rule without prior notice or hearing if the amendment is solely for the purpose of:

(a) Changing the name of an agency by reason of a name change prescribed by law;

(b) Changing the name of a program, office or division within an agency as long as the change in name does not have a substantive effect on the functions of the program, office or division;

(c) Correcting spelling;

(d) Correcting grammatical mistakes in a manner that does not alter the scope, application or meaning of the rule;

(e) Correcting statutory or rule references; or

(f) Correcting addresses or telephone numbers referred to in the rules.

(8)(a) Any person may request in writing that an agency send to the person copies of the agency's notices of intended action issued under subsection (1) of this section. The person must provide an address where the person elects to receive notices. The address provided may be a postal mailing address or, if the agency provides notice by electronic mail, may be an electronic mailing address.

(b) A request under this subsection must indicate that the person requests one of the following:

(A) The person may request that the agency mail paper copies of the proposed rule and other information required by subsection (2) of this section to the postal mailing address.

(B) If the agency posts notices of intended action on a website, the person may request that the agency mail the information required by subsection (2)(a) of this section to the postal mailing address with a reference to the website where electronic copies of the proposed rule and other information required by subsection (2) of this section are posted.

(C) The person may request that the agency electronically mail the information required by subsection (2)(a) of this section to the electronic mailing address, and either provide electronic copies of the proposed rule and other information required by subsection (2) of this section or provide a reference to a website where electronic copies of the proposed rule and other information required by subsection (2) of this section are posted.

(c) Upon receipt of any request under this subsection, the agency shall acknowledge the request, establish a mailing list and maintain a record of all mailings made pursuant to the request. Agencies may establish procedures for establishing the mailing lists and keeping the mailing lists current. Agencies by rule may establish fees necessary to defray the costs of mailings and maintenance of the lists.

(d) Members of the Legislative Assembly who receive notices under subsection (15) of this section may request that an agency furnish paper copies of the notices.

(9) This section does not apply to rules establishing an effective date for a previously effective rule or establishing a period during which a provision of a previously effective rule will apply.

(10) This section does not apply to ORS 279.835 to 279.855, 279A.140 to 279A.161, 279A.250 to 279A.290, 279A.990, 279B.050 to 279B.085, 279B.200 to 279B.240, 279B.270, 279B.275, 279B.280, 279C.360, 279C.365, 279C.370, 279C.375, 279C.380, 279C.385, 279C.500 to 279C.530, 279C.540, 279C.545, 279C.550 to 279C.570, 279C.580, 279C.585, 279C.590, 279C.600 to 279C.625, 279C.650 to 279C.670 and 279C.800 to 279C.870 relating to public contracts and purchasing.

(11)(a) Except as provided in paragraph (c) of this subsection, a rule is not valid unless adopted in substantial compliance with the provisions of this section in effect on the date that the notice required under subsection (1) of this section is delivered to the Secretary of State for the purpose of publication in the bulletin referred to in ORS 183.360.

(b) In addition to all other requirements with which rule adoptions must comply, a rule is not valid if the rule has not been submitted to the Legislative Counsel in the manner required by ORS 183.715.

(c) A rule is not subject to judicial review or other challenge by reason of failing to comply with subsection (2)(a)(A) of this section.

(12)(a) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (11) of this section, but subject to paragraph (b) of this subsection, an agency may correct its failure to substantially comply with the requirements of subsections (2) and (5) of this section in adoption of a rule by an amended filing, as long as the noncompliance did not substantially prejudice the interests of persons to be affected by the rule.

(b) An agency may use an amended filing to correct a failure to include a fiscal impact statement in a notice of intended action, as required by subsection (2)(b)(E) of this section, or to correct an inaccurate fiscal impact statement, only if the agency developed the fiscal impact statement with the assistance of an advisory committee or fiscal impact advisory committee appointed under ORS 183.333.

(13) Unless otherwise provided by statute, the adoption, amendment or repeal of a rule by an agency need not be based upon or supported by an evidentiary record.

(14) When an agency has established a deadline for comment on a proposed rule under the provisions of subsection (3)(a) of this section, the agency may not extend that deadline for another agency or person unless the extension applies equally to all interested agencies and persons. An agency shall not consider any submission made by another agency after the final deadline has passed.

(15) The notices required under subsections (1) and (3) of this section must be given by the agency to the following persons:

(a) If the proposed adoption, amendment or repeal results from legislation that was passed within two years before notice is given under subsection (1) of this section, notice shall be given to the legislator who introduced the bill that subsequently was enacted into law, and to the chair or cochairs of all committees that reported the bill out, except for those committees whose sole action on the bill was referral to another committee.

(b) If the proposed adoption, amendment or repeal does not result from legislation that was passed within two years before notice is given under subsection (1) of this section, notice shall be given to the chair or cochair of any interim or session committee with authority over the subject matter of the rule.

(c) If notice cannot be given under paragraph (a) or (b) of this subsection, notice shall be given to the Speaker of the House of Representatives and to the President of the Senate who are in office on the date the notice is given.

(16)(a) Upon the request of a member of the Legislative Assembly or of a person who would be affected by a proposed adoption, amendment or repeal, the committees receiving notice under subsection (15) of this section shall review the proposed adoption, amendment or repeal for compliance with the legislation from which the proposed adoption, amendment or repeal results.

(b) The committees shall submit their comments on the proposed adoption, amendment or repeal to the agency proposing the adoption, amendment or repeal. [1971 c.734 §3; 1973 c.612 §1; 1975 c.136 §11; 1975 c.759 §4; 1977 c.161 §1; 1977 c.344 §6; 1977 c.394 §1a; 1977 c.798 §2; 1979 c.593 §11; 1981 c.755 §2; 1987 c.861 §2; 1993 c.729 §3; 1995 c.652 §5; 1997 c.602 §3; 1999 c.123 §1; 1999 c.334 §1; 2001 c.220 §1; 2001 c.563 §1; 2003 c.749 §5; 2003 c.794 §206; 2005 c.17 §1; 2005 c.18 §1; 2005 c.382 §1; 2005 c.807 §5; 2007 c.115 §1; 2007 c.768 §58; 2011 c.380 §2]

183.336 Cost of compliance effect on small businesses. (1) The statement of cost of compliance effect on small businesses required by ORS 183.335 (2)(b)(E) must include:

(a) An estimate of the number of small businesses subject to the proposed rule and identification of the types of businesses and industries with small businesses subject to the proposed rule;

(b) A brief description of the projected reporting, recordkeeping and other administrative activities required for compliance with the proposed rule, including costs of professional services;

(c) An identification of equipment, supplies, labor and increased administration required for compliance with the proposed rule; and

(d) A description of the manner in which the agency proposing the rule involved small businesses in the development of the rule.

(2) An agency shall utilize available information in complying with the requirements of this section. [2005 c.807 §2]

183.337 Procedure for agency adoption of federal rules. (1) Notwithstanding ORS 183.335, when an agency is required to adopt rules or regulations promulgated by an agency of the federal government and the agency has no authority to alter or amend the content or language of those rules or regulations prior to their adoption, the agency may adopt those rules or regulations under the procedure prescribed in this section.

(2) Prior to the adoption of a federal rule or regulation under subsection (1) of this section, the agency shall give notice of the adoption of the rule or regulation, the effective date of the rule or regulation in this state and the subject matter of the rule or regulation in the manner established in ORS 183.335 (1).

(3) After giving notice the agency may adopt the rule or regulation by filing a copy with the Secretary of State in compliance with ORS 183.355. The agency is not required to conduct a public hearing concerning the adoption of the rule or regulation.

(4) Nothing in this section authorizes an agency to amend federal rules or regulations or adopt rules in accordance with federal requirements without giving an opportunity for hearing as required by ORS 183.335. [1979 c.593 §15]

183.340 [1957 c.717 §3 (3); 1971 c.734 §6; repealed by 1975 c.759 §5 (183.341 enacted in lieu of 183.340)]

183.341 Model rules of procedure; establishment; compilation; publication; agencies required to adopt procedural rules. (1) The Attorney General shall prepare model rules of procedure appropriate for use by as many agencies as possible. Except as provided in ORS 183.630, any agency may adopt all or part of the model rules by reference without complying with the rulemaking procedures under ORS 183.335. Notice of such adoption shall be filed with the Secretary of State in the manner provided by ORS 183.355 for the filing of rules. The model rules may be amended from time to time by an adopting agency or the Attorney General after notice and opportunity for hearing as required by rulemaking procedures under this chapter.

(2) Except as provided in ORS 183.630, all agencies shall adopt rules of procedure to be utilized in the adoption of rules and conduct of proceedings in contested cases or, if exempt from the contested case provisions of this chapter, for the conduct of proceedings.

(3) The Secretary of State shall publish in the Oregon Administrative Rules:

(a) The Attorney General's model rules adopted under subsection (1) of this section;

(b) The procedural rules of all agencies that have not adopted the Attorney General's model rules; and

(c) The notice procedures required by ORS 183.335 (1).

(4) Agencies shall adopt rules of procedure which will provide a reasonable opportunity for interested persons to be notified of the agency's intention to adopt, amend or repeal a rule.

(5) No rule adopted after September 13, 1975, is valid unless adopted in substantial compliance with the rules adopted pursuant to subsection (4) of this section. [1975 c.759 §6 (enacted in lieu of 183.340); 1979 c.593 §12; 1997 c.837 §1; 1999 c.849 §§24,25; 2003 c.75 §28]

183.350 [1957 c.717 §3 (1), (2); repealed by 1971 c.734 §21]

183.355 Filing and taking effect of rules; filing of executive orders; copies; fees. (1)(a) Each agency shall file in the office of the Secretary of State a certified copy of each rule adopted by it.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a) of this subsection, an agency adopting a rule incorporating published standards by reference is not required to file a copy of those standards with the Secretary of State if:

(A) The standards adopted are unusually voluminous and costly to reproduce; and

(B) The rule filed with the Secretary of State identifies the location of the standards so incorporated and the conditions of their availability to the public.

(2) Each rule is effective upon filing as required by subsection (1) of this section, except that:

(a) If a later effective date is required by statute or specified in the rule, the later date is the effective date.

(b) A temporary rule becomes effective upon filing with the Secretary of State, or at a designated later date, only if the statement required by ORS 183.335 (5) is filed with the rule. The agency shall take appropriate measures to make temporary rules known to the persons who may be affected by them.

(3) When a rule is amended or repealed by an agency, the agency shall file a certified copy of the amendment or notice of repeal with the Secretary of State who shall appropriately amend the compilation required by ORS 183.360 (1).

(4) A certified copy of each executive order issued, prescribed or promulgated by the Governor shall be filed in the office of the Secretary of State.

(5) No rule of which a certified copy is required to be filed shall be valid or effective against any person or party until a certified copy is filed in accordance with this section. However, if an agency, in disposing of a contested case, announces in its decision the adoption of a general policy applicable to

such case and subsequent cases of like nature the agency may rely upon such decision in disposition of later cases.

(6) The Secretary of State shall, upon request, supply copies of rules, or orders or designated parts of rules or orders, making and collecting therefor fees prescribed by ORS 177.130. All receipts from the sale of copies shall be deposited in the State Treasury to the credit of the Secretary of State Miscellaneous Receipts Account established under ORS 279A.290.

(7) The Secretary of State shall establish and collect fees from agencies filing rules under this section. The fees shall be established in amounts calculated to be necessary to generate revenues adequate to pay costs incurred by the Secretary of State in performing the following duties that are not paid for by subscriber fees or other fees prescribed by law:

- (a) Publication of the compilation referred to in ORS 183.360 (1);
- (b) Publication of the bulletin referred to in ORS 183.360 (3); and
- (c) Electronic publication of rules and other information relating to rules under ORS 183.365.

(8) All fees collected under subsection (7) of this section shall be deposited in the State Treasury to the credit of the Secretary of State Miscellaneous Receipts Account established under ORS 279A.290. [1971 c.734 §5; 1973 c.612 §2; 1975 c.759 §7; 1977 c.798 §2b; 1979 c.593 §13; 1991 c.169 §2; 2003 c.794 §207; 2009 c.289 §1]

183.360 Publication of rules and orders; exceptions; requirements; bulletin; judicial notice; citation. (1) The Secretary of State shall compile, index and publish all rules adopted by each agency. The compilation shall be supplemented or revised as often as necessary and at least once every six months. Such compilation supersedes any other rules. The Secretary of State may make such compilations of other material published in the bulletin as are desirable. The Secretary of State may copyright the compilations prepared under this subsection, and may establish policies for the revision, clarification, classification, arrangement, indexing, printing, binding, publication, sale and distribution of the compilations.

(2)(a) The Secretary of State has discretion to omit from the compilation rules the publication of which would be unduly cumbersome or expensive if the rule in printed or processed form is made available on application to the adopting agency, and if the compilation contains a notice summarizing the omitted rule and stating how a copy thereof may be obtained. In preparing the compilation the Secretary of State shall not alter the sense, meaning, effect or substance of any rule, but may renumber sections and parts of sections of the rules, change the wording of headnotes, rearrange sections, change reference numbers to agree with renumbered chapters, sections or other parts, substitute the proper subsection, section or chapter or other division numbers, change capitalization for the purpose of uniformity, and correct manifest clerical or typographical errors.

(b) The Secretary of State may by rule prescribe requirements, not inconsistent with law, for the manner and form for filing of rules adopted or amended by agencies. The Secretary of State may refuse to accept for filing any rules which do not comply with those requirements.

(3) The Secretary of State shall publish at least at monthly intervals a bulletin which:

(a) Briefly indicates the agencies that are proposing to adopt, amend or repeal a rule, the subject matter of the rule and the name, address and telephone number of an agency officer or employee from whom information and a copy of any proposed rule may be obtained;

(b) Contains the text or a brief description of all rules filed under ORS 183.355 since the last bulletin indicating the effective date of the rule;

(c) Contains executive orders of the Governor; and

(d) Contains orders issued by the Director of the Department of Revenue under ORS 305.157 extending tax statutes of limitation.

(4) Courts shall take judicial notice of rules and executive orders filed with the Secretary of State.

(5) The compilation required by subsection (1) of this section shall be titled Oregon Administrative Rules and may be cited as "OAR" with appropriate numerical indications.

(6) The Secretary of State may publish the compilation and bulletin required by this section in print, or by placing the compilation and bulletin on the Internet. [1957 c.717 §4 (1),(2),(3); 1961 c.464 §1; 1971 c.734 §7; 1973 c.612 §4; 1975 c.759 §7a; 1977 c.394 §2; 1979 c.593 §16; 1993 c.729 §13; 1995 c.79 §62; 2001 c.104 §63; 2003 c.168 §3; 2009 c.289 §2]

183.362 Program for biennial publication of Oregon Administrative Rules. (1) Notwithstanding ORS 183.360, the Secretary of State may implement a program for the publication of the Oregon Administrative Rules not less than once every two years with annual supplements. The Secretary of State may implement a program under this section only if the Secretary of State publishes the full text of proposed administrative rules in the manner specified by this section.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (3) of this section, upon implementing a program under this section the Secretary of State shall require that an agency submit the full text of the proposed rule in addition to information required to be published under the provisions of ORS 183.335 (1). Except as provided in subsection (3) of this section, the Secretary of State shall publish the full text of the proposed rule in the bulletin referred to in ORS 183.360.

(3) The Secretary of State may waive the submission of the full text of a proposed administrative rule and decline to publish the full text of the proposed rule in the bulletin referred to in ORS 183.360 if:

(a) The proposed rule is unusually voluminous; and

(b) In addition to the information provided by the agency under the provisions of ORS 183.335 (2) the agency identifies a location where the rule is available for inspection and copying.

(4) If the adopted rule submitted to the Secretary of State under the provisions of ORS 183.355 is different from the proposed rule submitted to the Secretary of State under a program implemented under this section, the Secretary of State shall publish in the bulletin referred to in ORS 183.360 either the full text of the rule as adopted or a list of the changes made in the proposed rule before the agency adopted the rule. [1993 c.729 §12]

Note: 183.362 was added to and made a part of ORS chapter 183 by legislative action but was not added to any smaller series therein. See Preface to Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation.

183.365 Publication of administrative rules in electronic form. (1) Pursuant to ORS 183.360, the Secretary of State shall publish in electronic form administrative rules adopted or amended by state agencies and make the information available to the public and members of the Legislative Assembly.

(2) The Secretary of State shall determine the most cost-effective format and procedures for the timely release of the information described in subsection (1) of this section in electronic form.

(3) Pursuant to ORS 183.360 (2)(b), the Secretary of State shall establish requirements for filing administrative rules adopted or amended by state agencies for entry into computer networks for the purpose of subsection (1) of this section.

(4) Although each state agency is responsible for its information resources, centralized information resource management must also exist to:

(a) Provide public access to the information described in subsection (1) of this section;

(b) Provide technical assistance to state agencies; and

(c) Ensure that the information resources needed to implement subsection (1) of this section are addressed along with the needs of the individual agencies.

(5) Personal information concerning a person who accesses the information identified in subsection (1) of this section may be maintained only for the purpose of providing service to the person.

(6) No fee or other charge may be imposed by the Secretary of State as a condition of accessing the information identified in subsection (1) of this section.

(7) No action taken pursuant to this section shall be deemed to alter or relinquish any copyright or other proprietary interest or entitlement of the State of Oregon relative to any of the information made available pursuant to subsection (1) of this section. [1995 c.614 §5]

Note: 183.365 was enacted into law by the Legislative Assembly but was not added to or made a part of ORS chapter 183 or any series therein by legislative action. See Preface to Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation.

183.370 Distribution of published rules. The bulletins and compilations may be distributed by the Secretary of State free of charge as provided for the distribution of legislative materials referred to in ORS 171.236. Other copies of the bulletins and compilations shall be distributed by the Secretary of State at a cost determined by the Secretary of State. Any agency may compile and publish its rules or all or part of its rules for purpose of distribution outside of the agency only after it proves to the satisfaction of the Secretary of State that agency publication is necessary. [1957 c.717 §4(4); 1959 c.260 §1; 1969 c.174 §4; 1975 c.759 §8; 1977 c.394 §3]

183.380 [1957 c.717 §4 (5); repealed by 1971 c.734 §21]

183.390 Petitions requesting adoption of rules. (1) An interested person may petition an agency requesting the promulgation, amendment or repeal of a rule. The Attorney General shall prescribe by rule the form for such petitions and the procedure for their submission, consideration and disposition. Not later than 90 days after the date of submission of a petition, the agency either shall deny the petition in writing or shall initiate rulemaking proceedings in accordance with ORS 183.335.

(2) If a petition requesting the amendment or repeal of a rule is submitted to an agency under this section, the agency shall invite public comment upon the rule, and shall specifically request public comment on whether options exist for achieving the rule's substantive goals in a way that reduces the negative economic impact on businesses.

(3) In reviewing a petition subject to subsection (2) of this section, the agency shall consider:

- (a) The continued need for the rule;
- (b) The nature of complaints or comments received concerning the rule from the public;
- (c) The complexity of the rule;
- (d) The extent to which the rule overlaps, duplicates or conflicts with other state rules or federal regulations and, to the extent feasible, with local government regulations;
- (e) The degree to which technology, economic conditions or other factors have changed in the subject area affected by the rule; and
- (f) The statutory citation or legal basis for the rule. [1957 c.717 §5; 1971 c.734 §8; 2003 c.749 §6]

183.400 Judicial determination of validity of rule. (1) The validity of any rule may be determined upon a petition by any person to the Court of Appeals in the manner provided for review of orders in contested cases. The court shall have jurisdiction to review the validity of the rule whether or not the petitioner has first requested the agency to pass upon the validity of the rule in question, but not when the petitioner is a party to an order or a contested case in which the validity of the rule may be determined by a court.

(2) The validity of any applicable rule may also be determined by a court, upon review of an order in any manner provided by law or pursuant to ORS 183.480 or upon enforcement of such rule or order in the manner provided by law.

(3) Judicial review of a rule shall be limited to an examination of:

- (a) The rule under review;
- (b) The statutory provisions authorizing the rule; and
- (c) Copies of all documents necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable rulemaking procedures.

(4) The court shall declare the rule invalid only if it finds that the rule:

- (a) Violates constitutional provisions;
- (b) Exceeds the statutory authority of the agency; or
- (c) Was adopted without compliance with applicable rulemaking procedures.

(5) In the case of disputed allegations of irregularities in procedure which, if proved, would warrant reversal or remand, the Court of Appeals may refer the allegations to a master appointed by the court to take evidence and make findings of fact. The court's review of the master's findings of fact shall be de novo on the evidence.

(6) The court shall not declare a rule invalid solely because it was adopted without compliance with applicable rulemaking procedures after a period of two years after the date the rule was filed in the office of the Secretary of State, if the agency attempted to comply with those procedures and its failure to do so did not substantially prejudice the interests of the parties. [1957 c.717 §6; 1971 c.734 §9; 1975 c.759 §9; 1979 c.593 §17; 1987 c.861 §3]

183.405 Agency review of rules. (1) Not later than five years after adopting a rule, an agency shall review the rule for the purpose of determining:

- (a) Whether the rule has had the intended effect;
- (b) Whether the anticipated fiscal impact of the rule was underestimated or overestimated;
- (c) Whether subsequent changes in the law require that the rule be repealed or amended; and
- (d) Whether there is continued need for the rule.

(2) An agency shall utilize available information in complying with the requirements of subsection (1) of this section.

(3) If an agency appoints an advisory committee pursuant to ORS 183.333 for consideration of a rule subject to the requirements of this section, the agency shall provide the advisory committee with a report on a review of the rule conducted under this section.

(4) The provisions of this section do not apply to the amendment or repeal of a rule.

(5) The provisions of this section do not apply to:

- (a) Rules adopted to implement court orders or the settlement of civil proceedings;
- (b) Rules that adopt federal laws or rules by reference;
- (c) Rules adopted to implement legislatively approved fee changes; or
- (d) Rules adopted to correct errors or omissions. [2005 c.807 §3]

Note: 183.405 was added to and made a part of 183.325 to 183.410 by legislative action but was not added to any smaller series therein. See Preface to Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation.

183.410 Agency determination of applicability of rule or statute to petitioner; effect; judicial review. On petition of any interested person, any agency may in its discretion issue a declaratory ruling with respect to the applicability to any person, property, or state of facts of any rule or statute enforceable by it. A declaratory ruling is binding between the agency and the petitioner on the state of facts alleged, unless it is altered or set aside by a court. However, the agency may, where the ruling is adverse to the petitioner, review the ruling and alter it if requested by the petitioner. Binding rulings provided by this section are subject to review in the Court of Appeals in the manner provided in ORS 183.480 for the review of orders in contested cases. The Attorney General shall prescribe by rule the

form for such petitions and the procedure for their submission, consideration and disposition. The petitioner shall have the right to submit briefs and present oral argument at any declaratory ruling proceeding held pursuant to this section. [1957 c.717 §7; 1971 c.734 §10; 1973 c.612 §5]

(Contested Cases)

183.411 Delegation of final order authority. Unless otherwise provided by law, an agency may delegate authority to enter a final order in a proceeding or class of proceedings to an officer or employee of the agency, or to a class of officers or employees of the agency. A delegation of authority under this section must be made in writing before the issuance of any order pursuant to the delegation and must be retained in the agency's records. [2007 c.116 §2]

Note: 183.411 was added to and made a part of ORS chapter 183 by legislative action but was not added to any smaller series therein. See Preface to Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation.

183.413 Notice to parties before hearing of rights and procedure; failure to provide notice. (1) The Legislative Assembly finds that parties to a contested case hearing have a right to be informed as to the procedures by which contested cases are heard by state agencies, their rights in hearings before state agencies, the import and effect of hearings before state agencies and their rights and remedies with respect to actions taken by state agencies. Accordingly, it is the purpose of subsections (2) and (3) of this section to set forth certain requirements of state agencies so that parties to contested case hearings shall be fully informed as to these matters when exercising their rights before state agencies.

(2) Prior to the commencement of a contested case hearing before any agency including those agencies identified in ORS 183.315, the agency shall serve personally or by mail a written notice to each party to the hearing that includes the following:

- (a) The time and place of the hearing.
- (b) A statement of the authority and jurisdiction under which the hearing is to be held.
- (c) A statement that generally identifies the issues to be considered at the hearing.
- (d) A statement indicating that the party may be represented by counsel and that legal aid organizations may be able to assist a party with limited financial resources.
- (e) A statement that the party has the right to respond to all issues properly before the presiding officer and present evidence and witnesses on those issues.
- (f) A statement indicating whether discovery is permitted and, if so, how discovery may be requested.
- (g) A general description of the hearing procedure including the order of presentation of evidence, what kinds of evidence are admissible, whether objections may be made to the introduction of evidence and what kind of objections may be made and an explanation of the burdens of proof or burdens of going forward with the evidence.
- (h) Whether a record will be made of the proceedings and the manner of making the record and its availability to the parties.
- (i) The function of the record-making with respect to the perpetuation of the testimony and evidence and with respect to any appeal from the determination or order of the agency.
- (j) Whether an attorney will represent the agency in the matters to be heard and whether the parties ordinarily and customarily are represented by an attorney.
- (k) The title and function of the person presiding at the hearing with respect to the decision process, including, but not limited to, the manner in which the testimony and evidence taken by the person presiding at the hearing are reviewed, the effect of that person's determination, who makes the final determination on behalf of the agency, whether the person presiding at the hearing is or is not an

employee, officer or other representative of the agency and whether that person has the authority to make a final independent determination.

(L) In the event a party is not represented by an attorney, whether the party may during the course of proceedings request a recess if at that point the party determines that representation by an attorney is necessary to the protection of the party's rights.

(m) Whether there exists an opportunity for an adjournment at the end of the hearing if the party then determines that additional evidence should be brought to the attention of the agency and the hearing reopened.

(n) Whether there exists an opportunity after the hearing and prior to the final determination or order of the agency to review and object to any proposed findings of fact, conclusions of law, summary of evidence or recommendations of the officer presiding at the hearing.

(o) A description of the appeal process from the determination or order of the agency.

(p) A statement that active duty servicemembers have a right to stay proceedings under the federal Servicemembers Civil Relief Act and may contact the Oregon State Bar or the Oregon Military Department for more information. The statement must include the toll-free telephone numbers for the Oregon State Bar and the Oregon Military Department and the Internet address for the United States Armed Forces Legal Assistance Legal Services Locator website.

(3) The failure of an agency to give notice of any item specified in subsection (2) of this section does not invalidate any determination or order of the agency unless upon an appeal from or review of the determination or order a court finds that the failure affects the substantial rights of the complaining party. In the event of such a finding, the court shall remand the matter to the agency for a reopening of the hearing and shall direct the agency as to what steps it shall take to remedy the prejudice to the rights of the complaining party. [1979 c.593 §§37,38,39; 1995 c.79 §63; 2007 c.288 §1; 2013 c.295 §1]

Note: Section 2 (1), chapter 295, Oregon Laws 2013, provides:

Sec. 2. (1) An agency that, prior to the effective date of this 2013 Act [September 1, 2013], provided notice of rights under the federal Servicemembers Civil Relief Act to each party to a contested case under ORS 183.413 is not required to provide the specific information described in ORS 183.413 (2)(p) in the notice so long as the agency continues to provide notice in the same manner as it was previously provided. [2013 c.295 §2(1)]

183.415 Notice of right to hearing. (1) The Legislative Assembly finds that persons affected by actions taken by state agencies have a right to be informed of their rights and remedies with respect to the actions.

(2) In a contested case, all parties shall be afforded an opportunity for hearing after reasonable notice, served personally or by registered or certified mail.

(3) Notice under this section must include:

(a) A statement of the party's right to hearing, with a description of the procedure and time to request a hearing, or a statement of the time and place of the hearing;

(b) A statement of the authority and jurisdiction under which the hearing is to be held;

(c) A reference to the particular sections of the statutes and rules involved;

(d) A short and plain statement of the matters asserted or charged;

(e) A statement indicating whether and under what circumstances an order by default may be entered; and

(f) A statement that active duty servicemembers have a right to stay proceedings under the federal Servicemembers Civil Relief Act and may contact the Oregon State Bar or the Oregon Military Department for more information. The statement must include the toll-free telephone numbers for the Oregon State Bar and the Oregon Military Department and the Internet address for the United States

Armed Forces Legal Assistance Legal Services Locator website. [1971 c.734 §13; 1979 c.593 §18; 1985 c.757 §1; 1997 c.837 §2; 1999 c.849 §§27,28; 2003 c.75 §29; 2007 c.288 §2; 2013 c.295 §3]

Note: Section 4 (1), chapter 295, Oregon Laws 2013, provides:

Sec. 4. (1) An agency that, prior to the effective date of this 2013 Act [September 1, 2013], provided notice of rights under the federal Servicemembers Civil Relief Act to each party to a contested case under ORS 183.415 is not required to provide the specific information described in ORS 183.415 (2)(f) in the notice so long as the agency continues to provide notice in the same manner as it was previously provided. [2013 c.295 §4(1)]

183.417 Procedure in contested case hearing. (1) In a contested case proceeding, the parties may elect to be represented by counsel and to respond and present evidence and argument on all issues properly before the presiding officer in the proceeding.

(2) Agencies may adopt rules of procedure governing participation in contested case proceedings by persons appearing as limited parties.

(3)(a) Unless prohibited by law, informal disposition may be made of any contested case by stipulation, agreed settlement, consent order or default. Informal settlement may be made in license revocation proceedings by written agreement of the parties and the agency consenting to a suspension, fine or other form of intermediate sanction.

(b) Any informal disposition of a contested case, other than an informal disposition by default, must be in writing and signed by the party or parties to the contested case. The agency shall incorporate that disposition into a final order. An order under this paragraph is not subject to ORS 183.470. The agency shall deliver or mail a copy of the order to each party and to the attorney of record if the party is represented. An order that incorporates the informal disposition is a final order in a contested case, but is not subject to judicial review. A party may petition the agency to set aside a final order that incorporates the informal disposition on the ground that the informal disposition was obtained by fraud or duress.

(4) An order adverse to a party may be issued upon default only if a prima facie case is made on the record. The record on a default order includes all materials submitted by the party. The record on a default order may be made at the time of issuance of the order. If the record on the default order consists solely of an application and other materials submitted by the party, the agency shall so note in the order.

(5) At the commencement of a contested case hearing, the officer presiding at the hearing shall explain the issues involved in the hearing and the matters that the parties must either prove or disprove.

(6) Testimony at a contested case hearing shall be taken upon oath or affirmation of the witness. The officer presiding at the hearing shall administer oaths or affirmations to witnesses.

(7) The officer presiding at the hearing shall place on the record a statement of the substance of any written or oral ex parte communication on a fact in issue made to the officer during the pendency of the proceeding and notify the parties of the communication and of their right to rebut the communication. If an ex parte communication is made to an administrative law judge assigned from the Office of Administrative Hearings established under ORS 183.605, the administrative law judge must comply with ORS 183.685.

(8) The officer presiding at the hearing shall ensure that the record developed at the hearing shows a full and fair inquiry into the facts necessary for consideration of all issues properly before the presiding officer in the case and the correct application of the law to those facts.

(9) The record in a contested case shall include:

(a) All pleadings, motions and intermediate rulings.

(b) Evidence received or considered.

(c) Stipulations.

(d) A statement of matters officially noticed.

(e) Questions and offers of proof, objections and rulings thereon.

(f) A statement of any ex parte communication that must be disclosed under subsection (7) of this section and that was made to the officer presiding at the hearing.

(g) Proposed findings and exceptions.

(h) Any proposed, intermediate or final order prepared by the agency or an administrative law judge.

(10) A verbatim oral, written or mechanical record shall be made of all motions, rulings and testimony in a contested case proceeding. The record need not be transcribed unless requested for purposes of rehearing or court review. The agency may charge the party requesting transcription the cost of a copy of transcription, unless the party files an appropriate affidavit of indigency. Upon petition, a court having jurisdiction to review under ORS 183.480 may reduce or eliminate the charge upon finding that it is equitable to do so, or that matters of general interest would be determined by review of the order of the agency. [2007 c.288 §4]

183.418 [1973 c.386 §6; 1989 c.224 §11; 1991 c.750 §5; repealed by 1999 c.1041 §9]

183.420 [1957 c.717 §8 (1); repealed by 1971 c.734 §21]

183.421 [1991 c.750 §4; repealed by 1999 c.1041 §9]

183.425 Depositions or subpoena of material witness; discovery. (1) On petition of any party to a contested case, or upon the agency's own motion, the agency may order that the testimony of any material witness may be taken by deposition in the manner prescribed by law for depositions in civil actions. Depositions may also be taken by the use of audio or audio-visual recordings. The petition shall set forth the name and address of the witness whose testimony is desired, a showing of the materiality of the testimony of the witness, and a request for an order that the testimony of such witness be taken before an officer named in the petition for that purpose. If the witness resides in this state and is unwilling to appear, the agency may issue a subpoena as provided in ORS 183.440, requiring the appearance of the witness before such officer.

(2) An agency may, by rule, prescribe other methods of discovery which may be used in proceedings before the agency. [1971 c.734 §14; 1975 c.759 §11; 1979 c.593 §19; 1997 c.837 §6]

183.430 Hearing on refusal to renew license; exceptions. (1) In the case of any license which must be periodically renewed, where the licensee has made timely application for renewal in accordance with the rules of the agency, such license shall not be deemed to expire, despite any stated expiration date thereon, until the agency concerned has issued a formal order of grant or denial of such renewal. In case an agency proposes to refuse to renew such license, upon demand of the licensee, the agency must grant hearing as provided by this chapter before issuance of order of refusal to renew. This subsection does not apply to any emergency or temporary permit or license.

(2) In any case where the agency finds a serious danger to the public health or safety and sets forth specific reasons for such findings, the agency may suspend or refuse to renew a license without hearing, but if the licensee demands a hearing within 90 days after the date of notice to the licensee of such suspension or refusal to renew, then a hearing must be granted to the licensee as soon as practicable after such demand, and the agency shall issue an order pursuant to such hearing as required by this chapter confirming, altering or revoking its earlier order. Such a hearing need not be held where the order of suspension or refusal to renew is accompanied by or is pursuant to, a citation for violation

which is subject to judicial determination in any court of this state, and the order by its terms will terminate in case of final judgment in favor of the licensee. [1957 c.717 §8 (3), (4); 1965 c.212 §1; 1971 c.734 §11]

183.435 Period allowed to request hearing for license refusal on grounds other than test or inspection results. When an agency refuses to issue a license required to pursue any commercial activity, trade, occupation or profession if the refusal is based on grounds other than the results of a test or inspection that agency shall grant the person requesting the license 60 days from notification of the refusal to request a hearing. [Formerly 670.285]

183.440 Subpoenas in contested cases. (1) An agency may issue subpoenas on its own motion in a contested case. In addition, an agency or hearing officer in a contested case may issue subpoenas upon the request of a party to a contested case upon a showing of general relevance and reasonable scope of the evidence sought. A party entitled to have witnesses on behalf of the party may have subpoenas issued by an attorney of record of the party, subscribed by the signature of the attorney. Witnesses appearing pursuant to subpoena, other than the parties or officers or employees of the agency, shall receive fees and mileage as prescribed by law for witnesses in ORS 44.415 (2).

(2) If any person fails to comply with any subpoena so issued or any party or witness refuses to testify on any matters on which the party or witness may be lawfully interrogated, the judge of the circuit court of any county, on the application of the hearing officer, the agency or the party requesting the issuance of or issuing the subpoena, shall compel obedience by proceedings for contempt as in the case of disobedience of the requirements of a subpoena issued from such court or a refusal to testify therein. [1957 c.717 §8 (2); 1971 c.734 §12; 1979 c.593 §20; 1981 c.174 §4; 1989 c.980 §10a; 1997 c.837 §3; 1999 c.849 §30]

183.445 Subpoena by agency or attorney of record of party when agency not subject to ORS 183.440. (1) In any proceeding before an agency not subject to ORS 183.440 in which a party is entitled to have subpoenas issued for the appearance of witnesses on behalf of the party, a subpoena may be issued by an attorney of record of the party, subscribed by the signature of the attorney. A subpoena issued by an attorney of record may be enforced in the same manner as a subpoena issued by the agency.

(2) In any proceeding before an agency not subject to ORS 183.440 in which a party is entitled to have subpoenas issued by the agency to compel the appearance of witnesses on behalf of the party, the agency may issue subpoenas on its own motion. [1981 c.174 §6; 1997 c.837 §4; 1999 c.849 §32]

183.450 Evidence in contested cases. In contested cases:

(1) Irrelevant, immaterial or unduly repetitious evidence shall be excluded but erroneous rulings on evidence shall not preclude agency action on the record unless shown to have substantially prejudiced the rights of a party. All other evidence of a type commonly relied upon by reasonably prudent persons in conduct of their serious affairs shall be admissible. Agencies and hearing officers shall give effect to the rules of privilege recognized by law. Objections to evidentiary offers may be made and shall be noted in the record. Any part of the evidence may be received in written form.

(2) All evidence shall be offered and made a part of the record in the case, and except for matters stipulated to and except as provided in subsection (4) of this section no other factual information or evidence shall be considered in the determination of the case. Documentary evidence may be received in the form of copies or excerpts, or by incorporation by reference. The burden of presenting evidence to support a fact or position in a contested case rests on the proponent of the fact or position.

(3) Every party shall have the right of cross-examination of witnesses who testify and shall have the right to submit rebuttal evidence. Persons appearing in a limited party status shall participate in the manner and to the extent prescribed by rule of the agency.

(4) The hearing officer and agency may take notice of judicially cognizable facts, and may take official notice of general, technical or scientific facts within the specialized knowledge of the hearing officer or agency. Parties shall be notified at any time during the proceeding but in any event prior to the final decision of material officially noticed and they shall be afforded an opportunity to contest the facts so noticed. The hearing officer and agency may utilize the hearing officer's or agency's experience, technical competence and specialized knowledge in the evaluation of the evidence presented.

(5) No sanction shall be imposed or order be issued except upon consideration of the whole record or such portions thereof as may be cited by any party, and as supported by, and in accordance with, reliable, probative and substantial evidence. [1957 c.717 §9; 1971 c.734 §15; 1975 c.759 §12; 1977 c.798 §3; 1979 c.593 §21; 1987 c.833 §1; 1995 c.272 §5; 1997 c.391 §1; 1997 c.801 §76; 1999 c.448 §5; 1999 c.849 §34]

183.452 Representation of agencies at contested case hearings. (1) Agencies may, at their discretion, be represented at contested case hearings by the Attorney General.

(2) Notwithstanding ORS 9.160, 9.320 and ORS chapter 180, and unless otherwise authorized by another law, an agency may be represented at contested case hearings by an officer or employee of the agency if:

(a) The Attorney General has consented to the representation of the agency by an agency representative in the particular hearing or in the class of hearings that includes the particular hearing; and

(b) The agency, by rule, has authorized an agency representative to appear on its behalf in the particular type of hearing being conducted.

(3) An agency representative acting under the provisions of this section may not give legal advice to an agency, and may not present legal argument in contested case hearings, except to the extent authorized by subsection (4) of this section.

(4) The officer presiding at a contested case hearing in which an agency representative appears under the provisions of this section may allow the agency representative to present evidence, examine and cross-examine witnesses, and make arguments relating to the:

- (a) Application of statutes and rules to the facts in the contested case;
- (b) Actions taken by the agency in the past in similar situations;
- (c) Literal meaning of the statutes or rules at issue in the contested case;
- (d) Admissibility of evidence; and
- (e) Proper procedures to be used in the contested case hearing.

(5) Upon judicial review, no limitation imposed under this section on an agency representative is the basis for reversal or remand of agency action unless the limitation resulted in substantial prejudice to a party.

(6) The Attorney General may prepare model rules for agency representatives authorized under this section. [1999 c.448 §3]

Note: 183.452 was added to and made a part of 183.413 to 183.470 by legislative action but was not added to any other series. See Preface to Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation.

183.453 Representation of Oregon Health Authority and Department of Human Services at contested case hearings. The Oregon Health Authority and the Department of Human Services may be

represented at contested case hearings by an officer or employee of either the authority or the department, subject to the requirements of ORS 183.452. [2013 c.14 §1]

Note: 183.453 was enacted into law by the Legislative Assembly but was not added to or made a part of ORS chapter 183 or any series therein by legislative action. See Preface to Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation.

183.455 [1987 c.259 §3; repealed by 1999 c.448 §10]

183.457 Representation of persons other than agencies participating in contested case hearings.

(1) Notwithstanding ORS 8.690, 9.160 and 9.320, and unless otherwise authorized by another law, a person participating in a contested case hearing conducted by an agency described in this subsection may be represented by an attorney or by an authorized representative subject to the provisions of subsection (2) of this section. The Attorney General shall prepare model rules for proceedings with lay representation that do not have the effect of precluding lay representation. No rule adopted by a state agency shall have the effect of precluding lay representation. The agencies before which an authorized representative may appear are:

(a) The State Landscape Contractors Board in the administration of the Landscape Contractors Law.

(b) The State Department of Energy and the Energy Facility Siting Council.

(c) The Environmental Quality Commission and the Department of Environmental Quality.

(d) The Department of Consumer and Business Services for proceedings in which an insured appears pursuant to ORS 737.505.

(e) The Department of Consumer and Business Services and any other agency for the purpose of proceedings to enforce the state building code, as defined by ORS 455.010.

(f) The State Fire Marshal in the Department of State Police.

(g) The Department of State Lands for proceedings regarding the issuance or denial of fill or removal permits under ORS 196.800 to 196.825.

(h) The Public Utility Commission.

(i) The Water Resources Commission and the Water Resources Department.

(j) The Land Conservation and Development Commission and the Department of Land Conservation and Development.

(k) The State Department of Agriculture, for purposes of hearings under ORS 215.705.

(L) The Bureau of Labor and Industries.

(2) A person participating in a contested case hearing as provided in subsection (1) of this section may appear by an authorized representative if:

(a) The agency conducting the contested case hearing has determined that appearance of such a person by an authorized representative will not hinder the orderly and timely development of the record in the type of contested case hearing being conducted;

(b) The agency conducting the contested case hearing allows, by rule, authorized representatives to appear on behalf of such participants in the type of contested case hearing being conducted; and

(c) The officer presiding at the contested case hearing may exercise discretion to limit an authorized representative's presentation of evidence, examination and cross-examination of witnesses, or presentation of factual arguments to ensure the orderly and timely development of the hearing record, and shall not allow an authorized representative to present legal arguments except to the extent authorized under subsection (3) of this section.

(3) The officer presiding at a contested case hearing in which an authorized representative appears under the provisions of this section may allow the authorized representative to present evidence, examine and cross-examine witnesses, and make arguments relating to the:

- (a) Application of statutes and rules to the facts in the contested case;
- (b) Actions taken by the agency in the past in similar situations;
- (c) Literal meaning of the statutes or rules at issue in the contested case;
- (d) Admissibility of evidence; and
- (e) Proper procedures to be used in the contested case hearing.

(4) Upon judicial review, no limitation imposed by an agency presiding officer on the participation of an authorized representative shall be the basis for reversal or remand of agency action unless the limitation resulted in substantial prejudice to a person entitled to judicial review of the agency action.

(5) For the purposes of this section, “authorized representative” means a member of a participating partnership, an authorized officer or regular employee of a participating corporation, association or organized group, or an authorized officer or employee of a participating governmental authority other than a state agency. [1987 c.833 §3; 1989 c.453 §2; 1993 c.186 §4; 1995 c.102 §1; 1999 c.448 §1; 1999 c.599 §1]

Note: 183.457 was added to and made a part of 183.413 to 183.470 by legislative action but was not added to any other series. See Preface to Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation.

183.458 Nonattorney and out-of-state attorney representation of parties in certain contested case hearings. (1) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in any contested case hearing before a state agency involving child support, public assistance as defined in ORS 411.010, medical assistance as defined in ORS 414.025 or the right to be free from potentially unusual or hazardous treatment procedures under ORS 426.385 (3), a party may be represented by any of the following persons:

(a) An attorney licensed to practice law in any state who is an employee of or contracts with a nonprofit legal services program that receives funding pursuant to ORS 9.572.

(b) An authorized representative who is an employee of a nonprofit legal services program that receives funding pursuant to ORS 9.572. The authorized representative must be supervised by an attorney also employed by a legal services program.

(c) An authorized representative who is an employee of the system described in ORS 192.517 (1). The authorized representative must be supervised by an attorney also employed by the system.

(2) In any contested case hearing before a state agency involving child support, a party may be represented by a law student who is:

(a) Handling the child support matter as part of a law school clinical program in which the student is enrolled; and

(b) Supervised by an attorney employed by the program.

(3) In any contested case hearing before a state agency involving an applicant for or recipient of medical assistance, the claimant may be represented by a relative, friend or any other person of the claimant’s choosing.

(4) A person authorized to represent a party under this section may present evidence in the proceeding, examine and cross-examine witnesses and present factual and legal arguments in the proceeding. [1999 c.448 §4; 2003 c.14 §86; 2005 c.498 §6; 2009 c.49 §1; 2013 c.688 §25]

Note: 183.458 was added to and made a part of 183.413 to 183.470 by legislative action but was not added to any other series. See Preface to Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation.

183.459 Representation of home care worker by labor union representative. (1) Notwithstanding ORS 8.690, 9.160 and 9.320, a home care worker, as defined in ORS 410.600, who is a party in a contested case hearing conducted by the Department of Human Services may be represented in the hearing by a labor union representative.

(2) The hearing officer at a contested case hearing in which a labor union representative appears under the provisions of this section shall allow the representative to present evidence, examine and cross-examine witnesses and make arguments relating to the:

- (a) Application of statutes and rules to the facts in the contested case;
- (b) Actions taken by the agency in the past in similar situations;
- (c) Literal meaning of the statutes or rules at issue in the contested case;
- (d) Admissibility of evidence; and
- (e) Proper procedures to be used in the contested case hearing. [2009 c.424 §2]

Note: 183.459 was added to and made a part of 183.413 to 183.470 by legislative action but was not added to any other series therein. See Preface to Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation.

183.460 Examination of evidence by agency. Whenever in a contested case a majority of the officials of the agency who are to render the final order have not heard the case or considered the record, the order, if adverse to a party other than the agency itself, shall not be made until a proposed order, including findings of fact and conclusions of law, has been served upon the parties and an opportunity has been afforded to each party adversely affected to file exceptions and present argument to the officials who are to render the decision. [1957 c.717 §10; 1971 c.734 §16; 1975 c.759 §13]

183.462 Agency statement of ex parte communications; notice. The agency shall place on the record a statement of the substance of any written or oral ex parte communications on a fact in issue made to the agency during its review of a contested case. The agency shall notify all parties of such communications and of their right to rebut the substance of the ex parte communications on the record. [1979 c.593 §36c]

183.464 Proposed order by hearing officer; amendment by agency; exemptions. (1) Except as otherwise provided in subsections (1) to (4) of this section, unless a hearing officer is authorized or required by law or agency rule to issue a final order, the hearing officer shall prepare and serve on the agency and all parties to a contested case hearing a proposed order, including recommended findings of fact and conclusions of law. The proposed order shall become final after the 30th day following the date of service of the proposed order, unless the agency within that period issues an amended order.

(2) An agency may by rule specify a period of time after which a proposed order will become final that is different from that specified in subsection (1) of this section.

(3) If an agency determines that additional time will be necessary to allow the agency adequately to review a proposed order in a contested case, the agency may extend the time after which the proposed order will become final by a specified period of time. The agency shall notify the parties to the hearing of the period of extension.

(4) Subsections (1) to (4) of this section do not apply to the Public Utility Commission or the Energy Facility Siting Council.

(5) The Governor may exempt any agency or any class of contested case hearings before an agency from the requirements in whole or part of subsections (1) to (4) of this section by executive order. The executive order shall contain a statement of the reasons for the exemption. [1979 c.593 §§36,36b; 1995 c.79 §64; 2001 c.104 §64]

183.470 Orders in contested cases. In a contested case:

(1) Every order adverse to a party to the proceeding shall be in writing or stated in the record and may be accompanied by an opinion.

(2) A final order shall be accompanied by findings of fact and conclusions of law. The findings of fact shall consist of a concise statement of the underlying facts supporting the findings as to each contested issue of fact and as to each ultimate fact required to support the agency's order.

(3) The agency shall notify the parties to a proceeding of a final order by delivering or mailing a copy of the order and any accompanying findings and conclusions to each party or, if applicable, the party's attorney of record.

(4) Every final order shall include a citation of the statutes under which the order may be appealed. [1957 c.717 §11; 1971 c.734 §17; 1979 c.593 §22]

183.471 Preservation of orders in electronic format; fees. (1) When an agency issues a final order in a contested case, the agency shall maintain the final order in a digital format that:

(a) Identifies the final order by the date it was issued;

(b) Is suitable for indexing and searching; and

(c) Preserves the textual attributes of the document, including the manner in which the document is paginated and any boldfaced, italicized or underlined writing in the document.

(2) The Oregon State Bar may request that an agency provide the Oregon State Bar, or its designee, with electronic copies of final orders issued by the agency in contested cases. The request must be in writing. No later than 30 days after receiving the request, the agency, subject to ORS 192.501 to 192.505, shall provide the Oregon State Bar, or its designee, with an electronic copy of all final orders identified in the request.

(3) Notwithstanding ORS 192.440, an agency may not charge a fee for the first two requests submitted under this section in a calendar year. For any subsequent request, an agency may impose a fee in accordance with ORS 192.440 to reimburse the agency for the actual costs of complying with the request.

(4) For purposes of this section, a final order entered in a contested case by an administrative law judge under ORS 183.625 (3) is a final order issued by the agency that authorized the administrative law judge to conduct the hearing.

(5) This section does not apply to final orders by default issued under ORS 183.417 (3) or to final orders issued in contested cases by:

(a) The Department of Revenue;

(b) The State Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision;

(c) The Department of Corrections;

(d) The Employment Relations Board;

(e) The Public Utility Commission of Oregon;

(f) The Oregon Health Authority;

(g) The Land Conservation and Development Commission;

(h) The Land Use Board of Appeals;

(i) The Division of Child Support of the Department of Justice;

(j) The Department of Transportation, if the final order relates to the suspension, revocation or cancellation of identification cards, vehicle registrations, vehicle titles or driving privileges or to the assessment of taxes or stipulated settlements in the regulation of vehicle related businesses;

(k) The Employment Department or the Employment Appeals Board, if the final order relates to benefits as defined in ORS 657.010;

(l) The Employment Department, if the final order relates to an assessment of unemployment tax for which a hearing was not held; or

(m) The Department of Human Services, if the final order was not related to licensing or certification. [2013 c.156 §2]

Note: 183.471 was added to and made a part of ORS chapter 183 by legislative action but was not added to any smaller series therein. See Preface to Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation.

(Judicial Review)

183.480 Judicial review of agency orders. (1) Except as provided in ORS 183.417 (3)(b), any person adversely affected or aggrieved by an order or any party to an agency proceeding is entitled to judicial review of a final order, whether such order is affirmative or negative in form. A petition for rehearing or reconsideration need not be filed as a condition of judicial review unless specifically otherwise provided by statute or agency rule.

(2) Judicial review of final orders of agencies shall be solely as provided by ORS 183.482, 183.484, 183.490 and 183.500.

(3) No action or suit shall be maintained as to the validity of any agency order except a final order as provided in this section and ORS 183.482, 183.484, 183.490 and 183.500 or except upon showing that the agency is proceeding without probable cause, or that the party will suffer substantial and irreparable harm if interlocutory relief is not granted.

(4) Judicial review of orders issued pursuant to ORS 813.410 shall be as provided by ORS 813.410. [1957 c.717 §12; 1963 c.449 §1; 1971 c.734 §18; 1975 c.759 §14; 1979 c.593 §23; 1983 c.338 §901; 1985 c.757 §4; 1997 c.837 §5; 2007 c.288 §11]

183.482 Jurisdiction for review of contested cases; procedure; scope of court authority. (1) Jurisdiction for judicial review of contested cases is conferred upon the Court of Appeals. Proceedings for review shall be instituted by filing a petition in the Court of Appeals. The petition shall be filed within 60 days only following the date the order upon which the petition is based is served unless otherwise provided by statute. If a petition for rehearing has been filed, then the petition for review shall be filed within 60 days only following the date the order denying the petition for rehearing is served. If the agency does not otherwise act, a petition for rehearing or reconsideration shall be deemed denied the 60th day following the date the petition was filed, and in such cases, petition for judicial review shall be filed within 60 days only following such date. Date of service shall be the date on which the agency delivered or mailed its order in accordance with ORS 183.470.

(2) The petition shall state the nature of the order the petitioner desires reviewed, and shall state whether the petitioner was a party to the administrative proceeding, was denied status as a party or is seeking judicial review as a person adversely affected or aggrieved by the agency order. In the latter case, the petitioner shall, by supporting affidavit, state the facts showing how the petitioner is adversely affected or aggrieved by the agency order. Before deciding the issues raised by the petition for review, the Court of Appeals shall decide, from facts set forth in the affidavit, whether or not the petitioner is entitled to petition as an adversely affected or an aggrieved person. Copies of the petition shall be served by registered or certified mail upon the agency, and all other parties of record in the agency proceeding.

(3)(a) The filing of the petition shall not stay enforcement of the agency order, but the agency may do so upon a showing of:

- (A) Irreparable injury to the petitioner; and
- (B) A colorable claim of error in the order.

(b) When a petitioner makes the showing required by paragraph (a) of this subsection, the agency shall grant the stay unless the agency determines that substantial public harm will result if the order is stayed. If the agency denies the stay, the denial shall be in writing and shall specifically state the substantial public harm that would result from the granting of the stay.

(c) When the agency grants a stay, the agency may impose such reasonable conditions as the giving of a bond, irrevocable letter of credit or other undertaking and that the petitioner file all documents necessary to bring the matter to issue before the Court of Appeals within specified reasonable periods of time.

(d) Agency denial of a motion for stay is subject to review by the Court of Appeals under such rules as the court may establish.

(4) Within 30 days after service of the petition, or within such further time as the court may allow, the agency shall transmit to the reviewing court the original or a certified copy of the entire record of the proceeding under review, but, by stipulation of all parties to the review proceeding, the record may be shortened. Any party unreasonably refusing to stipulate to limit the record may be taxed by the court for the additional costs. The court may require or permit subsequent corrections or additions to the record when deemed desirable. Except as specifically provided in this subsection, the cost of the record shall not be taxed to the petitioner or any intervening party. However, the court may tax such costs and the cost of agency transcription of record to a party filing a frivolous petition for review.

(5) If, on review of a contested case, before the date set for hearing, application is made to the court for leave to present additional evidence, and it is shown to the satisfaction of the court that the additional evidence is material and that there were good and substantial reasons for failure to present it in the proceeding before the agency, the court may order that the additional evidence be taken before the agency upon such conditions as the court deems proper. The agency may modify its findings and order by reason of the additional evidence and shall, within a time to be fixed by the court, file with the reviewing court, to become a part of the record, the additional evidence, together with any modifications or new findings or orders, or its certificate that the agency elects to stand on its original findings and order, as the case may be.

(6) At any time subsequent to the filing of the petition for review and prior to the date set for hearing the agency may withdraw its order for purposes of reconsideration. If an agency withdraws an order for purposes of reconsideration, the agency shall, within such time as the court may allow, affirm, modify or reverse its order. If the petitioner is dissatisfied with the agency action after withdrawal for purposes of reconsideration, the petitioner may refile the petition for review and the review shall proceed upon the revised order. An amended petition for review shall not be required if the agency, on reconsideration, affirms the order or modifies the order with only minor changes. If an agency withdraws an order for purposes of reconsideration and modifies or reverses the order in favor of the petitioner, the court shall allow the petitioner costs, but not attorney fees, to be paid from funds available to the agency.

(7) Review of a contested case shall be confined to the record, and the court shall not substitute its judgment for that of the agency as to any issue of fact or agency discretion. In the case of disputed allegations of irregularities in procedure before the agency not shown in the record which, if proved, would warrant reversal or remand, the Court of Appeals may refer the allegations to a master appointed by the court to take evidence and make findings of fact upon them. The court shall remand the order for further agency action if the court finds that either the fairness of the proceedings or the correctness of the action may have been impaired by a material error in procedure or a failure to follow prescribed procedure, including a failure by the presiding officer to comply with the requirements of ORS 183.417 (8).

(8)(a) The court may affirm, reverse or remand the order. If the court finds that the agency has erroneously interpreted a provision of law and that a correct interpretation compels a particular action, the court shall:

(A) Set aside or modify the order; or

(B) Remand the case to the agency for further action under a correct interpretation of the provision of law.

(b) The court shall remand the order to the agency if the court finds the agency's exercise of discretion to be:

(A) Outside the range of discretion delegated to the agency by law;

(B) Inconsistent with an agency rule, an officially stated agency position, or a prior agency practice, if the inconsistency is not explained by the agency; or

(C) Otherwise in violation of a constitutional or statutory provision.

(c) The court shall set aside or remand the order if the court finds that the order is not supported by substantial evidence in the record. Substantial evidence exists to support a finding of fact when the record, viewed as a whole, would permit a reasonable person to make that finding. [1975 c.759 §15; 1977 c.798 §4; 1979 c.593 §24; 1985 c.757 §2; 1989 c.453 §1; 1991 c.331 §44; 2007 c.659 §§2,5]

183.484 Jurisdiction for review of orders other than contested cases; procedure; scope of court authority. (1) Jurisdiction for judicial review of orders other than contested cases is conferred upon the Circuit Court for Marion County and upon the circuit court for the county in which the petitioner resides or has a principal business office. Proceedings for review under this section shall be instituted by filing a petition in the Circuit Court for Marion County or the circuit court for the county in which the petitioner resides or has a principal business office.

(2) Petitions for review shall be filed within 60 days only following the date the order is served, or if a petition for reconsideration or rehearing has been filed, then within 60 days only following the date the order denying such petition is served. If the agency does not otherwise act, a petition for rehearing or reconsideration shall be deemed denied the 60th day following the date the petition was filed, and in such case petition for judicial review shall be filed within 60 days only following such date. Date of service shall be the date on which the agency delivered or mailed its order in accordance with ORS 183.470.

(3) The petition shall state the nature of the petitioner's interest, the facts showing how the petitioner is adversely affected or aggrieved by the agency order and the ground or grounds upon which the petitioner contends the order should be reversed or remanded. The review shall proceed and be conducted by the court without a jury.

(4) At any time subsequent to the filing of the petition for review and prior to the date set for hearing, the agency may withdraw its order for purposes of reconsideration. If an agency withdraws an order for purposes of reconsideration, it shall, within such time as the court may allow, affirm, modify or reverse its order. If the petitioner is dissatisfied with the agency action after withdrawal for purposes of reconsideration, the petitioner may refile the petition for review and the review shall proceed upon the revised order. An amended petition for review shall not be required if the agency, on reconsideration, affirms the order or modifies the order with only minor changes. If an agency withdraws an order for purposes of reconsideration and modifies or reverses the order in favor of the petitioner, the court shall allow the petitioner costs, but not attorney fees, to be paid from funds available to the agency.

(5)(a) The court may affirm, reverse or remand the order. If the court finds that the agency has erroneously interpreted a provision of law and that a correct interpretation compels a particular action, it shall:

(A) Set aside or modify the order; or

(B) Remand the case to the agency for further action under a correct interpretation of the provision of law.

(b) The court shall remand the order to the agency if it finds the agency's exercise of discretion to be:

(A) Outside the range of discretion delegated to the agency by law;

(B) Inconsistent with an agency rule, an officially stated agency position, or a prior agency practice, if the inconsistency is not explained by the agency; or

(C) Otherwise in violation of a constitutional or statutory provision.

(c) The court shall set aside or remand the order if it finds that the order is not supported by substantial evidence in the record. Substantial evidence exists to support a finding of fact when the record, viewed as a whole, would permit a reasonable person to make that finding.

(6) In the case of reversal the court shall make special findings of fact based upon the evidence in the record and conclusions of law indicating clearly all aspects in which the agency's order is erroneous. [1975 c.759 §16; 1979 c.284 §121; 1979 c.593 §25a; 1985 c.757 §3; 1999 c.113 §1]

183.485 Decision of court on review of contested case. (1) The court having jurisdiction for judicial review of contested cases shall direct its decision, including its judgment, to the agency issuing the order being reviewed and may direct that its judgment be delivered to the circuit court for any county designated by the prevailing party for entry in the circuit court's register.

(2) Upon receipt of the court's decision, including the judgment, the clerk of the circuit court shall enter a judgment in the register of the court pursuant to the direction of the court to which the appeal is made. [1973 c.612 §7; 1981 c.178 §11; 1985 c.540 §39; 2003 c.576 §193]

183.486 Form and scope of decision of reviewing court. (1) The reviewing court's decision under ORS 183.482 or 183.484 may be mandatory, prohibitory, or declaratory in form, and it shall provide whatever relief is appropriate irrespective of the original form of the petition. The court may:

(a) Order agency action required by law, order agency exercise of discretion when required by law, set aside agency action, remand the case for further agency proceedings or decide the rights, privileges, obligations, requirements or procedures at issue between the parties; and

(b) Order such ancillary relief as the court finds necessary to redress the effects of official action wrongfully taken or withheld.

(2) If the court sets aside agency action or remands the case to the agency for further proceedings, it may make such interlocutory order as the court finds necessary to preserve the interests of any party and the public pending further proceedings or agency action.

(3) Unless the court finds a ground for setting aside, modifying, remanding, or ordering agency action or ancillary relief under a specified provision of this section, it shall affirm the agency action. [1979 c.593 §27]

183.490 Agency may be compelled to act. The court may, upon petition as described in ORS 183.484, compel an agency to act where it has unlawfully refused to act or make a decision or unreasonably delayed taking action or making a decision. [1957 c.717 §13; 1979 c.593 §28]

183.495 [1975 c.759 §16a; repealed by 1985 c.757 §7]

183.497 Awarding costs and attorney fees when finding for petitioner. (1) In a judicial proceeding designated under subsection (2) of this section the court:

(a) May, in its discretion, allow a petitioner reasonable attorney fees and costs if the court finds in favor of the petitioner.

(b) Shall allow a petitioner reasonable attorney fees and costs if the court finds in favor of the petitioner and determines that the state agency acted without a reasonable basis in fact or in law; but the court may withhold all or part of the attorney fees from any allowance to a petitioner if the court finds that the state agency has proved that its action was substantially justified or that special circumstances exist that make the allowance of all or part of the attorney fees unjust.

(2) The provisions of subsection (1) of this section apply to an administrative or judicial proceeding brought by a petitioner against a state agency, as defined in ORS 291.002, for:

- (a) Judicial review of a final order as provided in ORS 183.480 to 183.484;
- (b) Judicial review of a declaratory ruling provided in ORS 183.410; or
- (c) A judicial determination of the validity of a rule as provided in ORS 183.400.

(3) Amounts allowed under this section for reasonable attorney fees and costs shall be paid from funds available to the state agency whose final order, declaratory ruling or rule was reviewed by the court. [1981 c.871 §1; 1985 c.757 §5]

Note: 183.497 was enacted into law by the Legislative Assembly but was not added to or made a part of ORS chapter 183 or any series therein by legislative action. See Preface to Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation.

(Appeals From Circuit Courts)

183.500 Appeals. Any party to the proceedings before the circuit court may appeal from the judgment of that court to the Court of Appeals. Such appeal shall be taken in the manner provided by law for appeals from the circuit court in suits in equity. [1957 c.717 §14; 1969 c.198 §76; 2003 c.576 §394]

(Alternative Dispute Resolution)

183.502 Authority of agencies to use alternative means of dispute resolution; model rules; amendment of agreements and forms; agency alternative dispute resolution programs. (1) Unless otherwise prohibited by law, agencies may use alternative means of dispute resolution in rulemaking proceedings, contested case proceedings, judicial proceedings in which the agency is a party, and any other decision-making process in which conflicts may arise. The alternative means of dispute resolution may be arbitration, mediation or any other collaborative problem-solving process designed to encourage parties to work together to develop mutually agreeable solutions to disputes. Use of alternative means of dispute resolution by an agency does not affect the application of ORS 192.410 to 192.505 to the agency, or the application of ORS 192.610 to 192.690 to the agency.

(2) An agency that elects to utilize alternative means of dispute resolution shall inform and may consult with the Mark O. Hatfield School of Government, the Department of Justice and the Oregon Department of Administrative Services in developing a policy or program for implementation of alternative means of dispute resolution.

(3) The Attorney General, in consultation with the Mark O. Hatfield School of Government and the Oregon Department of Administrative Services, may develop for agencies model rules for the implementation of alternative means of dispute resolution. An agency may adopt all or part of the model rules by reference without complying with the rulemaking procedures of ORS 183.325 to 183.410. Notice of the adoption of all or part of the model rules must be filed by the agency with the Secretary of State in the manner provided by ORS 183.355 for the filing of rules.

(4) When an agency reviews the standard agreements, forms for contracts and forms for applying for grants or other assistance used by the agency, the agency shall determine whether the agreements and forms should be amended to authorize and encourage the use of alternative means of dispute resolution in disputes that arise under the agreement, contract or application.

(5) The Department of Justice, the Mark O. Hatfield School of Government, the Oregon Department of Administrative Services and the Governor shall collaborate to increase the use of alternative dispute resolution to resolve disputes involving the State of Oregon by:

- (a) Assisting agencies to develop a policy for alternative means of dispute resolution;

(b) Assisting agencies to develop or expand flexible and diverse agency programs that provide alternative means of dispute resolution; and

(c) Providing assistance in the efficient and effective selection of mediators or facilitators.

(6)(a) The Mark O. Hatfield School of Government, the Oregon Department of Administrative Services and the Department of Justice shall work cooperatively in designing the program under ORS 36.179 that is intended to provide services to, apply to or involve any state agency.

(b) The Mark O. Hatfield School of Government, the Oregon Department of Administrative Services and the Department of Justice shall enter into an interagency agreement that includes, but is not limited to, provisions on appropriate roles, reporting requirements and coordination of services provided to state agencies by the Mark O. Hatfield School of Government pursuant to ORS 36.179.

(c) Before providing dispute resolution services in a specific matter to a state agency under ORS 36.179, the Mark O. Hatfield School of Government shall notify the Department of Justice of any proposal to provide such services.

(7) Agencies with alternative dispute resolution programs shall seek to identify cases appropriate for mediation and other means of alternative dispute resolution and to design systems and procedures to resolve those cases.

(8) The purpose of the agency alternative dispute resolution programs is to:

(a) Increase agency efficiency;

(b) Increase public and agency satisfaction with the process and results of dispute resolution; and

(c) Decrease the cost of resolving disputes.

(9) An agency may use the services of an employee of another agency or of the federal government to serve as a mediator or facilitator, and may provide the services of an agency employee to another agency or to the federal government to serve as a mediator or facilitator. An agency may enter into an agreement with another agency or with the federal government to determine reimbursement for services of an employee acting as a mediator or facilitator under the provisions of this subsection. This subsection does not apply to mediation under ORS 243.650 to 243.782. [1993 c.647 §2; 1995 c.515 §2; 1997 c.706 §5; 1997 c.801 §42; 1997 c.837 §7; 2001 c.581 §2; 2003 c.791 §§27,27a; 2005 c.334 §§1,2; 2005 c.817 §6]

Note: 183.502 was added to and made a part of ORS chapter 183 by legislative action but was not added to any smaller series therein. See Preface to Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation.

183.510 [1957 c.717 §16; repealed by 1971 c.734 §21]

(Housing Cost Impact Statement)

183.530 Housing cost impact statement required for certain proposed rules. A housing cost impact statement shall be prepared upon the proposal for adoption or repeal of any rule or any amendment to an existing rule by:

(1) The Oregon Housing Stability Council;

(2) A building codes division of the Department of Consumer and Business Services or any board associated with the department with regard to rules adopted under ORS 455.610 to 455.630;

(3) The Land Conservation and Development Commission;

(4) The Environmental Quality Commission;

(5) The Construction Contractors Board;

(6) The Occupational Safety and Health Division of the Department of Consumer and Business Services; or

(7) The State Department of Energy. [1995 c.652 §2; 2015 c.180 §39]

Note: 183.530 to 183.538 were added to and made a part of ORS chapter 183 by legislative action but were not added to any smaller series therein. See Preface to Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation.

183.534 Housing cost impact statement described; rules. (1) A housing cost impact statement is an estimate of the effect of a proposed rule or ordinance on the cost of development of a 6,000 square foot parcel and the construction of a 1,200 square foot detached single family dwelling on that parcel. The Oregon Housing Stability Council shall adopt rules prescribing the form to be used when preparing the estimate and other such rules necessary to the implementation of this section and ORS 183.530 and 183.538.

(2) A housing cost impact statement:

(a) For an agency listed in ORS 183.530 shall be incorporated in the:

(A) Fiscal impact statement required by ORS 183.335 (2)(b)(E) for permanent rule adoption; or

(B) Statements required by ORS 183.335 (5) for temporary rule adoption.

(b) Shall not be required for the adoption of any procedural rule by an agency listed in ORS 183.530.

[1995 c.652 §3; 1997 c.249 §54; 2015 c.180 §40]

Note: See note under 183.530.

183.538 Effect of failure to prepare housing cost impact statement; judicial review. (1) Notwithstanding ORS 183.335 (12), 183.400 (4) or any other provision of law, the failure to prepare a housing cost impact statement shall not affect the validity or effective date of any rule or ordinance or any amendment to a rule or ordinance.

(2) If a rule or ordinance or any amendment to a rule or ordinance is challenged based on the failure to prepare a housing cost impact statement, the court or other reviewing authority shall remand the proposed rule or ordinance or any amendment to a rule or ordinance to the adopting or repealing entity if it determines that a housing cost impact statement is required.

(3) The court or other reviewing authority shall determine only whether a housing cost impact statement was prepared and shall not make any determination as to the sufficiency of the housing cost impact statement. [1995 c.652 §4; 2001 c.220 §4]

Note: See note under 183.530.

(Effects of Rules on Small Business)

183.540 Reduction of economic impact on small business. If the statement of cost of compliance effect on small businesses required by ORS 183.335 (2)(b)(E) shows that a rule has a significant adverse effect upon small business, to the extent consistent with the public health and safety purpose of the rule, the agency shall reduce the economic impact of the rule on small business by:

(1) Establishing differing compliance or reporting requirements or time tables for small business;

(2) Clarifying, consolidating or simplifying the compliance and reporting requirements under the rule for small business;

(3) Utilizing objective criteria for standards;

(4) Exempting small businesses from any or all requirements of the rule; or

(5) Otherwise establishing less intrusive or less costly alternatives applicable to small business. [1981 c.755 §4; 2003 c.749 §7; 2005 c.807 §6]

183.545 [1981 c.755 §5; repealed by 2003 c.749 §17]

183.550 [1981 c.755 §6; repealed by 2003 c.749 §17]

183.560 [2001 c.374 §1; 2003 c.740 §1; renumbered 183.700 in 2003]

183.562 [2001 c.374 §2; renumbered 183.702 in 2003]

183.600 [1999 c.849 §2; 2003 c.75 §1; repealed by 2009 c.866 §4]

(Office of Administrative Hearings)

183.605 Office of Administrative Hearings. (1) The Office of Administrative Hearings is established within the Employment Department. The office shall be managed by the chief administrative law judge appointed under ORS 183.610. The office shall make administrative law judges available to agencies under ORS 183.605 to 183.690. Administrative law judges assigned from the office under ORS 183.605 to 183.690 may:

(a) Conduct contested case proceedings on behalf of agencies in the manner provided by ORS 183.605 to 183.690;

(b) Perform such other services, as may be requested by an agency, that are appropriate for the resolution of disputes arising out of the conduct of agency business; and

(c) Perform such other duties as may be authorized under ORS 183.605 to 183.690.

(2) All persons serving as administrative law judges in the office must meet the standards and training requirements of ORS 183.680.

(3) The Employment Department shall provide administrative services to the Office of Administrative Hearings, including budget services, accounting services, procurement services, contracting services, human resources services and information technology services. The services must be provided in a manner that is consistent with law, rules and state policies. The Office of Administrative Hearings shall reimburse the Employment Department for the costs of the services provided. [1999 c.849 §3; 2003 c.75 §2; 2009 c.866 §5]

183.610 Chief administrative law judge. (1) The Governor shall appoint a person to serve as chief administrative law judge for the Office of Administrative Hearings. The Governor shall consider recommendations by the Office of Administrative Hearings Oversight Committee in appointing a chief administrative law judge. The person appointed to serve as chief administrative law judge must be an active member of the Oregon State Bar. The chief administrative law judge has all the powers necessary and convenient to organize and manage the office. Subject to the State Personnel Relations Law, the chief administrative law judge shall employ all persons necessary for the administration of the office, prescribe the duties of those employees and fix their compensation. The chief administrative law judge shall serve for a term of four years. Notwithstanding ORS 236.140, the Governor may remove the chief administrative law judge only for cause.

(2) The chief administrative law judge shall employ administrative law judges. The chief administrative law judge shall ensure that administrative law judges employed for the office receive all training necessary to meet the standards required under the program created under ORS 183.680.

(3) The chief administrative law judge shall take all actions necessary to protect and ensure the independence of each administrative law judge assigned from the office. [1999 c.849 §4; 2003 c.75 §3; 2009 c.866 §1]

183.615 Administrative law judges; duties; qualifications; rules. (1) An administrative law judge employed by or contracting with the chief administrative law judge shall conduct hearings on behalf of agencies as assigned by the chief administrative law judge. An administrative law judge shall be impartial in the performance of the administrative law judge's duties and shall remain fair in all hearings conducted by the administrative law judge. An administrative law judge shall develop the record in contested case proceedings in the manner provided by ORS 183.417 (8).

(2) Only persons who have a knowledge of administrative law and procedure may be employed by the chief administrative law judge as administrative law judges. The chief administrative law judge by rule may establish additional qualifications for administrative law judges employed for the office. [1999 c.849 §5; 2003 c.75 §4; 2007 c.659 §§3,6]

183.620 Contract administrative law judges. (1) The chief administrative law judge for the Office of Administrative Hearings may contract for the services of persons to act as administrative law judges.

(2) Contract administrative law judges shall meet the same qualifications as administrative law judges regularly employed by the chief administrative law judge and shall be paid at an hourly rate comparable to the per hour cost of salary and benefits for administrative law judges regularly employed by the chief administrative law judge and conducting similar hearings. [1999 c.849 §6; 2003 c.75 §5]

183.625 Assignment of administrative law judges; conduct of hearings. (1) In assigning an administrative law judge to conduct hearings on behalf of an agency, the chief administrative law judge shall, whenever practicable, assign an administrative law judge that has expertise in the legal issues or general subject matter of the proceeding.

(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of state law, any agency that is required to use administrative law judges assigned from the Office of Administrative Hearings to conduct hearings must delegate responsibility for the conduct of the hearing to an administrative law judge assigned from the Office of Administrative Hearings, and the hearing may not be conducted by the administrator, director, board, commission or other person or body charged with administering the agency.

(3) Any agency may authorize an administrative law judge assigned to conduct a hearing on behalf of the agency under this section to enter a final order for the agency.

(4) An agency that is not required to use administrative law judges assigned from the office may contract with the chief administrative law judge for the assignment of an administrative law judge from the office for the purpose of conducting one or more contested cases on behalf of the agency. [1999 c.849 §7; 2003 c.75 §6]

183.630 Model rules of procedure; exemptions; depositions. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, all contested case hearings conducted by administrative law judges assigned from the Office of Administrative Hearings must be conducted pursuant to the model rules of procedure prepared by the Attorney General under ORS 183.341 if the hearing is subject to the procedural requirements for contested case proceedings.

(2) The Attorney General, after consulting with the chief administrative law judge, may exempt an agency or a category of cases from the requirements of subsection (1) of this section. The exemption may be from all or part of the model rules adopted by the Attorney General. Any exemption granted under this subsection must be made in writing.

(3) The Attorney General shall consult with an advisory group when adopting model rules of procedure for the purpose of contested case hearings conducted by administrative law judges assigned from the Office of Administrative Hearings. The advisory group shall consist of:

- (a) The chief administrative law judge;
- (b) An officer or employee of a state agency, appointed by the Governor;

- (c) An attorney who practices administrative law, appointed by the Oregon State Bar;
- (d) A deputy or assistant attorney general appointed by the Attorney General; and
- (e) A public member, appointed by the Governor, who is not an attorney or an officer or employee of a state agency.

(4) Except as may be expressly granted by the agency to an administrative law judge assigned from the office, or as may be expressly provided for by law, an administrative law judge conducting a hearing for an agency under ORS 183.605 to 183.690 may not authorize a party to take a deposition that is to be paid for by the agency. [1999 c.849 §8; 2003 c.75 §7; 2009 c.866 §6]

183.635 Agencies required to use administrative law judges from Office of Administrative Hearings; exceptions. (1) Except as provided in this section, all agencies must use administrative law judges assigned from the Office of Administrative Hearings established under ORS 183.605 to conduct contested case hearings, without regard to whether those hearings are subject to the procedural requirements for contested case hearings.

(2) The following agencies need not use administrative law judges assigned from the office:

- (a) Attorney General.
- (b) Boards of stewards appointed by the Oregon Racing Commission.
- (c) Bureau of Labor and Industries and the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor and Industries.
- (d) Department of Corrections.
- (e) Department of Education, State Board of Education and Superintendent of Public Instruction.
- (f) Department of Human Services for vocational rehabilitation services cases under 29 U.S.C. 722(c) and disability determination cases under 42 U.S.C. 405.
- (g) Department of Revenue.
- (h) Department of State Police.
- (i) Employment Appeals Board.
- (j) Employment Relations Board.
- (k) Energy Facility Siting Council.
- (L) Fair Dismissal Appeals Board.
- (m) Governor.
- (n) Land Conservation and Development Commission.
- (o) Land Use Board of Appeals.
- (p) Local government boundary commissions created pursuant to ORS 199.430.
- (q) Public universities listed in ORS 352.002.
- (r) Oregon Youth Authority.
- (s) Psychiatric Security Review Board.
- (t) The Oregon Health Authority for hearings conducted under ORS 161.315 to 161.351.
- (u) Public Utility Commission.
- (v) State Accident Insurance Fund Corporation.
- (w) State Apprenticeship and Training Council.
- (x) State Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision.
- (y) State Land Board.
- (z) State Treasurer.

(3) The Workers' Compensation Board is exempt from using administrative law judges assigned from the office for any hearing conducted by the board under ORS chapters 147, 654 and 656. Except as specifically provided in this subsection, the Department of Consumer and Business Services must use administrative law judges assigned from the office only for contested cases arising out of the department's powers and duties under:

- (a) ORS 86A.095 to 86A.198, 86A.990 and 86A.992 and ORS chapter 59;

- (b) ORS chapter 455;
- (c) ORS chapter 674;
- (d) ORS chapters 706 to 716;
- (e) ORS chapter 717;
- (f) ORS chapters 723, 725 and 726; and
- (g) ORS chapters 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 737, 742, 743, 743A, 743B, 744, 746, 748 and 750.

(4) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, in any proceeding in which an agency is required to use an administrative law judge assigned from the office, an officer or employee of the agency may not conduct the hearing on behalf of the agency.

(5) Notwithstanding any other provision of ORS 183.605 to 183.690, an agency is not required to use an administrative law judge assigned from the office if:

- (a) Federal law requires that a different administrative law judge or hearing officer be used; or
- (b) Use of an administrative law judge from the office could result in a loss of federal funds.

(6) Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, the Department of Environmental Quality must use administrative law judges assigned from the office only for contested case hearings conducted under the provisions of ORS 183.413 to 183.470. [1999 c.849 §9; 2001 c.900 §46; 2003 c.75 §8; 2005 c.22 §131; 2005 c.26 §18; 2007 c.239 §9; 2009 c.541 §6; 2009 c.762 §46; 2009 c.830 §147; 2009 c.866 §10; 2011 c.637 §64; 2011 c.708 §25; 2013 c.296 §19; 2015 c.767 §53]

183.640 Use of Office of Administrative Hearings by exempt agencies and by political subdivisions.

(1) Upon request of an agency, the chief administrative law judge for the Office of Administrative Hearings may assign administrative law judges from the office to conduct contested case proceedings on behalf of agencies that are exempted from mandatory use of administrative law judges assigned from the office under ORS 183.635.

(2) The chief administrative law judge may contract with any political subdivision of this state to provide the services of administrative law judges to the political subdivision for the purpose of conducting quasi-judicial hearings on behalf of the political subdivision. [1999 c. 849 §10; 2003 c.75 §9]

183.645 Request for change of administrative law judge; rules. (1) After assignment of an administrative law judge from the Office of Administrative Hearings to conduct a hearing on behalf of an agency, the chief administrative law judge shall assign a different administrative law judge for the hearing upon receiving a written request from any party in the contested case or from the agency. The chief administrative law judge may by rule establish time limitations and procedures for requests under this section.

(2) Only one request for a change of assignment of administrative law judge under subsection (1) of this section may be granted by the chief administrative law judge without a showing of good cause. If a party or agency fails to make a request under subsection (1) of this section within the time allowed, or if a party or agency objects to an administrative law judge assigned after a request for a different administrative law judge has been granted under subsection (1) of this section, the chief administrative law judge shall assign a different administrative law judge only upon a showing of good cause.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, a different administrative law judge may not be assigned for a hearing provided under ORS 813.410 or 813.440 on suspension of driving privileges, except upon a showing of good cause. [1999 c.849 §11; 2001 c.294 §8; 2003 c.75 §10]

183.650 Form of order; modification of form of order by agency; finding of historical fact. (1) In any contested case hearing conducted by an administrative law judge assigned from the Office of Administrative Hearings, the administrative law judge shall prepare and serve on the agency and all parties to the hearing a form of order, including recommended findings of fact and conclusions of law.

The administrative law judge shall also prepare and serve a proposed order in the manner provided by ORS 183.464 unless the agency or hearing is exempt from the requirements of ORS 183.464.

(2) If the administrative law judge assigned from the office will not enter the final order in a contested case proceeding, and the agency modifies the form of order issued by the administrative law judge in any substantial manner, the agency must identify the modifications and provide an explanation to the parties to the hearing as to why the agency made the modifications.

(3) An agency conducting a contested case hearing may modify a finding of historical fact made by the administrative law judge assigned from the Office of Administrative Hearings only if the agency determines that there is clear and convincing evidence in the record that the finding was wrong. For the purposes of this section, an administrative law judge makes a finding of historical fact if the administrative law judge determines that an event did or did not occur in the past or that a circumstance or status did or did not exist either before the hearing or at the time of the hearing.

(4) Notwithstanding ORS 19.415 (3), if a party seeks judicial review of an agency's modification of a finding of historical fact under subsection (3) of this section, the court shall make an independent finding of the fact in dispute by conducting a review de novo of the record viewed as a whole. If the court decides that the agency erred in modifying the finding of historical fact made by the administrative law judge, the court shall remand the matter to the agency for entry of an order consistent with the court's judgment. [1999 c.849 §12; 2003 c.75 §11; 2009 c.231 §5; 2009 c.866 §7]

183.655 Fees. The chief administrative law judge for the Office of Administrative Hearings shall establish a schedule of fees for services rendered by administrative law judges assigned from the office. The fee charged shall be in an amount calculated to recover the cost of providing the administrative law judge, the cost of conducting the hearing and all associated administrative costs. All fees collected by the chief administrative law judge under this section shall be paid into the Office of Administrative Hearings Operating Account created under ORS 183.660. [1999 c.849 §13; 2003 c.75 §12]

183.660 Office of Administrative Hearings Operating Account. (1) The Office of Administrative Hearings Operating Account is created within the General Fund. The account shall consist of moneys paid into the account under ORS 183.655. Moneys credited to the account are continuously appropriated to the chief administrative law judge for the Office of Administrative Hearings created under ORS 183.605 for the purpose of paying expenses incurred in the administration of the office.

(2) At the discretion of the chief administrative law judge, petty cash funds may be established and maintained for the purpose of administering the duties of the office. [1999 c.849 §14; 2003 c.75 §13]

183.665 Estimates of office expenses. The chief administrative law judge for the Office of Administrative Hearings shall estimate in advance the expenses that the office will incur during each biennium and shall notify each agency required to use the office's services of the agency's share of the anticipated expenses for periods within the biennium. [1999 c.849 §15; 2003 c.75 §14]

183.670 Rules. Subject to the provisions of the State Personnel Relations Law, the chief administrative law judge for the Office of Administrative Hearings may adopt rules to:

- (1) Organize and manage the Office of Administrative Hearings established under ORS 183.605.
- (2) Facilitate the performance of the duties of administrative law judges assigned from the office.
- (3) Establish qualifications for persons employed as administrative law judges by the office.

(4) Establish standards and procedures for the evaluation and training of administrative law judges employed by the office, consistent with standards and training requirements established under ORS 183.680. [1999 c.849 §16; 2003 c.75 §15]

183.675 Alternative dispute resolution. ORS 183.605 to 183.690 do not limit in any way the ability of any agency to use alternative dispute resolution, including mediation or arbitration, to resolve disputes without conducting a contested case hearing or without requesting assignment of an administrative law judge from the Office of Administrative Hearings. [1999 c.849 §16a; 2003 c.75 §16]

183.680 Standards and training program. (1) The chief administrative law judge for the Office of Administrative Hearings, working in coordination with the Attorney General, shall design and implement a standards and training program for administrative law judges employed by the office and for persons seeking to be employed as administrative law judges by the office. The program shall include:

(a) The establishment of an ethical code for persons employed as administrative law judges by the office.

(b) Training for administrative law judges employed by the office that is designed to assist in identifying cases that are appropriate for the use of alternative dispute resolution processes.

(2) The program established by the chief administrative law judge under this section may include:

(a) The conducting of courses on administrative law, evidence, hearing procedures and other issues that arise in presiding over administrative hearings, including courses designed to provide any training required by the chief administrative law judge for administrative law judges employed by the office.

(b) The certification of courses offered by other persons for the purpose of any training required by the chief administrative law judge for administrative law judges employed by the office.

(c) The provision of specialized training for administrative law judges in subject matter areas affecting particular agencies required to use administrative law judges assigned from the office.

(3) The chief administrative law judge is bound by the ethical code established under this section and must satisfactorily complete training required of administrative law judges employed by the office other than specialized training in subject matter areas affecting particular agencies. [1999 c.849 §19; 2003 c.75 §17]

183.685 Ex parte communications. (1) An administrative law judge assigned from the Office of Administrative Hearings who is presiding in a contested case proceeding and who receives an ex parte communication described in subsections (3) and (4) of this section shall place in the record of the pending matter:

(a) The name of each person from whom the administrative law judge received an ex parte communication;

(b) A copy of any ex parte written communication received by the administrative law judge;

(c) A copy of any written response to the communication made by the administrative law judge;

(d) A memorandum reflecting the substance of any ex parte oral communication made to the administrative law judge; and

(e) A memorandum reflecting the substance of any oral response made by the administrative law judge to an ex parte oral communication.

(2) Upon making a record of an ex parte communication under subsection (1) of this section, an administrative law judge shall advise the agency and all parties in the proceeding that an ex parte communication has been made a part of the record. The administrative law judge shall allow the agency and parties an opportunity to respond to the ex parte communication.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in this section, the provisions of this section apply to communications that:

(a) Relate to a legal or factual issue in a contested case proceeding;

(b) Are made directly or indirectly to an administrative law judge while the proceeding is pending; and

(c) Are made without notice and opportunity for the agency and all parties to participate in the communication.

(4) The provisions of this section apply to any ex parte communication made directly or indirectly to an administrative law judge, or to any agent of an administrative law judge, by:

- (a) A party;
- (b) A party's representative or legal adviser;
- (c) Any other person who has a direct or indirect interest in the outcome of the proceeding;
- (d) Any other person with personal knowledge of the facts relevant to the proceeding; or
- (e) Any officer, employee or agent of an agency.

(5) The provisions of this section do not apply to:

- (a) Communications made to an administrative law judge by other administrative law judges; or
- (b) Communications made to an administrative law judge by any person employed by the office to assist the administrative law judge. [1999 c.849 §20; 2003 c.75 §18; 2009 c.866 §9]

183.690 Office of Administrative Hearings Oversight Committee. (1) The Office of Administrative Hearings Oversight Committee is created. The committee consists of nine members, as follows:

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

(b) The Governor shall appoint two members to the committee. At least one of the members appointed by the Governor shall be an active member of the Oregon State Bar with experience in representing parties who are not agencies in contested case hearings.

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

(d) The chief administrative law judge for the Office of Administrative Hearings shall serve as an ex officio member of the committee. The chief administrative law judge may cast a vote on a matter before the committee if the votes of the other members are equally divided on the matter.

(2) The term of a legislative member of the committee shall be two years. If a person appointed by the President of the Senate or by the Speaker of the House ceases to be a Senator or Representative during the person's term on the committee, the person may continue to serve as a member of the committee for the balance of the member's term on the committee. The term of all other appointed members shall be four years. Appointed members of the committee may be reappointed. If a vacancy occurs in one of the appointed positions for any reason during the term of membership, the official who appointed the member to the vacated position shall appoint a new member to serve the remainder of the term. An appointed member of the committee may be removed from the committee at any time by the official who appointed the member.

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

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

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

(5) The committee shall:

- (a) Study the operations of the Office of Administrative Hearings;
- (b) Make any recommendations to the Governor and the Legislative Assembly that the committee deems necessary to increase the effectiveness, fairness and efficiency of the operations of the Office of Administrative Hearings;

(c) Make any recommendations for additional legislation governing the operations of the Office of Administrative Hearings; and

(d) Conduct such other studies as necessary to accomplish the purposes of this subsection.

(6) The Employment Department shall provide the committee with staff, subject to availability of funding for that purpose. [1999 c.849 §21; 2003 c.75 §19; 2005 c.22 §132; 2009 c.866 §3]

PERMITS AND LICENSES

183.700 Permits subject to ORS 183.702. (1) As used in this section and ORS 183.702, “permit” means an individual and particularized license, permit, certificate, approval, registration or similar form of permission required by law to pursue any activity specified in this section, for which an agency must weigh information, make specific findings and make determinations on a case-by-case basis for each applicant.

(2) The requirements of this section and ORS 183.702 apply to the following permits granted by:

(a) The Department of Environmental Quality under ORS 448.415, 454.655, 454.695, 454.790, 454.800, 459.205, 465.315, 465.325, 466.140, 466.145, 466.706 to 466.882, 468A.040, 468A.310, 468B.035, 468B.040, 468B.045, 468B.050 and 468B.095.

(b) The Department of State Lands under ORS 196.800 to 196.900 and 390.805 to 390.925.

(c) The Water Resources Department under ORS chapters 537 and 540, except those permits issued under ORS 537.747 to 537.765.

(d) The State Department of Agriculture pursuant to ORS 468B.200 to 468B.230 and 622.250.

(e) The State Department of Fish and Wildlife pursuant to ORS 497.142, 497.218, 497.228, 497.238, 497.248, 497.252, 497.298, 497.308, 498.019, 498.279, 508.106, 508.300, 508.760, 508.775, 508.801, 508.840, 508.880, 508.926 and 509.140.

(f) The Department of Transportation pursuant to ORS 374.312. [Formerly 183.560]

Note: 183.700 and 183.702 were enacted into law by the Legislative Assembly but were not added to or made a part of ORS chapter 183 or any series therein by legislative action. See Preface to Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation.

183.702 Statement of criteria and procedures for evaluating permit application; documentation of decision on application; required signature. (1) At the time a person applies for a permit specified in ORS 183.700, the issuing agency shall offer a document to that applicant that specifies the criteria and procedures for evaluating a permit application.

(2) The agencies specified in ORS 183.700 must document in writing the basis for all decisions to deny a permit specified in ORS 183.700, including citation to the criteria applied by the agency and the manner in which agency standards were utilized in applying the criteria. The documentation required under this section shall be made part of the record for the decision on the permit application.

(3) At least one officer or employee of the issuing agency who has authority to sign orders on behalf of the agency, or the officer or employee responsible for the decision to deny a permit specified in ORS 183.700, shall sign the documentation required under subsection (2) of this section.

(4) The issuing agency shall provide to the applicant a copy of the documentation required under subsection (2) of this section. [Formerly 183.562]

Note: See note under 183.700.

183.705 Extended term for renewed licenses; fees; continuing education; rules. (1)

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an agency that issues licenses that must be renewed on an annual basis under the laws administered by the agency also may offer those licenses with terms of two, three, four or five years. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an agency that issues licenses that must be renewed on a biennial basis under the laws administered by the agency also may offer those

licenses with terms of three, four or five years. Extended terms may be offered only for renewed licenses and may not be offered for initial applications for licenses.

(2) An agency may offer an extended term under this section for a license issued by the agency only after adopting a rule authorizing the extended term. An agency may adopt a rule authorizing an extended term only if the agency finds that the extended term is consistent with public safety and with the objectives of the licensing requirement. An agency by rule may prohibit extended terms based on prior license discipline of an applicant.

(3) An applicant must meet all qualifications established by the agency to be granted an extended term.

(4) An agency may not offer an extended term under this section if:

(a) Another agency or a local government, as defined by ORS 174.116, is authorized by statute to make a recommendation on the issuance of the license;

(b) The agency or the local government, as defined by ORS 174.116, that has authority to make a recommendation on the issuance of the license has recommended against the issuance of the license; and

(c) The recommendation of the agency or the local government, as defined by ORS 174.116, is based on licensing criteria established by statute or by rule.

(5) An extended term granted under this section may be revoked by an agency if the agency determines that the licensee is subject to discipline under the licensing criteria applicable to the licensee. An agency offering extended terms under this section by rule may establish other grounds for revoking an extended term under this section.

(6) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an agency that offers an extended term under this section for a license issued by the agency shall increase the annual or biennial license fee established by statute by a percentage no greater than necessary to ensure that there is no revenue loss by reason of the extended term.

(7) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, an agency that offers an extended term under this section for a license issued by the agency shall increase any annual or biennial continuing education requirement established by statute as necessary to ensure that there is no reduction in the continuing education requirement for licensees by reason of the extended term. [2005 c.76 §2; 2007 c.768 §1]

LEGISLATIVE REVIEW OF RULES

183.710 Definitions for ORS 183.710 to 183.725. As used in ORS 183.710 to 183.725, unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) "Interim committee" means a committee of the Legislative Assembly that is scheduled to meet when the Legislative Assembly is not in session and that has subject-matter jurisdiction over the state agency that has adopted a rule, as set forth in the subject-matter jurisdiction list developed under ORS 183.724.

(2) "Rule" has the meaning given that term in ORS 183.310.

(3) "State agency" means an agency as defined in ORS 183.310. [Formerly 171.705; 2009 c.81 §1]

Note: 183.710 to 183.725 were enacted into law by the Legislative Assembly but were not added to or made a part of ORS chapter 183 or any series therein by legislative action. See Preface to Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation.

183.715 Submission of adopted rule to Legislative Counsel required; exception. (1) A state agency that adopts a rule shall submit a copy of the adopted rule to the Legislative Counsel within 10 days after the agency files a certified copy of the rule in the office of the Secretary of State as provided in ORS

183.355 (1). The copy of an amended rule that is submitted to the Legislative Counsel must show all changes to the rule by striking through material to be deleted and underlining all new material, or by any other method that clearly shows all new and deleted material.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, an agency adopting a rule incorporating published standards or a specialty code by reference is not required to file a copy of those standards with the Legislative Counsel if:

(a) The standards or a specialty code adopted are unusually voluminous and costly to reproduce; and

(b) The rule filed with the Legislative Counsel identifies the location of the standards or a specialty code so incorporated and makes them available to the Legislative Counsel on the request of the Legislative Counsel. [Formerly 171.707; 1991 c.94 §1; 1999 c.167 §1; 2005 c.18 §2]

Note: See note under 183.710.

183.720 Procedure for review of agency rule; reports on rules claimed to be duplicative or conflicting. (1) The Legislative Counsel may review, or shall review at the direction of the Legislative Counsel Committee, a proposed rule or an adopted rule of a state agency.

(2) The Legislative Counsel may review an adopted rule of a state agency upon the written request of any person affected by the rule. The Legislative Counsel shall review a proposed or adopted rule of a state agency upon the written request of any member of the Legislative Assembly. The written request for review must identify the specific objection or problem with the rule.

(3) When reviewing a rule of a state agency pursuant to subsection (1) or (2) of this section, the Legislative Counsel shall:

(a) Determine whether the rule appears to be within the intent and scope of the enabling legislation purporting to authorize its adoption; and

(b) Determine whether the rule raises any constitutional issue other than described in paragraph (a) of this subsection, and if so, the nature of the issue.

(4) In making a determination under subsection (3)(a) of this section, the Legislative Counsel shall, wherever possible, follow generally accepted principles of statutory construction.

(5) The Legislative Counsel shall prepare written findings on a rule reviewed, setting forth the determinations made under subsection (3) of this section.

(6) When a review of a rule is made by the Legislative Counsel, the Legislative Counsel shall send a copy of the determinations made under subsection (3) of this section to the appropriate interim committee or, if the review was requested by a member of the Legislative Assembly or by a person affected by the rule, to the person requesting the review. If the Legislative Counsel determines that a rule is not within the intent and scope of the enabling legislation purporting to authorize the state agency's adoption of the rule, or that the rule raises a constitutional issue, the Legislative Counsel shall also send a copy of the determination to the agency. The Legislative Counsel may request that the state agency respond in writing to the determinations or appear at the meeting of the interim committee at which the committee will consider the determinations. The interim committee may direct the Legislative Counsel to send a copy of the determinations to the presiding officer of a house of the Legislative Assembly, who may refer the determinations to any legislative committee concerned.

(7)(a) A member of the Legislative Assembly may request that Legislative Counsel prepare a report on a rule adopted by a state agency that the member asserts is duplicative of or conflicts with another rule. A person affected by a rule adopted by a state agency may request that Legislative Counsel prepare a report on the rule if the person asserts that the rule is duplicative of or conflicts with another rule. A request for a report must be in writing and contain copies of the two rules that are claimed to be

duplicative or conflicting. The second rule may be either a rule adopted by a state agency or a rule or regulation adopted by a federal agency.

(b)(A) Upon receipt of a written request by a member of the Legislative Assembly, the Legislative Counsel shall prepare a report to the interim committee that contains:

(i) A copy of the request, including copies of the two rules that the member asserts are conflicting or duplicative; and

(ii) Legislative Counsel's analysis of the requirements of the two rules.

(B) Upon receipt of a written request by a person affected by a rule adopted by a state agency, the Legislative Counsel may prepare a written report to the person and each state agency concerned that contains the Legislative Counsel's analysis of the requirements of the two rules.

(8) Upon receipt of a report under subsection (7)(b)(A) of this section, the interim committee may issue a determination that a rule is duplicative of or conflicts with the other cited rule.

(9) When a report on a rule is made by the Legislative Counsel under subsection (7)(b)(A) of this section, the Legislative Counsel shall send a copy of the report and any determinations made under subsection (8) of this section to each state agency concerned. The interim committee may direct the Legislative Counsel to send a copy of the determinations to the presiding officer of a house of the Legislative Assembly, who may refer the determinations to any legislative committee concerned. [Formerly 171.709; 1993 c.729 §7; 1997 c.602 §4; 2001 c.156 §1; 2009 c.81 §4]

Note: See note under 183.710.

183.722 Required agency response to Legislative Counsel determination; consideration of determination by interim committee. (1)(a) If the Legislative Counsel determines under ORS 183.720 (3) that a proposed or adopted rule is not within the intent and scope of the enabling legislation purporting to authorize the rule's adoption, or that the rule is not constitutional, and the Legislative Counsel has provided a copy of that determination to the state agency pursuant to 183.720 (6), the agency shall either make a written response to the determination or appear at the meeting of the interim committee at which the committee will consider the determinations. The response of the state agency shall indicate if the agency intends to repeal, amend or take other action with respect to the rule.

(b) The interim committee shall consider the Legislative Counsel determination described in paragraph (a) of this subsection and any state agency response to the determination. If the interim committee adopts the Legislative Counsel determination, the Legislative Counsel shall post the determination on the Legislative Counsel website. Adopted determinations that are posted on the website shall be organized by OAR number and shall remain on the website until the earlier of the date that:

(A) The rule is modified and the Legislative Counsel determines that the modified rule is within the intent and scope of the enabling legislation;

(B) A court makes a final determination that the rule is within the intent and scope of the enabling legislation and is otherwise constitutional, all appeals of the court's determination are exhausted and the state agency notifies the Legislative Counsel of the determination; or

(C) The Legislative Assembly modifies the enabling legislation so as to bring the rule within the intent and scope of the enabling legislation, any other constitutional defect in the rule is cured and the state agency notifies the Legislative Counsel of the modification or cure.

(2) If the Legislative Counsel determines under ORS 183.720 (3) that a proposed or adopted rule is not within the intent and scope of the enabling legislation purporting to authorize the rule's adoption, or that the rule is not constitutional, and the interim committee is not satisfied with the response to those issues made by the state agency, the committee may request that one or more representatives of

the agency appear at a subsequent meeting of the committee along with a representative of the Oregon Department of Administrative Services for the purpose of further explaining the position of the agency.

(3) If a state agency is requested under subsection (2) of this section to appear at a subsequent meeting of the interim committee along with a representative of the Oregon Department of Administrative Services, the agency shall promptly notify the department of the request. The notification to the department must be in writing, and must include a copy of the determinations made by the Legislative Counsel and a copy of any written response made by the state agency to the determinations. [1997 c.602 §7; 1999 c.31 §2; 2009 c.81 §5]

Note: See note under 183.710.

183.724 Designation of interim committees for purposes of considering rule reports. (1) As soon as is practicable after the end of each odd-numbered year regular legislative session, the Legislative Counsel shall develop a list of state agencies with areas of responsibility that are primarily within the subject-matter jurisdiction of interim committees of the Legislative Assembly. The Legislative Counsel shall assign all state agencies to at least one interim committee. The Legislative Counsel may modify the list to reflect changes in interim committees. The Legislative Counsel shall distribute the list to all state agencies whenever the list is developed or modified.

(2) If an interim committee of one house of the Legislative Assembly has overlapping subject-matter jurisdiction with an interim committee of the other house, the Legislative Counsel may assign a state agency to either committee or to both committees. The Legislative Counsel shall strive to assign state agencies so as to ensure that the rule review workload is approximately equally distributed between the interim committees of both houses of the Legislative Assembly.

(3) The consideration of the written findings prepared by the Legislative Counsel on a rule by any one interim committee of either house of the Legislative Assembly satisfies the requirements of ORS 183.710 to 183.725. [2009 c.81 §3; 2011 c.545 §13]

Note: See note under 183.710.

183.725 Other authorized rule review by Legislative Counsel Committee. The Legislative Counsel Committee, at any time, may review any proposed or adopted rule of a state agency, and may report its recommendations in respect to the rule to the agency. [Formerly 171.713; 1993 c.729 §8; 1997 c.602 §5; 1999 c.31 §1; 2009 c.81 §6]

Note: See note under 183.710.

CIVIL PENALTIES

183.745 Civil penalty procedures; notice; hearing; judicial review; exemptions; recording; enforcement. (1) Except as otherwise provided by law, an agency may only impose a civil penalty as provided in this section.

(2) A civil penalty imposed under this section shall become due and payable 10 days after the order imposing the civil penalty becomes final by operation of law or on appeal. A person against whom a civil penalty is to be imposed shall be served with a notice in the form provided in ORS 183.415. Service of the notice shall be accomplished in the manner provided by ORS 183.415.

(3) The person to whom the notice is addressed shall have 20 days from the date of service of the notice provided for in subsection (2) of this section in which to make written application for a hearing. The agency may by rule provide for a longer period of time in which application for a hearing may be made. If no application for a hearing is made within the time allowed, the agency may make a final order

imposing the penalty. A final order entered under this subsection need not be delivered or mailed to the person against whom the civil penalty is imposed.

(4) Any person who makes application as provided for in subsection (3) of this section shall be entitled to a hearing. The hearing shall be conducted as a contested case hearing pursuant to the applicable provisions of ORS 183.413 to 183.470.

(5) Judicial review of an order made after a hearing under subsection (4) of this section shall be as provided in ORS 183.480 to 183.497 for judicial review of contested cases.

(6) When an order assessing a civil penalty under this section becomes final by operation of law or on appeal, and the amount of penalty is not paid within 10 days after the order becomes final, the order may be recorded with the county clerk in any county of this state. The clerk shall thereupon record the name of the person incurring the penalty and the amount of the penalty in the County Clerk Lien Record.

(7) This section does not apply to penalties:

(a) Imposed under the tax laws of this state;

(b) Imposed under the provisions of ORS 646.760 or 652.332;

(c) Imposed under the provisions of ORS chapter 654, 656 or 659A; or

(d) Imposed by the Public Utility Commission.

(8) This section creates no new authority in any agency to impose civil penalties.

(9) This section does not affect:

(a) Any right under any other law that an agency may have to bring an action in a court of this state to recover a civil penalty; or

(b) The ability of an agency to collect a properly imposed civil penalty under the provisions of ORS 305.830.

(10) The notice provided for in subsection (2) of this section may be made part of any other notice served by the agency under ORS 183.415.

(11) Informal disposition of proceedings under this section, whether by stipulation, agreed settlement, consent order or default, may be made at any time.

(12) In addition to any other remedy provided by law, recording an order in the County Clerk Lien Record pursuant to the provisions of this section has the effect provided for in ORS 205.125 and 205.126, and the order may be enforced as provided in ORS 205.125 and 205.126.

(13) As used in this section:

(a) "Agency" has that meaning given in ORS 183.310.

(b) "Civil penalty" includes only those monetary penalties that are specifically denominated as civil penalties by statute. [Formerly 183.090]

Note: 183.745 was enacted into law by the Legislative Assembly but was not added to or made a part of ORS chapter 183 or any series therein by legislative action. See Preface to Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation.

READABILITY OF PUBLIC WRITINGS

183.750 State agency required to prepare public writings in readable form. (1) Every state agency shall prepare its public writings in language that is as clear and simple as possible.

(2) As used in this section:

(a) "Public writing" means any rule, form, license or notice prepared by a state agency.

(b) "State agency" means any officer, board, commission, department, division or institution in the executive or administrative branch of state government. [Formerly 183.025]

Note: 183.750 was enacted into law by the Legislative Assembly but was not added to or made a part of ORS chapter 183 or any series therein by legislative action. See Preface to Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation.

ALTERNATIVE DISPUTE RESOLUTION

ORS 183.502

https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/bills_laws/ors/ors183.html

(Alternative Dispute Resolution)

183.502 Authority of agencies to use alternative means of dispute resolution; model rules; amendment of agreements and forms; agency alternative dispute resolution programs. (1) Unless otherwise prohibited by law, agencies may use alternative means of dispute resolution in rulemaking proceedings, contested case proceedings, judicial proceedings in which the agency is a party, and any other decision-making process in which conflicts may arise. The alternative means of dispute resolution may be arbitration, mediation or any other collaborative problem-solving process designed to encourage parties to work together to develop mutually agreeable solutions to disputes. Use of alternative means of dispute resolution by an agency does not affect the application of ORS 192.410 to 192.505 to the agency, or the application of ORS 192.610 to 192.690 to the agency.

(2) An agency that elects to utilize alternative means of dispute resolution shall inform and may consult with the Mark O. Hatfield School of Government, the Department of Justice and the Oregon Department of Administrative Services in developing a policy or program for implementation of alternative means of dispute resolution.

(3) The Attorney General, in consultation with the Mark O. Hatfield School of Government and the Oregon Department of Administrative Services, may develop for agencies model rules for the implementation of alternative means of dispute resolution. An agency may adopt all or part of the model rules by reference without complying with the rulemaking procedures of ORS 183.325 to 183.410. Notice of the adoption of all or part of the model rules must be filed by the agency with the Secretary of State in the manner provided by ORS 183.355 for the filing of rules.

(4) When an agency reviews the standard agreements, forms for contracts and forms for applying for grants or other assistance used by the agency, the agency shall determine whether the agreements and forms should be amended to authorize and encourage the use of alternative means of dispute resolution in disputes that arise under the agreement, contract or application.

(5) The Department of Justice, the Mark O. Hatfield School of Government, the Oregon Department of Administrative Services and the Governor shall collaborate to increase the use of alternative dispute resolution to resolve disputes involving the State of Oregon by:

(a) Assisting agencies to develop a policy for alternative means of dispute resolution;

(b) Assisting agencies to develop or expand flexible and diverse agency programs that provide alternative means of dispute resolution; and

(c) Providing assistance in the efficient and effective selection of mediators or facilitators.

(6)(a) The Mark O. Hatfield School of Government, the Oregon Department of Administrative Services and the Department of Justice shall work cooperatively in designing the program under ORS 36.179 that is intended to provide services to, apply to or involve any state agency.

(b) The Mark O. Hatfield School of Government, the Oregon Department of Administrative Services and the Department of Justice shall enter into an interagency agreement that includes, but is not limited to, provisions on appropriate roles, reporting requirements and coordination of services provided to state agencies by the Mark O. Hatfield School of Government pursuant to ORS 36.179.

(c) Before providing dispute resolution services in a specific matter to a state agency under ORS 36.179, the Mark O. Hatfield School of Government shall notify the Department of Justice of any proposal to provide such services.

(7) Agencies with alternative dispute resolution programs shall seek to identify cases appropriate for mediation and other means of alternative dispute resolution and to design systems and procedures to resolve those cases.

(8) The purpose of the agency alternative dispute resolution programs is to:

(a) Increase agency efficiency;

(b) Increase public and agency satisfaction with the process and results of dispute resolution; and

(c) Decrease the cost of resolving disputes.

(9) An agency may use the services of an employee of another agency or of the federal government to serve as a mediator or facilitator, and may provide the services of an agency employee to another agency or to the federal government to serve as a mediator or facilitator. An agency may enter into an agreement with another agency or with the federal government to determine reimbursement for services of an employee acting as a mediator or facilitator under the provisions of this subsection. This subsection does not apply to mediation under ORS 243.650 to 243.782. [1993 c.647 §2; 1995 c.515 §2; 1997 c.706 §5; 1997 c.801 §42; 1997 c.837 §7; 2001 c.581 §2; 2003 c.791 §§27,27a; 2005 c.334 §§1,2; 2005 c.817 §6]

Note: 183.502 was added to and made a part of ORS chapter 183 by legislative action but was not added to any smaller series therein. See Preface to Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation.

PUBLIC RECORDS & MEETING LAWS

ORS 192.610-192.710

https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/bills_laws/ors/ors192.html

PUBLIC MEETINGS

192.610 Definitions for ORS 192.610 to 192.690. As used in ORS 192.610 to 192.690:

(1) “Decision” means any determination, action, vote or final disposition upon a motion, proposal, resolution, order, ordinance or measure on which a vote of a governing body is required, at any meeting at which a quorum is present.

(2) “Executive session” means any meeting or part of a meeting of a governing body which is closed to certain persons for deliberation on certain matters.

(3) “Governing body” means the members of any public body which consists of two or more members, with the authority to make decisions for or recommendations to a public body on policy or administration.

(4) “Public body” means the state, any regional council, county, city or district, or any municipal or public corporation, or any board, department, commission, council, bureau, committee or subcommittee or advisory group or any other agency thereof.

(5) “Meeting” means the convening of a governing body of a public body for which a quorum is required in order to make a decision or to deliberate toward a decision on any matter. “Meeting” does not include any on-site inspection of any project or program. “Meeting” also does not include the attendance of members of a governing body at any national, regional or state association to which the public body or the members belong. [1973 c.172 §2; 1979 c.644 §1]

192.620 Policy. The Oregon form of government requires an informed public aware of the deliberations and decisions of governing bodies and the information upon which such decisions were made. It is the intent of ORS 192.610 to 192.690 that decisions of governing bodies be arrived at openly. [1973 c.172 §1]

192.630 Meetings of governing body to be open to public; location of meetings; accommodation for person with disability; interpreters. (1) All meetings of the governing body of a public body shall be open to the public and all persons shall be permitted to attend any meeting except as otherwise provided by ORS 192.610 to 192.690.

(2) A quorum of a governing body may not meet in private for the purpose of deciding on or deliberating toward a decision on any matter except as otherwise provided by ORS 192.610 to 192.690.

(3) A governing body may not hold a meeting at any place where discrimination on the basis of race, color, creed, sex, sexual orientation, national origin, age or disability is practiced. However, the fact that organizations with restricted membership hold meetings at the place does not restrict its use by a public body if use of the place by a restricted membership organization is not the primary purpose of the place or its predominant use.

(4) Meetings of the governing body of a public body shall be held within the geographic boundaries over which the public body has jurisdiction, or at the administrative headquarters of the public body or at the other nearest practical location. Training sessions may be held outside the jurisdiction as long as no deliberations toward a decision are involved. A joint meeting of two or more governing bodies or of one or more governing bodies and the elected officials of one or more federally recognized Oregon Indian tribes shall be held within the geographic boundaries over which one of the participating public

bodies or one of the Oregon Indian tribes has jurisdiction or at the nearest practical location. Meetings may be held in locations other than those described in this subsection in the event of an actual emergency necessitating immediate action.

(5)(a) It is discrimination on the basis of disability for a governing body of a public body to meet in a place inaccessible to persons with disabilities, or, upon request of a person who is deaf or hard of hearing, to fail to make a good faith effort to have an interpreter for persons who are deaf or hard of hearing provided at a regularly scheduled meeting. The sole remedy for discrimination on the basis of disability shall be as provided in ORS 192.680.

(b) The person requesting the interpreter shall give the governing body at least 48 hours' notice of the request for an interpreter, shall provide the name of the requester, sign language preference and any other relevant information the governing body may request.

(c) If a meeting is held upon less than 48 hours' notice, reasonable effort shall be made to have an interpreter present, but the requirement for an interpreter does not apply to emergency meetings.

(d) If certification of interpreters occurs under state or federal law, the Oregon Health Authority or other state or local agency shall try to refer only certified interpreters to governing bodies for purposes of this subsection.

(e) As used in this subsection, "good faith effort" includes, but is not limited to, contacting the department or other state or local agency that maintains a list of qualified interpreters and arranging for the referral of one or more qualified interpreters to provide interpreter services. [1973 c.172 §3; 1979 c.644 §2; 1989 c.1019 §1; 1995 c.626 §1; 2003 c.14 §95; 2005 c.663 §12; 2007 c.70 §52; 2007 c.100 §21; 2009 c.595 §173]

192.640 Public notice required; special notice for executive sessions, special or emergency meetings. (1) The governing body of a public body shall provide for and give public notice, reasonably calculated to give actual notice to interested persons including news media which have requested notice, of the time and place for holding regular meetings. The notice shall also include a list of the principal subjects anticipated to be considered at the meeting, but this requirement shall not limit the ability of a governing body to consider additional subjects.

(2) If an executive session only will be held, the notice shall be given to the members of the governing body, to the general public and to news media which have requested notice, stating the specific provision of law authorizing the executive session.

(3) No special meeting shall be held without at least 24 hours' notice to the members of the governing body, the news media which have requested notice and the general public. In case of an actual emergency, a meeting may be held upon such notice as is appropriate to the circumstances, but the minutes for such a meeting shall describe the emergency justifying less than 24 hours' notice. [1973 c.172 §4; 1979 c.644 §3; 1981 c.182 §1]

192.650 Recording or written minutes required; content; fees. (1) The governing body of a public body shall provide for the sound, video or digital recording or the taking of written minutes of all its meetings. Neither a full transcript nor a full recording of the meeting is required, except as otherwise provided by law, but the written minutes or recording must give a true reflection of the matters discussed at the meeting and the views of the participants. All minutes or recordings shall be available to the public within a reasonable time after the meeting, and shall include at least the following information:

(a) All members of the governing body present;

(b) All motions, proposals, resolutions, orders, ordinances and measures proposed and their disposition;

(c) The results of all votes and, except for public bodies consisting of more than 25 members unless requested by a member of that body, the vote of each member by name;

(d) The substance of any discussion on any matter; and

(e) Subject to ORS 192.410 to 192.505 relating to public records, a reference to any document discussed at the meeting.

(2) Minutes of executive sessions shall be kept in accordance with subsection (1) of this section. However, the minutes of a hearing held under ORS 332.061 shall contain only the material not excluded under ORS 332.061 (2). Instead of written minutes, a record of any executive session may be kept in the form of a sound or video tape or digital recording, which need not be transcribed unless otherwise provided by law. If the disclosure of certain material is inconsistent with the purpose for which a meeting under ORS 192.660 is authorized to be held, that material may be excluded from disclosure. However, excluded materials are authorized to be examined privately by a court in any legal action and the court shall determine their admissibility.

(3) A reference in minutes or a recording to a document discussed at a meeting of a governing body of a public body does not affect the status of the document under ORS 192.410 to 192.505.

(4) A public body may charge a person a fee under ORS 192.440 for the preparation of a transcript from a recording. [1973 c.172 §5; 1975 c.664 §1; 1979 c.644 §4; 1999 c.59 §44; 2003 c.803 §14]

192.660 Executive sessions permitted on certain matters; procedures; news media representatives' attendance; limits. (1) ORS 192.610 to 192.690 do not prevent the governing body of a public body from holding executive session during a regular, special or emergency meeting, after the presiding officer has identified the authorization under ORS 192.610 to 192.690 for holding the executive session.

(2) The governing body of a public body may hold an executive session:

(a) To consider the employment of a public officer, employee, staff member or individual agent.

(b) To consider the dismissal or disciplining of, or to hear complaints or charges brought against, a public officer, employee, staff member or individual agent who does not request an open hearing.

(c) To consider matters pertaining to the function of the medical staff of a public hospital licensed pursuant to ORS 441.015 to 441.063 and 441.196 including, but not limited to, all clinical committees, executive, credentials, utilization review, peer review committees and all other matters relating to medical competency in the hospital.

(d) To conduct deliberations with persons designated by the governing body to carry on labor negotiations.

(e) To conduct deliberations with persons designated by the governing body to negotiate real property transactions.

(f) To consider information or records that are exempt by law from public inspection.

(g) To consider preliminary negotiations involving matters of trade or commerce in which the governing body is in competition with governing bodies in other states or nations.

(h) To consult with counsel concerning the legal rights and duties of a public body with regard to current litigation or litigation likely to be filed.

(i) To review and evaluate the employment-related performance of the chief executive officer of any public body, a public officer, employee or staff member who does not request an open hearing.

(j) To carry on negotiations under ORS chapter 293 with private persons or businesses regarding proposed acquisition, exchange or liquidation of public investments.

(k) To consider matters relating to school safety or a plan that responds to safety threats made toward a school.

(L) If the governing body is a health professional regulatory board, to consider information obtained as part of an investigation of licensee or applicant conduct.

(m) If the governing body is the State Landscape Architect Board, or an advisory committee to the board, to consider information obtained as part of an investigation of registrant or applicant conduct.

(n) To discuss information about review or approval of programs relating to the security of any of the following:

(A) A nuclear-powered thermal power plant or nuclear installation.

(B) Transportation of radioactive material derived from or destined for a nuclear-fueled thermal power plant or nuclear installation.

(C) Generation, storage or conveyance of:

(i) Electricity;

(ii) Gas in liquefied or gaseous form;

(iii) Hazardous substances as defined in ORS 453.005 (7)(a), (b) and (d);

(iv) Petroleum products;

(v) Sewage; or

(vi) Water.

(D) Telecommunication systems, including cellular, wireless or radio systems.

(E) Data transmissions by whatever means provided.

(3) Labor negotiations shall be conducted in open meetings unless negotiators for both sides request that negotiations be conducted in executive session. Labor negotiations conducted in executive session are not subject to the notification requirements of ORS 192.640.

(4) Representatives of the news media shall be allowed to attend executive sessions other than those held under subsection (2)(d) of this section relating to labor negotiations or executive session held pursuant to ORS 332.061 (2) but the governing body may require that specified information be undisclosed.

(5) When a governing body convenes an executive session under subsection (2)(h) of this section relating to conferring with counsel on current litigation or litigation likely to be filed, the governing body shall bar any member of the news media from attending the executive session if the member of the news media is a party to the litigation or is an employee, agent or contractor of a news media organization that is a party to the litigation.

(6) No executive session may be held for the purpose of taking any final action or making any final decision.

(7) The exception granted by subsection (2)(a) of this section does not apply to:

(a) The filling of a vacancy in an elective office.

(b) The filling of a vacancy on any public committee, commission or other advisory group.

(c) The consideration of general employment policies.

(d) The employment of the chief executive officer, other public officers, employees and staff members of a public body unless:

(A) The public body has advertised the vacancy;

(B) The public body has adopted regular hiring procedures;

(C) In the case of an officer, the public has had the opportunity to comment on the employment of the officer; and

(D) In the case of a chief executive officer, the governing body has adopted hiring standards, criteria and policy directives in meetings open to the public in which the public has had the opportunity to comment on the standards, criteria and policy directives.

(8) A governing body may not use an executive session for purposes of evaluating a chief executive officer or other officer, employee or staff member to conduct a general evaluation of an agency goal, objective or operation or any directive to personnel concerning agency goals, objectives, operations or programs.

(9) Notwithstanding subsections (2) and (6) of this section and ORS 192.650:

(a) ORS 676.175 governs the public disclosure of minutes, transcripts or recordings relating to the substance and disposition of licensee or applicant conduct investigated by a health professional regulatory board.

(b) ORS 671.338 governs the public disclosure of minutes, transcripts or recordings relating to the substance and disposition of registrant or applicant conduct investigated by the State Landscape Architect Board or an advisory committee to the board.

(10) Notwithstanding ORS 244.290, the Oregon Government Ethics Commission may not adopt rules that establish what entities are considered representatives of the news media that are entitled to attend executive sessions under subsection (4) of this section. [1973 c.172 §6; 1975 c.664 §2; 1979 c.644 §5; 1981 c.302 §1; 1983 c.453 §1; 1985 c.657 §2; 1995 c.779 §1; 1997 c.173 §1; 1997 c.594 §1; 1997 c.791 §9; 2001 c.950 §10; 2003 c.524 §4; 2005 c.22 §134; 2007 c.602 §11; 2009 c.792 §32; 2015 c.421 §2; 2015 c.666 §3]

Note: Section 4, chapter 666, Oregon Laws 2015, provides:

Sec. 4. The amendments to ORS 192.660 and 244.290 by sections 1 to 3 of this 2015 Act apply to alleged violations of ORS 192.660 that occur on or after the effective date of this 2015 Act [January 1, 2016]. [2015 c.666 §4]

192.670 Meetings by means of telephone or electronic communication. (1) Any meeting, including an executive session, of a governing body of a public body which is held through the use of telephone or other electronic communication shall be conducted in accordance with ORS 192.610 to 192.690.

(2) When telephone or other electronic means of communication is used and the meeting is not an executive session, the governing body of the public body shall make available to the public at least one place where, or at least one electronic means by which, the public can listen to the communication at the time it occurs. A place provided may be a place where no member of the governing body of the public body is present. [1973 c.172 §7; 1979 c.361 §1; 2011 c.272 §2]

192.672 State board or commission meetings through telephone or electronic means; compensation and reimbursement. (1) A state board or commission may meet through telephone or other electronic means in accordance with ORS 192.610 to 192.690.

(2)(a) Notwithstanding ORS 171.072 or 292.495, a member of a state board or commission who attends a meeting through telephone or other electronic means is not entitled to compensation or reimbursement for expenses for attending the meeting.

(b) A state board or commission may compensate or reimburse a member, other than a member who is a member of the Legislative Assembly, who attends a meeting through telephone or other electronic means as provided in ORS 292.495 at the discretion of the board or commission. [2011 c.272 §1]

Note: 192.672 was enacted into law by the Legislative Assembly but was not added to or made a part of ORS chapter 192 or any series therein by legislative action. See Preface to Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation.

192.680 Enforcement of ORS 192.610 to 192.690; effect of violation on validity of decision of governing body; liability of members. (1) A decision made by a governing body of a public body in violation of ORS 192.610 to 192.690 shall be voidable. The decision shall not be voided if the governing body of the public body reinstates the decision while in compliance with ORS 192.610 to 192.690. A decision that is reinstated is effective from the date of its initial adoption.

(2) Any person affected by a decision of a governing body of a public body may commence a suit in the circuit court for the county in which the governing body ordinarily meets, for the purpose of requiring compliance with, or the prevention of violations of ORS 192.610 to 192.690, by members of the governing body, or to determine the applicability of ORS 192.610 to 192.690 to matters or decisions of the governing body.

(3) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, if the court finds that the public body made a decision while in violation of ORS 192.610 to 192.690, the court shall void the decision of the governing body if the court finds that the violation was the result of intentional disregard of the law or willful misconduct by a quorum of the members of the governing body, unless other equitable relief is available. The court may order such equitable relief as it deems appropriate in the circumstances. The court may order payment to a successful plaintiff in a suit brought under this section of reasonable attorney fees at trial and on appeal, by the governing body, or public body of which it is a part or to which it reports.

(4) If the court makes a finding that a violation of ORS 192.610 to 192.690 has occurred under subsection (2) of this section and that the violation is the result of willful misconduct by any member or members of the governing body, that member or members shall be jointly and severally liable to the governing body or the public body of which it is a part for the amount paid by the body under subsection (3) of this section.

(5) Any suit brought under subsection (2) of this section must be commenced within 60 days following the date that the decision becomes public record.

(6) The provisions of this section shall be the exclusive remedy for an alleged violation of ORS 192.610 to 192.690. [1973 c.172 §8; 1975 c.664 §3; 1979 c.644 §6; 1981 c.897 §42; 1983 c.453 §2; 1989 c.544 §1]

192.685 Additional enforcement of alleged violations of ORS 192.660. (1) Notwithstanding ORS 192.680, complaints of violations of ORS 192.660 alleged to have been committed by public officials may be made to the Oregon Government Ethics Commission for review and investigation as provided by ORS 244.260 and for possible imposition of civil penalties as provided by ORS 244.350.

(2) The commission may interview witnesses, review minutes and other records and may obtain and consider any other information pertaining to executive sessions of the governing body of a public body for purposes of determining whether a violation of ORS 192.660 occurred. Information related to an executive session conducted for a purpose authorized by ORS 192.660 shall be made available to the Oregon Government Ethics Commission for its investigation but shall be excluded from public disclosure.

(3) If the commission chooses not to pursue a complaint of a violation brought under subsection (1) of this section at any time before conclusion of a contested case hearing, the public official against whom the complaint was brought may be entitled to reimbursement of reasonable costs and attorney fees by the public body to which the official's governing body has authority to make recommendations or for which the official's governing body has authority to make decisions. [1993 c.743 §28]

192.690 Exceptions to ORS 192.610 to 192.690. (1) ORS 192.610 to 192.690 do not apply to the deliberations of the Oregon Health Authority conducted under ORS 161.315 to 161.351, the Psychiatric Security Review Board, the State Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision, state agencies conducting hearings on contested cases in accordance with the provisions of ORS chapter 183, the review by the Workers' Compensation Board or the Employment Appeals Board of similar hearings on contested cases, meetings of the state lawyers assistance committee operating under the provisions of ORS 9.568, meetings of the personal and practice management assistance committees operating under the provisions of ORS 9.568, the county multidisciplinary child abuse teams required to review child abuse cases in accordance with the provisions of ORS 418.747, the child fatality review teams required to

review child fatalities in accordance with the provisions of ORS 418.785, the peer review committees in accordance with the provisions of ORS 441.055, mediation conducted under ORS 36.252 to 36.268, any judicial proceeding, meetings of the Oregon Health and Science University Board of Directors or its designated committee regarding candidates for the position of president of the university or regarding sensitive business, financial or commercial matters of the university not customarily provided to competitors related to financings, mergers, acquisitions or joint ventures or related to the sale or other disposition of, or substantial change in use of, significant real or personal property, or related to health system strategies, or to Oregon Health and Science University faculty or staff committee meetings.

(2) Because of the grave risk to public health and safety that would be posed by misappropriation or misapplication of information considered during such review and approval, ORS 192.610 to 192.690 shall not apply to review and approval of security programs by the Energy Facility Siting Council pursuant to ORS 469.530. [1973 c.172 §9; 1975 c.606 §41b; 1977 c.380 §19; 1981 c.354 §3; 1983 c.617 §4; 1987 c.850 §3; 1989 c.6 §18; 1989 c.967 §§12,14; 1991 c.451 §3; 1993 c.18 §33; 1993 c.318 §§3,4; 1995 c.36 §§1,2; 1995 c.162 §§62b,62c; 1999 c.59 §§45a,46a; 1999 c.155 §4; 1999 c.171 §§4,5; 1999 c.291 §§25,26; 2005 c.347 §5; 2005 c.562 §23; 2007 c.796 §8; 2009 c.697 §11; 2011 c.708 §26]

192.695 Prima facie evidence of violation required of plaintiff. In any suit commenced under ORS 192.680 (2), the plaintiff shall be required to present prima facie evidence of a violation of ORS 192.610 to 192.690 before the governing body shall be required to prove that its acts in deliberating toward a decision complied with the law. When a plaintiff presents prima facie evidence of a violation of the open meetings law, the burden to prove that the provisions of ORS 192.610 to 192.690 were complied with shall be on the governing body. [1981 c.892 §97d; 1989 c.544 §3]

Note: 192.695 was added to and made a part of ORS chapter 192 by legislative action but was not added to any smaller series therein. See Preface to Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation.

192.710 [1973 c.168 §1; 1979 c.262 §1; repealed by 2015 c.158 §30]

VACANCIES & ELIGIBILITY

ORS 236.010-030

https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/bills_laws/ors/ors236.html

VACANCIES AND ELIGIBILITY GENERALLY

236.010 Causes for vacancies in office. (1) An office shall become vacant before the expiration of the term if:

(a) The incumbent dies, resigns or is removed.

(b) The incumbent ceases to be an inhabitant of the district, county or city for which the incumbent was elected or appointed, or within which the duties of the office of the incumbent are required to be discharged.

(c) The incumbent is convicted of an infamous crime, or any offense involving the violation of the oath of the incumbent.

(d) The incumbent refuses or neglects to take the oath of office, or to give or renew the official bond of the incumbent, or to deposit such oath or bond within the time prescribed by law.

(e) The election or appointment of the incumbent is declared void by a competent tribunal.

(f) The incumbent is found to be a person with a mental illness by the decision of a competent tribunal.

(g) The incumbent ceases to possess any other qualification required for election or appointment to such office.

(h) Appointment of the incumbent is subject to Senate confirmation under section 4, Article III of the Oregon Constitution, and the appointment is not confirmed.

(2) The provisions of subsection (1)(b) of this section do not apply when residence within the district, county or city for which the incumbent was elected or appointed is not required for such election or appointment. [Amended by 1969 c.669 §3; 1979 c.351 §3; 2007 c.70 §56]

236.020 Vacancy for breach of official bond. The Governor shall declare vacant the office of every officer required by law to execute an official bond whenever a judgment is obtained against such officer for a breach of the conditions of the bond.

236.030 Persons ineligible for office because of membership in certain organizations. (1) No person who is a member of, or affiliated with, any organization which teaches the doctrine of, or advocates, the overthrow of the Government of the United States by force or violence shall be a candidate for public office or eligible for appointment to a public office.

(2) The name of a person defined in subsection (1) of this section shall not be placed upon any ballot in connection with any election.

DIVERSITY IN APPOINTMENT CRITERIA

ORS 236.115

https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/bills_laws/ors/ors236.html

236.115 Diversity included in criteria for filling certain vacancies. (1) In filling a vacancy on any new or existing appointive state board, commission, committee or council established by statute, if the vacancy is to be filled by a person who is not employed full-time and who is compensated as provided under ORS 292.495, the appointing authority shall include in the criteria for appointment, but need not limit the criteria to, the degree to which the candidate will contribute to one or more of the following:

(a) Diversity of viewpoint;

(b) Demographic variety reflecting the racial and gender population of the state or the region of appointment; and

(c) Remediation of existing disparities between the number of qualified applicants of one race or gender and the number of members of such groups serving on the board, commission, committee or council.

(2) The appointing authority for boards, commissions, committees and councils described under subsection (1) of this section shall report annually to the office of the Governor specifying the efforts taken to comply with this section and the result of those efforts. [1997 c.539 §1]

Note: 236.115 was enacted into law by the Legislative Assembly but was not added to or made a part of ORS chapter 236 or any series therein by legislative action. See Preface to Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation.

TERM LENGTH, REMOVAL, PROHIBITION FROM ACCEPTING CERTAIN POSITIONS

ORS 236.140-147

https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/bills_laws/ors/ors236.html

VACANCIES IN AND REMOVAL FROM STATE OFFICES

236.140 Term, removal, vacancy in appointive offices. Any person holding an appointive office in any of the offices, departments or institutions of this state shall hold the same for an indefinite term not exceeding four years, or for the term specified for the office by law. A person holding an appointive office shall at all times serve at the pleasure of and be subject to removal by the appointive power that made the appointment unless a different standard for removal from the office is specified by law. The appointive power may in all cases appoint a successor. [Amended by 2013 c.425 §1]

236.145 Employment prohibitions for state board or commission members. A person who has been appointed by the Governor to serve on a state board or commission may not be employed by the board or commission in a salaried position:

- (1) While the person is serving on the board or commission; or
- (2) Within one year after the person's normal term on the board or commission expires, without regard to whether the person continues to serve on the board or commission after expiration of the person's term. [1953 c.594 §1; 2003 c.749 §9]

236.147 Exception to ORS 236.145. ORS 236.145 does not apply to any appointee to the position of executive director of a board who serves in that capacity as an ex officio member of the board making the appointment. [1983 c.402 §6]

GOVERNMENT ETHICS LAW

ORS Chapter 244

https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/bills_laws/ors/ors244.html

GENERAL PROVISIONS

244.010 Policy. (1) The Legislative Assembly declares that service as a public official is a public trust and that, as one safeguard for that trust, the people require all public officials to comply with the applicable provisions of this chapter.

(2) The Legislative Assembly recognizes and values the work of all public officials, whether elected or appointed.

(3) The Legislative Assembly recognizes that many public officials are volunteers and serve without compensation.

(4) The Legislative Assembly recognizes that it is the policy of the state to have serving on many state and local boards and commissions state and local officials who may have potentially conflicting public responsibilities by virtue of their positions as public officials and also as members of the boards and commissions, and declares it to be the policy of the state that the holding of such offices does not constitute the holding of incompatible offices unless expressly stated in the enabling legislation.

(5) The Legislative Assembly recognizes that public officials should put loyalty to the highest ethical standards above loyalty to government, persons, political party or private enterprise.

(6) The Legislative Assembly recognizes that public officials should not make private promises that are binding upon the duties of a public official, because a public official has no private word that can be binding on public duty.

(7) The Legislative Assembly recognizes that public officials should expose corruption wherever discovered.

(8) The Legislative Assembly recognizes that public officials should uphold the principles described in this section, ever conscious of the public's trust. [1974 c.72 §§1,1a; 1987 c.566 §7; 2005 c.22 §185; 2007 c.865 §28; 2009 c.68 §1]

244.020 Definitions. As used in this chapter, unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) "Actual conflict of interest" means any action or any decision or recommendation by a person acting in a capacity as a public official, the effect of which would be to the private pecuniary benefit or detriment of the person or the person's relative or any business with which the person or a relative of the person is associated unless the pecuniary benefit or detriment arises out of circumstances described in subsection (13) of this section.

(2) "Business" means any corporation, partnership, proprietorship, firm, enterprise, franchise, association, organization, self-employed individual and any other legal entity operated for economic gain but excluding any income-producing not-for-profit corporation that is tax exempt under section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code with which a public official or a relative of the public official is associated only as a member or board director or in a nonremunerative capacity.

(3) "Business with which the person is associated" means:

(a) Any private business or closely held corporation of which the person or the person's relative is a director, officer, owner or employee, or agent or any private business or closely held corporation in which the person or the person's relative owns or has owned stock, another form of equity interest, stock options or debt instruments worth \$1,000 or more at any point in the preceding calendar year;

(b) Any publicly held corporation in which the person or the person's relative owns or has owned \$100,000 or more in stock or another form of equity interest, stock options or debt instruments at any point in the preceding calendar year;

(c) Any publicly held corporation of which the person or the person's relative is a director or officer;
or

(d) For public officials required to file a statement of economic interest under ORS 244.050, any business listed as a source of income as required under ORS 244.060 (3).

(4) "Candidate" means an individual for whom a declaration of candidacy, nominating petition or certificate of nomination to public office has been filed or whose name is printed on a ballot or is expected to be or has been presented, with the individual's consent, for nomination or election to public office.

(5) "Development commission" means any entity that has the authority to purchase, develop, improve or lease land or the authority to operate or direct the use of land. This authority must be more than ministerial.

(6) "First Partner" means the spouse or domestic partner of the Governor, or an individual who primarily has a personal relationship with the Governor as determined by the Oregon Government Ethics Commission by rule. "First Partner" encompasses any alternative title that the Governor may publicly substitute for "First Partner," including, but not limited to, "First Lady," "First Husband" or "First Spouse."

(7)(a) "Gift" means something of economic value given to a public official, a candidate or a relative or member of the household of the public official or candidate:

(A) Without valuable consideration of equivalent value, including the full or partial forgiveness of indebtedness, which is not extended to others who are not public officials or candidates or the relatives or members of the household of public officials or candidates on the same terms and conditions; or

(B) For valuable consideration less than that required from others who are not public officials or candidates.

(b) "Gift" does not mean:

(A) Contributions as defined in ORS 260.005.

(B) Gifts from relatives or members of the household of the public official or candidate.

(C) An unsolicited token or award of appreciation in the form of a plaque, trophy, desk item, wall memento or similar item, with a resale value reasonably expected to be less than \$25.

(D) Informational or program material, publications or subscriptions related to the recipient's performance of official duties.

(E) Admission provided to or the cost of food or beverage consumed by a public official, a relative of the public official accompanying the public official, a member of the household of the public official accompanying the public official or a staff member of the public official accompanying the public official, at a reception, meal or meeting held by an organization when the public official represents state government as defined in ORS 174.111, a local government as defined in ORS 174.116 or a special government body as defined in ORS 174.117.

(F) Reasonable expenses paid by any unit of the federal government, a state or local government, a Native American tribe that is recognized by federal law or formally acknowledged by a state, a membership organization to which a public body as defined in ORS 174.109 pays membership dues or a not-for-profit corporation that is tax exempt under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code, for attendance at a convention, fact-finding mission or trip, conference or other meeting if the public official is scheduled to deliver a speech, make a presentation, participate on a panel or represent state government as defined in ORS 174.111, a local government as defined in ORS 174.116 or a special government body as defined in ORS 174.117.

(G) Contributions made to a legal expense trust fund established under ORS 244.209 for the benefit of the public official.

(H) Reasonable food, travel or lodging expenses provided to a public official, a relative of the public official accompanying the public official, a member of the household of the public official accompanying the public official or a staff member of the public official accompanying the public official, when the public official is representing state government as defined in ORS 174.111, a local government as defined in ORS 174.116 or a special government body as defined in ORS 174.117:

(i) On an officially sanctioned trade-promotion or fact-finding mission; or

(ii) In officially designated negotiations, or economic development activities, where receipt of the expenses is approved in advance.

(I) Food or beverage consumed by a public official acting in an official capacity:

(i) In association with the review, approval, execution of documents or closing of a borrowing, investment or other financial transaction, including any business agreement between state government as defined in ORS 174.111, a local government as defined in ORS 174.116 or a special government body as defined in ORS 174.117 and a private entity or public body as defined in ORS 174.109;

(ii) While engaged in due diligence research or presentations by the office of the State Treasurer related to an existing or proposed investment or borrowing; or

(iii) While engaged in a meeting of an advisory, governance or policy-making body of a corporation, partnership or other entity in which the office of the State Treasurer has invested moneys.

(J) Waiver or discount of registration expenses or materials provided to a public official or candidate at a continuing education event that the public official or candidate may attend to satisfy a professional licensing requirement.

(K) Expenses provided by one public official to another public official for travel inside this state to or from an event that bears a relationship to the receiving public official's office and at which the official participates in an official capacity.

(L) Food or beverage consumed by a public official or candidate at a reception where the food or beverage is provided as an incidental part of the reception and no cost is placed on the food or beverage.

(M) Entertainment provided to a public official or candidate or a relative or member of the household of the public official or candidate that is incidental to the main purpose of another event.

(N) Entertainment provided to a public official or a relative or member of the household of the public official where the public official is acting in an official capacity while representing state government as defined in ORS 174.111, a local government as defined in ORS 174.116 or a special government body as defined in ORS 174.117 for a ceremonial purpose.

(O) Anything of economic value offered to or solicited or received by a public official or candidate, or a relative or member of the household of the public official or candidate:

(i) As part of the usual and customary practice of the person's private business, or the person's employment or position as a volunteer with a private business, corporation, partnership, proprietorship, firm, enterprise, franchise, association, organization, not-for-profit corporation or other legal entity operated for economic value; and

(ii) That bears no relationship to the public official's or candidate's holding of, or candidacy for, the official position or public office.

(P) Reasonable expenses paid to a public school employee for accompanying students on an educational trip.

(8) "Honorarium" means a payment or something of economic value given to a public official in exchange for services upon which custom or propriety prevents the setting of a price. Services include, but are not limited to, speeches or other services rendered in connection with an event.

(9) “Income” means income of any nature derived from any source, including, but not limited to, any salary, wage, advance, payment, dividend, interest, rent, honorarium, return of capital, forgiveness of indebtedness, or anything of economic value.

(10) “Legislative or administrative interest” means an economic interest, distinct from that of the general public, in:

(a) Any matter subject to the decision or vote of the public official acting in the public official’s capacity as a public official; or

(b) Any matter that would be subject to the decision or vote of the candidate who, if elected, would be acting in the capacity of a public official.

(11) “Member of the household” means any person who resides with the public official or candidate.

(12) “Planning commission” means a county planning commission created under ORS chapter 215 or a city planning commission created under ORS chapter 227.

(13) “Potential conflict of interest” means any action or any decision or recommendation by a person acting in a capacity as a public official, the effect of which could be to the private pecuniary benefit or detriment of the person or the person’s relative, or a business with which the person or the person’s relative is associated, unless the pecuniary benefit or detriment arises out of the following:

(a) An interest or membership in a particular business, industry, occupation or other class required by law as a prerequisite to the holding by the person of the office or position.

(b) Any action in the person’s official capacity which would affect to the same degree a class consisting of all inhabitants of the state, or a smaller class consisting of an industry, occupation or other group including one of which or in which the person, or the person’s relative or business with which the person or the person’s relative is associated, is a member or is engaged.

(c) Membership in or membership on the board of directors of a nonprofit corporation that is tax-exempt under section 501(c) of the Internal Revenue Code.

(14) “Public office” has the meaning given that term in ORS 260.005.

(15) “Public official” means the First Partner and any person who, when an alleged violation of this chapter occurs, is serving the State of Oregon or any of its political subdivisions or any other public body as defined in ORS 174.109 as an elected official, appointed official, employee or agent, irrespective of whether the person is compensated for the services.

(16) “Relative” means:

(a) The spouse, parent, stepparent, child, sibling, stepsibling, son-in-law or daughter-in-law of the public official or candidate;

(b) The parent, stepparent, child, sibling, stepsibling, son-in-law or daughter-in-law of the spouse of the public official or candidate;

(c) Any individual for whom the public official or candidate has a legal support obligation;

(d) Any individual for whom the public official provides benefits arising from the public official’s public employment or from whom the public official receives benefits arising from that individual’s employment; or

(e) Any individual from whom the candidate receives benefits arising from that individual’s employment.

(17) “Statement of economic interest” means a statement as described by ORS 244.060 or 244.070.

(18) “Zoning commission” means an entity to which is delegated at least some of the discretionary authority of a planning commission or governing body relating to zoning and land use matters. [1974 c.72 §2; 1975 c.543 §1; 1977 c.588 §2; 1979 c.666 §5; 1987 c.566 §8; 1989 c.340 §2; 1991 c.73 §1; 1991 c.770 §5; 1993 c.743 §8; 1995 c.79 §85; 1997 c.249 §75; 2001 c.200 §1; 2003 c.14 §115; 2005 c.574 §1; 2007 c.865 §8; 2007 c.877 §16a; 2009 c.68 §2; 2009 c.689 §§1,2; 2013 c.42 §1; 2015 c.620 §1; 2015 c.665 §1]

244.025 Gift limit. (1) During a calendar year, a public official, a candidate or a relative or member of the household of the public official or candidate may not solicit or receive, directly or indirectly, any gift or gifts with an aggregate value in excess of \$50 from any single source that could reasonably be known to have a legislative or administrative interest.

(2) During a calendar year, a person who has a legislative or administrative interest may not offer to the public official or a relative or member of the household of the public official any gift or gifts with an aggregate value in excess of \$50.

(3) During a calendar year, a person who has a legislative or administrative interest may not offer to the candidate or a relative or member of the household of the candidate any gift or gifts with an aggregate value in excess of \$50.

(4) This section does not apply to public officials subject to the Oregon Code of Judicial Conduct. [2007 c.877 §18; 2009 c.68 §3]

244.030 [1974 c.72 §24; repealed by 2007 c.865 §41]

244.040 Prohibited use of official position or office; exceptions; other prohibited actions. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, a public official may not use or attempt to use official position or office to obtain financial gain or avoidance of financial detriment for the public official, a relative or member of the household of the public official, or any business with which the public official or a relative or member of the household of the public official is associated, if the financial gain or avoidance of financial detriment would not otherwise be available but for the public official's holding of the official position or office.

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

(a) Any part of an official compensation package as determined by the public body that the public official serves.

(b) The receipt by a public official or a relative or member of the household of the public official of an honorarium or any other item allowed under ORS 244.042.

(c) Reimbursement of expenses.

(d) An unsolicited award for professional achievement.

(e) Gifts that do not exceed the limits specified in ORS 244.025 received by a public official or a relative or member of the household of the public official from a source that could reasonably be known to have a legislative or administrative interest.

(f) Gifts received by a public official or a relative or member of the household of the public official from a source that could not reasonably be known to have a legislative or administrative interest.

(g) The receipt by a public official or a relative or member of the household of the public official of any item, regardless of value, that is expressly excluded from the definition of "gift" in ORS 244.020.

(h) Contributions made to a legal expense trust fund established under ORS 244.209 for the benefit of the public official.

(3) A public official may not solicit or receive, either directly or indirectly, and a person may not offer or give to any public official any pledge or promise of future employment, based on any understanding that the vote, official action or judgment of the public official would be influenced by the pledge or promise.

(4) A public official may not attempt to further or further the personal gain of the public official through the use of confidential information gained in the course of or by reason of holding position as a public official or activities of the public official.

(5) A person who has ceased to be a public official may not attempt to further or further the personal gain of any person through the use of confidential information gained in the course of or by reason of holding position as a public official or the activities of the person as a public official.

(6) A person may not attempt to represent or represent a client for a fee before the governing body of a public body of which the person is a member. This subsection does not apply to the person's employer, business partner or other associate.

(7) The provisions of this section apply regardless of whether actual conflicts of interest or potential conflicts of interest are announced or disclosed under ORS 244.120. [1974 c.72 §3; 1975 c.543 §2; 1987 c.566 §9; 1989 c.340 §3; 1991 c.146 §1; 1991 c.770 §6; 1991 c.911 §4; 1993 c.743 §9; 2007 c.877 §17; 2009 c.68 §4]

244.042 Honoraria. (1) Except as provided in subsections (3) and (4) of this section, a public official may not solicit or receive, whether directly or indirectly, honoraria for the public official or any member of the household of the public official if the honoraria are solicited or received in connection with the official duties of the public official.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (3) of this section, a candidate may not solicit or receive, whether directly or indirectly, honoraria for the candidate or any member of the household of the candidate if the honoraria are solicited or received in connection with the official duties of the public office for which the person is a candidate.

(3) Except as provided in subsection (4) of this section, this section does not prohibit:

(a) The solicitation or receipt of an honorarium or a certificate, plaque, commemorative token or other item with a value of \$50 or less; or

(b) The solicitation or receipt of an honorarium for services performed in relation to the private profession, occupation, avocation or expertise of the public official or candidate.

(4)(a) The Governor, First Partner, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Attorney General and Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor and Industries may not solicit or receive an honorarium, money or any other consideration, as defined in ORS 171.725, for any speaking engagement or presentation.

(b) This subsection does not prevent a public official listed in paragraph (a) of this subsection from receiving any food, beverage, travel or lodging expenses otherwise authorized by this chapter for a speaking engagement or presentation. [2007 c.877 §24; 2009 c.68 §21; 2015 c.620 §2]

244.045 Regulation of subsequent employment of public officials; lobbying by former members of Legislative Assembly. (1) A person who has been a Public Utility Commissioner, the Director of the Department of Consumer and Business Services, the Administrator of the Division of Finance and Corporate Securities, the Administrator of the Insurance Division, the Administrator of the Oregon Liquor Control Commission or the Director of the Oregon State Lottery shall not:

(a) Within one year after the public official ceases to hold the position become an employee of or receive any financial gain, other than reimbursement of expenses, from any private employer engaged in the activity, occupation or industry over which the former public official had authority; or

(b) Within two years after the public official ceases to hold the position:

(A) Be a lobbyist for or appear as a representative before the agency over which the person exercised authority as a public official;

(B) Influence or try to influence the actions of the agency; or

(C) Disclose any confidential information gained as a public official.

(2) A person who has been a Deputy Attorney General or an assistant attorney general shall not, within two years after the person ceases to hold the position, lobby or appear before an agency that the person represented while employed by the Department of Justice.

(3) A person who has been the State Treasurer or the Deputy State Treasurer shall not, within one year after ceasing to hold office:

(a) Accept employment from or be retained by any private entity with whom the office of the State Treasurer or the Oregon Investment Council negotiated or to whom either awarded a contract providing for payment by the state of at least \$25,000 in any single year during the term of office of the treasurer;

(b) Accept employment from or be retained by any private entity with whom the office of the State Treasurer or the Oregon Investment Council placed at least \$50,000 of investment moneys in any single year during the term of office of the treasurer; or

(c) Be a lobbyist for an investment institution, manager or consultant, or appear before the office of the State Treasurer or Oregon Investment Council as a representative of an investment institution, manager or consultant.

(4) A public official who as part of the official's duties invested public funds shall not within two years after the public official ceases to hold the position:

(a) Be a lobbyist or appear as a representative before the agency, board or commission for which the former public official invested public funds;

(b) Influence or try to influence the agency, board or commission; or

(c) Disclose any confidential information gained as a public official.

(5)(a) A person who has been a member of the Department of State Police, who has held a position with the department with the responsibility for supervising, directing or administering programs relating to gaming by a Native American tribe or the Oregon State Lottery and who has been designated by the Superintendent of State Police by rule shall not, within one year after the member of the Department of State Police ceases to hold the position:

(A) Accept employment from or be retained by or receive any financial gain related to gaming from the Oregon State Lottery or any Native American tribe;

(B) Accept employment from or be retained by or receive any financial gain from any private employer selling or offering to sell gaming products or services;

(C) Influence or try to influence the actions of the Department of State Police; or

(D) Disclose any confidential information gained as a member of the Department of State Police.

(b) This subsection does not apply to:

(A) Appointment or employment of a person as an Oregon State Lottery Commissioner or as a Tribal Gaming Commissioner or regulatory agent thereof;

(B) Contracting with the Oregon State Lottery as a lottery game retailer;

(C) Financial gain received from personal gaming activities conducted as a private citizen; or

(D) Subsequent employment in any capacity by the Department of State Police.

(c) As used in this subsection, "Native American tribe" means any recognized Native American tribe or band of tribes authorized by the Indian Gaming Regulatory Act of October 17, 1988 (Public Law 100-497), 25 U.S.C. 2701 et seq., to conduct gambling operations on tribal land.

(6) A person who has been a member of the Legislative Assembly may not receive money or any other consideration for lobbying as defined in ORS 171.725 performed during the period beginning on the date the person ceases to be a member of the Legislative Assembly and ending on the date of adjournment sine die of the next regular session of the Legislative Assembly that begins after the date the person ceases to be a member of the Legislative Assembly. [1987 c.360 §1; 1993 c.743 §10; 1995 c.79 §86; 1997 c.750 §1; 2007 c.877 §15; 2011 c.68 §3]

244.047 Financial interest in public contract. (1) As used in this section:

(a) "Public body" has the meaning given that term in ORS 174.109.

(b) "Public contract" has the meaning given that term in ORS 279A.010.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (4) of this section, a person who ceases to hold a position as a public official may not have a direct beneficial financial interest in a public contract described in subsection (3) of this section for two years after the date the contract was authorized.

(3) Subsection (2) of this section applies to a public contract that was authorized by:

(a) The person acting in the capacity of a public official; or

(b) A board, commission, council, bureau, committee or other governing body of a public body of which the person was a member when the contract was authorized.

(4) Subsection (2) of this section does not apply to a person who was a member of a board, commission, council, bureau, committee or other governing body of a public body when the contract was authorized, but who did not participate in the authorization of the contract. [2007 c.877 §23a; 2009 c.689 §4a]

REPORTING

244.050 Persons required to file statement of economic interest; filing deadline. (1) On or before April 15 of each year the following persons shall file with the Oregon Government Ethics Commission a verified statement of economic interest as required under this chapter:

(a) The Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Attorney General, Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor and Industries, district attorneys and members of the Legislative Assembly.

(b) Any judicial officer, including justices of the peace and municipal judges, except any pro tem judicial officer who does not otherwise serve as a judicial officer.

(c) Any candidate for a public office designated in paragraph (a) or (b) of this subsection.

(d) The Deputy Attorney General.

(e) The Deputy Secretary of State.

(f) The Legislative Administrator, the Legislative Counsel, the Legislative Fiscal Officer, the Secretary of the Senate and the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

(g) The president and vice presidents, or their administrative equivalents, in each public university listed in ORS 352.002.

(h) The following state officers:

(A) Adjutant General.

(B) Director of Agriculture.

(C) Manager of State Accident Insurance Fund Corporation.

(D) Water Resources Director.

(E) Director of Department of Environmental Quality.

(F) Director of Oregon Department of Administrative Services.

(G) State Fish and Wildlife Director.

(H) State Forester.

(I) State Geologist.

(J) Director of Human Services.

(K) Director of the Department of Consumer and Business Services.

(L) Director of the Department of State Lands.

(M) State Librarian.

(N) Administrator of Oregon Liquor Control Commission.

(O) Superintendent of State Police.

(P) Director of the Public Employees Retirement System.

(Q) Director of Department of Revenue.

(R) Director of Transportation.

(S) Public Utility Commissioner.

- (T) Director of Veterans' Affairs.
- (U) Executive director of Oregon Government Ethics Commission.
- (V) Director of the State Department of Energy.
- (W) Director and each assistant director of the Oregon State Lottery.
- (X) Director of the Department of Corrections.
- (Y) Director of the Oregon Department of Aviation.
- (Z) Executive director of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission.
- (AA) Director of the Oregon Business Development Department.
- (BB) Director of the Office of Emergency Management.
- (CC) Director of the Employment Department.
- (DD) Chief of staff for the Governor.
- (EE) Administrator of the Office for Oregon Health Policy and Research.
- (FF) Director of the Housing and Community Services Department.
- (GG) State Court Administrator.
- (HH) Director of the Department of Land Conservation and Development.
- (II) Board chairperson of the Land Use Board of Appeals.
- (JJ) State Marine Director.
- (KK) Executive director of the Oregon Racing Commission.
- (LL) State Parks and Recreation Director.
- (MM) Public defense services executive director.
- (NN) Chairperson of the Public Employees' Benefit Board.
- (OO) Director of the Department of Public Safety Standards and Training.
- (PP) Executive director of the Higher Education Coordinating Commission.
- (QQ) Executive director of the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board.
- (RR) Director of the Oregon Youth Authority.
- (SS) Director of the Oregon Health Authority.
- (TT) Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction.
- (i) The First Partner, the legal counsel, the deputy legal counsel and all policy advisors within the Governor's office.
- (j) Every elected city or county official.
- (k) Every member of a city or county planning, zoning or development commission.
- (L) The chief executive officer of a city or county who performs the duties of manager or principal administrator of the city or county.
- (m) Members of local government boundary commissions formed under ORS 199.410 to 199.519.
- (n) Every member of a governing body of a metropolitan service district and the auditor and executive officer thereof.
- (o) Each member of the board of directors of the State Accident Insurance Fund Corporation.
- (p) The chief administrative officer and the financial officer of each common and union high school district, education service district and community college district.
- (q) Every member of the following state boards and commissions:
 - (A) Board of Geologic and Mineral Industries.
 - (B) Oregon Business Development Commission.
 - (C) State Board of Education.
 - (D) Environmental Quality Commission.
 - (E) Fish and Wildlife Commission of the State of Oregon.
 - (F) State Board of Forestry.
 - (G) Oregon Government Ethics Commission.
 - (H) Oregon Health Policy Board.

- (I) Oregon Investment Council.
- (J) Land Conservation and Development Commission.
- (K) Oregon Liquor Control Commission.
- (L) Oregon Short Term Fund Board.
- (M) State Marine Board.
- (N) Mass transit district boards.
- (O) Energy Facility Siting Council.
- (P) Board of Commissioners of the Port of Portland.
- (Q) Employment Relations Board.
- (R) Public Employees Retirement Board.
- (S) Oregon Racing Commission.
- (T) Oregon Transportation Commission.
- (U) Water Resources Commission.
- (V) Workers' Compensation Board.
- (W) Oregon Facilities Authority.
- (X) Oregon State Lottery Commission.
- (Y) Pacific Northwest Electric Power and Conservation Planning Council.
- (Z) Columbia River Gorge Commission.
- (AA) Oregon Health and Science University Board of Directors.
- (BB) Capitol Planning Commission.
- (CC) Higher Education Coordinating Commission.
- (DD) Oregon Growth Board.
- (EE) Early Learning Council.

(r) The following officers of the State Treasurer:

- (A) Deputy State Treasurer.
- (B) Chief of staff for the office of the State Treasurer.
- (C) Director of the Investment Division.

(s) Every member of the board of commissioners of a port governed by ORS 777.005 to 777.725 or 777.915 to 777.953.

(t) Every member of the board of directors of an authority created under ORS 441.525 to 441.595.

(u) Every member of a governing board of a public university listed in ORS 352.002.

(v) Every member of the board of directors of an authority created under ORS 465.600 to 465.621.

(2) By April 15 next after the date an appointment takes effect, every appointed public official on a board or commission listed in subsection (1) of this section shall file with the Oregon Government Ethics Commission a statement of economic interest as required under ORS 244.060, 244.070 and 244.090.

(3) By April 15 next after the filing deadline for the primary election, each candidate described in subsection (1) of this section shall file with the commission a statement of economic interest as required under ORS 244.060, 244.070 and 244.090.

(4) Within 30 days after the filing deadline for the general election, each candidate described in subsection (1) of this section who was not a candidate in the preceding primary election, or who was nominated for public office described in subsection (1) of this section at the preceding primary election by write-in votes, shall file with the commission a statement of economic interest as required under ORS 244.060, 244.070 and 244.090.

(5) Subsections (1) to (4) of this section apply only to persons who are incumbent, elected or appointed public officials as of April 15 and to persons who are candidates on April 15. Subsections (1) to (4) of this section also apply to persons who do not become candidates until 30 days after the filing deadline for the statewide general election.

(6) If a statement required to be filed under this section has not been received by the commission within five days after the date the statement is due, the commission shall notify the public official or candidate and give the public official or candidate not less than 15 days to comply with the requirements of this section. If the public official or candidate fails to comply by the date set by the commission, the commission may impose a civil penalty as provided in ORS 244.350. [1974 c.72 §§4,4a; 1975 c.543 §3; 1977 c.588 §3; 1977 c.751 §16; 1979 c.374 §5; 1979 c.666 §6; 1979 c.697 §1; 1979 c.736 §1; 1979 c.829 §9b; 1987 c.373 §26; 1987 c.414 §148; 1987 c.566 §10; 1991 c.73 §2; 1991 c.160 §1; 1991 c.163 §1; 1991 c.470 §13; 1991 c.614 §2; 1993 c.500 §10; 1993 c.743 §11; 1995 c.79 §87; 1995 c.712 §94; 1997 c.652 §16; 1997 c.833 §22; 1999 c.59 §62; 1999 c.291 §28; 2001 c.104 §77; 2003 c.214 §1; 2003 c.784 §13; 2005 c.157 §6; 2005 c.217 §23; 2005 c.777 §14; 2007 c.813 §2; 2007 c.865 §17; 2007 c.877 §13; 2009 c.68 §5; 2009 c.595 §192; 2009 c.896 §10; 2011 c.68 §4; 2011 c.637 §§81,81a; 2011 c.731 §9; 2012 c.90 §§9,9a,29; 2013 c.296 §§15,16; 2013 c.732 §6; 2013 c.747 §§31,32; 2013 c.768 §118; 2015 c.233 §§1,2; 2015 c.620 §3; 2015 c.631 §12; 2015 c.767 §71]

Note: The amendments to 244.050 by section 2, chapter 233, Oregon Laws 2015, become operative March 15, 2016. See section 4, chapter 233, Oregon Laws 2015. The text that is operative until March 15, 2016, including amendments by section 1, chapter 233, Oregon Laws 2015, section 3, chapter 620, Oregon Laws 2015, section 12, chapter 631, Oregon Laws 2015, and section 71, chapter 767, Oregon Laws 2015, is set forth for the user's convenience.

244.050. (1) On or before April 15 of each year the following persons shall file with the Oregon Government Ethics Commission a verified statement of economic interest as required under this chapter:

(a) The Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, Attorney General, Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor and Industries, district attorneys and members of the Legislative Assembly.

(b) Any judicial officer, including justices of the peace and municipal judges, except any pro tem judicial officer who does not otherwise serve as a judicial officer.

(c) Any candidate for a public office designated in paragraph (a) or (b) of this subsection.

(d) The Deputy Attorney General.

(e) The Deputy Secretary of State.

(f) The Legislative Administrator, the Legislative Counsel, the Legislative Fiscal Officer, the Secretary of the Senate and the Chief Clerk of the House of Representatives.

(g) The president and vice presidents, or their administrative equivalents, in each public university listed in ORS 352.002.

(h) The following state officers:

(A) Adjutant General.

(B) Director of Agriculture.

(C) Manager of State Accident Insurance Fund Corporation.

(D) Water Resources Director.

(E) Director of Department of Environmental Quality.

(F) Director of Oregon Department of Administrative Services.

(G) State Fish and Wildlife Director.

(H) State Forester.

(I) State Geologist.

(J) Director of Human Services.

(K) Director of the Department of Consumer and Business Services.

(L) Director of the Department of State Lands.

(M) State Librarian.

(N) Administrator of Oregon Liquor Control Commission.

- (O) Superintendent of State Police.
- (P) Director of the Public Employees Retirement System.
- (Q) Director of Department of Revenue.
- (R) Director of Transportation.
- (S) Public Utility Commissioner.
- (T) Director of Veterans' Affairs.
- (U) Executive director of Oregon Government Ethics Commission.
- (V) Director of the State Department of Energy.
- (W) Director and each assistant director of the Oregon State Lottery.
- (X) Director of the Department of Corrections.
- (Y) Director of the Oregon Department of Aviation.
- (Z) Executive director of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission.
- (AA) Director of the Oregon Business Development Department.
- (BB) Director of the Office of Emergency Management.
- (CC) Director of the Employment Department.
- (DD) Chief of staff for the Governor.
- (EE) Administrator of the Office for Oregon Health Policy and Research.
- (FF) Director of the Housing and Community Services Department.
- (GG) State Court Administrator.
- (HH) Director of the Department of Land Conservation and Development.
- (II) Board chairperson of the Land Use Board of Appeals.
- (JJ) State Marine Director.
- (KK) Executive director of the Oregon Racing Commission.
- (LL) State Parks and Recreation Director.
- (MM) Public defense services executive director.
- (NN) Chairperson of the Public Employees' Benefit Board.
- (OO) Director of the Department of Public Safety Standards and Training.
- (PP) Executive director of the Higher Education Coordinating Commission.
- (QQ) Executive director of the Oregon Watershed Enhancement Board.
- (RR) Director of the Oregon Youth Authority.
- (SS) Director of the Oregon Health Authority.
- (TT) Deputy Superintendent of Public Instruction.
- (UU) Chief Education Officer.
- (i) The First Partner, the legal counsel, the deputy legal counsel and all policy advisors within the Governor's office.
- (j) Every elected city or county official.
- (k) Every member of a city or county planning, zoning or development commission.
- (L) The chief executive officer of a city or county who performs the duties of manager or principal administrator of the city or county.
- (m) Members of local government boundary commissions formed under ORS 199.410 to 199.519.
- (n) Every member of a governing body of a metropolitan service district and the auditor and executive officer thereof.
- (o) Each member of the board of directors of the State Accident Insurance Fund Corporation.
- (p) The chief administrative officer and the financial officer of each common and union high school district, education service district and community college district.
- (q) Every member of the following state boards and commissions:
 - (A) Board of Geologic and Mineral Industries.
 - (B) Oregon Business Development Commission.

- (C) State Board of Education.
- (D) Environmental Quality Commission.
- (E) Fish and Wildlife Commission of the State of Oregon.
- (F) State Board of Forestry.
- (G) Oregon Government Ethics Commission.
- (H) Oregon Health Policy Board.
- (I) Oregon Investment Council.
- (J) Land Conservation and Development Commission.
- (K) Oregon Liquor Control Commission.
- (L) Oregon Short Term Fund Board.
- (M) State Marine Board.
- (N) Mass transit district boards.
- (O) Energy Facility Siting Council.
- (P) Board of Commissioners of the Port of Portland.
- (Q) Employment Relations Board.
- (R) Public Employees Retirement Board.
- (S) Oregon Racing Commission.
- (T) Oregon Transportation Commission.
- (U) Water Resources Commission.
- (V) Workers' Compensation Board.
- (W) Oregon Facilities Authority.
- (X) Oregon State Lottery Commission.
- (Y) Pacific Northwest Electric Power and Conservation Planning Council.
- (Z) Columbia River Gorge Commission.
- (AA) Oregon Health and Science University Board of Directors.
- (BB) Capitol Planning Commission.
- (CC) Higher Education Coordinating Commission.
- (DD) Oregon Growth Board.
- (EE) Early Learning Council.
- (FF) Oregon Education Investment Board.
- (r) The following officers of the State Treasurer:
 - (A) Deputy State Treasurer.
 - (B) Chief of staff for the office of the State Treasurer.
 - (C) Director of the Investment Division.
- (s) Every member of the board of commissioners of a port governed by ORS 777.005 to 777.725 or 777.915 to 777.953.
 - (t) Every member of the board of directors of an authority created under ORS 441.525 to 441.595.
 - (u) Every member of a governing board of a public university listed in ORS 352.002.
 - (v) Every member of the board of directors of an authority created under ORS 465.600 to 465.621.
- (2) By April 15 next after the date an appointment takes effect, every appointed public official on a board or commission listed in subsection (1) of this section shall file with the Oregon Government Ethics Commission a statement of economic interest as required under ORS 244.060, 244.070 and 244.090.
- (3) By April 15 next after the filing deadline for the primary election, each candidate described in subsection (1) of this section shall file with the commission a statement of economic interest as required under ORS 244.060, 244.070 and 244.090.
- (4) Within 30 days after the filing deadline for the general election, each candidate described in subsection (1) of this section who was not a candidate in the preceding primary election, or who was nominated for public office described in subsection (1) of this section at the preceding primary election

by write-in votes, shall file with the commission a statement of economic interest as required under ORS 244.060, 244.070 and 244.090.

(5) Subsections (1) to (4) of this section apply only to persons who are incumbent, elected or appointed public officials as of April 15 and to persons who are candidates on April 15. Subsections (1) to (4) of this section also apply to persons who do not become candidates until 30 days after the filing deadline for the statewide general election.

(6) If a statement required to be filed under this section has not been received by the commission within five days after the date the statement is due, the commission shall notify the public official or candidate and give the public official or candidate not less than 15 days to comply with the requirements of this section. If the public official or candidate fails to comply by the date set by the commission, the commission may impose a civil penalty as provided in ORS 244.350.

244.055 Additional reporting requirements for State Treasury; review; confidentiality. (1) In addition to the statement required by ORS 244.050, the State Treasurer and any person listed under ORS 244.050 (1)(r) and this subsection shall file quarterly at a time fixed by the State Treasurer a trading statement listing all stocks, bonds and other types of securities purchased or sold during the preceding quarter:

(a) Directors of the Cash Management Division and the Debt Management Division.

(b) Equities, fixed income, short term fund, real estate, equities real estate and commercial and mortgage real estate investment officers and assistant investment officers.

(c) Fixed income and short term fund investment analysts.

(2) The statement required by subsection (1) of this section shall be filed for review with the State Treasurer, the Attorney General and the Division of Audits of the office of the Secretary of State. The content of the statement is confidential.

(3) If the State Treasurer or the Deputy State Treasurer determines that a conflict of interest exists for an officer or employee, the State Treasurer shall subject the person to appropriate discipline, including dismissal or termination of the contract, or both, pursuant to rule. If the State Treasurer has cause to believe that a violation of this chapter has occurred, the State Treasurer shall file a complaint with the Oregon Government Ethics Commission under ORS 244.260.

(4) If the State Treasurer fails to act on an apparent conflict of interest under subsection (3) of this section or if the statement of the State Treasurer or the Deputy State Treasurer appears to contain a conflict of interest, the Director of the Division of Audits shall report the failure or apparent conflict to the Attorney General, who may file a complaint with the commission. [1993 c.743 §26; 2007 c.865 §29; 2011 c.68 §5; 2015 c.620 §10]

244.060 Form of statement of economic interest; contents. The statement of economic interest filed under ORS 244.050 shall be on a form prescribed by the Oregon Government Ethics Commission. The public official or candidate filing the statement shall supply the information required by this section and ORS 244.090, as follows:

(1) The names of all positions as officer of a business and business directorships held by the public official or candidate or a member of the household of the public official or candidate during the preceding calendar year, and the principal address and a brief description of each business.

(2) All names under which the public official or candidate and members of the household of the public official or candidate do business and the principal address and a brief description of each business.

(3) The names, principal addresses and brief descriptions of the sources of income received during the preceding calendar year by the public official or candidate or a member of the household of the public official or candidate that produce 10 percent or more of the total annual household income.

(4)(a) A list of all real property in which the public official or candidate or a member of the household of the public official or candidate has or has had any personal, beneficial ownership interest during the preceding calendar year, any options to purchase or sell real property, including a land sales contract, and any other rights of any kind in real property located within the geographic boundaries of the governmental agency of which the public official holds, or the candidate if elected would hold, an official position or over which the public official exercises, or the candidate if elected would exercise, any authority.

(b) This subsection does not require the listing of the principal residence of the public official or candidate.

(5) All expenses with an aggregate value exceeding \$50 received by the public official during the preceding calendar year when participating in a convention, mission, trip or other meeting described in ORS 244.020 (7)(b)(F), including the name and address of the organization, unit of government, tribe or corporation paying the expenses, the nature of the event and the date and amount of the expense.

(6) All expenses with an aggregate value exceeding \$50 received by the public official during the preceding calendar year when participating in a mission, negotiations or economic development activities described in ORS 244.020 (7)(b)(H), including the name and address of the person paying the expenses, the nature of the event and the date and amount of the expenditure.

(7) All honoraria and other items allowed under ORS 244.042 with a value exceeding \$15 that are received by the public official, candidate or member of the household of the public official or candidate during the preceding calendar year, the provider of each honorarium or item and the date and time of the event for which the honorarium or item was received.

(8) The name, principal address and brief description of each source of income exceeding an aggregate amount of \$1,000, whether or not taxable, received by the public official or candidate, or a member of the household of the public official or candidate, during the preceding calendar year, if the source of that income is derived from an individual or business that has a legislative or administrative interest or that has been doing business, does business or could reasonably be expected to do business with the governmental agency of which the public official holds, or the candidate if elected would hold, an official position or over which the public official exercises, or the candidate if elected would exercise, any authority. [1974 c.72 §5; 1975 c.543 §4; 1987 c.566 §11; 1991 c.770 §7; 1993 c.743 §12; 2003 c.14 §116; 2007 c.877 §19; 2009 c.68 §6; 2015 c.620 §5]

244.070 Additional statement of economic interest. A public official or candidate shall report the following additional economic interest for the preceding calendar year only if the source of that interest is derived from an individual or business that has a legislative or administrative interest or that has been doing business, does business or could reasonably be expected to do business with the governmental agency of which the public official holds, or the candidate if elected would hold, an official position or over which the public official exercises, or the candidate if elected would exercise, any authority:

(1) Each person to whom the public official or candidate or a member of the household of the public official or candidate owes or has owed money in excess of \$1,000, the interest rate on money owed and the date of the loan, except for debts owed to any federal or state regulated financial institution or retail contracts.

(2) The name, principal address and brief description of the nature of each business in which the public official or candidate or a member of the household of the public official or candidate has or has had a personal, beneficial interest or investment, including stocks or other securities, in excess of \$1,000, except for individual items involved in a mutual fund or a blind trust, or a time or demand deposit in a financial institution, shares in a credit union, or the cash surrender value of life insurance.

(3) Each person for whom the public official or candidate has performed services for a fee in excess of \$1,000, except for any disclosure otherwise prohibited by law or by a professional code of ethics. [1974 c.72 §6; 1975 c.543 §5; 1987 c.566 §12; 2007 c.877 §20; 2009 c.68 §7]

244.080 [Subsection (1) enacted as 1974 c.72 §8; subsection (2) enacted as 1975 c.543 §7(1); 1977 c.588 §4; 1987 c.566 §13; repealed by 2007 c.865 §41]

244.090 Report on association with compensated lobbyist. (1) Each public official or candidate required to file a statement of economic interest under this chapter shall include on the statement the name of any compensated lobbyist who, during the preceding calendar year, was associated with a business with which the public official or candidate or a member of the household of the public official or candidate was also associated.

(2) Subsection (1) of this section does not apply if the only relationship between the public official or candidate and the lobbyist is that the public official or candidate and lobbyist hold stock in the same publicly traded corporation.

(3) As used in this section, "lobbyist" has the meaning given that term in ORS 171.725. [1974 c.72 §7; 1975 c.543 §6; 1987 c.566 §14; 2007 c.865 §32]

244.100 Statements of expenses or honoraria provided to public official. (1) Any organization, unit of government, tribe or corporation that provides a public official with expenses with an aggregate value exceeding \$50 for an event described in ORS 244.020 (7)(b)(F) shall notify the public official in writing of the amount of the expense. The organization, unit, tribe or corporation shall provide the notice to the public official within 10 days after the date the expenses are incurred.

(2) Any person that provides a public official or candidate, or a member of the household of the public official or candidate, with an honorarium or other item allowed under ORS 244.042 with a value exceeding \$15 shall notify the public official or candidate in writing of the value of the honorarium or other item. The person shall provide the notice to the public official or candidate within 10 days after the date of the event for which the honorarium or other item was received. [1975 c.543 §11; 1991 c.677 §1; 2007 c.865 §6; 2007 c.877 §21a; 2009 c.68 §8; 2015 c.620 §6]

244.105 [2007 c.877 §23; 2009 c.68 §9; renumbered 244.218 in 2009]

244.110 Statements subject to penalty for false swearing. (1) Each statement of economic interest required to be filed under ORS 244.050, 244.060, 244.070 or 244.090, or by rule under ORS 244.290, and each trading statement required to be filed under ORS 244.055 shall be signed and certified as true by the person required to file it and shall contain a written declaration that the statement is made under the penalties of false swearing.

(2) A person may not sign and certify a statement under subsection (1) of this section if the person knows that the statement contains information that is false.

(3) Violation of subsection (2) of this section is punishable as false swearing under ORS 162.075. [1974 c.72 §22; 1977 c.588 §5; 2007 c.865 §7; 2009 c.68 §10]

244.115 Filing required for member of Congress or candidate; filing date. (1) Each member of Congress from this state and each candidate for nomination or election to the office of United States Representative in Congress or United States Senator from this state shall file with the Oregon Government Ethics Commission a copy of the federal ethics filing required under federal law or by congressional rule.

(2) The member or candidate shall file the information required under subsection (1) of this section not later than 30 days after the filing date required under federal law or congressional rule. If the filing is not made in a timely manner, the commission shall obtain copies of the filing and indicate on the filing that the filing was not made with the commission by the member or candidate.

(3) All filings made under this section are public records available for public inspection. [1991 c.160 §7; 2007 c.865 §33]

CONFLICTS OF INTEREST

244.120 Methods of handling conflicts; Legislative Assembly; judges; appointed officials; other elected officials or members of boards. (1) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, when met with an actual or potential conflict of interest, a public official shall:

(a) If the public official is a member of the Legislative Assembly, announce publicly, pursuant to rules of the house of which the public official is a member, the nature of the conflict before taking any action thereon in the capacity of a public official.

(b) If the public official is a judge, remove the judge from the case giving rise to the conflict or advise the parties of the nature of the conflict.

(c) If the public official is any other appointed official subject to this chapter, notify in writing the person who appointed the public official to office of the nature of the conflict, and request that the appointing authority dispose of the matter giving rise to the conflict. Upon receipt of the request, the appointing authority shall designate within a reasonable time an alternate to dispose of the matter, or shall direct the official to dispose of the matter in a manner specified by the appointing authority.

(2) An elected public official, other than a member of the Legislative Assembly, or an appointed public official serving on a board or commission, shall:

(a) When met with a potential conflict of interest, announce publicly the nature of the potential conflict prior to taking any action thereon in the capacity of a public official; or

(b) When met with an actual conflict of interest, announce publicly the nature of the actual conflict and:

(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B) of this paragraph, refrain from participating as a public official in any discussion or debate on the issue out of which the actual conflict arises or from voting on the issue.

(B) If any public official's vote is necessary to meet a requirement of a minimum number of votes to take official action, be eligible to vote, but not to participate as a public official in any discussion or debate on the issue out of which the actual conflict arises.

(3) Nothing in subsection (1) or (2) of this section requires any public official to announce a conflict of interest more than once on the occasion which the matter out of which the conflict arises is discussed or debated.

(4) Nothing in this section authorizes a public official to vote if the official is otherwise prohibited from doing so. [1974 c.72 §10; 1975 c.543 §7; 1987 c.566 §15; 1993 c.743 §15]

244.130 Recording of notice of conflict; effect of failure to disclose conflict. (1) When a public official gives notice of an actual or potential conflict of interest, the public body as defined in ORS 174.109 that the public official serves shall record the actual or potential conflict in the official records of the public body. In addition, a notice of the actual or potential conflict and how it was disposed of may in the discretion of the public body be provided to the Oregon Government Ethics Commission within a reasonable period of time.

(2) A decision or action of any public official or any board or commission on which the public official serves or agency by which the public official is employed may not be voided by any court solely by

reason of the failure of the public official to disclose an actual or potential conflict of interest. [1974 c.72 §11; 1975 c.543 §8; 1993 c.743 §16; 2007 c.865 §9]

244.135 [Formerly 215.035 and 227.035; repealed by 2015 c.664 §1]

APPLICATION OF CHAPTER

244.160 Filing of statement of economic interest by public official of political subdivision other than city or county. (1) Any political subdivision in this state, other than a city or county, by resolution may require any public official of the subdivision to file a verified statement of economic interest with the Oregon Government Ethics Commission.

(2) The political subdivision shall file a copy of the resolution with the commission. [1974 c.72 §9; 2007 c.865 §34]

244.162 Information provided to persons required to file statement of economic interest. (1) A person designated by a public body as defined in ORS 174.109 shall provide information explaining the requirements of ORS 244.050, 244.060, 244.070 and 244.090 to each newly elected or appointed public official serving the public body who is required to file a verified statement of economic interest under ORS 244.050. The information must be received by the public official either at the first meeting attended by the public official or before the public official takes the oath of office, whichever occurs first.

(2) At the time of fulfilling duties under subsection (1) of this section, the person designated by the public body shall provide to each newly elected or appointed public official serving the public body a copy of the statements and explanation provided to the public body under subsection (3) of this section.

(3) The Oregon Government Ethics Commission shall provide copies of the statements described in ORS 244.060, 244.070 and 244.090 and an explanation of the requirements of the law relating to the statements to each public body that is served by a public official who is required to file a statement described in ORS 244.060, 244.070 or 244.090.

(4) A newly elected or appointed public official serving a public body who is not informed of the filing requirements under ORS 244.050, 244.060, 244.070 and 244.090 and provided with a copy of the statements and explanation as required under this section before attending the first meeting or taking the oath of office may resign that office within 90 days thereafter or before the next date specified in ORS 244.050 for the filing of a statement, whichever is later, without filing a verified statement of economic interest and without incurring a sanction or penalty that might otherwise be imposed for not filing. [Formerly 244.195]

244.165 Rules or policies of state agency or association of public bodies; commission approval; effect. (1) For the purpose of protecting against violations of the provisions of this chapter, a state agency, as defined in ORS 183.750, or a statewide association of public bodies, as defined in ORS 174.109, may adopt rules or policies interpreting the provisions of this chapter. The rules or policies must be consistent with the provisions of this chapter. A state agency or a statewide association of public bodies may submit rules or policies adopted under this subsection to the Oregon Government Ethics Commission for review.

(2) Upon receiving rules or policies submitted under subsection (1) of this section, the commission shall review the rules and policies to determine whether the rules and policies are consistent with the provisions of this chapter. The commission, by a vote of a majority of the members of the commission, shall approve or reject the rules or policies. The commission shall notify the state agency or statewide association of public bodies in writing of the commission's approval or rejection. A written notice of rejection shall explain the reasons for the rejection.

(3) Unless the applicable rule or policy is amended or repealed by the state agency or the statewide association of public bodies, the commission may not impose a penalty under ORS 244.350 or 244.360 on a public official for any good faith action the official takes in compliance with a rule or policy that was adopted by the state agency that the official serves, or by a statewide association of which the public body that the official serves is a member, and approved by the commission under subsection (2) of this section. [2007 c.865 §5; 2007 c.877 §39b]

244.170 [1975 c.216 §1a; repealed by 2003 c.14 §117]

NEPOTISM

244.175 Definitions for ORS 244.177 and 244.179. As used in ORS 244.177 and 244.179:

(1) “Governing body” has the meaning given that term in ORS 192.610.

(2) “Public body” has the meaning given that term in ORS 174.109. [2007 c.865 §26b; 2009 c.689 §3; 2013 c.42 §2]

244.177 Employment of relative or member of household; exceptions. (1) Except as provided in subsections (2) to (4) of this section:

(a) A public official may not appoint, employ or promote a relative or member of the household to, or discharge, fire or demote a relative or member of the household from, a position with the public body that the public official serves or over which the public official exercises jurisdiction or control, unless the public official complies with the conflict of interest requirements of this chapter.

(b) A public official may not participate as a public official in any interview, discussion or debate regarding the appointment, employment or promotion of a relative or member of the household to, or the discharge, firing or demotion of a relative or member of the household from, a position with the public body that the public official serves or over which the public official exercises jurisdiction or control. As used in this paragraph, “participate” does not include serving as a reference, providing a recommendation or performing other ministerial acts that are part of the normal job functions of the public official.

(2) A member of the Legislative Assembly may appoint, employ, promote, discharge, fire or demote, or advocate for the appointment, employment, promotion, discharge, firing or demotion of, a relative or member of the household to or from a position on the personal legislative staff of the member of the Legislative Assembly.

(3)(a) A public official may appoint, employ, promote, discharge, fire or demote, or advocate for the appointment, employment, promotion, discharge, firing or demotion of, a relative or member of the household to or from a position as an unpaid volunteer with the public body that the public official serves or over which the public official exercises jurisdiction or control.

(b) Paragraph (a) of this subsection does not apply to the appointment, employment, promotion, discharge, firing or demotion of a relative or member of the household to a position as an unpaid member of a governing body of the public body that the public official serves or over which the public official exercises jurisdiction or control.

(c) A relative or member of the household described in paragraph (a) of this subsection may receive reimbursement of expenses provided in the ordinary course of business to similarly situated unpaid volunteers.

(4) This section does not prohibit a public body from appointing, employing, promoting, discharging, firing or demoting a person who is a relative or member of the household of a public official serving the public body. [2007 c.865 §26c]

244.179 Supervision of relative or member of household; exceptions. (1) Notwithstanding ORS 659A.309 and except as provided in subsections (2) to (4) of this section, a public official acting in an official capacity may not directly supervise a person who is a relative or member of the household.

(2) A member of the Legislative Assembly may directly supervise a person who:

(a) Is a relative or member of the household; and

(b) Serves as a public official in a position on the personal legislative staff of the member of the Legislative Assembly.

(3)(a) A public official acting in an official capacity may directly supervise a person who is a relative or member of the household if the person serves as an unpaid volunteer.

(b) Paragraph (a) of this subsection does not apply to service by a person in a position as an unpaid member of a governing body that a public official of whom the person is a relative or member of the household serves or over which the public official exercises jurisdiction or control.

(c) A relative or member of the household serving as an unpaid volunteer described in paragraph (a) of this subsection may receive reimbursement of expenses provided in the ordinary course of business to similarly situated unpaid volunteers.

(4) A public body may adopt policies specifying when a public official acting in an official capacity may directly supervise a person who is a relative or member of the household. [2007 c.865 §26d]

244.180 [1975 c.216 §2; 1987 c.566 §16; 2005 c.22 §186; repealed by 2007 c.865 §41]

244.190 [1975 c.216 §3; 1987 c.566 §17; 2005 c.22 §187; repealed by 2007 c.865 §41]

244.195 [1979 c.332 §2; 2007 c.865 §10; renumbered 244.162 in 2007]

244.200 [1975 c.216 §5; repealed by 1983 c.350 §62 (244.201 enacted in lieu of 244.200 and 244.210)]

244.201 [1983 c.350 §63 (enacted in lieu of 244.200 and 244.210); 1995 c.712 §95; repealed by 2007 c.865 §41]

LEGAL EXPENSE TRUST FUND

244.205 Legal expense trust fund; establishment; eligible legal expenses. (1) Subject to the authorization of the Oregon Government Ethics Commission as described in ORS 244.209, a public official may establish a legal expense trust fund if the public official incurs or reasonably expects to incur legal expenses described in subsection (2) of this section.

(2) Proceeds from the trust fund may be used by the public official to defray legal expenses incurred by the public official in any civil, criminal or other legal proceeding or investigation that relates to or arises from the course and scope of duties of the person as a public official. The legal expenses must be incurred in connection with:

(a) The issuance of a court's stalking protective order under ORS 30.866 or 163.738;

(b) The issuance of a citation under ORS 163.735;

(c) A criminal prosecution under ORS 163.732;

(d) A civil action under ORS 30.866; or

(e) Defending the public official in a proceeding or investigation brought or maintained by a public body as defined in ORS 174.109.

(3) Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, a public official may not use proceeds from the trust fund for any personal use.

(4) A public official may not establish or maintain more than one legal expense trust fund at any one time.

(5) The provisions of ORS chapter 130 do not apply to a trust fund established under ORS 244.205 to 244.221. [2007 c.877 §29; 2009 c.505 §1]

244.207 Use of fund proceeds. (1) The proceeds of a legal expense trust fund may be used to:

(a) Defray legal expenses described in ORS 244.205;

(b) Defray costs reasonably incurred in administering the trust fund, including but not limited to costs incident to the solicitation of funds; and

(c) Discharge any tax liabilities incurred as a result of the creation, operation or administration of the trust fund.

(2) The proceeds of a trust fund may also be used to defray or discharge expenses, costs or liabilities incurred before the fund was established if the expenses, costs or liabilities are related to the legal proceeding for which the fund was established. [2007 c.877 §30]

244.209 Application to establish fund; commission review and authorization. (1) A public official may apply to establish a legal expense trust fund by filing an application with the Oregon Government Ethics Commission. The application must contain:

(a) A copy of an executed trust agreement described in subsection (2) of this section;

(b) A sworn affidavit described in subsection (3) of this section signed by the public official; and

(c) A sworn affidavit described in subsection (4) of this section signed by the trustee.

(2) The trust agreement must contain the following:

(a) A provision incorporating by reference the provisions of ORS 244.205 to 244.221; and

(b) A designation of a trustee under ORS 244.211.

(3) The affidavit of the public official must state:

(a) The nature of the legal proceeding that requires establishment of the trust fund;

(b) That the public official will comply with the provisions of ORS 244.205 to 244.221; and

(c) That the public official is responsible for the proper administration of the trust fund.

(4) The affidavit of the trustee must state that the trustee:

(a) Has read and understands ORS 244.205 to 244.221; and

(b) Consents to administer the trust fund in compliance with ORS 244.205 to 244.221.

(5) Upon receiving an application under this section, the commission shall review the trust agreement, the affidavits and any supporting documents or instruments filed to determine whether the application meets the requirements of ORS 244.205 to 244.221. If the commission determines that the application meets the requirements of ORS 244.205 to 244.221, the commission shall grant written authorization to the public official to establish the trust fund.

(6) The commission shall review the quarterly statements required under ORS 244.217 and shall monitor the activities of each trust fund to ensure continued compliance with ORS 244.205 to 244.221.

(7) Unless subject to the attorney-client privilege, all documents required to be filed relating to the creation and administration of a trust fund are public records subject to disclosure as provided in ORS 192.410 to 192.505.

(8) A public official may not establish a legal expense trust fund without receiving prior written authorization of the commission as described in this section.

(9) A public official may file an amendment to a trust agreement approved as part of a trust fund under this section. The commission shall approve the amendment if the commission determines the amendment meets the requirements of ORS 244.205 to 244.221. [2007 c.877 §31; 2009 c.505 §3]

244.210 [1975 c.216 §4; repealed by 1983 c.350 §62 (244.201 enacted in lieu of 244.200 and 244.210)]

244.211 Duties of trustee. (1) The trustee of a legal expense trust fund is responsible for:

- (a) The receipt and deposit of contributions to the trust fund;
- (b) The authorization of expenditures and disbursements from the trust fund;
- (c) The filing of quarterly statements required under ORS 244.217; and
- (d) The performance of other tasks incident to the administration of the trust fund.

(2) The public official who establishes the trust fund may either serve as the public official's own trustee or may appoint and certify to the Oregon Government Ethics Commission the name and address of a trustee. Any default or violation by the trustee shall be conclusively considered a default or violation by the public official. [2007 c.877 §32; 2009 c.505 §2]

244.213 Contributions to fund. (1) Except as provided in subsection (3) of this section, any person may contribute to a legal expense trust fund established under ORS 244.205 to 244.221.

(2) A person may make contributions of moneys to a legal expense trust fund in unlimited amounts. Pro bono legal assistance and other in-kind assistance may also be provided without limit and is considered a contribution subject to the reporting requirements of ORS 244.217.

(3) A political committee as defined in ORS 260.005 that is a principal campaign committee may not contribute to a legal expense trust fund. [2007 c.877 §33]

244.215 Fund account. (1) A trustee of a legal expense trust fund shall establish a single exclusive account in a financial institution, as defined in ORS 706.008. The financial institution must be located in this state and must ordinarily conduct business with the general public in this state.

(2) The trustee shall maintain the account in the name of the trust fund.

(3) All expenditures made by the trustee shall be drawn from the account and:

- (a) Issued on a check signed by the trustee; or
- (b) Paid using a debit card or other form of electronic transaction.

(4) A contribution received by a trustee shall be deposited into the account not later than seven calendar days after the date the contribution is received. This subsection does not apply to in-kind contributions received.

(5) This section does not prohibit the transfer of any amount deposited in the account into a certificate of deposit, stock fund or other investment instrument.

(6) The account may not include any public or private moneys or any moneys of any other person, other than contributions received by the trustee.

(7) A trustee shall retain a copy of each financial institution account statement from the account described in this section for not less than two years after the date the statement is issued by the financial institution. [2007 c.877 §34]

244.217 Statement of contributions received and expenditures made. (1) The trustee of a legal expense trust fund shall, according to the schedule described in subsection (3) of this section, file with the Oregon Government Ethics Commission a statement for the applicable reporting period showing contributions received by the trustee and expenditures made from the trust fund account established under ORS 244.215.

(2) Each statement shall list:

(a) The name and address of each person who contributed an aggregate amount of more than \$75, and the total amount contributed by that person;

(b) The total amount of contributions not listed under paragraph (a) of this subsection as a single item, but shall specify how those contributions were obtained;

(c) The amount and purpose of each expenditure and the name and address of each payee; and

(d) The name and address of any person contributing pro bono legal assistance and the fair market value of the assistance provided by the person.

(3) Statements required to be filed with the commission under this section shall be filed according to the schedule described in ORS 244.218.

(4) If no contributions are received and no expenditures made during the reporting period, the trustee shall file a statement indicating that no contributions were deposited and no expenditures were made.

(5) The trustee may amend a statement filed under this section without penalty if the amendment is filed with the commission not later than 30 days after the deadline for filing the statement. [2007 c.877 §35]

244.218 Quarterly filing of statements. Statements required to be filed with the Oregon Government Ethics Commission under ORS 244.217 shall be filed in each calendar year:

(1) Not later than April 15, for the accounting period beginning January 1 and ending March 31;

(2) Not later than July 15, for the accounting period beginning April 1 and ending June 30;

(3) Not later than October 15, for the accounting period beginning July 1 and ending September 30; and

(4) Not later than January 15 of the following calendar year, for the accounting period beginning October 1 and ending December 31. [Formerly 244.105]

Note: 244.218 was added to and made a part of ORS chapter 244 by legislative action but was not added to any smaller series therein. See Preface to Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation.

244.219 Termination of fund. (1) A legal expense trust fund established under ORS 244.205 to 244.221 may be terminated by:

(a) The public official who established the trust fund;

(b) Subject to subsection (2) of this section, the terms of the trust agreement; or

(c) The Oregon Government Ethics Commission following a determination by the commission that a violation of any provision of this chapter has occurred in connection with the trust fund.

(2) A trust agreement may provide that a legal expense trust fund is terminated not later than six months following the completion of the legal proceeding for which the fund was established. Upon application of the public official who established the trust fund, the commission may extend the existence of the trust fund to a specified date if the commission determines that the public official has incurred legal expenses that exceed the balance remaining in the fund. If the commission extends the existence of the trust fund, the trust fund terminates on the date the extension expires.

(3) Following termination of a legal expense trust fund, the trustee may not accept contributions to or make expenditures from the fund.

(4) Not later than 30 days after a trust fund is terminated, the trustee of the fund shall file with the commission a final report listing the totals of all contributions made to the fund and all expenditures made from the fund. [2007 c.877 §36]

244.221 Disposition of moneys in terminated fund; distribution of award of attorney fees, costs or money judgment. (1) Not later than 30 days after a legal expense trust fund is terminated, the trustee of the fund shall return any moneys remaining in the fund to contributors to the fund on a pro rata basis.

(2) If the legal proceeding for which the trust fund was established results in an award of attorney fees, costs or any other money judgment award to or in favor of the public official, amounts awarded shall be distributed in the following order:

- (a) To pay outstanding legal expenses;
- (b) To contributors to the trust fund on a pro rata basis; and
- (c) To the public official or, if required by the trust agreement, to an organization exempt from taxation under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. [2007 c.877 §37]

COMMISSION

244.250 Oregon Government Ethics Commission; appointment; term; quorum; compensation; legal counsel. (1) The Oregon Government Ethics Commission is established, consisting of nine members. The appointment of a member of the commission is subject to confirmation by the Senate in the manner provided in ORS 171.562 and 171.565. Members shall be appointed in the following manner:

(a) The Governor shall appoint eight members from among persons recommended, two each by the leadership of the Democratic and Republican parties in each house of the Legislative Assembly. If a person recommended by the leadership of the Democratic or Republican party is not approved by the Governor, the leadership shall recommend another person.

(b) The Governor shall appoint one member without leadership recommendation.

(2) A person who holds any public office listed in ORS 244.050 (1) except as a member of the commission may not be appointed to the commission. No more than three members may be members of the same political party.

(3) The term of office of a member is four years. A member is not eligible to be appointed to more than one full term but may serve out an unexpired term. Vacancies shall be filled by the appointing authority for the unexpired term.

(4) The commission shall elect a chairperson and vice chairperson for such terms and duties as the commission may require.

(5) A quorum consists of five members but a final decision may not be made without an affirmative vote of a majority of the members appointed to the commission.

(6) Members shall be entitled to compensation and expenses as provided in ORS 292.495.

(7) The commission may retain or appoint qualified legal counsel who must be a member of the Oregon State Bar and who is responsible to the commission. The appointment of legal counsel under this subsection may be made only when the commission finds it is inappropriate and contrary to the public interest for the office of the Attorney General to represent concurrently more than one public official or agency in any matter before the commission because the representation:

(a) Would create or tend to create a conflict of interest; and

(b) Is not subject to ORS 180.230 or 180.235.

(8) The Attorney General may not represent before the commission any state public official who is the subject of any complaint or action of the commission at the commission's own instigation. [1974 c.72 §12; 1977 c.588 §6; 1987 c.566 §18; 1991 c.770 §3; 1993 c.743 §17; 2007 c.865 §1; 2015 c.619 §1]

Note: The amendments to 244.250 by section 1, chapter 619, Oregon Laws 2015, become operative July 1, 2016. See section 4, chapter 619, Oregon Laws 2015. The text that is operative until July 1, 2016, is set forth for the user's convenience.

244.250. (1) The Oregon Government Ethics Commission is established, consisting of seven members. The appointment of a member of the commission is subject to confirmation by the Senate in

the manner provided in ORS 171.562 and 171.565. Members shall be appointed in the following manner:

(a) The Governor shall appoint four members from among persons recommended, one each by the leadership of the Democratic and Republican parties in each house of the Legislative Assembly. If a person recommended by the leadership of the Democratic or Republican party is not approved by the Governor, the leadership shall recommend another person.

(b) The Governor shall appoint three members without leadership recommendation. No more than two members appointed under this paragraph may be members of the same major political party.

(2) A person who holds any public office listed in ORS 244.050 (1) except as a member of the commission may not be appointed to the commission. No more than four members may be members of the same political party.

(3) The term of office of a member is four years. A member is not eligible to be appointed to more than one full term but may serve out an unexpired term. Vacancies shall be filled by the appointing authority for the unexpired term.

(4) The commission shall elect a chairperson and vice chairperson for such terms and duties as the commission may require.

(5) A quorum consists of four members but a final decision may not be made without an affirmative vote of a majority of the members appointed to the commission.

(6) Members shall be entitled to compensation and expenses as provided in ORS 292.495.

(7) The commission may retain or appoint qualified legal counsel who must be a member of the Oregon State Bar and who is responsible to the commission. The appointment of legal counsel under this subsection may be made only when the commission finds it is inappropriate and contrary to the public interest for the office of the Attorney General to represent concurrently more than one public official or agency in any matter before the commission because the representation:

(a) Would create or tend to create a conflict of interest; and

(b) Is not subject to ORS 180.230 or 180.235.

(8) The Attorney General may not represent before the commission any state public official who is the subject of any complaint or action of the commission at the commission's own instigation.

244.255 Commission funding; rules. (1) The Oregon Government Ethics Commission shall estimate in advance the expenses that it will incur during a biennium in carrying out the provisions of ORS 171.725 to 171.785 and 171.992 and this chapter. The commission shall also determine what percentage of the expenses should be borne by the following two groups of public bodies:

(a) Public bodies in state government; and

(b) Local governments, local service districts and special government bodies that are subject to the Municipal Audit Law.

(2) The commission shall charge each public body for the public body's share of the expenses described in subsection (1) of this section for the biennium. The amount to be charged each public body shall be determined as follows:

(a) The commission shall determine the rate to be charged public bodies in state government. The same rate shall be applied to each public body described in this paragraph. To determine the amount of the charge for each public body, the commission shall multiply the rate determined under this paragraph by the number of public officials serving the public body.

(b) The commission shall set the charge for local governments, local service districts and special government bodies that are subject to the Municipal Audit Law so that each local government, local service district or special government body described in this paragraph pays an amount of the total expenses for the group that bears the same proportion to the total expenses that the amount charged to the local government, local service district or special government body for the municipal audit fee under ORS 297.485 bears to the total amount assessed for the municipal audit fee.

(3) Each public body shall pay to the credit of the commission the charge described in this section as an administrative expense from funds or appropriations available to the public body in the same manner as other claims against the public body are paid.

(4) All moneys received by the commission under this section shall be credited to the Oregon Government Ethics Commission Account established under ORS 244.345.

(5) The commission shall adopt rules specifying the methods for calculating and collecting the rates and charges described in this section.

(6) As used in this section:

(a) "Local government" and "local service district" have the meanings given those terms in ORS 174.116.

(b) "Public body" has the meaning given that term in ORS 174.109.

(c) "Public official," notwithstanding ORS 244.020 (15), means any person who, on the date the commission charges the public body under this section, is serving the public body as an officer or employee.

(d) "Special government body" has the meaning given that term in ORS 174.117.

(e) "State government" has the meaning given that term in ORS 174.111. [2007 c.877 §2; 2009 c.68 §11; 2015 c.620 §7]

244.260 Complaint and adjudicatory process; confidentiality; Preliminary Review Phase; presentation of statement of facts and recommendations; Investigatory Phase; possible actions by order; report of findings; contested case procedure; limitation on commission action. (1)(a) Any person may file with the Oregon Government Ethics Commission a signed written complaint alleging that there has been a violation of any provision of this chapter or of any rule adopted by the commission under this chapter. The complaint shall state the person's reason for believing that a violation occurred and include any evidence relating to the alleged violation.

(b) If at any time the commission has reason to believe that there has been a violation of a provision of this chapter or of a rule adopted by the commission under this chapter, the commission may proceed under this section on its own motion as if the commission had received a complaint.

(2)(a) Not later than two business days after receiving a complaint under this section, the commission shall notify the person who is the subject of the complaint.

(b) Before approving a motion to proceed under this section without a complaint, the commission shall provide notice to the person believed to have committed the violation of the time and place of the hearing at which the motion will be discussed. If the commission decides to proceed on its own motion, the commission shall give notice to the person not later than two business days after the motion is approved.

(c) The commission shall give notice of the complaint or motion under paragraph (a) or (b) of this subsection. The notice must describe the nature of the alleged violation. The notice must include copies of all materials submitted with a complaint. If the commission will consider a motion to proceed without a complaint, the notice must provide copies of all materials that the commission will consider at the hearing on the motion.

(d) Information that the commission considers before approving a motion to proceed on its own motion under this section and any correspondence regarding the motion or potential violation is confidential. The executive director of the commission and the commission members and staff may not make any public comment or publicly disclose any materials relating to the motion pending the commission's approval to proceed. A person who intentionally violates this paragraph is subject to a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed \$1,000. Any person aggrieved as a result of a violation of this paragraph by the executive director or a member of the commission or its staff may file a petition in a

court of competent jurisdiction in the county in which the petitioner resides in order to enforce the civil penalty provided in this paragraph.

(3) After the commission receives a complaint or decides to proceed on its own motion, the executive director of the commission shall undertake action in the Preliminary Review Phase to determine whether there is cause to undertake an investigation. If the person who is the subject of the action is a member of the Legislative Assembly, the executive director shall determine whether the alleged violation involves conduct protected by Article IV, section 9, of the Oregon Constitution.

(4)(a) The Preliminary Review Phase begins on the date the complaint is filed or the date the commission decides to proceed on its own motion and ends on the date the executive director completes the statement of the facts determined during the phase under paragraph (d) of this subsection. The Preliminary Review Phase may not exceed 30 days unless a complaint is filed under this section with respect to a person who is a candidate for elective public office, the complaint is filed within 61 days before the date of an election at which the person is a candidate for nomination or election and a delay is requested in writing by the candidate. If the candidate makes a request under this paragraph, the Preliminary Review Phase must be completed not later than 30 days after the date of the election.

(b) During the Preliminary Review Phase, the executive director of the commission may seek, solicit or otherwise obtain any books, papers, records, memoranda or other additional information, administer oaths and take depositions necessary to determine whether there is cause to undertake an investigation or whether the alleged violation involves conduct protected by Article IV, section 9, of the Oregon Constitution.

(c) The Preliminary Review Phase is confidential. The executive director of the commission and any commission members and staff may acknowledge receipt of a complaint but may not make any public comment or publicly disclose any materials relating to a case during the Preliminary Review Phase. A person who intentionally violates this paragraph is subject to a civil penalty in an amount not to exceed \$1,000. Any person aggrieved as a result of a violation of this paragraph by the executive director or a member of the commission or its staff may file a petition in a court of competent jurisdiction in the county in which the petitioner resides in order to enforce the civil penalty provided in this paragraph.

(d)(A) At the end of the Preliminary Review Phase, the executive director of the commission shall prepare a statement of the facts determined during the phase, including appropriate legal citations and relevant authorities. Before presentation to the commission, the executive director's statement shall be reviewed by legal counsel to the commission.

(B) Following the conclusion of the Preliminary Review Phase, the executive director of the commission shall attend an executive session of the commission where the executive director shall present the statement of the facts and summarize the results of the Preliminary Review Phase to the commission and recommend to the commission whether there is cause to undertake an investigation or whether the commission should instead dismiss the complaint or rescind its motion.

(C) At the executive session, the commission shall consider the recommendation of the executive director and make the final determination as to whether there is cause to undertake an investigation or whether the commission should instead dismiss the complaint or rescind its motion.

(D) All case related materials and proceedings shall be open to the public after the commission makes a finding of cause to undertake an investigation, dismisses a complaint or rescinds a motion.

(e) The time limit imposed in this subsection and the commission's inquiry are suspended if a court has enjoined the executive director or the commission from continuing the inquiry.

(5)(a) If the commission determines that there is not cause to undertake an investigation or that the alleged violation of this chapter involves conduct protected by Article IV, section 9, of the Oregon Constitution, the commission shall dismiss the complaint or rescind its motion and formally enter the dismissal or rescission in its records. If the commission considers the recommendation of the executive

director in an executive session but the commission does not affirmatively vote to undertake an investigation, dismiss the complaint or rescind its motion, the nonaction taken by the commission shall be considered a dismissal of the complaint or a rescission of its motion. The commission shall notify the person who is the subject of action under this section of the dismissal or rescission. After dismissal or rescission, the commission may not take further action involving the person unless a new and different complaint is filed or action on the commission's own motion is undertaken based on different conduct.

(b) If the commission makes a finding of cause to undertake an investigation, the commission shall undertake action in the Investigatory Phase. The commission shall notify the person who is the subject of the investigation, identify the issues to be examined and confine the investigation to those issues. If the commission finds reason to expand the investigation, the commission shall move to do so, record in its minutes the issues to be examined before expanding the scope of its investigation and formally notify the complainant, if any, and the person who is the subject of the investigation of the expansion and the scope of the investigation.

(6)(a) The Investigatory Phase begins on the date the commission makes a finding of cause to undertake an investigation and ends on the date the commission dismisses the complaint, rescinds its own motion, issues a settlement order, moves to commence a contested case proceeding or takes other action justified by the findings. Except as provided in this subsection, the Investigatory Phase may not exceed 180 days unless a delay is stipulated to by both the person who is the subject of action under this section and the commission with the commission reserving a portion of the delay period to complete its actions.

(b) During the Investigatory Phase, the commission may seek any additional information, administer oaths, take depositions and issue subpoenas to compel attendance of witnesses and the production of books, papers, records, memoranda or other information necessary to complete the investigation. If any person fails to comply with any subpoena issued under this paragraph or refuses to testify on any matters on which the person may be lawfully interrogated, the commission shall follow the procedure described in ORS 183.440 to compel compliance.

(c) The time limit imposed in this subsection and the commission's investigation:

(A) May be suspended if there is a pending criminal investigation that relates to the issues arising out of the underlying facts or conduct at issue in the matter before the commission and the commission determines that it cannot adequately complete its investigation until the pending criminal investigation is complete; or

(B) Are suspended if a court has enjoined the commission from continuing its investigation.

(d) At the end of the Investigatory Phase, the commission shall take action by order. The action may include:

(A) Dismissal, with or without comment;

(B) Continuation of the investigation for a period not to exceed 30 days for the purpose of additional fact-finding;

(C) Moving to a contested case proceeding;

(D) Entering into a negotiated settlement; or

(E) Taking other appropriate action if justified by the findings.

(e) The commission may move to a contested case proceeding if the commission determines that the information presented to the commission is sufficient to make a preliminary finding of a violation of any provision of this chapter or of any rule adopted by the commission under this chapter.

(7) A person conducting any inquiry or investigation under this section shall:

(a) Conduct the inquiry or investigation in an impartial and objective manner; and

(b) Provide to the executive director or the commission all favorable and unfavorable information the person collects.

(8) The commission shall report the findings of any inquiry or investigation in an impartial manner. The commission shall report both favorable and unfavorable findings and shall make the findings available to:

- (a) The person who is the subject of the inquiry or investigation;
- (b) The appointing authority, if any;
- (c) The Attorney General, if the findings relate to a state public official;
- (d) The appropriate district attorney, if the findings relate to a local public official; and
- (e) The Commission on Judicial Fitness and Disability, if the findings relate to a judge.

(9) Hearings conducted under this chapter must be held before an administrative law judge assigned from the Office of Administrative Hearings established under ORS 183.605. The procedure shall be that for a contested case under ORS chapter 183.

(10) The Oregon Government Ethics Commission may not inquire into or investigate any conduct that occurred more than four years before a complaint is filed or a motion is approved under subsection (1) of this section.

(11) This section does not prevent the commission and the person alleged to have violated any provision of this chapter or any rule adopted by the commission under this chapter from stipulating to a finding of fact concerning the violation and consenting to an appropriate penalty. The commission shall enter an order based on the stipulation and consent.

(12) At any time during proceedings conducted under this section, the commission may enter into a negotiated settlement with the person who is the subject of action under this section.

(13) As used in this section:

(a) "Cause" means that there is a substantial, objective basis for believing that an offense or violation may have been committed and the person who is the subject of an inquiry may have committed the offense or violation.

(b) "Pending" means that a prosecuting attorney is either actively investigating the factual basis of the alleged criminal conduct, is preparing to seek or is seeking an accusatory instrument, has obtained an accusatory instrument and is proceeding to trial or is in trial or in the process of negotiating a plea. [1974 c.72 §13; 1989 c.807 §1; 1991 c.272 §1; 1991 c.770 §1a; 1993 c.743 §18; 1999 c.849 §§51,52; 1999 c.850 §1; 2003 c.75 §30; 2007 c.865 §23; 2009 c.163 §2; 2015 c.619 §2]

244.270 Findings as grounds for removal; notice to public bodies. (1) If the Oregon Government Ethics Commission finds that an appointed public official has violated any provision of this chapter or any rule adopted under this chapter, the finding is prima facie evidence of unfitness where removal is authorized for cause either by law or pursuant to section 6, Article VII (Amended) of the Oregon Constitution.

(2) If the commission finds that a public official has violated any provision of this chapter or any rule adopted under this chapter, the commission shall notify the public body, as defined in ORS 174.109, that the public official serves. The notice shall describe the violation and any action taken by the commission. The commission shall provide the notice not later than 10 business days after the date the commission takes final action against the public official. [1974 c.72 §14; 1977 c.588 §7; 2007 c.865 §11]

244.280 Commission advisory opinions; effect of reliance on opinion. (1) Upon the written request of any person, or upon its own motion, the Oregon Government Ethics Commission, under signature of the chairperson, may issue and publish written commission advisory opinions on the application of any provision of this chapter to any proposed transaction or action or any actual or hypothetical circumstance. A commission advisory opinion, and a decision by the commission to issue an advisory opinion on its own motion, must be approved by a majority of the members of the commission. Legal

counsel to the commission shall review a proposed commission advisory opinion before the opinion is considered by the commission.

(2) Not later than 60 days after the date the commission receives the written request for a commission advisory opinion, the commission shall issue either the opinion or a written denial of the request. The written denial shall explain the reasons for the denial. The commission may ask the person requesting the advisory opinion to supply additional information the commission considers necessary to render the opinion. The commission, by vote of a majority of the members of the commission, may extend the 60-day deadline by one period not to exceed 60 days.

(3) Except as provided in this subsection, unless the commission advisory opinion is revised or revoked, the commission may not impose a penalty under ORS 244.350 or 244.360 on a person for any good faith action the person takes in reliance on an advisory opinion issued under this section. The commission may impose a penalty under ORS 244.350 or 244.360 on the person who requested the advisory opinion if the commission determines that the person omitted or misstated material facts in making the request. [1974 c.72 §15; 1975 c.543 §9; 1977 c.588 §8; 1987 c.566 §19; 1991 c.272 §2; 1993 c.743 §13; 2007 c.865 §12; 2007 c.877 §25a]

244.282 Executive director and staff advisory opinions; effect of reliance on opinion. (1) Upon the written request of any person, the executive director of the Oregon Government Ethics Commission may issue and publish written staff advisory opinions on the application of any provision of this chapter to any proposed transaction or action or any actual or hypothetical circumstance.

(2) Not later than 30 days after the date the executive director receives the written request for a staff advisory opinion, the executive director shall issue either the opinion or a written denial of the request. The written denial shall explain the reasons for the denial. The executive director may ask the person requesting the advisory opinion to supply additional information the executive director considers necessary to render the opinion. The executive director may extend the 30-day deadline by one period not to exceed 30 days. The executive director shall clearly designate an opinion issued under this section as a staff advisory opinion.

(3)(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection, unless the staff advisory opinion is revised or revoked, the commission may only issue a written letter of reprimand, explanation or education for any good faith action a person takes in reliance on a staff advisory opinion issued under this section.

(b) The commission may impose, for an action that is subject to a penalty and that is taken in reliance on a staff advisory opinion issued under this section, a penalty under ORS 244.350 or 244.360 on the person who requested the opinion if the commission determines that the person omitted or misstated material facts in making the request.

(4) At each regular meeting of the commission, the executive director shall report to the commission on all staff advisory opinions issued since the last regular meeting of the commission. The commission on its own motion may issue a commission advisory opinion under ORS 244.280 on the same facts or circumstances that form the basis for any staff advisory opinion. [2007 c.865 §14; 2007 c.877 §39c; 2009 c.68 §12]

244.284 Staff advice; effect of reliance on advice. (1) Upon the written or oral request of any person, the executive director or other staff of the Oregon Government Ethics Commission may issue written or oral staff advice on the application of any provision of this chapter to any proposed transaction or action or any actual or hypothetical circumstance. Any written advice not designated as a staff advisory opinion under ORS 244.282 is considered staff advice issued under this section.

(2) Before imposing any penalty under ORS 244.350 or 244.360, the commission may consider whether the action that may be subject to penalty was taken in reliance on staff advice issued under this section. [2007 c.865 §15; 2007 c.877 §39d]

244.290 General duties of commission; rules. (1) The Oregon Government Ethics Commission shall:

(a) Prescribe forms for statements required by this chapter and provide the forms to persons required to file the statements under this chapter or pursuant to a resolution adopted under ORS 244.160.

(b) Develop a filing, coding and cross-indexing system consistent with the purposes of this chapter.

(c) Prepare and publish reports the commission finds are necessary.

(d) Make advisory opinions issued by the commission or the executive director of the commission available to the public at no charge on the Internet.

(e) Accept and file any information voluntarily supplied that exceeds the requirements of this chapter.

(f) Make statements and other information filed with the commission available for public inspection and copying during regular office hours, and make copying facilities available at a charge not to exceed actual cost.

(g) Not later than February 1 of each odd-numbered year, report to the Legislative Assembly any recommended changes to provisions of ORS 171.725 to 171.785 or this chapter.

(2) The commission shall adopt rules necessary to carry out its duties under ORS 171.725 to 171.785, 171.992, 192.660 and 192.685 and this chapter, including rules to:

(a) Create a procedure under which items before the commission may be treated under a consent calendar and voted on as a single item;

(b) Exempt a public official who is otherwise required to file a statement pursuant to ORS 244.050 from filing the statement if the regularity, number and frequency of the meetings and actions of the body over which the public official has jurisdiction are so few or infrequent as not to warrant the public disclosure;

(c) Establish an administrative process whereby a person subpoenaed by the commission may obtain a protective order;

(d) List criteria and establish a process for the commission to use prosecutorial discretion to decide whether to proceed with an inquiry or investigation;

(e) Establish a procedure under which the commission shall conduct accuracy audits of a sample of reports or statements filed with the commission under this chapter or ORS 171.725 to 171.785;

(f) Describe the application of provisions exempting items from the definition of "gift" in ORS 244.020;

(g) Specify when a continuing violation is considered a single violation or a separate and distinct violation for each day the violation occurs; and

(h) Set criteria for determining the amount of civil penalties that the commission may impose.

(3) The commission may adopt rules that:

(a) Limit the minimum size of, or otherwise establish criteria for or identify, the smaller classes that qualify under the class exception from the definition of "potential conflict of interest" under ORS 244.020;

(b) Require the disclosure and reporting of gifts or other compensation made to or received by a public official or candidate;

(c) Establish criteria for cases in which information relating to notices of actual or potential conflicts of interest shall, may not or may be provided to the commission under ORS 244.130; or

(d) Allow the commission to accept the filing of a statement containing less than all of the information required under ORS 244.060 and 244.070 if the public official or candidate certifies on the

statement that the information contained on the statement previously filed is unchanged or certifies only as to any changed material.

(4) Not less frequently than once each calendar year, the commission shall:

(a) Consider adoption of rules the commission deems necessary to implement or interpret provisions of this chapter relating to issues the commission determines are of general interest to public officials or candidates or that are addressed by the commission or by commission staff on a recurring basis; and

(b) Review rules previously adopted by the commission to determine whether the rules have continuing applicability or whether the rules should be amended or repealed.

(5) The commission shall adopt by rule an electronic filing system under which statements required to be filed under ORS 244.050 and 244.217 must be filed, without a fee, with the commission in an electronic format.

(6) The commission shall make statements filed under ORS 244.050 and 244.217 available in a searchable format for review by the public using the Internet. [1974 c.72 §17; 1987 c.566 §20; 1993 c.743 §23; 2007 c.865 §3; 2007 c.877 §§9c,9d; 2009 c.68 §§13,14; 2015 c.666 §§1,2]

Note: The amendments to 244.290 by section 3, chapter 619, Oregon Laws 2015, become operative January 1, 2017. See section 4, chapter 619, Oregon Laws 2015. The text that is operative on and after January 1, 2017, is set forth for the user's convenience.

244.290. (1) The Oregon Government Ethics Commission shall:

(a) Prescribe forms for statements required by this chapter and provide the forms to persons required to file the statements under this chapter or pursuant to a resolution adopted under ORS 244.160.

(b) Develop a filing, coding and cross-indexing system consistent with the purposes of this chapter.

(c) Prepare and publish reports the commission finds are necessary.

(d) Accept and file any information voluntarily supplied that exceeds the requirements of this chapter.

(e) Make statements and other information filed with the commission available for public inspection and copying during regular office hours, and make copying facilities available at a charge not to exceed actual cost.

(f) Not later than February 1 of each odd-numbered year, report to the Legislative Assembly any recommended changes to provisions of ORS 171.725 to 171.785 or this chapter.

(2) The commission shall adopt rules necessary to carry out its duties under ORS 171.725 to 171.785 and 171.992 and this chapter, including rules to:

(a) Create a procedure under which items before the commission may be treated under a consent calendar and voted on as a single item;

(b) Exempt a public official who is otherwise required to file a statement pursuant to ORS 244.050 from filing the statement if the regularity, number and frequency of the meetings and actions of the body over which the public official has jurisdiction are so few or infrequent as not to warrant the public disclosure;

(c) Establish an administrative process whereby a person subpoenaed by the commission may obtain a protective order;

(d) List criteria and establish a process for the commission to use prosecutorial discretion to decide whether to proceed with an inquiry or investigation;

(e) Establish a procedure under which the commission shall conduct accuracy audits of a sample of reports or statements filed with the commission under this chapter or ORS 171.725 to 171.785;

(f) Describe the application of provisions exempting items from the definition of "gift" in ORS 244.020;

- (g) Specify when a continuing violation is considered a single violation or a separate and distinct violation for each day the violation occurs; and
- (h) Set criteria for determining the amount of civil penalties that the commission may impose.
- (3) The commission may adopt rules that:
 - (a) Limit the minimum size of, or otherwise establish criteria for or identify, the smaller classes that qualify under the class exception from the definition of “potential conflict of interest” under ORS 244.020;
 - (b) Require the disclosure and reporting of gifts or other compensation made to or received by a public official or candidate;
 - (c) Establish criteria for cases in which information relating to notices of actual or potential conflicts of interest shall, may not or may be provided to the commission under ORS 244.130; or
 - (d) Allow the commission to accept the filing of a statement containing less than all of the information required under ORS 244.060 and 244.070 if the public official or candidate certifies on the statement that the information contained on the statement previously filed is unchanged or certifies only as to any changed material.
- (4) Not less frequently than once each calendar year, the commission shall:
 - (a) Consider adoption of rules the commission deems necessary to implement or interpret provisions of this chapter relating to issues the commission determines are of general interest to public officials or candidates or that are addressed by the commission or by commission staff on a recurring basis; and
 - (b) Review rules previously adopted by the commission to determine whether the rules have continuing applicability or whether the rules should be amended or repealed.
- (5) The commission shall adopt by rule an electronic filing system under which statements required to be filed under ORS 244.050 and 244.217 must be filed, without a fee, with the commission in an electronic format.
- (6) The commission shall make available in a searchable format for review by the public using the Internet:
 - (a) Statements filed under ORS 244.050 and 244.217;
 - (b) Advisory opinions issued by the commission or the executive director of the commission; and
 - (c) Findings issued by the commission under ORS 244.260 in instances where the commission determines that there has been a violation of a provision of this chapter or of any rule adopted by the commission under this chapter. Nothing in this paragraph requires the commission to make publicly available materials that are otherwise exempt from public disclosure or that are required to be kept confidential by the commission.

244.300 Status of records. (1) Records of the Oregon Government Ethics Commission are public records of this state.

(2) All information submitted to the commission in any statement required under this chapter is a public record. [1974 c.72 §18; 1977 c.588 §9; 2007 c.865 §35]

244.310 Executive director. (1) The Oregon Government Ethics Commission shall appoint an executive director to serve at the pleasure of the commission.

(2) The executive director is responsible for the administrative operations of the commission and shall perform such other duties as may be designated or assigned to the executive director from time to time by the commission.

(3) The commission may not delegate the power to adopt rules or issue commission advisory opinions to the executive director. The executive director may issue staff advisory opinions as provided in ORS 244.282. [1974 c.72 §16; 2007 c.865 §16]

244.320 Manual on government ethics; effect of reliance on manual; revision. (1) The Oregon Government Ethics Commission shall prepare and publish a manual on government ethics that explains in terms understandable to legislative and public officials and the public the requirements of this chapter and the commission's interpretation of those requirements whether stated by rule or in an opinion. The manual shall set forth recommended uniform reporting methods for use by persons filing statements under this chapter. The manual, and any updates to the manual made under subsection (3) of this section, must be approved by a vote of a majority of the members of the commission.

(2) In preparing the manual, the commission shall consider the format of the manual prepared by the Attorney General to guide public officials and the public in the requirements of ORS chapter 192.

(3) The commission shall update the manual as often as the commission believes necessary but no less frequently than once every four years.

(4) The commission shall make copies of the manual available in an electronic format on the Internet.

(5) The commission may not impose a penalty under ORS 244.350 or 244.360 on a public official or candidate for any good faith action the public official or candidate takes in reliance on the manual, or any update to the manual, approved by the commission under this section. [1991 c.522 §2; 2007 c.865 §36; 2009 c.68 §15]

244.330 Distribution of manual on government ethics. The Oregon Government Ethics Commission shall distribute, insofar as is practicable, copies of its ethics manual to every public official. The commission shall seek the assistance of professional associations that represent public officials in its efforts to comply with this section. [1993 c.714 §4]

Note: 244.330 was enacted into law by the Legislative Assembly but was not added to or made a part of ORS chapter 244 or any series therein by legislative action. See Preface to Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation.

244.340 Continuing education program. The Oregon Government Ethics Commission shall prepare and present a program of continuing education for public officials. The commission may use its own staff or may contract for the preparation or presentation of the program of continuing education. [1993 c.714 §5; 2007 c.865 §37]

244.345 Oregon Government Ethics Commission Account. The Oregon Government Ethics Commission Account is established separate and distinct from the General Fund. All moneys received by the Oregon Government Ethics Commission, other than appropriations from the General Fund, shall be deposited into the account and are continuously appropriated to the commission to carry out the duties, functions and powers of the commission. [2001 c.716 §11; 2007 c.865 §40a]

ENFORCEMENT

244.350 Civil penalties; letter of reprimand or explanation. (1) The Oregon Government Ethics Commission may impose civil penalties not to exceed:

(a) Except as provided in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this subsection, \$5,000 for violation of any provision of this chapter or any resolution adopted under ORS 244.160.

(b) \$25,000 for violation of ORS 244.045.

(c) \$10,000 for willfully violating ORS 244.040.

(2)(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection, the commission may impose civil penalties not to exceed \$1,000 for violation of any provision of ORS 192.660.

(b) A civil penalty may not be imposed under this subsection if the violation occurred as a result of the governing body of the public body acting upon the advice of the public body's counsel.

(3) The commission may impose civil penalties not to exceed \$250 for violation of ORS 293.708. A civil penalty imposed under this subsection is in addition to and not in lieu of a civil penalty that may be imposed under subsection (1) of this section.

(4)(a) The commission may impose civil penalties on a person who fails to file the statement required under ORS 244.050 or 244.217. In enforcing this subsection, the commission is not required to follow the procedures in ORS 244.260 before finding that a violation of ORS 244.050 or 244.217 has occurred.

(b) Failure to file the required statement in timely fashion is prima facie evidence of a violation of ORS 244.050 or 244.217.

(c) The commission may impose a civil penalty of \$10 for each of the first 14 days the statement is late beyond the date set by law, or by the commission under ORS 244.050, and \$50 for each day thereafter. The maximum penalty that may be imposed under this subsection is \$5,000.

(5) In lieu of or in conjunction with finding a violation of law or any resolution or imposing a civil penalty under this section, the commission may issue a written letter of reprimand, explanation or education. [1974 c.72 §19; 1977 c.588 §10; 1987 c.360 §3; 1993 c.743 §29; 1993 c.747 §2; 1997 c.750 §2; 2005 c.179 §3; 2007 c.865 §18; 2007 c.877 §11a; 2009 c.68 §16; 2009 c.689 §4; 2015 c.620 §4]

244.355 Failure to file trading statement. A person who intentionally fails to file a complete and accurate statement under ORS 244.055 commits a Class C felony. [2007 c.865 §31]

244.360 Additional civil penalty equal to twice amount of financial benefit. In addition to civil penalties imposed under ORS 244.350, if a public official has financially benefited the public official or any other person by violating any provision of this chapter, the Oregon Government Ethics Commission may impose upon the public official a civil penalty in an amount equal to twice the amount the public official or other person realized as a result of the violation. [1974 c.72 §20; 1987 c.566 §21; 2007 c.865 §19; 2007 c.877 §12a]

244.370 Civil penalty procedure; disposition of penalties. (1) Any civil penalty under ORS 244.350 or 244.360 shall be imposed in the manner prescribed by ORS 183.745.

(2) All penalties recovered under ORS 244.350 and 244.360 shall be paid into the State Treasury and credited to the General Fund. [1974 c.72 §21; 1977 c.588 §11; 1989 c.706 §10; 1991 c.734 §13; 2007 c.865 §25; 2013 c.43 §1]

244.380 [1974 c.72 §23; 1975 c.543 §12; 1977 c.588 §12; 1987 c.566 §22; 1995 c.607 §69; 2007 c.865 §20; repealed by 2009 c.689 §7]

244.390 Status of penalties and sanctions; consideration of other penalties imposed. (1) A penalty or sanction imposed by the Oregon Government Ethics Commission under this chapter is in addition to and not in lieu of any other penalty or sanction that may be imposed according to law.

(2) Before making a finding that there is cause to undertake an investigation under ORS 244.260 and before imposing a civil penalty under ORS 244.350 or 244.360, the commission shall consider the public interest and any other penalty or sanction that has been or may be imposed on the public official as a result of the same conduct that is the subject of action by the commission under ORS 244.260.

(3) Nothing in this chapter is intended to affect:

(a) Any statute requiring disclosure of economic interest by any public official or candidate.

(b) Any statute prohibiting or authorizing specific conduct on the part of any public official or candidate. [1974 c.72 §25; 2007 c.865 §2; 2007 c.877 §39a; 2009 c.68 §23]

244.400 Attorney fees for person prevailing in contested case. (1) A person who prevails following a contested case hearing under this chapter or ORS 171.778 shall be awarded reasonable attorney fees at the conclusion of the contested case or on appeal.

(2) Upon prevailing following a contested case hearing or lawsuit, the person may petition the Marion County Circuit Court for the purpose of determining the award of reasonable attorney fees. The Oregon Government Ethics Commission shall be named as a respondent in the petition. The petitioner and respondent shall follow the procedure provided in ORCP 68 for the determination of reasonable attorney fees. The court shall give precedence on its docket to petitions filed under this subsection as the circumstances may require.

(3) An appellate court shall award reasonable attorney fees to the person if the person prevails on appeal from any decision of the commission.

(4) Attorney fees to be awarded under this section shall be only those fees incurred by the person from the time the commission notifies the person that it has entered an order to move to a contested case proceeding.

(5) Any attorney fees awarded to the person pursuant to this section shall be paid by the commission from moneys appropriated or allocated to the commission from the General Fund. [1991 c.770 §9; 1993 c.743 §30; 2007 c.865 §26]

CHAPTER 245

[Reserved for expansion]

EXPENSES, COMPENSATION & PARKING

ORS 292.495

https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/bills_laws/ors/ors292.html

SALARIES AND EXPENSES OF NONELECTIVE STATE OFFICIALS

292.495 Compensation and expenses of members of state boards and commissions. (1) Subject to the availability of funds therefor in the budget of the state board or commission, and except as otherwise provided by law, any member of a state board or commission, other than a member who is employed in full-time public service, who is authorized by law to receive compensation for time spent in performance of official duties, shall receive a payment of \$30 for each day or portion thereof during which the member is actually engaged in the performance of official duties.

(2) Except as otherwise provided by law, all members of state boards and commissions, including those employed in full-time public service, may receive actual and necessary travel or other expenses actually incurred in the performance of their official duties within the limits provided by law or by the Oregon Department of Administrative Services under ORS 292.210 to 292.250.

(3) As used in subsection (2) of this section, "other expenses" includes expenses incurred by a member of a state board or commission in employing a substitute to perform duties, including personal, normally performed by the member which the member is unable to perform because of the performance of official duties and which by the nature of such duties cannot be delayed without risk to health or safety. No member shall be reimbursed for expenses incurred in employing a substitute in excess of \$25 per day. [1969 c.314 §1; 1973 c.224 §2; 1975 c.441 §1; 1979 c.616 §1]

OREGON DOCUMENTS DEPOSITORY PROGRAM

ORS 357.003-004 & 357.090

https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/bills_laws/ors/ors357.html

STATE LIBRARY

(Policy and Definitions)

357.001 Legislative findings. The State of Oregon recognizes that:

- (1) An informed citizenry is indispensable to the proper functioning of a democratic society.
- (2) Libraries constitute a cultural, informational and educational resource essential to the people of this state.
- (3) Library services should be available widely throughout the state to bring within convenient reach of the people appropriate opportunities for reading, study and free inquiry.
- (4) Providing and supporting adequate library services is a proper and necessary function of government at all levels.
- (5) It is a basic right of citizens to know about the activities of their government, to benefit from the information developed at public expense and to have permanent access to the information published by state agencies. [1975 c.476 §2; 1995 c.69 §1; 2005 c.33 §1]

357.002 Policy. It is the policy of the State of Oregon to have a State Library that:

- (1) Provides library services suitable to support state government needs and operations;
- (2) Provides efficient library services for Oregonians who are print-disabled;
- (3) Promotes the establishment, development and support of local library services;
- (4) Promotes and supports library services for children and youth;
- (5) Eliminates duplication of state agency library services;
- (6) Leverages federal, state and local funding for the benefit of state and local libraries;
- (7) Promotes the electronic delivery of library and information resources and services;
- (8) Promotes public, nonprofit and private partnerships; and
- (9) Maintains free access for the public to State Library materials. [2015 c.328 §1]

357.003 [Formerly 357.705; 1995 c.69 §2; repealed by 2015 c.328 §32]

357.004 Definitions for ORS 357.001 to 357.200. As used in ORS 357.001 to 357.200, unless the context requires otherwise:

- (1) "Depository library" means a library that is designated as such under ORS 357.095.
- (2)(a) "Issuing agency" means state government, as that term is defined in ORS 174.111.
(b) "Issuing agency" does not include any public university listed in ORS 352.002 or office, department or activity under the control of the university.
- (3)(a) "Public document" means informational matter produced for public distribution or access regardless of format, medium, source or copyright, originating in or produced with the imprint of, by the authority of or at the total or partial expense of any state agency. "Public document" includes informational matter produced on computer diskettes, CD-ROMs, computer tapes, the Internet or in other electronic formats.
(b) "Public document" does not include:
 - (A) Correspondence, forms, interoffice or intraoffice memoranda;

- (B) Legislative bills;
- (C) Oregon Revised Statutes or any edition thereof; or
- (D) Reports and publications of the Oregon Supreme Court, the Oregon Court of Appeals and the Oregon Tax Court. [1995 c.69 §4; 2005 c.33 §2; 2011 c.637 §262; 2013 c.768 §140; 2015 c.767 §169]

(Public Documents)

357.090 Issuing agency to make public documents available for distribution; public documents liaison officer; list of all public documents; no charge for access by library. (1) Unless a greater or lesser number is agreed upon by the State Librarian and the issuing agency, the Oregon Department of Administrative Services or, in the event the department is unable to furnish the requisite number of copies of the public document, the issuing agency shall make available to the State Librarian for distribution to depository libraries 10 copies of all public documents that are printed or produced in any other tangible medium. The department may withhold the prescribed number of copies from each printing order and forward them to the State Librarian. The cost of printing for all copies of a public document furnished to the State Librarian in compliance with this subsection shall be borne by the issuing agency. An issuing agency shall make available to the State Library electronic versions of the agency's public documents that are produced in a tangible medium. An issuing agency shall also designate all public documents that are published electronically so that the document may be made available to the State Library.

(2) The head of each issuing agency or a designee shall be the public documents liaison officer for the agency and shall be responsible for carrying out the agency's obligations under this section. Each issuing agency shall notify the State Librarian of the name of the agency's public documents liaison officer.

(3) Each issuing agency shall provide to the State Librarian an annual listing of all public documents, including those produced in electronic form, that the agency has made available to the public during the preceding year.

(4) Issuing agencies shall not charge any public, school or academic library for access to information produced by the agency and maintained in electronic form. [1995 c.69 §5; 2001 c.539 §13; 2005 c.33 §4]

UNLAWFUL TRADE PRACTICES ACT

ORS 646.608, et seq.

https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/bills_laws/ors/ors646.html

UNLAWFUL TRADE PRACTICES

646.605 Definitions for ORS 336.184 and 646.605 to 646.652. As used in ORS 336.184 and 646.605 to 646.652:

(1) "Appropriate court" means the circuit court of a county:

(a) Where one or more of the defendants reside;

(b) Where one or more of the defendants maintain a principal place of business;

(c) Where one or more of the defendants are alleged to have committed an act prohibited by ORS 336.184 and 646.605 to 646.652; or

(d) With the defendant's consent, where the prosecuting attorney maintains an office.

(2) "Documentary material" means the original or a copy of any book, record, report, memorandum, paper, communication, tabulation, map, chart, photograph, mechanical transcription, or other tangible document or recording, wherever situate.

(3) "Examination" of documentary material includes inspection, study or copying of any such material, and taking testimony under oath or acknowledgment regarding any documentary material or copy thereof.

(4) "Person" means natural persons, corporations, trusts, partnerships, incorporated or unincorporated associations and any other legal entity except bodies or officers acting under statutory authority of this state or the United States.

(5) "Prosecuting attorney" means the Attorney General or the district attorney of any county in which a violation of ORS 336.184 and 646.605 to 646.652 is alleged to have occurred.

(6)(a) "Real estate, goods or services" means those that are or may be obtained primarily for personal, family or household purposes, or that are or may be obtained for any purposes as a result of a telephone solicitation, and includes loans and extensions of credit, and franchises, distributorships and other similar business opportunities, but does not include insurance.

(b) Notwithstanding paragraph (a) of this subsection:

(A) "Real estate" does not cover conduct covered by ORS chapter 90.

(B) "Loans and extensions of credit" does not include transactions involving a pawnbroker, as defined in ORS 726.010, that is required to be licensed under ORS chapter 726.

(7) "Telephone solicitation" means a solicitation where a person, in the course of the person's business, vocation or occupation, uses a telephone or an automatic dialing-announcing device to initiate telephonic contact with a potential customer and the person is not one of the following:

(a) A person who is a broker-dealer or salesperson licensed under ORS 59.175, or a mortgage banker or mortgage broker licensed under ORS 86A.106, when the solicitation is for a security qualified for sale pursuant to ORS 59.055.

(b) A real estate licensee or a person who is otherwise authorized to engage in professional real estate activity pursuant to ORS chapter 696, when the solicitation involves professional real estate activity.

(c) A person licensed or exempt from licensure as a builder pursuant to ORS chapter 701, when the solicitation involves the construction, alteration, repair, improvement or demolition of a structure.

(d) A person licensed or otherwise authorized to sell insurance as an insurance producer pursuant to ORS chapter 744, when the solicitation involves insurance.

(e) A person soliciting the sale of a newspaper of general circulation, a magazine or membership in a book or record club who complies with ORS 646.611, when the solicitation involves newspapers, magazines or membership in a book or record club.

(f) A person soliciting without the intent to complete and who does not complete the sales presentation during the telephone solicitation and who only completes the sales presentation at a later face-to-face meeting between the solicitor and the prospective purchaser.

(g) A supervised financial institution or parent, subsidiary or affiliate thereof. As used in this paragraph, "supervised financial institution" means any financial institution or trust company, as those terms are defined in ORS 706.008, or any personal property broker, consumer finance lender, commercial finance lender or insurer that is subject to regulation by an official or agency of this state or of the United States.

(h) A person who is authorized to conduct prearrangement or preconstruction funeral or cemetery sales, pursuant to ORS chapter 692, when the solicitation involves prearrangement or preconstruction funeral or cemetery plans.

(i) A person who solicits the services provided by a cable television system licensed or franchised pursuant to state, local or federal law, when the solicitation involves cable television services.

(j) A person or affiliate of a person whose business is regulated by the Public Utility Commission of Oregon.

(k) A person who sells farm products as defined by ORS 576.006 if the solicitation neither intends to nor actually results in a sale that costs the purchaser in excess of \$100.

(L) An issuer or subsidiary of an issuer that has a class of securities that is subject to section 12 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and that is either registered or exempt from registration under paragraph (A), (B), (C), (E), (F), (G) or (H) or subsection (g) of that section.

(m) A person soliciting exclusively the sale of telephone answering services to be provided by that person or that person's employer when the solicitation involves answering services.

(n) A telecommunications utility with access lines of 15,000 or less or a cooperative telephone association when the solicitation involves regulated goods or services.

(8) "Trade" and "commerce" mean advertising, offering or distributing, whether by sale, rental or otherwise, any real estate, goods or services, and include any trade or commerce directly or indirectly affecting the people of this state.

(9) "Unconscionable tactics" include, but are not limited to, actions by which a person:

(a) Knowingly takes advantage of a customer's physical infirmity, ignorance, illiteracy or inability to understand the language of the agreement;

(b) Knowingly permits a customer to enter into a transaction from which the customer will derive no material benefit;

(c) Permits a customer to enter into a transaction with knowledge that there is no reasonable probability of payment of the attendant financial obligation in full by the customer when due; or

(d) Knowingly takes advantage of a customer who is a disabled veteran, a disabled servicemember or a servicemember in active service, or the spouse of a disabled veteran, disabled servicemember or servicemember in active service. For purposes of this paragraph:

(A) "Disabled veteran" has the meaning given that term in ORS 408.225.

(B) "Disabled servicemember" means a servicemember, as defined in 50 U.S.C. App. 511 as in effect on January 1, 2010, who may be entitled to disability compensation under laws administered by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs.

(C) "Servicemember in active service" means:

(i) A servicemember called into active service under Title 10 or Title 32 of the United States Code as in effect on January 1, 2010; or

(ii) A servicemember on state active duty, as defined in the Oregon Code of Military Justice.

(10) A willful violation occurs when the person committing the violation knew or should have known that the conduct of the person was a violation.

(11) A loan is made “in close connection with the sale of a manufactured dwelling” if:

(a) The lender directly or indirectly controls, is controlled by or is under common control with the seller, unless the relationship is remote and is not a factor in the transaction;

(b) The lender gives a commission, rebate or credit in any form to a seller who refers the borrower to the lender, other than payment of the proceeds of the loan jointly to the seller and the borrower;

(c) The lender is related to the seller by blood or marriage;

(d) The seller directly and materially assists the borrower in obtaining the loan;

(e) The seller prepares documents that are given to the lender and used in connection with the loan; or

(f) The lender supplies documents to the seller used by the borrower in obtaining the loan. [1965 c.490 §2; 1967 c.599 §1; 1971 c.744 §5; 1973 c.235 §1; 1977 c.195 §1; 1989 c.137 §1; 1993 c.508 §40; 1995 c.79 §328; 1997 c.249 §197; 1997 c.631 §514; 1999 c.59 §189; 1999 c.402 §6; 2001 c.917 §4; 2003 c.364 §52; 2003 c.658 §§11,12; 2007 c.71 §§198,199; 2007 c.319 §§31,32; 2009 c.215 §§1,2; 2010 c.94 §§1,2; 2013 c.1 §§79,80; 2013 c.81 §§23,24]

646.607 Unlawful business, trade practices. A person engages in an unlawful trade practice if in the course of the person’s business, vocation or occupation the person:

(1) Employs any unconscionable tactic in connection with selling, renting or disposing of real estate, goods or services, or collecting or enforcing an obligation;

(2) Fails to deliver all or any portion of real estate, goods or services as promised, and at a customer’s request, fails to refund money that the customer gave to the person to purchase the undelivered real estate, goods or services and that the person does not retain pursuant to any right, claim or defense the person may assert in good faith. This subsection does not create a warranty obligation and does not apply to a dispute over the quality of real estate, goods or services delivered to a customer;

(3) Violates ORS 401.965 (2);

(4) Violates a provision of ORS 646A.725 to 646A.750;

(5) Violates ORS 646A.530;

(6) Employs a collection practice that is unlawful under ORS 646.639;

(7) Is a beneficiary that violates ORS 86.726 (1)(a) or (2), 86.729 (4) or 86.732 (1) or (2);

(8) Violates ORS 646A.093;

(9) Violates a provision of ORS 646A.600 to 646A.628;

(10) Violates ORS 646A.808 (2); or

(11) Violates ORS 336.184. [1977 c.195 §4; 1979 c.505 §1; 2003 c.759 §§9,10; 2007 c.223 §6; 2008 c.19 §16; 2008 c.31 §4; 2009 c.60 §1; 2013 c.304 §13; 2013 c.433 §2; 2015 c.128 §2; 2015 c.357 §4; 2015 c.528 §3]

Note: The amendments to 646.607 by section 3, chapter 528, Oregon Laws 2015, take effect July 1, 2016, and apply to data created, provided or gathered on or after July 1, 2016. See sections 4 and 5, chapter 528, Oregon Laws 2015. The text that is effective until July 1, 2016, including amendments by section 2, chapter 128, Oregon Laws 2015, and section 4, chapter 357, Oregon Laws 2015, is set forth for the user’s convenience.

646.607. A person engages in an unlawful trade practice if in the course of the person’s business, vocation or occupation the person:

(1) Employs any unconscionable tactic in connection with selling, renting or disposing of real estate, goods or services, or collecting or enforcing an obligation;

(2) Fails to deliver all or any portion of real estate, goods or services as promised, and at a customer's request, fails to refund money that the customer gave to the person to purchase the undelivered real estate, goods or services and that the person does not retain pursuant to any right, claim or defense the person may assert in good faith. This subsection does not create a warranty obligation and does not apply to a dispute over the quality of real estate, goods or services delivered to a customer;

(3) Violates ORS 401.965 (2);

(4) Violates a provision of ORS 646A.725 to 646A.750;

(5) Violates ORS 646A.530;

(6) Employs a collection practice that is unlawful under ORS 646.639;

(7) Is a beneficiary that violates ORS 86.726 (1)(a) or (2), 86.729 (4) or 86.732 (1) or (2);

(8) Violates ORS 646A.093;

(9) Violates a provision of ORS 646A.600 to 646A.628; or

(10) Violates ORS 646A.808 (2).

646.608 Additional unlawful business, trade practices; proof; rules. (1) A person engages in an unlawful practice if in the course of the person's business, vocation or occupation the person does any of the following:

(a) Passes off real estate, goods or services as the real estate, goods or services of another.

(b) Causes likelihood of confusion or of misunderstanding as to the source, sponsorship, approval, or certification of real estate, goods or services.

(c) Causes likelihood of confusion or of misunderstanding as to affiliation, connection, or association with, or certification by, another.

(d) Uses deceptive representations or designations of geographic origin in connection with real estate, goods or services.

(e) Represents that real estate, goods or services have sponsorship, approval, characteristics, ingredients, uses, benefits, quantities or qualities that the real estate, goods or services do not have or that a person has a sponsorship, approval, status, qualification, affiliation, or connection that the person does not have.

(f) Represents that real estate or goods are original or new if the real estate or goods are deteriorated, altered, reconditioned, reclaimed, used or secondhand.

(g) Represents that real estate, goods or services are of a particular standard, quality, or grade, or that real estate or goods are of a particular style or model, if the real estate, goods or services are of another.

(h) Disparages the real estate, goods, services, property or business of a customer or another by false or misleading representations of fact.

(i) Advertises real estate, goods or services with intent not to provide the real estate, goods or services as advertised, or with intent not to supply reasonably expectable public demand, unless the advertisement discloses a limitation of quantity.

(j) Makes false or misleading representations of fact concerning the reasons for, existence of, or amounts of price reductions.

(k) Makes false or misleading representations concerning credit availability or the nature of the transaction or obligation incurred.

(L) Makes false or misleading representations relating to commissions or other compensation to be paid in exchange for permitting real estate, goods or services to be used for model or demonstration purposes or in exchange for submitting names of potential customers.

(m) Performs service on or dismantles any goods or real estate if the owner or apparent owner of the goods or real estate does not authorize the service or dismantling.

(n) Solicits potential customers by telephone or door to door as a seller unless the person provides the information required under ORS 646.611.

(o) In a sale, rental or other disposition of real estate, goods or services, gives or offers to give a rebate or discount or otherwise pays or offers to pay value to the customer in consideration of the customer giving to the person the names of prospective purchasers, lessees, or borrowers, or otherwise aiding the person in making a sale, lease, or loan to another person, if earning the rebate, discount or other value is contingent upon an event occurring after the time the customer enters into the transaction.

(p) Makes any false or misleading statement about a prize, contest or promotion used to publicize a product, business or service.

(q) Promises to deliver real estate, goods or services within a certain period of time with intent not to deliver the real estate, goods or services as promised.

(r) Organizes or induces or attempts to induce membership in a pyramid club.

(s) Makes false or misleading representations of fact concerning the offering price of, or the person's cost for real estate, goods or services.

(t) Concurrent with tender or delivery of any real estate, goods or services fails to disclose any known material defect or material nonconformity.

(u) Engages in any other unfair or deceptive conduct in trade or commerce.

(v) Violates any of the provisions relating to auction sales, consignment sales, auctioneers, consignees or auction marts under ORS 698.640, whether in a commercial or noncommercial situation.

(w) Manufactures mercury fever thermometers.

(x) Sells or supplies mercury fever thermometers unless the thermometer is required by federal law, or is:

(A) Prescribed by a person licensed under ORS chapter 677; and

(B) Supplied with instructions on the careful handling of the thermometer to avoid breakage and on the proper cleanup of mercury should breakage occur.

(y) Sells a thermostat that contains mercury unless the thermostat is labeled in a manner to inform the purchaser that mercury is present in the thermostat and that the thermostat may not be disposed of until the mercury is removed, reused, recycled or otherwise managed to ensure that the mercury does not become part of the solid waste stream or wastewater. For purposes of this paragraph, "thermostat" means a device commonly used to sense and, through electrical communication with heating, cooling or ventilation equipment, control room temperature.

(z) Sells or offers for sale a motor vehicle manufactured after January 1, 2006, that contains mercury light switches.

(aa) Violates the provisions of ORS 803.375, 803.385 or 815.410 to 815.430.

(bb) Violates ORS 646A.070 (1).

(cc) Violates any requirement of ORS 646A.030 to 646A.040.

(dd) Violates the provisions of ORS 128.801 to 128.898.

(ee) Violates ORS 646.883 or 646.885.

(ff) Violates ORS 646.569.

(gg) Violates the provisions of ORS 646A.142.

(hh) Violates ORS 646A.360.

(ii) Violates ORS 646.553 or 646.557 or any rule adopted pursuant thereto.

(jj) Violates ORS 646.563.

(kk) Violates ORS 759.690 or any rule adopted pursuant thereto.

(ll) Violates the provisions of ORS 759.705, 759.710 and 759.720 or any rule adopted pursuant thereto.

(mm) Violates ORS 646A.210 or 646A.214.

- (nn) Violates any provision of ORS 646A.124 to 646A.134.
- (oo) Violates ORS 646A.095.
- (pp) Violates ORS 822.046.
- (qq) Violates ORS 128.001.
- (rr) Violates ORS 646A.800 (2) to (4).
- (ss) Violates ORS 646A.090 (2) to (4).
- (tt) Violates ORS 87.686.
- (uu) Violates ORS 646A.803.
- (vv) Violates ORS 646A.362.
- (ww) Violates ORS 646A.052 or any rule adopted under ORS 646A.052 or 646A.054.
- (xx) Violates ORS 180.440 (1) or 180.486 (1).
- (yy) Commits the offense of acting as a vehicle dealer without a certificate under ORS 822.005.
- (zz) Violates ORS 87.007 (2) or (3).
- (aaa) Violates ORS 92.405 (1), (2) or (3).
- (bbb) Engages in an unlawful practice under ORS 646.648.
- (ccc) Violates ORS 646A.365.
- (ddd) Violates ORS 98.854 or 98.858 or a rule adopted under ORS 98.864.
- (eee) Sells a gift card in violation of ORS 646A.276.
- (fff) Violates ORS 646A.102, 646A.106 or 646A.108.
- (ggg) Violates ORS 646A.430 to 646A.450.
- (hhh) Violates a provision of ORS 744.318 to 744.384.
- (iii) Violates a provision of ORS 646A.702 to 646A.720.
- (jjj) Violates ORS 646A.530 30 or more days after a recall notice, warning or declaration described in ORS 646A.530 is issued for the children's product, as defined in ORS 646A.525, that is the subject of the violation.
- (kkk) Violates a provision of ORS 697.612, 697.642, 697.652, 697.662, 697.682, 697.692 or 697.707.
- (LLL) Violates the consumer protection provisions of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act, 50 U.S.C. App. 501 et seq., as in effect on January 1, 2010.
- (mmm) Violates a provision of ORS 646A.480 to 646A.495.
- (nnn) Violates ORS 646A.082.
- (ooo) Violates ORS 646.647.
- (ppp) Violates ORS 646A.115.
- (qqq) Violates a provision of ORS 646A.405.
- (rrr) Violates ORS 646A.092.
- (sss) Violates a provision of ORS 646.644.
- (ttt) Violates a provision of ORS 646A.295.
- (uuu) Violates ORS 646A.564.
- (vvv) Engages in the business of, or acts in the capacity of, an immigration consultant, as defined in ORS 9.280, in this state and for compensation, unless federal law authorizes the person to do so or unless the person is an active member of the Oregon State Bar.
- (www) Violates ORS 702.012, 702.029, 702.032 or 702.054.
- (xxx) Violates ORS 646A.806.
- (yyy) Violates ORS 646A.810 (2).
- (zzz) Violates a provision of sections 1 to 7, chapter 523, Oregon Laws 2015.
- (2) A representation under subsection (1) of this section or ORS 646.607 may be any manifestation of any assertion by words or conduct, including, but not limited to, a failure to disclose a fact.
- (3) In order to prevail in an action or suit under ORS 336.184 and 646.605 to 646.652, a prosecuting attorney need not prove competition between the parties or actual confusion or misunderstanding.

(4) An action or suit may not be brought under subsection (1)(u) of this section unless the Attorney General has first established a rule in accordance with the provisions of ORS chapter 183 declaring the conduct to be unfair or deceptive in trade or commerce.

(5) Notwithstanding any other provision of ORS 336.184 and 646.605 to 646.652, if an action or suit is brought under subsection (1)(xx) of this section by a person other than a prosecuting attorney, relief is limited to an injunction and the prevailing party may be awarded reasonable attorney fees. [1971 c.744 §7 (enacted in lieu of 646.615); 1973 c.235 §2; 1973 c.513 §1; 1975 c.437 §1; 1977 c.195 §2; 1979 c.503 §4; 1983 c.404 §5; 1985 c.251 §10a; 1985 c.538 §3; 1985 c.694 §8; 1985 c.729 §22; 1987 c.626 §5; 1989 c.273 §7; 1989 c.451 §4; 1989 c.458 §3; 1989 c.621 §4; 1989 c.622 §7; 1989 c.623 §3; 1989 c.913 §1; 1991 c.532 §25; 1991 c.672 §8; 1993 c.58 §3; 1993 c.283 §10; 1993 c.582 §11; 1993 c.645 §10; 1993 c.700 §2; 1995 c.713 §6; 1995 c.788 §2; 1997 c.132 §6; 1997 c.806 §2; 1999 c.194 §9; 1999 c.400 §4; 1999 c.669 §3; 1999 c.719 §3; 1999 c.875 §3; 2001 c.924 §§11,13; 2001 c.969 §5; 2003 c.133 §§1,2; 2003 c.486 §§2,3; 2003 c.778 §§4,5; 2003 c.801 §§18,19; 2005 c.42 §§1,2; 2005 c.799 §§2,3; 2007 c.304 §2; 2007 c.538 §18; 2007 c.685 §13; 2007 c.772 §4; 2007 c.820 §8; 2007 c.823 §5; 2008 c.19 §§7,8; 2008 c.31 §§5,6; 2009 c.133 §6; 2009 c.150 §1; 2009 c.170 §1; 2009 c.197 §1; 2009 c.215 §3; 2009 c.310 §2; 2009 c.448 §11; 2009 c.604 §23; 2009 c.711 §21; 2009 c.717 §26; 2011 c.57 §2; 2011 c.502 §3; 2011 c.509 §4; 2012 c.52 §6; 2013 c.54 §8; 2013 c.77 §1; 2013 c.330 §2; 2013 c.493 §5; 2014 c.19 §3; 2015 c.523 §9]

Note: The amendments to 646.608 by section 10, chapter 523, Oregon Laws 2015, become operative January 2, 2020. See section 12, chapter 523, Oregon Laws 2015. The text that is operative on and after January 2, 2020, is set forth for the user's convenience.

646.608. (1) A person engages in an unlawful practice if in the course of the person's business, vocation or occupation the person does any of the following:

(a) Passes off real estate, goods or services as the real estate, goods or services of another.

(b) Causes likelihood of confusion or of misunderstanding as to the source, sponsorship, approval, or certification of real estate, goods or services.

(c) Causes likelihood of confusion or of misunderstanding as to affiliation, connection, or association with, or certification by, another.

(d) Uses deceptive representations or designations of geographic origin in connection with real estate, goods or services.

(e) Represents that real estate, goods or services have sponsorship, approval, characteristics, ingredients, uses, benefits, quantities or qualities that the real estate, goods or services do not have or that a person has a sponsorship, approval, status, qualification, affiliation, or connection that the person does not have.

(f) Represents that real estate or goods are original or new if the real estate or goods are deteriorated, altered, reconditioned, reclaimed, used or secondhand.

(g) Represents that real estate, goods or services are of a particular standard, quality, or grade, or that real estate or goods are of a particular style or model, if the real estate, goods or services are of another.

(h) Disparages the real estate, goods, services, property or business of a customer or another by false or misleading representations of fact.

(i) Advertises real estate, goods or services with intent not to provide the real estate, goods or services as advertised, or with intent not to supply reasonably expectable public demand, unless the advertisement discloses a limitation of quantity.

(j) Makes false or misleading representations of fact concerning the reasons for, existence of, or amounts of price reductions.

- (k) Makes false or misleading representations concerning credit availability or the nature of the transaction or obligation incurred.
- (L) Makes false or misleading representations relating to commissions or other compensation to be paid in exchange for permitting real estate, goods or services to be used for model or demonstration purposes or in exchange for submitting names of potential customers.
- (m) Performs service on or dismantles any goods or real estate if the owner or apparent owner of the goods or real estate does not authorize the service or dismantling.
- (n) Solicits potential customers by telephone or door to door as a seller unless the person provides the information required under ORS 646.611.
- (o) In a sale, rental or other disposition of real estate, goods or services, gives or offers to give a rebate or discount or otherwise pays or offers to pay value to the customer in consideration of the customer giving to the person the names of prospective purchasers, lessees, or borrowers, or otherwise aiding the person in making a sale, lease, or loan to another person, if earning the rebate, discount or other value is contingent upon an event occurring after the time the customer enters into the transaction.
- (p) Makes any false or misleading statement about a prize, contest or promotion used to publicize a product, business or service.
- (q) Promises to deliver real estate, goods or services within a certain period of time with intent not to deliver the real estate, goods or services as promised.
- (r) Organizes or induces or attempts to induce membership in a pyramid club.
- (s) Makes false or misleading representations of fact concerning the offering price of, or the person's cost for real estate, goods or services.
- (t) Concurrent with tender or delivery of any real estate, goods or services fails to disclose any known material defect or material nonconformity.
- (u) Engages in any other unfair or deceptive conduct in trade or commerce.
- (v) Violates any of the provisions relating to auction sales, consignment sales, auctioneers, consignees or auction marts under ORS 698.640, whether in a commercial or noncommercial situation.
- (w) Manufactures mercury fever thermometers.
- (x) Sells or supplies mercury fever thermometers unless the thermometer is required by federal law, or is:
- (A) Prescribed by a person licensed under ORS chapter 677; and
 - (B) Supplied with instructions on the careful handling of the thermometer to avoid breakage and on the proper cleanup of mercury should breakage occur.
- (y) Sells a thermostat that contains mercury unless the thermostat is labeled in a manner to inform the purchaser that mercury is present in the thermostat and that the thermostat may not be disposed of until the mercury is removed, reused, recycled or otherwise managed to ensure that the mercury does not become part of the solid waste stream or wastewater. For purposes of this paragraph, "thermostat" means a device commonly used to sense and, through electrical communication with heating, cooling or ventilation equipment, control room temperature.
- (z) Sells or offers for sale a motor vehicle manufactured after January 1, 2006, that contains mercury light switches.
- (aa) Violates the provisions of ORS 803.375, 803.385 or 815.410 to 815.430.
 - (bb) Violates ORS 646A.070 (1).
 - (cc) Violates any requirement of ORS 646A.030 to 646A.040.
 - (dd) Violates the provisions of ORS 128.801 to 128.898.
 - (ee) Violates ORS 646.883 or 646.885.
 - (ff) Violates ORS 646.569.
 - (gg) Violates the provisions of ORS 646A.142.

- (hh) Violates ORS 646A.360.
- (ii) Violates ORS 646.553 or 646.557 or any rule adopted pursuant thereto.
- (jj) Violates ORS 646.563.
- (kk) Violates ORS 759.690 or any rule adopted pursuant thereto.
- (LL) Violates the provisions of ORS 759.705, 759.710 and 759.720 or any rule adopted pursuant thereto.
- (mm) Violates ORS 646A.210 or 646A.214.
- (nn) Violates any provision of ORS 646A.124 to 646A.134.
- (oo) Violates ORS 646A.095.
- (pp) Violates ORS 822.046.
- (qq) Violates ORS 128.001.
- (rr) Violates ORS 646A.800 (2) to (4).
- (ss) Violates ORS 646A.090 (2) to (4).
- (tt) Violates ORS 87.686.
- (uu) Violates ORS 646A.803.
- (vv) Violates ORS 646A.362.
- (ww) Violates ORS 646A.052 or any rule adopted under ORS 646A.052 or 646A.054.
- (xx) Violates ORS 180.440 (1) or 180.486 (1).
- (yy) Commits the offense of acting as a vehicle dealer without a certificate under ORS 822.005.
- (zz) Violates ORS 87.007 (2) or (3).
- (aaa) Violates ORS 92.405 (1), (2) or (3).
- (bbb) Engages in an unlawful practice under ORS 646.648.
- (ccc) Violates ORS 646A.365.
- (ddd) Violates ORS 98.854 or 98.858 or a rule adopted under ORS 98.864.
- (eee) Sells a gift card in violation of ORS 646A.276.
- (fff) Violates ORS 646A.102, 646A.106 or 646A.108.
- (ggg) Violates ORS 646A.430 to 646A.450.
- (hhh) Violates a provision of ORS 744.318 to 744.384.
- (iii) Violates a provision of ORS 646A.702 to 646A.720.
- (jjj) Violates ORS 646A.530 30 or more days after a recall notice, warning or declaration described in ORS 646A.530 is issued for the children's product, as defined in ORS 646A.525, that is the subject of the violation.
- (kkk) Violates a provision of ORS 697.612, 697.642, 697.652, 697.662, 697.682, 697.692 or 697.707.
- (LLL) Violates the consumer protection provisions of the Servicemembers Civil Relief Act, 50 U.S.C. App. 501 et seq., as in effect on January 1, 2010.
- (mmm) Violates a provision of ORS 646A.480 to 646A.495.
- (nnn) Violates ORS 646A.082.
- (ooo) Violates ORS 646.647.
- (ppp) Violates ORS 646A.115.
- (qqq) Violates a provision of ORS 646A.405.
- (rrr) Violates ORS 646A.092.
- (sss) Violates a provision of ORS 646.644.
- (ttt) Violates a provision of ORS 646A.295.
- (uuu) Violates ORS 646A.564.
- (vvv) Engages in the business of, or acts in the capacity of, an immigration consultant, as defined in ORS 9.280, in this state and for compensation, unless federal law authorizes the person to do so or unless the person is an active member of the Oregon State Bar.
- (www) Violates ORS 702.012, 702.029, 702.032 or 702.054.

(xxx) Violates ORS 646A.806.

(yyy) Violates ORS 646A.810 (2).

(2) A representation under subsection (1) of this section or ORS 646.607 may be any manifestation of any assertion by words or conduct, including, but not limited to, a failure to disclose a fact.

(3) In order to prevail in an action or suit under ORS 336.184 and 646.605 to 646.652, a prosecuting attorney need not prove competition between the parties or actual confusion or misunderstanding.

(4) An action or suit may not be brought under subsection (1)(u) of this section unless the Attorney General has first established a rule in accordance with the provisions of ORS chapter 183 declaring the conduct to be unfair or deceptive in trade or commerce.

(5) Notwithstanding any other provision of ORS 336.184 and 646.605 to 646.652, if an action or suit is brought under subsection (1)(xx) of this section by a person other than a prosecuting attorney, relief is limited to an injunction and the prevailing party may be awarded reasonable attorney fees.

LICENSING BOARDS ADMINISTRATION

ORS Chapter 670

https://www.oregonlegislature.gov/bills_laws/ors/ors670.html

TITLE 52

OCCUPATIONS AND PROFESSIONS

OCCUPATIONS AND PROFESSIONS

Chapter 670. Occupations and Professions Generally

671. Architects; Landscape Professions and Business

672. Professional Engineers; Land Surveyors; Photogrammetrists; Geologists

673. Accountants; Other Tax Professionals

674. Real Estate Appraisers and Appraisal

675. Psychologists; Occupational Therapists; Certified Sex Offender Therapists; Regulated Social Workers; Licensed Professional Counselors and Marriage and Family Therapists

676. Health Professions Generally

677. Regulation of Medicine, Podiatry and Acupuncture

678. Nurses; Nursing Home Administrators

679. Dentists

680. Dental Hygienists; Denturists

681. Hearing, Speech and Music Therapy Professionals

682. Regulation of Ambulance Services and Emergency Medical Services Providers

683. Optometrists; Opticians

684. Chiropractors

685. Naturopaths

686. Veterinarians; Veterinary Technicians

687. Massage Therapists; Direct Entry Midwives

688. Therapeutic and Technical Services: Physical Therapists; Medical Imaging Practitioners and Limited X-Ray Machine Operators; Hemodialysis Technicians; Athletic Trainers; Respiratory Therapists and Polysomnographic Technologists

689. Pharmacists; Drug Outlets; Drug Sales

690. Cosmetic Professionals

691. Dietitians

692. Funeral Service Practitioners; Embalmers; Death Care Consultants; Funeral Establishments; Cemetery and Crematory Operators

693. Plumbers

694. Hearing Aid Specialists

695. Watch Dealers

696. Real Estate and Escrow Activities

697. Collection Agencies; Check-Cashing Businesses; Debt Management Service Providers

698. Auctions

699. Innkeepers and Hotelkeepers

700. Environmental Health Specialists; Waste Water Specialists

701. Construction Contractors and Contracts

702. Student Athlete Agents

703. Truth Verification and Deception Detection; Investigators
704. Outfitters and Guides

Chapter 670 — Occupations and Professions Generally

2015 EDITION

OCCUPATIONS AND PROFESSIONS GENERALLY

EDUCATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

670.010 Waiver of educational requirement for admission to examination for license or certificate to practice profession, trade or calling

670.020 Filing evidence of complete educational requirement after taking examination

LICENSING ADMINISTRATION

(Generally)

670.275 Policy statement

670.280 Denial, suspension or revocation of license based on criminal conviction; denial of license or imposition of discipline for conduct substantially related to fitness and ability of applicant or licensee

670.283 Power of state agency to suspend license includes power to reinstate

670.290 Prohibited uses of juvenile records in employment, licensing or admission

670.300 Licensing and advisory board officers; quorum and meeting requirements; compensation and expenses of members

670.304 Application of ORS 670.300 to 670.380

670.306 Administrative officers for boards; other employees

670.310 Rulemaking authority; board seal

670.315 Administration of oaths; obtaining and taking evidence at board proceedings; effect of failure to obey board subpoena

670.325 Proceedings on denial of license; restraining violations; authority of administrative law judge; record of proceedings

670.335 Disposition of fees received by boards; procedure for payment of board expenses

670.345 Procedure for filling vacancies on board

670.350 Administration of professional qualification examinations

(Reciprocal Agreements)

670.380 When reciprocal licensing or registration agreements authorized; termination

INDEPENDENT CONTRACTORS

670.600 Independent contractor defined

670.605 Rules for application of definition of independent contractor

670.610 Referees in recreational soccer matches considered independent contractors

INTERAGENCY COMPLIANCE NETWORK

670.700 Agencies in network; duties of network

670.705 Reporting

EDUCATIONAL REQUIREMENTS

670.010 Waiver of educational requirement for admission to examination for license or certificate to practice profession, trade or calling. Any state board or commission that examines applicants for license or certification to practice a profession or engage in a trade or calling may, in its discretion, waive the educational requirement for admission to such examination, provided that the applicant furnishes evidence satisfactory to such state board or commission that the applicant is currently enrolled in a school, college or university approved by such state board or commission and will satisfy the educational requirement for admission to such examination on satisfactory completion of courses for which the applicant is currently enrolled and that this educational requirement will be met not later than four calendar months from the first day of the month following the month in which the examination is given. [1953 c.103 §1; 1975 c.429 §5; 1977 c.47 §1]

670.020 Filing evidence of complete educational requirement after taking examination. (1) Evidence of completion of the educational requirement waived as provided in ORS 670.010 shall be filed with such state board or commission not later than four calendar months from the first day of the month following the month in which the examination is taken. State boards and commissions shall withhold official certification of the successful completion of the examination until such evidence is furnished. The affidavit of the registrar or administrative head of the school, college or university shall be deemed satisfactory evidence.

(2) If any candidate admitted to an examination as provided in ORS 670.010 shall fail or neglect within said period to complete the educational requirement for such examination, then the completion of the examination by such candidate shall be null and void, and of no effect. The state board or commission which examined the candidate, however, shall retain any examination fee paid by the candidate. [1953 c.103 §2; 1975 c.429 §6; 1981 c.89 §19]

670.210 [1967 c.344 §1; 1971 c.648 §31; repealed by 1981 c.76 §1]

670.220 [1967 c.344 §§2,3; 1971 c.648 §32; repealed by 1981 c.76 §1]

670.230 [1967 c.344 §4; repealed by 1981 c.76 §1]

670.240 [1967 c.344 §5; repealed by 1981 c.76 §1]

LICENSING ADMINISTRATION

(Generally)

670.275 Policy statement. In enacting chapter 753, Oregon Laws 1971, it is the intention of the Legislative Assembly to provide for the more effective coordination of the administrative functions of boards charged with responsibility for protecting the public through the licensing and regulating of certain professions practiced in this state. Further, it is the intention of the Legislative Assembly to retain responsibility for decisions on qualifications, standards of practice, licensing, discipline and other discretionary functions relating to professional activities in the professional licensing boards, members of which are qualified by education, training and experience to make the necessary judgments. [Formerly 184.575]

Note: Legislative Counsel has substituted “chapter 753, Oregon Laws 1971,” for the words “this Act” in section 1, chapter 753, Oregon Laws 1971, compiled as 670.275 [Formerly 184.575]. Specific ORS references have not been substituted pursuant to 173.160. These sections may be determined by referring to the 1971 Comparative Section Table located in Volume 20 of ORS.

670.280 Denial, suspension or revocation of license based on criminal conviction; denial of license or imposition of discipline for conduct substantially related to fitness and ability of applicant or licensee. (1) As used in this section:

(a) “License” includes a registration, certification or permit.

(b) “Licensee” includes a registrant or a holder of a certification or permit.

(2) Except as provided in ORS 342.143 (3) or 342.175 (3), a licensing board, commission or agency may not deny, suspend or revoke an occupational or professional license solely for the reason that the applicant or licensee has been convicted of a crime, but it may consider the relationship of the facts which support the conviction and all intervening circumstances to the specific occupational or professional standards in determining the fitness of the person to receive or hold the license.

(3) Except as provided in ORS 342.143 (3) and 342.175 (3), a licensing board, commission or agency may deny an occupational or professional license or impose discipline on a licensee based on conduct that is not undertaken directly in the course of the licensed activity, but that is substantially related to the fitness and ability of the applicant or licensee to engage in the activity for which the license is required. In determining whether the conduct is substantially related to the fitness and ability of the applicant or licensee to engage in the activity for which the license is required, the licensing board, commission or agency shall consider the relationship of the facts with respect to the conduct and all intervening circumstances to the specific occupational or professional standards. [1973 c.359 §1; 1991 c.662 §6a; 2003 c.749 §13; 2009 c.386 §5]

670.283 Power of state agency to suspend license includes power to reinstate. If a state agency, board or commission has the power to issue any license, certification or registration necessary to practice any profession or engage in any trade or calling, any statute granting the state agency, board or commission the power to suspend the license, certification or registration includes the power to reinstate:

- (1) At a time certain; or
- (2) When the person subject to suspension fulfills conditions for reinstatement set by the agency, board or commission. [1979 c.201 §1]

670.285 [1975 c.759 §10; renumbered 183.435]

670.290 Prohibited uses of juvenile records in employment, licensing or admission. It shall be unlawful for any state agency or licensing board, including the Oregon State Bar, to:

- (1) Require that an applicant for employment, licensing or admission answer any questions regarding the existence or contents of a juvenile record that has been expunged pursuant to ORS 419A.260 and 419A.262;
- (2) Bar or discharge from employment or refuse to hire or employ such individual because of the existence or contents of a juvenile record that has been expunged pursuant to ORS 419A.260 and 419A.262; or
- (3) Deny, revoke or suspend a license because of the existence or contents of a juvenile record that has been expunged pursuant to ORS 419A.260 and 419A.262. [1977 c.801 §2; 1983 c.820 §16; 1993 c.33 §360]

670.300 Licensing and advisory board officers; quorum and meeting requirements; compensation and expenses of members. (1) Except as otherwise provided by law, each professional licensing and advisory board shall select annually one of its members as chairperson and another as vice chairperson, with such powers and duties necessary for the performance of the functions of such offices as the board shall determine.

- (2) The majority of the members of the board constitutes a quorum for the transaction of business.
- (3) The board shall meet at least once a year, not later than July 1, at a place, day and hour determined by the board. The board shall also meet at such other times and places as are specified by the call of the chairperson or a majority of the members of the board.
- (4) Members of the board are entitled to compensation and expenses as provided in ORS 292.495. [1971 c.753 §8; 1987 c.414 §95]

670.304 Application of ORS 670.300 to 670.380. Except as otherwise specifically provided, ORS 670.300 to 670.380 apply to the following professional licensing and advisory boards:

- (1) Professional licensing and advisory boards established in the Office of the Secretary of State.
- (2) The Oregon Board of Maritime Pilots.
- (3) The Board of Cosmetology, in the Health Licensing Office.
- (4) The State Board of Architect Examiners.
- (5) The State Landscape Contractors Board.
- (6) The State Board of Examiners for Engineering and Land Surveying.
- (7) The State Landscape Architect Board.
- (8) The State Board of Geologist Examiners.
- (9) The State Board of Tax Practitioners.

(10) The Construction Contractors Board. [1987 c.414 §94; 1991 c.67 §176; 1993 c.744 §241; 1997 c.3 §2; 1997 c.21 §1; 1999 c.425 §28; 1999 c.885 §19; 2001 c.160 §1; 2005 c.648 §49; 2007 c.71 §219; 2007 c.768 §66; 2013 c.568 §10; 2015 c.451 §22]

670.305 [1971 c.753 §9; repealed by 1973 c.659 §1 (670.306 enacted in lieu of 670.305)]

670.306 Administrative officers for boards; other employees. (1) Subsections (2) and (3) of this section shall apply only to the following professional licensing boards:

- (a) State Board of Architect Examiners.
- (b) Construction Contractors Board.
- (c) State Board of Examiners for Engineering and Land Surveying.
- (d) State Landscape Architect Board.
- (e) State Landscape Contractors Board.
- (f) State Board of Tax Practitioners.

(2) A board shall fix the qualifications of and appoint an administrative officer. The determination of qualifications and appointment of an administrative officer shall be made after consultation with the Governor.

(3) An administrative officer of a board shall not be a member of that board.

(4) Subject to the applicable rules of the State Personnel Relations Law, the board shall fix the compensation of its administrator, who shall be in the unclassified service.

(5) Subject to applicable rules of the State Personnel Relations Law, the administrative officer shall appoint all subordinate employees, prescribe their duties and fix their compensation. [1973 c.659 §2 (enacted in lieu of 670.305); 1975 c.429 §7; 1975 c.464 §1; 1981 c.821 §2; 1987 c.414 §96; 1993 c.744 §242; 1995 c.79 §338; 1997 c.3 §3; 1997 c.21 §2; 1999 c.59 §199; 1999 c.322 §41; 2007 c.768 §67; 2015 c.451 §23]

670.310 Rulemaking authority; board seal. (1) Except as otherwise provided by law and in accordance with any applicable provisions of ORS chapter 183, each professional licensing board and advisory board may make such rules as are necessary or proper for the administration of the laws such board is charged with administering.

(2) Each professional licensing board and advisory board may adopt a seal. [1971 c.753 §10; 1987 c.414 §97]

670.315 Administration of oaths; obtaining and taking evidence at board proceedings; effect of failure to obey board subpoena. (1) Except as otherwise provided by law, each professional licensing board or advisory board, acting through its chairperson or vice chairperson or an administrative law judge, may administer oaths, take depositions and issue subpoenas to compel the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, papers, records, memoranda or other information necessary to the carrying out of the laws the board is charged with administering.

(2) If any person fails to comply with a subpoena issued under this section or refuses to testify on any matters on which the person may be lawfully interrogated, the procedure provided in ORS 183.440 shall be followed to compel obedience. [1971 c.753 §11; 1987 c.414 §98; 2003 c.75 §107]

670.320 [1971 c.753 §12; repealed by 1987 c.414 §172]

670.325 Proceedings on denial of license; restraining violations; authority of administrative law judge; record of proceedings. (1) All proceedings for the refusal to issue, or the suspension or revocation of any license, certificate of registration or other evidence of authority required to practice

any profession subject to the authority of a professional licensing or advisory board shall be conducted pursuant to the procedure for contested cases required or authorized by ORS chapter 183.

(2) If a professional licensing or advisory board decides that any person has or is about to engage in any activity that is or will be a violation of law the board is charged with enforcing, the board may institute a proceeding in an appropriate circuit court to restrain the activity or proposed activity. An injunction may be issued without proof of actual damages, but does not relieve the defendant of any criminal liability.

(3) Any administrative law judge conducting a hearing for a professional licensing board is vested with full authority of the board to schedule and conduct hearings on behalf and in the name of the board on all matters referred to the administrative law judge for hearing by the board, including proceedings for placing persons registered or licensed by the board on probation and for suspension and revocation of registration or licenses, and shall cause to be prepared and furnished to the board, for decision thereon by the board, a complete written transcript of the record of the hearing. The transcript shall contain all evidence introduced at the hearing and all pleas, motions and objections and all rulings of the administrative law judge. Each administrative law judge may administer oaths and issue summonses, notices and subpoenas, but may not place any registrant or licensee on probation or issue, refuse, suspend or revoke a registration or license. [1971 c.753 §13; 1987 c.414 §99; 1999 c.849 §155; 2003 c.75 §108]

670.330 [1971 c.753 §14; renumbered 456.757 in 1987]

670.335 Disposition of fees received by boards; procedure for payment of board expenses. Except as otherwise provided by law, all fees or other funds received by a professional licensing or advisory board shall be paid into the State Treasury monthly. Such payments shall be credited to separate accounts in the General Fund for each board, and any such payments shall constitute a continuous appropriation of such amounts from the General Fund for the purpose of carrying out the functions of the board making the payment. All necessary expenses of each board shall be paid from the amounts paid by such board in the same manner as other claims against the state are paid, after approval thereof by the chairperson or administrator of the board. [1971 c.753 §15; 1987 c.414 §101; 1993 c.744 §242a]

670.340 [1971 c.753 §16; renumbered 456.762 in 1987]

670.345 Procedure for filling vacancies on board. At least 60 days before a vacancy is to occur on a professional licensing or advisory board, the professional organizations representing persons subject to licensing or other regulation by the board may nominate at least three qualified persons for each vacancy, and shall certify its nominees to the appointing officer or body who shall consider these nominees in selecting successors to retiring board members. This section does not apply to appointment of public members. [1971 c.753 §17; 1987 c.414 §103]

670.350 Administration of professional qualification examinations. Each professional licensing and advisory board that is authorized or required by law to administer an examination as part of its determination of professional qualifications shall administer such examinations at least once each year at such time and place as the board shall designate. [1971 c.753 §18; 1987 c.414 §104]

(Reciprocal Agreements)

670.380 When reciprocal licensing or registration agreements authorized; termination. (1) If the administrator determines that the standards, qualifications and examinations for licensing or

registration of building trades and mechanical and specialty skills of another state are substantially similar to the standards, qualifications and examinations required under applicable Oregon statutes and rules administered by the agency as specified in ORS 455.100, the administrator with approval of the designated examining or advisory board may, when it is in the best interest of the economy of the State of Oregon, enter into a reciprocal agreement with such other state to issue without examination licenses or certificate of registration upon proof of licensing or registration in such other state and upon payment of appropriate fees.

(2) Reciprocal agreements may be terminated by the administrator with approval of the designated examining or advisory board, upon a determination that the other party is not maintaining and enforcing standards, qualifications and examinations substantially similar to those of Oregon. [1974 c.47 §§1,2; 1987 c.414 §105; 2003 c.14 §411]

670.410 [1977 c.873 §27; 1979 c.107 §1; 1981 c.821 §3; 1987 c.414 §106; repealed by 2005 c.76 §3]

INDEPENDENT CONTRACTORS

670.600 Independent contractor defined. (1) As used in this section:

(a) "Individual" means a natural person.

(b) "Person" has the meaning given that term in ORS 174.100.

(c) "Services" means labor or services.

(2) As used in ORS chapters 316, 656, 657, 671 and 701, "independent contractor" means a person who provides services for remuneration and who, in the provision of the services:

(a) Is free from direction and control over the means and manner of providing the services, subject only to the right of the person for whom the services are provided to specify the desired results;

(b) Except as provided in subsection (4) of this section, is customarily engaged in an independently established business;

(c) Is licensed under ORS chapter 671 or 701 if the person provides services for which a license is required under ORS chapter 671 or 701; and

(d) Is responsible for obtaining other licenses or certificates necessary to provide the services.

(3) For purposes of subsection (2)(b) of this section, a person is considered to be customarily engaged in an independently established business if any three of the following requirements are met:

(a) The person maintains a business location:

(A) That is separate from the business or work location of the person for whom the services are provided; or

(B) That is in a portion of the person's residence and that portion is used primarily for the business.

(b) The person bears the risk of loss related to the business or the provision of services as shown by factors such as:

(A) The person enters into fixed-price contracts;

(B) The person is required to correct defective work;

(C) The person warrants the services provided; or

(D) The person negotiates indemnification agreements or purchases liability insurance, performance bonds or errors and omissions insurance.

(c) The person provides contracted services for two or more different persons within a 12-month period, or the person routinely engages in business advertising, solicitation or other marketing efforts reasonably calculated to obtain new contracts to provide similar services.

(d) The person makes a significant investment in the business, through means such as:

(A) Purchasing tools or equipment necessary to provide the services;

(B) Paying for the premises or facilities where the services are provided; or

(C) Paying for licenses, certificates or specialized training required to provide the services.

(e) The person has the authority to hire other persons to provide or to assist in providing the services and has the authority to fire those persons.

(4) Subsection (2)(b) of this section does not apply if the person files a Schedule F as part of an income tax return and the person provides farm labor or farm services that are reportable on Schedule C of an income tax return.

(5) For purposes of determining whether an individual provides services as an independent contractor:

(a) The creation or use of a business entity, such as a corporation or a limited liability company, by an individual for the purpose of providing services does not, by itself, establish that the individual provides services as an independent contractor.

(b) When the individual provides services through a business entity, such as a corporation or a limited liability company, the provisions in subsection (2), (3) or (4) of this section may be satisfied by the individual or the business entity. [Formerly 701.025; 1997 c.398 §2; 1999 c.402 §9; 2003 c.704 §5; 2005 c.533 §§1,2]

670.605 Rules for application of definition of independent contractor. (1) In accordance with ORS chapter 183, those agencies responsible for the administration of ORS 671.510 to 671.760 and ORS chapters 316, 656, 657 and 701 jointly shall adopt rules to carry out the provisions of ORS 670.600.

(2) The agencies responsible for the administration of ORS 671.510 to 671.760 and ORS chapters 316, 656, 657 and 701 shall cooperate as necessary in their compliance and enforcement activities to ensure among the agencies the consistent interpretation and application of ORS 670.600. [Formerly 701.030; 2001 c.409 §4; 2005 c.94 §115; 2005 c.533 §3a]

670.610 Referees in recreational soccer matches considered independent contractors.

Notwithstanding ORS 670.600, for purposes of ORS chapter 653, a person serving as a referee or assistant referee in a youth or adult recreational soccer match shall be considered to be an independent contractor. [2001 c.765 §3; 2005 c.94 §116]

INTERAGENCY COMPLIANCE NETWORK

670.700 Agencies in network; duties of network. (1) There is established an Interagency Compliance Network consisting of:

(a) The Department of Justice;

(b) The Department of Revenue;

(c) The Employment Department;

(d) The Department of Consumer and Business Services;

(e) The Bureau of Labor and Industries;

(f) The Construction Contractors Board;

(g) The State Landscape Contractors Board; and

(h) Other state agencies that enter into the intergovernmental agreement as described in subsection (3) of this section.

(2) The Interagency Compliance Network established under this section shall:

(a) Work to establish consistency in agency determinations relating to the classification of workers, including but not limited to classification of workers as independent contractors;

(b) Gather and share information relating to persons who pay workers in cash and who do not comply with laws relating to taxation or employment;

(c) Gather and share information relating to the misclassification of workers, including but not limited to misclassification as independent contractors;

(d) Develop investigative methods for auditing persons who pay workers in cash, or who misclassify workers, and who do not comply with laws relating to taxation or employment;

(e) Conduct joint audits of persons who pay workers in cash, or who misclassify workers, and who do not comply with laws relating to taxation or employment;

(f) Identify opportunities for and obstacles to improving compliance with the laws relating to the classification of workers, taxation or employment;

(g) Create a coordinated enforcement process for the laws relating to classification of workers that is efficient, fair and effective for the public and the regulatory agencies charged with enforcing laws relating to taxation or employment;

(h) Engage in public outreach efforts to educate the public generally on the distinctions between independent contractors and employees and on the laws and regulations governing the duties relating to classification of workers; and

(i) Take such other action as the member agencies deem appropriate to improve compliance with laws relating to taxation or employment that are administered by the member agencies.

(3) The agencies identified in subsection (1)(a) to (g) of this section shall enter into an intergovernmental agreement for the purpose of coordinating the efforts of the agencies under this section. Any other agency of state government, as defined in ORS 174.111, that has an interest in compliance with laws relating to taxation or employment may become a member of the Interagency Compliance Network by entering into the agreement on such terms as may be prescribed by the agencies identified in subsection (1)(a) to (g) of this section.

(4) Notwithstanding ORS 314.835 or any other law relating to confidentiality of information, any agency that is a member of the Interagency Compliance Network may enter into an agreement with another member agency to provide information to the other agency. Information provided to an agency under this subsection may be used by the agency only for the purpose of enforcing compliance of laws that are administered by the agency.

(5) ORS 192.610 to 192.690 do not apply to meetings of the Interagency Compliance Network or to meetings of representatives from member agencies of the Interagency Compliance Network for the purposes set forth in subsection (2) of this section. [2009 c.845 §1; 2011 c.290 §1]

670.705 Reporting. The member agencies of the Interagency Compliance Network shall prepare a report once every two years that details the activities of the network during the two-year period. The report shall identify the manner in which the funding for the network has been expended, and an estimate of the revenue impact of the network's activities. The report shall be provided to the Governor, and to the Legislative Assembly in the manner provided by ORS 192.245. [2009 c.845 §2]

670.990 [1967 c.344 §6; repealed by 1981 c.76 §1]