

Chapter 84

2011 EDITION

Electronic Transactions

UNIFORM ELECTRONIC TRANSACTIONS ACT			
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COMMERCIAL TRANSACTIONS

UNIFORM ELECTRONIC TRANSACTIONS ACT

84.001 Short title. ORS 84.001 to 84.061 may be cited as the Uniform Electronic Transactions Act. [2001 c.535 §1]

Note: Section 4, chapter 386, Oregon Laws 2011, provides:

Sec. 4. An instrument that is presented for recording as an electronic image or by electronic means and that a county clerk records before the effective date of this 2011 Act [June 16, 2011] complies with the provisions of ORS 84.001 to 84.061 and 93.804. [2011 c.386 §4]

84.004 Definitions. As used in ORS 84.001 to 84.061:

(1) “Agreement” means the bargain of the parties in fact, as found in their language or inferred from other circumstances and from rules, regulations and procedures given the effect of agreements under laws otherwise applicable to a particular transaction.

(2) “Automated transaction” means a transaction conducted or performed, in whole or in part, by electronic means or electronic records, in which the acts or records of one or both parties are not reviewed by an individual in the ordinary course in forming a contract, performing under an existing contract or fulfilling an obligation required by the transaction.

(3) “Computer program” means a set of statements or instructions to be used directly or indirectly in an information processing system in order to bring about a certain result.

(4) “Contract” means the total legal obligation resulting from the parties’ agreement under ORS 84.001 to 84.061 and other applicable law.

(5) “Electronic” means relating to technology having electrical, digital, magnetic, wireless, optical, electromagnetic or similar capabilities.

(6) “Electronic agent” means a computer program or an electronic or other automated means used independently to initiate an action or respond to electronic records or performances in whole or in part, without review or action by an individual.

(7) “Electronic record” means a record created, generated, sent, communicated, received or stored by electronic means.

(8) “Electronic signature” means an electronic sound, symbol or process attached to or logically associated with a record and executed or adopted by a person with the intent to sign the record.

(9) “Governmental agency” means an executive, legislative or judicial agency, department, board, commission, authority, institution or instrumentality of the federal government or of a state or of a county, mu-

nicipality or other political subdivision of a state.

(10) “Information” means data, text, images, sounds, codes, computer programs, software, databases or the like.

(11) “Information processing system” means an electronic system for creating, generating, sending, receiving, storing, displaying or processing information.

(12) “Person” means an individual, corporation, business trust, partnership, limited liability company, association, joint venture, governmental agency, public corporation or any other legal or commercial entity.

(13) “Record” means information that is inscribed on a tangible medium or that is stored in an electronic or other medium and is retrievable in perceivable form.

(14) “Security procedure” means a procedure employed for the purpose of verifying that an electronic signature, record or performance is that of a specific person or for detecting changes or errors in the information in an electronic record. “Security procedure” includes a procedure that requires the use of algorithms or other codes, identifying words or numbers, encryption, or callback or other acknowledgment procedures.

(15) “State” means a state of the United States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the United States Virgin Islands or any territory or insular possession subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. “State” includes an Indian tribe or band or an Alaskan native village, which is recognized by federal law or formally acknowledged by a state.

(16) “Transaction” means an action or set of actions occurring between two or more persons relating to the conduct of business, commercial or governmental affairs. [2001 c.535 §2; 2009 c.294 §10]

84.007 Scope. (1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (2) of this section, ORS 84.001 to 84.061 apply to electronic records and electronic signatures relating to a transaction.

(2) ORS 84.001 to 84.061 do not apply to a transaction to the extent it is governed by:

(a) A law governing the creation and execution of wills, codicils or testamentary trusts; or

(b) The Uniform Commercial Code other than ORS chapters 72 and 72A.

(3) ORS 84.001 to 84.061 apply to an electronic record or electronic signature otherwise excluded from the application of ORS 84.001 to 84.061 under subsection (2) of this section to the extent it is governed by a law other than those specified in subsection (2) of this section.

(4) A transaction subject to ORS 84.001 to 84.061 is also subject to other applicable substantive law. [2001 c.535 §3; 2009 c.181 §103]

84.010 Prospective application. ORS 84.001 to 84.061 apply to any electronic record or electronic signature created, generated, sent, communicated, received or stored on or after June 22, 2001. [2001 c.535 §4]

84.013 Use of electronic records and electronic signatures; variation by agreement. (1) ORS 84.001 to 84.061 do not require a record or signature to be created, generated, sent, communicated, received, stored or otherwise processed or used by electronic means or in electronic form.

(2) ORS 84.001 to 84.061 apply only to transactions between parties, each of which has agreed to conduct transactions by electronic means. Whether the parties agree to conduct a transaction by electronic means is determined from the context and surrounding circumstances, including the parties' conduct.

(3) A party that agrees to conduct a transaction by electronic means may refuse to conduct other transactions by electronic means. The right granted by this subsection may not be waived by agreement.

(4) Except as otherwise provided in ORS 84.001 to 84.061, the effect of any provision of ORS 84.001 to 84.061 may be varied by agreement. The presence in certain provisions of ORS 84.001 to 84.061 of the words "unless otherwise agreed," or words of similar import, does not imply that the effect of other provisions of ORS 84.001 to 84.061 may not be varied by agreement.

(5) Whether an electronic record or electronic signature has legal consequences is determined by ORS 84.001 to 84.061 and other applicable law. [2001 c.535 §5]

84.014 Consent for conducting transaction with governmental agency. Notwithstanding the provisions of ORS 84.013, a governmental agency does not require an individual's agreement or consent to conduct a transaction by electronic means or create or retain an electronic record of a transaction if the governmental agency conducts transactions by electronic means or creates, sends, accepts, generates, communicates, stores, processes, uses or relies on electronic records of transactions regularly and in the course of the governmental agency's ordinary business. [2011 c.39 §2]

84.016 Construction and application. ORS 84.001 to 84.061 must be construed and applied:

(1) To facilitate electronic transactions consistent with other applicable law;

(2) To be consistent with reasonable practices concerning electronic transactions and with the continued expansion of those practices; and

(3) To effectuate the general purpose of ORS 84.001 to 84.061 to make uniform the law with respect to the subject of ORS 84.001 to 84.061 among states enacting it. [2001 c.535 §6]

84.019 Legal recognition of electronic records, electronic signatures and electronic contracts. (1) A record or signature may not be denied legal effect or enforceability solely because it is in electronic form.

(2) A contract may not be denied legal effect or enforceability solely because an electronic record was used in its formation.

(3) If a law requires a record to be in writing, an electronic record satisfies the law.

(4) If a law requires a signature, an electronic signature satisfies the law. [2001 c.535 §7]

84.022 Provision of information in writing; presentation of records. (1) If parties have agreed to conduct a transaction by electronic means and a law requires a person to provide, send or deliver information in writing to another person, the requirement is satisfied if the information is provided, sent or delivered, as the case may be, in an electronic record capable of retention by the recipient at the time of receipt. An electronic record is not capable of retention by the recipient if the sender or its information processing system inhibits the ability of the recipient to print or store the electronic record.

(2) If a law other than ORS 84.001 to 84.061 requires a record (i) to be posted or displayed in a certain manner, (ii) to be sent, communicated or transmitted by a specified method, or (iii) to contain information that is formatted in a certain manner, the following rules apply:

(a) The record must be posted or displayed in the manner specified in the other law.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (4)(b) of this section, the record must be sent, communicated or transmitted by the method specified in the other law.

(c) The record must contain the information formatted in the manner specified in the other law.

(3) If a sender inhibits the ability of a recipient to store or print an electronic record, the electronic record is not enforceable against the recipient.

(4) The requirements of this section may not be varied by agreement, but:

(a) To the extent a law other than ORS 84.001 to 84.061 requires information to be provided, sent or delivered in writing but permits that requirement to be varied by agreement, the requirement under subsection (1) of this section that the information be in the form of an electronic record capable of retention may also be varied by agreement; and

(b) A requirement under a law other than ORS 84.001 to 84.061 to send, communicate or transmit a record by first-class mail, postage prepaid may be varied by agreement to the extent permitted by the other law. [2001 c.535 §8]

84.025 Attribution and effect of electronic record and electronic signature. (1) An electronic record or electronic signature is attributable to a person if it was the act of the person. The act of the person may be shown in any manner, including a showing of the efficacy of any security procedure applied to determine the person to which the electronic record or electronic signature was attributable.

(2) The effect of an electronic record or electronic signature attributed to a person under subsection (1) of this section is determined from the context and surrounding circumstances at the time of its creation, execution or adoption, including the parties' agreement, if any, and otherwise as provided by law. [2001 c.535 §9]

84.028 Effect of change or error. If a change or error in an electronic record occurs in a transmission between parties to a transaction, the following rules apply:

(1) If the parties have agreed to use a security procedure to detect changes or errors and one party has conformed to the procedure, but the other party has not, and the nonconforming party would have detected the change or error had that party also conformed, the conforming party may avoid the effect of the changed or erroneous electronic record.

(2) In an automated transaction involving an individual, the individual may avoid the effect of an electronic record that resulted from an error made by the individual in dealing with the electronic agent of another person if the electronic agent did not provide an opportunity for the prevention or correction of the error and, at the time the individual learns of the error, the individual:

(a) Promptly notifies the other person of the error and that the individual did not intend to be bound by the electronic record received by the other person;

(b) Takes reasonable steps, including steps that conform to the other person's reasonable instructions, to return to the other person or, if instructed by the other person, to destroy the consideration received, if any, as a result of the erroneous electronic record; and

(c) Has not used or received any benefit or value from the consideration, if any, received from the other person.

(3) If neither subsection (1) nor (2) of this section applies, the change or error has the effect provided by other law, including the law of mistake, and the parties' contract, if any.

(4) Subsections (2) and (3) of this section may not be varied by agreement. [2001 c.535 §10]

84.031 Notarization and acknowledgment. If a law requires a signature or record to be notarized, acknowledged, verified or made under oath, the requirement is satisfied if the electronic signature of the person authorized to perform those acts, together with all other information required to be included by other applicable law, is attached to or logically associated with the signature or record. [2001 c.535 §11]

84.034 Retention of electronic records; originals. (1) If a law requires that a record be retained, the requirement is satisfied by retaining an electronic record of the information in the record that:

(a) Accurately reflects the information set forth in the record after it was first generated in its final form as an electronic record or otherwise; and

(b) Remains accessible for later reference.

(2) A requirement to retain a record in accordance with subsection (1) of this section does not apply to any information the sole purpose of which is to enable the record to be sent, communicated or received.

(3) A person may satisfy subsection (1) of this section by using the services of another person if the requirements of subsection (1) of this section are satisfied.

(4) If a law requires a record to be presented or retained in its original form, or provides consequences if the record is not presented or retained in its original form, that law is satisfied by an electronic record retained in accordance with subsection (1) of this section.

(5) If a law requires retention of a check, that requirement is satisfied by retention of an electronic record of the information on the front and back of the check in accordance with subsection (1) of this section.

(6) A record retained as an electronic record in accordance with subsection (1) of this section satisfies a law requiring a person to retain a record for evidentiary, audit or like purposes, unless a law enacted after June 22, 2001, specifically prohibits the use of an electronic record for the specified purpose.

(7) This section does not preclude a governmental agency of this state from specifying additional requirements for the retention of a record subject to the agency's jurisdiction. [2001 c.535 §12]

84.037 Admissibility in evidence. In a proceeding, evidence of a record or signature may not be excluded solely because it is in electronic form. [2001 c.535 §13]

84.040 Automated transaction. In an automated transaction, the following rules apply:

(1) A contract may be formed by the interaction of electronic agents of the parties, even if no individual was aware of or reviewed the electronic agents' actions or the resulting terms and agreements.

(2) A contract may be formed by the interaction of an electronic agent and an individual, acting on the individual's own behalf or for another person, including by an interaction in which the individual performs actions that the individual is free to refuse to perform and that the individual knows or has reason to know will cause the electronic agent to complete the transaction or performance.

(3) The terms of a contract are determined by the substantive law applicable to it. [2001 c.535 §14]

84.043 Time and place of sending and receipt. (1) Unless otherwise agreed between the sender and the recipient, an electronic record is sent when it:

(a) Is addressed properly or otherwise directed properly to an information processing system that the recipient has designated or uses for the purpose of receiving electronic records or information of the type sent and from which the recipient is able to retrieve the electronic record;

(b) Is in a form capable of being processed by that system; and

(c) Enters an information processing system outside the control of the sender or of a person that sent the electronic record on behalf of the sender or enters a region of the information processing system designated or used by the recipient and that is under the control of the recipient.

(2) Unless otherwise agreed between a sender and the recipient, an electronic record is received when:

(a) It enters an information processing system that the recipient has designated or uses for the purpose of receiving electronic records or information of the type sent and from which the recipient is able to retrieve the electronic record; and

(b) It is in a form capable of being processed by that system.

(3) Subsection (2) of this section applies even if the place the information processing system is located is different from the place the electronic record is deemed to be received under subsection (4) of this section.

(4) Unless otherwise expressly provided in the electronic record or agreed between the sender and the recipient, an electronic record is deemed to be sent from the sender's place of business and to be received at the recipient's place of business. For purposes of this subsection, the following rules apply:

(a) If the sender or recipient has more than one place of business, the place of business of that person is the place having the closest relationship to the underlying transaction.

(b) If the sender or the recipient does not have a place of business, the place of business is the sender's or recipient's residence, as the case may be.

(5) An electronic record is received under subsection (2) of this section even if no individual is aware of its receipt.

(6) Receipt of an electronic acknowledgment from an information processing system described in subsection (2) of this section establishes that a record was received but, by itself, does not establish that the content sent corresponds to the content received.

(7) If a person is aware that an electronic record purportedly sent under subsection (1) of this section, or purportedly received under subsection (2) of this section, was not actually sent or received, the legal effect of the sending or receipt is determined by other applicable law. Except to the extent permitted by the other law, the requirements of this subsection may not be varied by agreement. [2001 c.535 §15]

84.046 Transferable records. (1) As used in this section, "transferable record" means an electronic record that:

(a) Would be a note under ORS chapter 73 or a document under ORS chapter 77 if the electronic record were in writing; and

(b) The issuer of the electronic record expressly has agreed is a transferable record.

(2) A person has control of a transferable record if a system employed for evidencing the transfer of interests in the transferable record reliably establishes that person as the

person to which the transferable record was issued or transferred.

(3) A system satisfies subsection (2) of this section, and a person is deemed to have control of a transferable record, if the transferable record is created, stored and assigned in such a manner that:

(a) A single authoritative copy of the transferable record exists that is unique, identifiable and, except as otherwise provided in paragraphs (d), (e) and (f) of this subsection, unalterable;

(b) The authoritative copy identifies the person asserting control as:

(A) The person to which the transferable record was issued; or

(B) If the authoritative copy indicates that the transferable record has been transferred, the person to which the transferable record was most recently transferred;

(c) The authoritative copy is communicated to and maintained by the person asserting control or its designated custodian;

(d) Copies or revisions that add or change an identified assignee of the authoritative copy can be made only with the consent of the person asserting control;

(e) Each copy of the authoritative copy and any copy of a copy is readily identifiable as a copy that is not the authoritative copy; and

(f) Any revision of the authoritative copy is readily identifiable as authorized or unauthorized.

(4) Except as otherwise agreed, a person having control of a transferable record is the holder, as defined in ORS 71.2010, of the transferable record and has the same rights and defenses as a holder of an equivalent record or writing under the Uniform Commercial Code, including, if the applicable statutory requirements under ORS 73.0302 (1), 77.5010 or 79.0330 are satisfied, the rights and defenses of a holder in due course, a holder to which a negotiable document of title has been duly negotiated or a purchaser, respectively. Delivery, possession and indorsement are not required to obtain or exercise any of the rights under this subsection.

(5) Except as otherwise agreed, an obligor under a transferable record has the same rights and defenses as an equivalent obligor under equivalent records or writings under the Uniform Commercial Code.

(6) If requested by a person against which enforcement is sought, the person seeking to enforce the transferable record shall provide reasonable proof that the person is in control of the transferable record. Proof may include access to the authoritative

copy of the transferable record and related business records sufficient to review the terms of the transferable record and to establish the identity of the person having control of the transferable record. [2001 c.535 §16; 2003 c.14 §32]

84.049 Creation and retention of electronic records by governmental agency; conversion of records into electronic records. (1) A governmental agency of this state shall determine whether, and the extent to which, the governmental agency will create and retain electronic records or convert written records or records that exist in other forms into electronic records.

(2) A person with authority to create or retain custody of a record on behalf of a governmental agency may approve the conversion of the record into an electronic record in accordance with policies the governmental agency adopts. [2001 c.535 §17; 2011 c.39 §3]

84.052 Acceptance and distribution of electronic records by governmental agencies. (1) Except as otherwise provided in ORS 84.034 (6), each governmental agency of this state shall determine whether, and the extent to which, it will send and accept electronic records and electronic signatures to and from other persons and otherwise create, generate, communicate, store, process, use and rely upon electronic records and electronic signatures.

(2) To the extent that a governmental agency uses electronic records and electronic signatures under subsection (1) of this section, the governmental agency, giving due consideration to security, may specify:

(a) The manner and format in which the electronic records must be created, generated, sent, communicated, received and stored and the systems established for those purposes;

(b) If electronic records must be signed by electronic means, the type of electronic signature required, the manner and format in which the electronic signature must be affixed to the electronic record and the identity of, or criteria that must be met by, any third party used by a person filing a document to facilitate the process;

(c) Control processes and procedures as appropriate to ensure adequate preservation, disposition, integrity, security, confidentiality and auditability of electronic records; and

(d) Any other required attributes for electronic records that are specified for corresponding nonelectronic records or reasonably necessary under the circumstances.

(3) Except as otherwise provided in ORS 84.034 (6), ORS 84.001 to 84.061 do not require a governmental agency of this state to

use or permit the use of electronic records or electronic signatures. [2001 c.535 §18]

84.055 Interoperability. A governmental agency in this state that adopts standards pursuant to ORS 84.052 may encourage and promote consistency and interoperability with similar requirements adopted by other governmental agencies of this state and other states and the federal government and nongovernmental persons interacting with governmental agencies of this state. If appropriate, those standards may specify differing levels of standards from which governmental agencies of this state may choose in implementing the most appropriate standard for a particular application. [2001 c.535 §19]

84.058 Severability clause. If any provision of ORS 84.001 to 84.061 or its application to any person or circumstance is held invalid, the invalidity does not affect other provisions of ORS 84.001 to 84.061 that can be given effect without the invalid provision or application, and to this end the provisions of ORS 84.001 to 84.061 are severable. [2001 c.535 §20]

84.061 Federal electronic signatures law partially superseded. ORS 84.001 to 84.061 constitute the adoption of the Uniform Electronic Transactions Act as approved and recommended for enactment by the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws in 1999 and supersede the provisions of section 101 of the federal Electronic Signatures in Global and National Commerce Act (P.L. 106-229) in accordance with section 102(a) of the federal Act. [2001 c.535 §21]

84.063 Rules. A governmental agency may adopt rules necessary to implement the provisions of ORS 84.014 and the amendments to ORS 84.049 by section 3, chapter 39, Oregon Laws 2011. [2011 c.39 §4]

MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

84.064 Oregon Department of Administrative Services duties; rules. (1) For purposes of ORS 84.049, 84.052 and 84.055, the Oregon Department of Administrative Services shall make determinations and adopt standards for state agencies.

(2) The department shall adopt rules for the use of electronic signatures by state agencies. The rules shall include control processes and procedures to ensure adequate integrity, security and confidentiality of state agency business transactions conducted using electronic commerce and to ensure that those transactions can be audited as may be necessary for the normal conduct of business.

(3) As used in this section, "state agency" means every state officer and board,

commission, department, institution, branch and agency of the state government whose costs are paid wholly or in part from funds held in the State Treasury, except:

(a) The Legislative Assembly, the courts, the district attorney for each county and their officers and committees; and

(b) The Public Defense Services Commission. [2001 c.535 §22; 2003 c.449 §24; 2005 c.118 §2]

84.067 State Archivist duties. Nothing in ORS 84.049 limits or modifies the powers and duties of the State Archivist under ORS 192.005 to 192.170 and 357.805 to 357.895. [2001 c.535 §23]

84.070 Consumer transactions; consent to use of electronic records. (1) As used in this section:

(a) "Consumer" means:

(A) An individual who obtains, through a transaction, products or services that are used primarily for personal, family or household purposes; and

(B) The legal representative of the individual.

(b) "Electronic record," "information" and "transaction" have the meanings given those terms in ORS 84.004.

(2) Notwithstanding ORS 84.001 to 84.061, if a statute, rule or other rule of law requires that information relating to a transaction be provided or made available to a consumer in writing, the use of an electronic record to provide or make available, whichever is required, the information satisfies the requirement that the information be in writing if:

(a) The consumer has affirmatively consented to the use of the electronic record and has not withdrawn the consent;

(b) The consumer, before consenting, is provided with a clear and conspicuous statement:

(A) Informing the consumer of:

(i) Any right or option of the consumer to have the record provided or made available on paper or in other nonelectronic form; and

(ii) The right of the consumer to withdraw the consent to have the record provided or made available in an electronic form and of any conditions, consequences, which may include termination of the parties' relationship, or fees in the event of the withdrawal of the consent;

(B) Informing the consumer of whether the consent applies:

(i) Only to the particular transaction that gave rise to the obligation to provide or make available the record; or

(ii) To identified categories of records that may be provided or made available during the course of the parties' relationship;

(C) Describing the procedures the consumer must use to withdraw consent as provided in subparagraph (A) of this paragraph and to update information needed to contact the consumer electronically; and

(D) Informing the consumer:

(i) How, after the consent, the consumer may, upon request, obtain a paper copy of an electronic record; and

(ii) Whether any fee will be charged for the paper copy of an electronic record;

(c) The consumer:

(A) Before consenting, is provided with a statement of the hardware and software requirements for access to and retention of the electronic records; and

(B) Consents electronically, or confirms the consent electronically, in a manner that reasonably demonstrates that the consumer can access information in the electronic form that will be used to provide the information that is the subject of the consent; and

(d) After the consent of a consumer in accordance with paragraph (a) of this subsection, if a change in the hardware or software requirements needed to access or retain electronic records creates a material risk that the consumer will not be able to access or retain a subsequent electronic record that was the subject of the consent, the person providing the record:

(A) Provides the consumer with a statement of:

(i) The revised hardware and software requirements for access to and retention of the electronic records; and

(ii) The consumer's right to withdraw consent without imposition of any fees for the withdrawal and without the imposition of any condition or consequence that was not disclosed under paragraph (b)(A) of this subsection; and

(B) Again complies with paragraph (c) of this subsection.

(3)(a) Nothing in ORS 84.001 to 84.061 affects the content or timing of any disclosure or other record required to be provided or made available to any consumer under any statute, rule or other rule of law.

(b) If a law enacted before October 1, 2000, expressly requires a record to be provided or made available by a specified method that requires verification or acknowledgment of receipt, the record may be provided or made available electronically only if the method used provides verification

or acknowledgment of receipt, whichever is required.

(4) The legal effectiveness, validity or enforceability of any contract executed by a consumer may not be denied solely because of the failure to obtain electronic consent or confirmation of consent by that consumer in accordance with subsection (2)(c)(B) of this section.

(5) Withdrawal of consent by a consumer may not affect the legal effectiveness, validity or enforceability of electronic records provided or made available to that consumer in accordance with subsection (2) of this section before implementation of the consumer's withdrawal of consent. A consumer's withdrawal of consent shall be effective within a reasonable period of time after receipt of the withdrawal by the provider of the record. Failure to comply with subsection (2)(d) of this section may, at the election of the consumer, be treated as a withdrawal of consent for purposes of this subsection.

(6) If a statute, rule or other rule of law requires that information relating to a transaction be provided or made available to a consumer in writing, an oral communication or a recording of an oral communication may not qualify as an electronic record for purposes of this section except as otherwise provided under applicable law.

(7) Subsections (2) to (6) of this section do not apply to any records that are provided or made available to a consumer who has consented before June 22, 2001, to receive such records in electronic form as permitted by any statute, rule or other rule of law.

(8) Notwithstanding ORS 84.001 to 84.061, if a statute, rule or other rule of law requires that a contract or other record relating to a transaction be provided or made available to a consumer in writing, the legal effectiveness, validity or enforceability of an electronic record of the contract or other record may be denied if the electronic record is not in a form that is capable of being retained and accurately reproduced for later reference by all parties or persons who are entitled to retain the contract or other record.

(9) In addition to the requirements of subsection (2) of this section and subject to subsection (10)(c) of this section, an electronic record providing or delivering notice of the cancellation or termination of insurance satisfies the requirement that the information be provided or made available to a consumer in writing if the insurance company sends notice to the consumer with a request for a return receipt and the insurance company receives a return receipt. If the insurance company does not receive a return receipt, the insurance may be can-

celed or terminated only after providing or delivering the notice in writing to the consumer.

(10) Nothing in ORS 84.001 to 84.061 authorizes using an electronic record to provide or deliver any notice of:

(a) The cancellation or termination of utility services, including water, heat and power;

(b) Default, acceleration, repossession, foreclosure or eviction, or the right to cure, under a credit agreement secured by, or a rental agreement for, a primary residence of an individual;

(c) The cancellation or termination of health insurance or benefits or life insurance benefits, excluding annuities; or

(d) Recall of a product, or material failure of a product, that risks endangering health or safety.

(11) ORS 84.001 to 84.061 do not apply to any document required to accompany any transportation or handling of hazardous materials, pesticides or other toxic or dangerous materials. [2001 c.535 §24; 2005 c.106 §1]

84.072 Conditions under which public body may send notice by electronic mail.

(1) As used in this section:

(a) "Agreement" has the meaning given that term in ORS 84.004.

(b) "Public body" has the meaning given that term in ORS 174.109.

(2) A public body may send to a person by electronic mail a notice that a law of this state requires the public body to send by regular mail if:

(a) The law does not expressly prohibit or restrict the use of electronic mail as a means by which to deliver the notice;

(b) The person enters into an agreement with the public body in which the person provides the public body with an electronic mail address and affirmatively indicates that the public body may use the electronic mail address as a means for sending to the person a notice required by a law of this state;

(c) The public body, before entering into an agreement under paragraph (b) of this

subsection, provides the person with a statement that, in a clear and conspicuous manner, informs the person that:

(A) The public body will use the electronic mail address the person provides as the means by which the public body sends to the person a notice required by a law of this state; and

(B) The person may withdraw the person's agreement to receive the notice by electronic mail and may instead elect to receive the notice by regular mail; and

(d) The person has not withdrawn the agreement the person made under paragraph (b) of this subsection.

(3) A public body, in the statement described in subsection (2)(c) of this section and in each notice the public body sends by electronic mail under this section, shall describe a method by which a person who has agreed under subsection (2)(b) of this section to receive a notice by electronic mail may withdraw the person's agreement.

(4) A notice sent in accordance with ORS 84.043 (1) and this section to an electronic mail address a person has provided under subsection (2) of this section is presumed to have been received as provided in ORS 84.043 (2). A person may rebut this presumption only by showing that the notice did not enter an information processing system as provided in ORS 84.043 (2)(a) or that the notice was not in the form described in ORS 84.043 (2)(b).

(5)(a) Except as otherwise provided in this section, ORS 84.001 to 84.061 apply to a notice that a public body sends under this section and to an agreement between a public body and a person under this section.

(b) For purposes of this section, a notice that a public body sends by electronic mail is an electronic record as defined in ORS 84.004. [2011 c.242 §1]

CHAPTER 85

[Reserved for expansion]