

DRUG PREVENTION AND EDUCATION FUND

(Temporary provisions relating to drug prevention and education fund are compiled as notes preceding ORS 475.005)

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DRUG PREVENTION AND EDUCATION FUND

Note: Sections 1 to 4 and 11 (1), chapter 834, Oregon Laws 2001, provide:

Sec. 1. (1) In collaboration with local seizing agencies, the district attorney, the local public safety coordinating council and the local mental health advisory committee, a local alcoholism planning committee appointed or designated pursuant to ORS 430.342 shall develop a plan to integrate drug treatment services into the criminal justice system for offenders who commit nonviolent felony drug possession offenses. The plan may also include property offenders as provided for under ORS 475.245. The plan developed under this subsection must be incorporated into the local coordinated comprehensive plan required by ORS 417.775.

(2)(a) A plan may include, but need not be limited to, programs that occur before adjudication, after adjudication as part of a sentence of probation or as part of a conditional discharge.

(b) A plan must include, but need not be limited to:

(A) A description of local criminal justice and treatment coordination efforts;

(B) A description of the method by which local, state and federal treatment resources are prioritized and allocated to meet the needs of the drug abusing offender population;

(C) The principles that guide criminal justice strategies for supervision and treatment of drug abusing offenders and the purchase of treatment services from local community providers;

(D) The desired outcomes for criminal justice strategies for supervision and treatment of drug abusing offenders and the provision of treatment services and identification of a method for monitoring and reporting the outcomes; and
(E) Consistent standards for measuring the success of criminal justice strategies for supervision and treatment of drug abusing offenders and the provision of treatment.

(3) A program must include, but need not be limited to:

- (a) Ongoing oversight of the participant;
- (b) Frequent monitoring to determine whether a participant is using controlled substances unlawfully; and
- (c) A coordinated strategy governing responses to a participant's compliance or noncompliance with the program.

(4) The local alcoholism planning committee shall submit the plan to the Department of Human Services and shall provide the county board of commissioners with a copy of the plan. [2001 c.834 §1]

Sec. 2. The Department of Human Services shall distribute moneys in the Drug Prevention and Education Fund established in section 4 of this 2001 Act based on a review of the plans submitted to the office under section 1 of this 2001 Act. Funding criteria include, but need not be limited to, whether the plan includes the existence or development of a drug treatment court or a drug diversion program. [2001 c.834 §2]

Sec. 3. (1) The Department of Human Services shall adopt rules necessary to carry out the provisions of sections 1 to 4 of this 2001 Act.

(2) The department may accept gifts, grants and donations from any source, public or private. Moneys accepted under this section must be deposited in the Drug Prevention and Education Fund to be used for the purposes for which the fund is established. [2001 c.834 §3]

Sec. 4. The Drug Prevention and Education Fund is established separate and distinct from the General Fund. The Drug Prevention and Education Fund consists of moneys deposited in the fund under section 3 of this 2001 Act and section 17, chapter 666, Oregon Laws 2001, and from the Forfeiture Account established in ORS 475A.130, and other moneys as may be appropriated to the fund by law. The moneys in the Drug Prevention and Education Fund are continuously appropriated to the Department of Human Services for the purpose of assisting counties in paying the costs incurred by the counties in providing drug treatment services pursuant to plans submitted under section 1 of this 2001 Act. [2001 c.834 §4; 2001 c.834 §4a]

Sec. 11. (1) Sections 1 to 4 of this 2001 Act are repealed on July 31, 2005. [2001 c.834 §11(1)]

UNIFORM CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES ACT

(Generally)

475.005 Definitions for ORS 475.005 to 475.285 and 475.940 to 475.999. As used in ORS 475.005 to 475.285 and 475.940 to 475.999, unless the context requires otherwise:

(1) "Abuse" means the repetitive excessive use of a drug short of dependence, without legal or medical supervision, which may have a detrimental effect on the individual or society.

(2) "Administer" means the direct application of a controlled substance, whether by injection, inhalation, ingestion or any other means, to the body of a patient or research subject by:

- (a) A practitioner or an authorized agent thereof; or
- (b) The patient or research subject at the direction of the practitioner.

(3) "Administration" means the Drug Enforcement Administration of the United States Department of Justice, or its successor agency.

(4) "Agent" means an authorized person who acts on behalf of or at the direction of a manufacturer, distributor or dispenser. It does not include a common or contract carrier, public warehouseman or employee of the carrier or warehouseman.

(5) "Board" means the State Board of Pharmacy.

(6) "Controlled substance" means a drug or its immediate precursor classified in Schedules I through V under the federal Controlled Substances Act, 21 U.S.C. 811 to 812, as modified under ORS 475.035. The use of the term "precursor" in this subsection does not control and is not controlled by the use of the term "precursor" in ORS 475.940 to 475.999.

(7) "Counterfeit substance" means a controlled substance or its container or labeling, which, without authorization, bears the trademark, trade name, or other identifying mark, imprint, number or device, or any likeness thereof, of a manufacturer, distributor or dispenser other than the person who in fact manufactured, delivered or dispensed the substance.

(8) “Deliver” or “delivery” means the actual, constructive or attempted transfer, other than by administering or dispensing, from one person to another of a controlled substance, whether or not there is an agency relationship.

(9) “Device” means instruments, apparatus or contrivances, including their components, parts or accessories, intended:

(a) For use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of disease in humans or animals; or

(b) To affect the structure of any function of the body of humans or animals.

(10) “Dispense” means to deliver a controlled substance to an ultimate user or research subject by or pursuant to the lawful order of a practitioner, and includes the prescribing, administering, packaging, labeling or compounding necessary to prepare the substance for that delivery.

(11) “Dispenser” means a practitioner who dispenses.

(12) “Distributor” means a person who delivers.

(13) “Drug” means:

(a) Substances recognized as drugs in the official United States Pharmacopoeia, official Homeopathic Pharmacopoeia of the United States or official National Formulary, or any supplement to any of them;

(b) Substances intended for use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment or prevention of disease in humans or animals;

(c) Substances (other than food) intended to affect the structure or any function of the body of humans or animals; and

(d) Substances intended for use as a component of any article specified in paragraph (a), (b) or (c) of this subsection; however, the term does not include devices or their components, parts or accessories.

(14) “Electronically transmitted” or “electronic transmission” means a communication sent or received through technological apparatuses, including computer terminals or other equipment or mechanisms linked by telephone or microwave relays, or any similar apparatus having electrical, digital, magnetic, wireless, optical, electromagnetic or similar capabilities.

(15) “Manufacture” means the production, preparation, propagation, compounding, conversion or processing of a controlled substance, either directly or indirectly by extraction from substances of natural origin, or independently by means of chemical synthesis, or by a combination of extraction and chemical synthesis, and includes any packaging or repackaging of the substance or labeling or relabeling of its container, except that this term does not include the preparation or compounding of a controlled substance:

(a) By a practitioner as an incident to administering or dispensing of a controlled substance in the course of professional practice; or

(b) By a practitioner, or by an authorized agent under the practitioner’s supervision, for the purpose of, or as an incident to, research, teaching or chemical analysis and not for sale.

(16) “Marijuana” means all parts of the plant Cannabis family Moraceae, whether growing or not; the resin extracted from any part of the plant; and every compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of the plant or its resin. It does not include the mature stalks of the plant, fiber produced from the stalks, oil or cake made from the seeds of the plant, any other compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of the mature stalks (except the resin extracted therefrom), fiber, oil, or cake, or the sterilized seed of the plant which is incapable of germination.

(17) “Person” includes a government subdivision or agency, business trust, estate, trust or any other legal entity.

(18) “Practitioner” means physician, dentist, veterinarian, scientific investigator, certified nurse practitioner, physician assistant or other person licensed, registered or otherwise permitted by law to dispense, conduct research with respect to or to administer a controlled substance in the course of professional practice or research in this state but does not include a pharmacist or a pharmacy.

(19) “Prescription” means a written, oral or electronically transmitted direction, given by a practitioner for the preparation and use of a drug. When the context requires, “prescription” also means the drug prepared under such written, oral or electronically transmitted direction. Any label affixed to a drug prepared under written, oral or electronically transmitted direction shall prominently display a warning that the removal thereof is prohibited by law.

(20) “Production” includes the manufacture, planting, cultivation, growing or harvesting of a controlled substance.

(21) “Research” means an activity conducted by the person registered with the federal Drug Enforcement Administration pursuant to a protocol approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration.

(22) “Ultimate user” means a person who lawfully possesses a controlled substance for the use of the person or for the use of a member of the household of the person or for administering to an animal owned by the person or by a member of the household of the person. [1977 c.745 §1; 1979 c.777 §49; 1979 c.785 §5; 1981 c.220 §1; 1981 c.666

§1; 1987 c.657 §8; 1995 c.440 §22; 2001 c.615 §15; 2001 c.623 §3]

475.010 [Amended by 1953 c.342 §3; 1957 c.587 §6; 1965 c.545 §1; 1971 c.743 §378; 1973 c.697 §9; 1974 c.67 §5; repealed by 1977 c.745 §54]

475.015 [1977 c.745 §3; 1979 c.777 §50; repealed by 1981 c.666 §11]

475.020 [Repealed by 1957 c.587 §12]

475.025 [1977 c.745 §4; repealed by 1981 c.666 §11]

475.030 [Repealed by 1957 c.587 §12]

475.035 Authority to control schedule; rules. (1) In arriving at any decision on changes in or addition to classification when changes or additions are proposed by the federal Drug Enforcement Administration or by any other reliable source, the State Board of Pharmacy shall review the scientific knowledge available regarding the substance, its pharmacological effects, patterns of use and misuse, and potential consequences of abuse, and consider the judgment of individuals with training and experience with the substance.

(2) Whenever the board determines that a change in or an addition to the schedule of a controlled substance is justified, the board by rule may order the change and fix the effective date thereof.

(3) If a substance is an ingredient of a controlled substance, the ingredient shall be considered to be in the same schedule as that controlled substance. Substances which are precursors of the ingredient shall not be subject to control solely because they are precursors of the ingredient. The use of the term “precursor” in this subsection does not control and is not controlled by the use of the term “precursor” in ORS 475.940 to 475.999.

(4) The board shall administer ORS 475.005 to 475.285 and 475.940 to 475.999 in accordance with ORS 183.310 to 183.550.

(5) Authority to control under this section does not extend to tobacco or to alcoholic beverages as defined in ORS 471.001. [1977 c.745 §5; 1981 c.666 §2; 1987 c.657 §9; 1995 c.301 §31; 1995 c.440 §23; 2001 c.615 §16]

475.040 [Repealed by 1957 c.587 §12]

475.045 Exclusions. The State Board of Pharmacy shall exclude any nonnarcotic substance from a schedule if such substance may, under the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act and the law of this state, be lawfully sold over the counter without a prescription. [1977 c.745 §7a]

475.050 [Repealed by 1957 c.587 §12]

475.055 Publishing of schedules. The State Board of Pharmacy shall publish the classification of controlled substances within 30 days following revision of any classification or reclassification of a controlled substance. [1977 c.745 §6; 1981 c.666 §3]

475.060 [Repealed by 1957 c.587 §12]

475.070 [Amended by 1961 c.648 §12; repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

475.075 [1977 c.745 §2; 1979 c.777 §51; repealed by 1981 c.666 §11]

475.080 [Repealed by 1959 c.411 §22]

475.085 [1977 c.745 §55; 1979 c.777 §52; repealed by 1981 c.666 §11]

475.090 [Amended by 1953 c.543 §3; 1957 c.587 §7; repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

475.095 Rules; fees. The State Board of Pharmacy may adopt rules relating to fees and charge reasonable fees in

addition to any other fees required by statute or rule, relating to the registration and control of the manufacture, delivery and dispensing of controlled substances within this state. [1977 c.745 §7; 1981 c.666 §4]

475.100 [Amended by 1953 c.396 §2; 1957 c.587 §8; 1963 c.229 §1; 1965 c.15 §1; 1965 c.545 §2; 1971 c.743 §379; repealed by 1977 c.745 §54]

475.110 [Amended by 1953 c.396 §2; 1965 c.545 §3; 1971 c.743 §379a; repealed by 1977 c.745 §54]

475.120 [Repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

(Registration)

475.125 Registration requirements. (1) Every person who manufactures, delivers or dispenses any controlled substance within this state or who proposes to engage in the manufacture, delivery or dispensing of any controlled substance within this state, must obtain annually a registration issued by the State Board of Pharmacy in accordance with its rules.

(2) Persons registered by the board under ORS 475.005 to 475.285 and 475.940 to 475.999 to manufacture, deliver, dispense or conduct research with controlled substances may possess, manufacture, deliver, dispense or conduct research with those substances to the extent authorized by their registration and in conformity with the other provisions of ORS 475.045, 475.095 and 475.125 to 475.185 and other applicable laws of this state.

(3) The following persons need not register and may lawfully possess controlled substances under ORS 475.005 to 475.285 and 475.940 to 475.999:

(a) An agent or employee of any registered manufacturer, distributor or dispenser of any controlled substance if the agent or employee is acting in the usual course of business or employment.

(b) A common or contract carrier or warehouseman, or an employee thereof, whose possession of any controlled substance is in the usual course of business or employment.

(c) An ultimate user or a person in possession of any controlled substance pursuant to a lawful order of a practitioner or in lawful possession of a Schedule V substance, unless otherwise prohibited.

(d) A practitioner otherwise licensed under the laws of this state and authorized to dispense or administer a controlled substance by the licensing authority.

(4) The board may waive by rule the requirement for registration of certain manufacturers or dispensers if it finds it consistent with the public health and safety.

(5) A separate registration is required at each principal place of business or professional practice where the applicant manufactures, delivers or dispenses controlled substances.

(6) The board may inspect the establishment of a registrant or applicant for registration in accordance with the rules of the board. [1977 c.745 §8; 1995 c.440 §24]

475.130 [Repealed by 1957 c.587 §12]

475.135 Grounds to grant or deny registration; scope of registration; effect of federal registration. (1) The State Board of Pharmacy shall register or renew the registration of an applicant to manufacture or dispense controlled substances included in schedules under procedures defined in ORS 475.035, unless it determines that the issuance of that registration would be inconsistent with the public interest. In determining the public interest, the board shall consider the following factors:

(a) Failure to maintain effective controls against diversion of controlled substances into other than legitimate medical, scientific or industrial channels;

(b) Failure to comply with applicable state or local laws;

(c) Any convictions of the applicant under any federal or state laws relating to any controlled substance;

(d) Past experience in the manufacture, delivery or dispensing of controlled substances and the existence in the applicant's establishment of effective controls against diversion;

(e) Furnishing by the applicant of false or fraudulent material in any application filed under ORS 475.005 to 475.285 and 475.940 to 475.999;

(f) Suspension or revocation of the applicant's federal registration to manufacture, deliver or dispense controlled substances as authorized by federal law; or

(g) Any other factors relevant to and consistent with the public health and safety.

(2) Registration under subsection (1) of this section does not entitle a registrant to manufacture, deliver or dispense controlled substances in Schedule I or II other than those specified in the registration.

(3) Practitioners must be registered to conduct research with controlled substances in Schedules I through V if they are authorized to conduct research under the law of this state. The board need not require separate registration under ORS 475.045, 475.095 and 475.125 to 475.185 for practitioners engaging in research with controlled substances in Schedules I through V where the registrant is already registered under ORS 475.045, 475.095 and 475.125 to 475.185 in another capacity. Persons with valid registration from the Drug Enforcement Administration for research on controlled substances may conduct research within this state in compliance with other state law upon furnishing the board evidence of that federal registration, and are exempt from state prosecution for possession and distribution of controlled substances to the extent of the registration. Registration under ORS 475.005 to 475.285 and 475.940 to 475.999 does not exempt the registrant from compliance with any other relevant law of this state or the United States, unless such exemption is expressly provided under ORS 475.005 to 475.285 and 475.940 to 475.999.

(4) Notwithstanding this section, the manufacture, delivery or dispensing of any controlled substance excluded from any medical use by federal law is prohibited, except:

(a) For research authorized under subsection (3) of this section and ORS 475.225; or

(b) As otherwise provided by state or federal law.

(5) Compliance by manufacturers and distributors with the provisions of the federal law respecting registration, excluding fees, entitles them to be registered under ORS 475.045, 475.095 and 475.125 to 475.185. [1977 c.745 §9; 1979 c.777 §53; 1981 c.666 §5; 1995 c.440 §25]

475.140 [Repealed by 1957 c.587 §12]

475.145 Revocation and suspension of registration. (1) A registration under ORS 475.135 to manufacture, deliver or dispense a controlled substance may be suspended or revoked by the State Board of Pharmacy upon a finding that:

(a) The registrant has furnished false or fraudulent material information in any application filed under ORS 475.005 to 475.285 and 475.940 to 475.999;

(b) The registrant has been convicted of a felony under any state or federal law relating to any controlled substance;

(c) The registrant has had the federal registration suspended or revoked to manufacture, deliver or dispense controlled substances;

(d) The registrant has violated any rule of the board under ORS 475.005 to 475.285 and 475.940 to 475.999;

(e) The registrant has failed to maintain proper records or has failed to follow proper refill procedures; or

(f) Continuance of registration would be inconsistent with the public interest under any factor stated in ORS 475.135.

(2) The board may limit revocation or suspension of a registration to the particular controlled substance with respect to which grounds for revocation or suspension exist.

(3) If the board suspends or revokes a registration, all controlled substances owned or possessed by the registrant at the time of suspension or the effective date of the revocation order may be placed under seal. No disposition may be made of substances under seal until the time for taking an appeal has elapsed or until all appeals have been concluded unless a court, upon application therefor, orders the sale of perishable substances and the deposit of the proceeds of the sale with the court. Upon a revocation order becoming final, all controlled substances may be forfeited to the state.

(4) The board shall promptly notify the administration of all orders suspending or revoking registration and all forfeitures of controlled substances. [1977 c.745 §10; 1981 c.666 §6; 1995 c.440 §26]

475.150 [Amended by 1959 c.411 §1; 1971 c.418 §14; repealed by 1977 c.745 §54]

475.155 Order to show cause. (1) Before denying, suspending or revoking a registration, or refusing a renewal of registration, the State Board of Pharmacy shall serve upon the applicant or registrant an order to show cause why registration should not be denied, revoked or suspended, or why the renewal should not be refused. The order to show cause shall contain a statement of the basis therefor and shall call upon the applicant or registrant to appear before the board at a time and place not less than 30 days after the date of service of the order. These proceedings shall be conducted in accordance with ORS 183.310 to 183.550 without regard to any criminal prosecution or other proceeding.

Proceedings to refuse renewal of registration shall not abate the existing registration which shall remain in effect pending the outcome of the administrative hearing.

(2) The board may suspend, without an order to show cause, any registration simultaneously with the institution of proceedings under ORS 475.145 or where renewal of registration is refused, if it finds that there is an imminent danger to the public health or safety which warrants this action. The suspension shall continue in effect until the conclusion of the proceedings, including judicial review thereof, unless sooner withdrawn by the board or dissolved by a court of competent jurisdiction. [1977 c.745 §11]

475.160 [Repealed by 1977 c.745 §54]

475.165 Records of registrants. Persons registered to manufacture, deliver or dispense controlled substances under ORS 475.005 to 475.285 and 475.940 to 475.999 shall keep records and maintain inventories in conformance with the recordkeeping and inventory requirements of federal law and with any additional rules the State Board of Pharmacy issues. [1977 c.745 §12; 1995 c.440 §27]

(Records)

475.175 When order forms required. Controlled substances in Schedules I and II shall be distributed by a registrant to another registrant only pursuant to an order form. Compliance with the provisions of federal law respecting order forms shall be deemed compliance with this section. [1977 c.745 §13]

475.185 When prescriptions required. (1) Except when dispensed directly by a practitioner to an ultimate user, no controlled substance in Schedule II may be dispensed without the written prescription of a practitioner.

(2) In emergency situations, as defined by rule of the State Board of Pharmacy, Schedule II drugs may be dispensed upon oral or electronically transmitted prescription of a practitioner, reduced promptly to writing and filed by the pharmacy. Prescriptions shall be retained in conformity with the requirements of ORS 475.165. No prescription for a Schedule II substance may be refilled.

(3) Except when dispensed directly by a practitioner to an ultimate user, a controlled substance included in Schedule III, IV or V, which is a prescription drug, shall not be dispensed without a written, oral or electronically transmitted prescription of a practitioner. The prescription shall not be filled or refilled more than six months after the date on which it was issued and no prescription authorized to be refilled may be refilled more than five times. Additional quantities of the controlled substances listed in Schedule III, IV or V may only be authorized by a practitioner through issuance of a new prescription.

(4) A controlled substance shall not be delivered or dispensed other than for a medical purpose.

(5) Except in good faith and in the course of professional practice only, a practitioner or a pharmacist may not dispense controlled substances.

(6) Any oral or electronically transmitted prescription authorized by statute or rule shall be stored by electronic means or reduced promptly to writing and filed by the pharmacy.

(7) Issuance, preparation, labeling, dispensing, recordkeeping and filing of prescriptions or medication orders shall be in conformance with the requirements of the federal law and rules of the board. [1977 c.745 §14; 1979 c.777 §54; 1981 c.666 §7; 2001 c.623 §4]

475.188 Prescription drug orders; electronic transmission. (1) Prescription drug orders may be transmitted by electronic means from a practitioner authorized to prescribe drugs directly to the dispensing pharmacist.

(2) All prescription drug orders communicated by way of electronic transmission shall:

(a) Be transmitted only by an authorized practitioner;

(b) Be transmitted directly to a pharmacist in a pharmacy of the patient's choice with no intervening person having access to the prescription drug order;

(c) Specify the prescribing practitioner's telephone number for verbal confirmation, the time and date of transmission, the identity of the pharmacy intended to receive the transmission and all other information required for a prescription by federal or state law; and

(d) Be traceable to the prescribing practitioner by an electronic signature or other secure method of validation.

(3) An electronic transmission of a prescription drug order shall be stored by electronic means or reduced promptly to writing, filed by the pharmacy and retained in conformity with the requirements of ORS 475.165.

(4) The dispensing pharmacist shall exercise professional judgment regarding the accuracy, validity and authenticity of an electronically transmitted prescription drug order.

(5) All equipment for transmission, storage or receipt of electronically transmitted prescription drug orders shall be maintained to protect against unauthorized access.

(6) A pharmacist, pharmacy or pharmacy department shall not enter into an agreement with a practitioner or health care facility concerning the provision of any electronic transmission equipment or apparatus that would adversely affect a patient's freedom to select the pharmacy or pharmacy department of the patient's choice.

(7) A pharmacist, pharmacy or pharmacy department shall not provide any electronic equipment or apparatus to a practitioner or health care facility for the purpose of providing an incentive to the practitioner or health care facility to refer patients to a particular pharmacy or pharmacy department.

(8) There shall be no additional charge to the patient because the prescription drug order was electronically transmitted.

(9) Nothing in this section shall be construed as authorizing the electronic transmission of a prescription drug order when a written prescription is required under ORS 127.815, 137.473, 169.750, 453.025, 475.185 (1) or 689.535 or section 7, chapter 388, Oregon Laws 1981. [2001 c.623 §2]

Note: 475.188 was added to and made a part of 475.005 to 475.285 by legislative action but was not added to any smaller series therein. See Preface to Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation.

475.190 Exception to prescription requirement; rules. (1) Notwithstanding the provisions of ORS 475.185, upon registration with the State Board of Pharmacy, a humane society or animal control agency may purchase, possess and, subject to subsection (4) of this section, administer sodium pentobarbital to euthanize injured, sick, homeless or unwanted domestic pets and other animals.

(2) The State Board of Pharmacy, after consultation with the Oregon State Veterinary Medical Examining Board, shall adopt rules according to ORS 183.325 to 183.410 establishing requirements for registration, renewal of registration and revocation or suspension of registration under subsection (1) of this section. Those rules shall include a provision that the State Board of Pharmacy will suspend or revoke the registration of any humane society or animal control agency that allows a person who is not certified under subsection (4) of this section to administer sodium pentobarbital.

(3) Any person who is registered under ORS 475.005 to 475.285 and 475.940 to 475.999 to deliver or dispense controlled substances may deliver or dispense sodium pentobarbital to a humane society or animal control agency registered under subsections (1) and (2) of this section.

(4) The Oregon State Veterinary Medical Examining Board, after consultation with the State Board of Pharmacy, shall adopt rules establishing requirements for certification of persons to administer sodium pentobarbital. Those rules may require that a person complete certain educational or training programs in order to be certified. No person shall administer sodium pentobarbital unless the person is certified by the Oregon State Veterinary Medical Examining Board. [1983 c.342 §2; 1995 c.440 §28]

475.205 [1977 c.745 §24; repealed by 1981 c.666 §11]

(Miscellaneous)

475.215 Cooperative arrangements. The State Board of Pharmacy shall cooperate with federal and other state agencies in discharging its responsibilities concerning traffic in controlled substances and in suppressing the abuse of controlled substances. To this end, it may:

(1) Arrange for the exchange of information among governmental officials concerning the use and abuse of controlled substances; and

(2) Cooperate in training programs concerning controlled substance law enforcement at local and state levels. [1977 c.745 §22]

475.225 Education and research. (1) The Department of Human Services shall carry out educational programs designed to prevent and deter misuse and abuse of controlled substances. In connection with these programs it may:

(a) Promote better recognition of the problems of misuse and abuse of controlled substances within the regulated industry and among interested groups and organizations;

- (b) Assist the regulated industry and interested groups and organizations in contributing to the reduction of misuse and abuse of controlled substances;
 - (c) Consult with interested groups and organizations to aid them in solving administrative and organizational problems;
 - (d) Evaluate procedures, projects, techniques and controls conducted or proposed as part of educational programs on misuse or abuse of controlled substances;
 - (e) Disseminate the results of research on misuse and abuse of controlled substances to promote a better public understanding of what problems exist and what can be done to combat them; and
 - (f) Assist in the education and training of state and local law enforcement officials in their efforts to control misuse and abuse of controlled substances.
- (2) The department shall encourage research on the medical use, misuse and abuse of controlled substances. In connection with the research, and in furtherance of the enforcement of ORS 475.005 to 475.285 and 475.940 to 475.999, it may:
- (a) Establish methods to assess accurately the physiological, psychological and social effects of controlled substances and identify their medical uses, relative hazard potential, and potential for abuse;
 - (b) Make studies and undertake programs of research to:
 - (A) Develop new or improved approaches, techniques, systems, equipment and devices to strengthen the enforcement of ORS 475.005 to 475.285 and 475.940 to 475.999;
 - (B) Determine patterns of use, misuse and abuse of controlled substances and the social effects thereof; and
 - (C) Improve methods for preventing, predicting, understanding and dealing with the misuse and abuse of controlled substances; or
 - (c) Enter into contracts with public agencies, institutions of higher education, and private organizations or individuals for the purpose of conducting research, demonstrations or special projects which bear directly on misuse and abuse of controlled substances.
- (3) The department may enter into contracts for educational and research activities without performance bonds and without regard to ORS 279.545 to 279.746. [1977 c.745 §25; 1981 c.666 §8; 1995 c.440 §29]

(Enforcement)

475.235 Burden of proof; status of analysis by state forensic laboratory or analyst conducting analysis; subpoena of analyst; liabilities. (1) It is not necessary for the state to negate any exemption or exception in ORS 475.005 to 475.285 and 475.940 to 475.999 in any complaint, information, indictment or other pleading or in any trial, hearing or other proceeding under ORS 475.005 to 475.285 and 475.940 to 475.999. The burden of proof of any exemption or exception is upon the person claiming it.

(2) In the absence of proof that a person is the duly authorized holder of an appropriate registration or order form issued under ORS 475.005 to 475.285 and 475.940 to 475.999, the person is presumed not to be the holder of the registration or form. The burden of proof is upon the person to rebut the presumption.

(3) In all prosecutions in which an analysis of a controlled substance or sample was conducted, a certified copy of the analytical report signed by the director of a state police forensic laboratory or the analyst conducting the analysis shall be accepted as prima facie evidence of the results of the analytical findings.

(4) Notwithstanding any statute or rule to the contrary, the defendant may subpoena the analyst to testify at the preliminary hearing and trial of the issue at no cost to the defendant.

(5) As used in this section, “analyst” means a person employed by the Department of State Police to conduct analysis in forensic laboratories established by the department under ORS 181.080. [1977 c.745 §23; 1989 c.194 §1; 1995 c.440 §6; 1997 c.346 §1; 2001 c.870 §14]

475.245 Conditional discharge. Whenever any person pleads guilty to or is found guilty of possession of a controlled substance under ORS 475.992 (4) or of a property offense that is motivated by a dependence on a controlled substance, the court, without entering a judgment of guilt and with the consent of the district attorney and the accused, may defer further proceedings and place the person on probation. Upon violation of a term or condition of probation, the court may enter an adjudication of guilt and proceed as otherwise provided. Upon fulfillment of the terms and conditions, the court shall discharge the person and dismiss the proceedings against the person. Discharge and dismissal under this section shall be without adjudication of guilt and is not a conviction for purposes of this section or for purposes of disqualifications or disabilities imposed by law upon conviction of a crime. [1977 c.745 §21; 1995

c.440 §30; 1999 c.799 §1; 2001 c.834 §6]

Note: The amendments to 475.245 by section 10, chapter 834, Oregon Laws 2001, become operative July 31, 2005. See section 11, chapter 834, Oregon Laws 2001. The text that is operative on and after July 31, 2005, is set forth for the user's convenience.

475.245. Whenever any person pleads guilty to or is found guilty of possession of a controlled substance under ORS 475.992 (4), the court, without entering a judgment of guilt and with the consent of the district attorney and the accused, may defer further proceedings and place the person on probation. Upon violation of a term or condition of probation, the court may enter an adjudication of guilt and proceed as otherwise provided. Upon fulfillment of the terms and conditions, the court shall discharge the person and dismiss the proceedings against the person. Discharge and dismissal under this section shall be without adjudication of guilt and is not a conviction for purposes of this section or for purposes of disqualifications or disabilities imposed by law upon conviction of a crime. There may be only one discharge and dismissal under this section with respect to any person.

475.255 Status of penalties. Any penalty imposed for violation of ORS 475.005 to 475.285 and 475.940 to 475.999 is in addition to, and not in lieu of, any civil or administrative penalty or sanction otherwise authorized by law. [1977 c.745 §18; 1995 c.440 §31]

475.265 When prosecution barred. If a violation of ORS 475.005 to 475.285 and 475.940 to 475.999 is a violation of a federal law or the law of another state, a conviction or acquittal under federal law or the law of another state for the same act is a bar to prosecution in this state. [1977 c.745 §19; 1995 c.440 §32]

(Interpretation; Title)

475.275 Uniformity of interpretation. ORS 475.005 to 475.285 and 475.940 to 475.999 shall be so applied and construed as to effectuate its general purpose to make uniform the law with respect to the subject of ORS 475.005 to 475.285 and 475.940 to 475.999 among those states which enact similar laws. [1977 c.745 §28; 1995 c.440 §33]

475.285 Short title. ORS 475.005 to 475.285 and 475.940 to 475.999 may be cited as the Uniform Controlled Substances Act. [1977 c.745 §29; 1995 c.440 §7]

475.295 [1989 c.1075 §2; 1991 c.460 §3; 1993 c.33 §358; renumbered 430.400 in 1993]

OREGON MEDICAL MARIJUANA ACT

475.300 Findings. The people of the state of Oregon hereby find that:

(1) Patients and doctors have found marijuana to be an effective treatment for suffering caused by debilitating medical conditions, and therefore, marijuana should be treated like other medicines;

(2) Oregonians suffering from debilitating medical conditions should be allowed to use small amounts of marijuana without fear of civil or criminal penalties when their doctors advise that such use may provide a medical benefit to them and when other reasonable restrictions are met regarding that use;

(3) ORS 475.300 to 475.346 are intended to allow Oregonians with debilitating medical conditions who may benefit from the medical use of marijuana to be able to discuss freely with their doctors the possible risks and benefits of medical marijuana use and to have the benefit of their doctor's professional advice; and

(4) ORS 475.300 to 475.346 are intended to make only those changes to existing Oregon laws that are necessary to protect patients and their doctors from criminal and civil penalties, and are not intended to change current civil and criminal laws governing the use of marijuana for nonmedical purposes. [1999 c.4 §2]

Note: 475.300 to 475.346 were adopted by the people by initiative petition but were not added to or made a part of ORS chapter 475 or any series therein. See Preface to Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation.

475.302 Definitions for ORS 475.300 to 475.346. As used in ORS 475.300 to 475.346:

(1) "Attending physician" means a physician licensed under ORS chapter 677 who has primary responsibility for the care and treatment of a person diagnosed with a debilitating medical condition.

(2) “Debilitating medical condition” means:

(a) Cancer, glaucoma, positive status for human immunodeficiency virus or acquired immune deficiency syndrome, or treatment for these conditions;

(b) A medical condition or treatment for a medical condition that produces, for a specific patient, one or more of the following:

(i) Cachexia;

(ii) Severe pain;

(iii) Severe nausea;

(iv) Seizures, including but not limited to seizures caused by epilepsy; or

(v) Persistent muscle spasms, including but not limited to spasms caused by multiple sclerosis; or

(c) Any other medical condition or treatment for a medical condition adopted by the department by rule or approved by the department pursuant to a petition submitted pursuant to ORS 475.334.

(3) “Delivery” has the meaning given that term in ORS 475.005.

(4) “Department” means the Department of Human Services.

(5) “Designated primary caregiver” means an individual eighteen years of age or older who has significant responsibility for managing the well-being of a person who has been diagnosed with a debilitating medical condition and who is designated as such on that person’s application for a registry identification card or in other written notification to the department. “Designated primary caregiver” does not include the person’s attending physician.

(6) “Marijuana” has the meaning given that term in ORS 475.005.

(7) “Medical use of marijuana” means the production, possession, delivery, or administration of marijuana, or paraphernalia used to administer marijuana, as necessary for the exclusive benefit of a person to mitigate the symptoms or effects of his or her debilitating medical condition.

(8) “Production” has the same meaning given that term in ORS 475.005.

(9) “Registry identification card” means a document issued by the department that identifies a person authorized to engage in the medical use of marijuana and the person’s designated primary caregiver, if any.

(10) “Usable marijuana” means the dried leaves and flowers of the plant Cannabis family Moraceae, and any mixture or preparation thereof, that are appropriate for medical use as allowed in ORS 475.300 to 475.346. “Usable marijuana” does not include the seeds, stalks and roots of the plant.

(11) “Written documentation” means a statement signed by the attending physician of a person diagnosed with a debilitating medical condition or copies of the person’s relevant medical records. [1999 c.4 §3; 2001 c.900 §205]

Note: See note under 475.300.

475.305 [1977 c.636 §1; 1979 c.674 §1; repealed by 1993 c.571 §30]

475.306 Medical use of marijuana; limits on amount possessed, delivered or produced; rules. (1) A person who possesses a registry identification card issued pursuant to ORS 475.309 may engage in, and a designated primary caregiver of such a person may assist in, the medical use of marijuana only as justified to mitigate the symptoms or effects of the person’s debilitating medical condition. Except as allowed in subsection (2) of this section, a registry identification cardholder and that person’s designated primary caregiver may not collectively possess, deliver or produce more than the following:

(a) If the person is present at a location at which marijuana is not produced, including any residence associated with that location, one ounce of usable marijuana; and

(b) If the person is present at a location at which marijuana is produced, including any residence associated with that location, three mature marijuana plants, four immature marijuana plants and one ounce of usable marijuana per each mature plant.

(2) If the individuals described in subsection (1) of this section possess, deliver or produce marijuana in excess of the amounts allowed in subsection (1) of this section, such individuals are not excepted from the criminal laws of the state but may establish an affirmative defense to such charges, by a preponderance of the evidence, that the greater amount is medically necessary to mitigate the symptoms or effects of the person’s debilitating medical condition.

(3) The Department of Human Services shall define by rule when a marijuana plant is mature and when it is immature for purposes of this section. [1999 c.4 §7]

Note: See note under 475.300.

475.309 Registry identification card; issuance; eligibility; duties of cardholder. (1) Except as provided in ORS 475.316 and 475.342, a person engaged in or assisting in the medical use of marijuana is excepted from the criminal laws of the state for possession, delivery or production of marijuana, aiding and abetting another in the possession, delivery or production of marijuana or any other criminal offense in which possession, delivery or production of marijuana is an element if the following conditions have been satisfied:

(a) The person holds a registry identification card issued pursuant to this section, has applied for a registry identification card pursuant to subsection (9) of this section, or is the designated primary caregiver of a cardholder or applicant; and

(b) The person who has a debilitating medical condition and his or her primary caregiver are collectively in possession of, delivering or producing marijuana for medical use in the amounts allowed in ORS 475.306.

(2) The Department of Human Services shall establish and maintain a program for the issuance of registry identification cards to person who meet the requirements of this section. Except as provided in subsection (3) of this section, the department shall issue a registry identification card to any person who pays a fee in the amount established by the department and provides the following:

(a) Valid, written documentation from the person's attending physician stating that the person has been diagnosed with a debilitating medical condition and that the medical use of marijuana may mitigate the symptoms or effects of the person's debilitating medical condition;

(b) The name, address and date of birth of the person;

(c) The name, address and telephone number of the person's attending physician; and

(d) The name and address of the person's designated primary caregiver, if the person has designated a primary caregiver at the time of application.

(3) The department shall issue a registry identification card to a person who is under 18 years of age if the person submits the materials required under subsection (2) of this section, and the custodial parent or legal guardian with responsibility for health care decisions for the person under 18 years of age signs a written statement that:

(a) The attending physician of the person under 18 years of age has explained to that person and to the custodial parent or legal guardian with responsibility for health care decisions for the person under 18 years of age the possible risks and benefits of the medical use of marijuana;

(b) The custodial parent or legal guardian with responsibility for health care decisions for the person under 18 years of age consents to the use of marijuana by the person under 18 years of age for medical purposes;

(c) The custodial parent or legal guardian with responsibility for health care decisions for the person under 18 years of age agrees to serve as the designated primary caregiver for the person under 18 years of age; and

(d) The custodial parent or legal guardian with responsibility for health care decisions for the person under 18 years of age agrees to control the acquisition of marijuana and the dosage and frequency of use by the person under 18 years of age.

(4) A person applying for a registry identification card pursuant to this section may submit the information required in this section to a county health department for transmittal to the Department of Human Services. A county health department that receives the information pursuant to this subsection shall transmit the information to the Department of Human Services within five days of receipt of the information. Information received by a county health department pursuant to this subsection shall be confidential and not subject to disclosure, except as required to transmit the information to the Department of Human Services.

(5) The department shall verify the information contained in an application submitted pursuant to this section and shall approve or deny an application within thirty days of receipt of the application.

(a) The department may deny an application only for the following reasons:

(i) The applicant did not provide the information required pursuant to this section to establish his or her debilitating medical condition and to document his or her consultation with an attending physician regarding the medical use of marijuana in connection with such condition, as provided in subsections (2) and (3) of this section; or

(ii) The department determines that the information provided was falsified.

(b) Denial of a registry identification card shall be considered a final department action, subject to judicial review. Only the person whose application has been denied, or, in the case of a person under the age of 18 years of age whose application has been denied, the person's parent or legal guardian, shall have standing to contest the department's action.

(c) Any person whose application has been denied may not reapply for six months from the date of the denial, unless so authorized by the department or a court of competent jurisdiction.

(6)(a) If the department has verified the information submitted pursuant to subsections (2) and (3) of this section and none of the reasons for denial listed in subsection (5)(a) of this section is applicable, the department shall issue a serially numbered registry identification card within five days of verification of the information. The registry identification card shall state:

- (i) The cardholder's name, address and date of birth;
- (ii) The date of issuance and expiration date of the registry identification card;
- (iii) The name and address of the person's designated primary caregiver, if any; and
- (iv) Such other information as the department may specify by rule.

(b) When the person to whom the department has issued a registry identification card pursuant to this section has specified a designated primary caregiver, the department shall issue an identification card to the designated primary caregiver. The primary caregiver's registry identification card shall contain the information provided in paragraph (a) of this subsection.

(7)(a) A person who possesses a registry identification card shall:

(i) Notify the department of any change in the person's name, address, attending physician or designated primary caregiver; and

(ii) Annually submit to the department:

(A) Updated written documentation of the person's debilitating medical condition; and

(B) The name of the person's designated primary caregiver if a primary caregiver has been designated for the upcoming year.

(b) If a person who possesses a registry identification card fails to comply with this subsection, the card shall be deemed expired. If a registry identification card expires, the identification card of any designated primary caregiver of the cardholder shall also expire.

(8) A person who possesses a registry identification card pursuant to this section and who has been diagnosed by the person's attending physician as no longer having a debilitating medical condition shall return the registry identification card to the department within seven calendar days of notification of the diagnosis. Any designated primary caregiver shall return his or her identification card within the same period of time.

(9) A person who has applied for a registry identification card pursuant to this section but whose application has not yet been approved or denied, and who is contacted by any law enforcement officer in connection with his or her administration, possession, delivery or production of marijuana for medical use may provide to the law enforcement officer a copy of the written documentation submitted to the department pursuant to subsections (2) or (3) of this section and proof of the date of mailing or other transmission of the documentation to the department. This documentation shall have the same legal effect as a registry identification card until such time as the person receives notification that the application has been approved or denied. [1999 c.4 §4; 1999 c.825 §2]

Note: See note under 475.300.

475.312 Designated primary caregiver. (1) If a person who possesses a registry identification card issued pursuant to ORS 475.309 chooses to have a designated primary caregiver, the person must designate the primary caregiver by including the primary caregiver's name and address:

- (a) On the person's application for a registry identification card;
- (b) In the annual updated information required under ORS 475.309; or
- (c) In a written, signed statement submitted to the Department of Human Services.

(2) A person described in this section may have only one designated primary caregiver at any given time. [1999 c.4 §13]

Note: See note under 475.300.

475.315 [1977 c.636 §2; 1979 c.674 §2; repealed by 1993 c.571 §30]

475.316 Limitations on cardholder's immunity from criminal laws involving marijuana. (1) No person authorized to possess, deliver or produce marijuana for medical use pursuant to ORS 475.300 to 475.346 shall be excepted from the criminal laws of this state or shall be deemed to have established an affirmative defense to criminal charges of which possession, delivery or production of marijuana is an element if the person, in connection with the facts giving rise to such charges:

- (a) Drives under the influence of marijuana as provided in ORS 813.010;
- (b) Engages in the medical use of marijuana in a public place as that term is defined in ORS 161.015, or in public view or in a correctional facility as defined in ORS 162.135 (2) or youth correction facility as defined in ORS 162.135 (6);
- (c) Delivers marijuana to any individual who the person knows is not in possession of a registry identification card;
- (d) Delivers marijuana for consideration to any individual, even if the individual is in possession of a registry identification card;
- (e) Manufactures or produces marijuana at a place other than one address for property under the control of the patient and one address for property under the control of the primary caregiver of the patient that have been provided to the Department of Human Services; or

(f) Manufactures or produces marijuana at more than one address.

(2) In addition to any other penalty allowed by law, a person who the department finds has willfully violated the provisions of ORS 475.300 to 475.346, or rules adopted under ORS 475.300 to 475.346, may be precluded from obtaining or using a registry identification card for the medical use of marijuana for a period of up to six months, at the discretion of the department. [1999 c.4 §5; 1999 c.825 §3]

Note: See note under 475.300.

475.319 Affirmative defense to certain criminal laws involving marijuana available to cardholder. (1) Except as provided in ORS 475.316 and 475.342, it is an affirmative defense to a criminal charge of possession or production of marijuana, or any other criminal offense in which possession or production of marijuana is an element, that the person charged with the offense is a person who:

(a) Has been diagnosed with a debilitating medical condition within 12 months prior to arrest and been advised by his or her attending physician the medical use of marijuana may mitigate the symptoms or effects of that debilitating medical condition;

(b) Is engaged in the medical use of marijuana; and

(c) Possesses or produces marijuana only in the amounts allowed in ORS 475.306 (1), or in excess of those amounts if the person proves by a preponderance of the evidence that the greater amount is medically necessary as determined by the person's attending physician to mitigate the symptoms or effects of the person's debilitating medical condition.

(2) It is not necessary for a person asserting an affirmative defense pursuant to this section to have received a registry identification card in order to assert the affirmative defense established in this section.

(3) No person engaged in the medical use of marijuana who claims that marijuana provides medically necessary benefits and who is charged with a crime pertaining to such use of marijuana shall be precluded from presenting a defense of choice of evils, as set forth in ORS 161.200, or from presenting evidence supporting the necessity of marijuana for treatment of a specific disease or medical condition, provided that the amount of marijuana at issue is no greater than permitted under ORS 475.306 and the patient has taken a substantial step to comply with the provisions of ORS 475.300 to 475.346.

(4) Any defendant proposing to use the affirmative defense provided for by this section in a criminal action shall, not less than five days before the trial of the cause, file and serve upon the district attorney a written notice of the intention to offer such a defense that specifically states the reasons why the defendant is entitled to assert and the factual basis for such affirmative defense. If the defendant fails to file and serve such notice, the defendant shall not be permitted to assert the affirmative defense at the trial of the cause unless the court for good cause orders otherwise. [1999 c.4 §6; 1999 c.825 §4]

Note: See note under 475.300.

475.323 Effect of possession of registry identification card or designated primary caregiver card on search and seizure rights. (1) Possession of a registry identification card or designated primary caregiver identification card pursuant to ORS 475.309 shall not alone constitute probable cause to search the person or property of the cardholder or otherwise subject the person or property of the cardholder to inspection by any governmental agency.

(2) Any property interest possessed, owned or used in connection with the medical use of marijuana or acts incidental to the medical use of marijuana that has been seized by state or local law enforcement officers shall not be harmed, neglected, injured or destroyed while in the possession of any law enforcement agency. A law enforcement

agency has no responsibility to maintain live marijuana plants lawfully seized. No such property interest may be forfeited under any provision of law providing for the forfeiture of property other than as a sentence imposed after conviction of a criminal offense. Usable marijuana and paraphernalia used to administer marijuana that was seized by any law enforcement office shall be returned immediately upon a determination by the district attorney in whose county the property was seized, or his or her designee, that the person from whom the marijuana or paraphernalia used to administer marijuana was seized is entitled to the protections contained in ORS 475.300 to 475.346. Such determination may be evidenced, for example, be a decision not to prosecute, the dismissal of charges, or acquittal. [1999 c.4 §8; 1999 c.825 §5]

Note: See note under 475.300.

475.325 [1977 c.636 §3; 1979 c.674 §3; repealed by 1993 c.571 §30]

475.326 Attending physician; limitation on civil liability and professional discipline. No attending physician may be subjected to civil penalty or discipline by the Board of Medical Examiners for:

(1) Advising a person whom the attending physician has diagnosed as having a debilitating medical condition, or a person who the attending physician knows has been so diagnosed by another physician licensed under ORS chapter 677, about the risks and benefits of medical use of marijuana or that the medical use of marijuana may mitigate the symptoms or effects of the person's debilitating medical condition, provided the advice is based on the attending physician's personal assessment of the person's medical history and current medical condition; or

(2) Providing the written documentation necessary for issuance of a registry identification card under ORS 475.309, if the documentation is based on the attending physician's personal assessment of the applicant's medical history and current medical condition and the physician has discussed the potential medical risks and benefits of the medical use of marijuana with the applicant. [1999 c.4 §9]

Note: See note under 475.300.

475.328 Limits on professional licensing board's authority to sanction licensee for medical use of marijuana. No professional licensing board may impose a civil penalty or take other disciplinary action against a licensee based on the licensee's medical use of marijuana in accordance with the provisions of ORS 475.300 to 475.346 or actions taken by the licensee that are necessary to carry out the licensee's role as a designated primary caregiver to a person who possesses a lawful registry identification card issued pursuant to ORS 475.309. [1999 c.4 §10]

Note: See note under 475.300.

475.331 List of persons issued registry identification cards and designated primary caregivers; disclosure. (1) The Department of Human Services shall create and maintain a list of the persons to whom the department has issued registry identification cards pursuant to ORS 475.309 and the names of any designated primary caregivers. Except as provided in subsection (2) of this section, the list shall be confidential and not subject to public disclosure.

(2) Names and other identifying information from the list established pursuant to subsection (1) of this section may be released to:

(a) Authorized employees of the department as necessary to perform official duties of the department; and

(b) Authorized employees of state or local law enforcement agencies, only as necessary to verify that a person is a lawful possessor of a registry identification card or that a person is the designated primary caregiver of such a person. [1999 c.4 §12]

Note: See note under 475.300.

475.334 Adding diseases or conditions that qualify as debilitating medical conditions; rules. Any person may submit a petition to the Department of Human Services requesting that a particular disease or condition be included among the diseases and conditions that qualify as debilitating medical conditions under ORS 475.302. The department shall adopt rules establishing the manner in which the department will evaluate petitions submitted under this section. Any rules adopted pursuant to this section shall require the department to approve or deny a petition within 180 days of receipt of the petition by the department. Denial of a petition shall be considered a final department action subject to

judicial review. [1999 c.4 §14]

Note: See note under 475.300.

475.335 [1977 c.636 §4; 1979 c.674 §4; repealed by 1993 c.571 §30]

475.338 Rulemaking. The Department of Human Services shall adopt all rules necessary for the implementation and administration of ORS 475.300 to 475.346. [1999 c.4 §15]

Note: See note under 475.300.

475.340 Limitations on reimbursement of costs and employer accommodation. Nothing in ORS 475.300 to 475.346 shall be construed to require:

- (1) A government medical assistance program or private health insurer to reimburse a person for costs associated with the medical use of marijuana; or
- (2) An employer to accommodate the medical use of marijuana in any workplace. [1999 c.4 §16]

Note: See note under 475.300.

475.342 Limitations on protection from criminal liability. Nothing in ORS 475.300 to 475.346 shall protect a person from a criminal cause of action based on possession, production, or delivery of marijuana that is not authorized by ORS 475.300 to 475.346. [1999 c.4 §11]

Note: See note under 475.300.

475.345 [1977 c.636 §5; 1979 c.674 §5; repealed by 1993 c.571 §30]

475.346 Short title. ORS 475.300 to 475.346 shall be known as the Oregon Medical Marijuana Act. [1999 c.4 §1]

Note: See note under 475.300.

475.355 [1977 c.636 §6; 1979 c.674 §6; repealed by 1993 c.571 §30]

475.360 [1979 c.674 §10; repealed by 1993 c.571 §30]

475.365 [1977 c.636 §7; 1979 c.674 §7; repealed by 1993 c.571 §30]

475.375 [1977 c.636 §8; 1979 c.674 §8; repealed by 1993 c.571 §30]

ILLEGAL DRUG CLEANUP

475.405 Definitions for ORS 475.405 to 475.495. As used in ORS 475.405 to 475.495:

- (1) “Chemical” means:
 - (a) Any material defined as a controlled substance or precursor substance as defined by ORS 475.005 to 475.285 and 475.805 to 475.999.
 - (b) Any substance used in the manufacture of a controlled substance as defined by ORS 475.005 to 475.285 and 475.805 to 475.999.
 - (c) Any material or substance designated by the Environmental Quality Commission under ORS 475.425.
- (2) “Cleanup” includes any action the Department of Environmental Quality, or a person acting on behalf of the department, is required to take pursuant to a request under ORS 475.415.
- (3) “Cleanup costs” means reasonable costs that are attributable to or associated with cleanup at an alleged illegal drug manufacturing site, including but not limited to the costs of administration, investigation, legal or enforcement activities, contracts and health studies.
- (4) “Commission” means the Environmental Quality Commission.

- (5) “Department” means the Department of Environmental Quality.
- (6) “Director” means the Director of the Department of Environmental Quality.
- (7) “Fund” means the Illegal Drug Cleanup Fund established under ORS 475.495.
- (8) “Owner or operator” means any person who owns, leases, operates or controls an alleged illegal drug manufacturing site. “Owner or operator” does not include a person, who, without participating in the management of an alleged illegal drug manufacturing site, holds indicia of ownership primarily to protect a security interest in the site.
- (9) “Site” means an illegal drug manufacturing site. [1987 c.699 §1; 1995 c.440 §8]

475.415 Request for cleanup. Upon the request of a law enforcement agency, the Department of Environmental Quality may identify, clean up, store and dispose of chemicals located at an alleged illegal drug manufacturing site. [1987 c.699 §2]

475.425 Environmental Quality Commission rules; designation of chemicals. (1) The Environmental Quality Commission shall consult with the law enforcement agencies in adopting rules necessary for the Department of Environmental Quality to carry out its responsibilities under ORS 475.415.

(2) By rule, the commission may designate as chemical for the purposes of ORS 475.405 to 475.495 any element, compound, mixture or solution that may be a controlled substance or precursor substance as defined by ORS 475.005 to 475.285 and 475.805 to 475.999 or used to illegally manufacture drugs. [1987 c.699 §3; 1995 c.440 §9]

475.435 Authority of director. (1) Upon request of a law enforcement agency, the Director of the Department of Environmental Quality:

(a) May undertake directly or by contract any cleanup action necessary to protect the public health, safety, welfare and the environment; or

(b) May authorize any person to carry out any cleanup action in accordance with any requirements of or directions from the director, if the director determines that the person will commence and complete the cleanup action properly and in a timely manner. However, the director in most circumstances shall not require the law enforcement agency to be responsible for carrying out the cleanup action.

(2) Nothing in ORS 475.415 to 475.455, 475.475 and 475.485 shall prevent the director from taking any emergency cleanup action necessary to protect public health, safety, welfare or the environment.

(3) The director may require a person liable under ORS 475.455 to conduct any cleanup action or related actions necessary to protect the public health, safety, welfare and the environment. The director’s action under this subsection may include but need not be limited to issuing an order specifying the cleanup action the person must take.

(4) The director may request the Attorney General to bring an action or proceeding for legal or equitable relief, in the circuit court of the county in which the site is located or in Marion County, as may be necessary:

(a) To enforce an order issued under subsection (3) of this section; or

(b) To abate any imminent and substantial danger to the public health, safety, welfare or the environment related to a release.

(5) Notwithstanding any provision of ORS 183.310 to 183.550, any order issued by the director under subsection (3) of this section shall not be appealable to the Environmental Quality Commission or subject to judicial review.

(6) If any person who is liable under ORS 475.455 fails without sufficient cause to conduct a cleanup action as required by an order of the director, the person shall be liable to the Department of Environmental Quality for the state’s cleanup costs and for punitive damages not to exceed three times the amount of the state’s cleanup costs.

(7) Nothing in this section is intended to interfere with, limit or abridge the authority of the State Fire Marshal or any other state agency or local unit of government relating to an emergency that presents a combustion or explosion hazard. [1987 c.699 §6]

475.445 Site entry; purposes. (1) Upon request of a law enforcement agency under ORS 475.415, the Department of Environmental Quality or its authorized representative may enter any alleged illegal drug manufacturing site at any reasonable time to:

(a) Sample, inspect, examine and investigate;

(b) Examine and copy records and other information; or

(c) Carry out cleanup action authorized by ORS 475.415 to 475.455, 475.475 and 475.485.

(2) If any person refuses to provide information, documents, records or to allow entry under subsection (1) of this section, the department may request the Attorney General to seek from a court of competent jurisdiction an order

requiring the person to provide such information, documents, records or to allow entry. [1987 c.699 §4]

475.455 Liability of certain persons for cleanup costs. (1) The following persons shall be strictly liable for those cleanup costs incurred by the state or any other person that are attributable to or associated with an alleged illegal drug manufacturing site and for damages for injury to or destruction of any natural resources caused by chemicals at the site:

(a) Any owner or operator at or during the time of the acts or omissions that resulted in a site being created or damage to natural resources.

(b) Any owner or operator who became the owner or operator after the time of the acts or omissions that resulted in a site being created or damages, and who knew or reasonably should have known of the site or damages when the person first became the owner or operator.

(c) Any owner or operator who obtained actual knowledge of the site or damages during the time the person was the owner or operator of the site and then subsequently transferred ownership or operation of the site to another person without disclosing such knowledge.

(d) Any person who, by any acts or omissions, caused, contributed to or exacerbated the site or damage, unless the acts or omissions were in material compliance with applicable laws, standards, regulations, licenses or permits.

(e) Any person who unlawfully hinders or delays entry to, investigation of or cleanup action at a site.

(2) Except as provided in subsection (1)(b) to (e) of this section and subsection (4) of this section, the following persons shall not be liable for cleanup costs incurred by the state or any other person that are attributable to or associated with a site, or for damages for injury to or destruction of any natural resources caused by chemicals at the site:

(a) Any owner or operator who became the owner or operator after the time of the acts or omissions that resulted in the site being created or damages, and who did not know and reasonably should not have known of the damages when the person first became the owner or operator.

(b) Any owner or operator of property that was contaminated by the migration of chemicals from real property not owned or operated by the person.

(c) Any owner or operator at or during the time of the acts or omissions that resulted in the site or damages, if the site or damage at the site was caused solely by one or a combination of the following:

(A) An act of God. "Act of God" means an unanticipated grave natural disaster or other natural phenomenon of an exceptional, inevitable and irresistible character, the effects of which could not have been prevented or avoided by the exercise of due care or foresight.

(B) An act of war.

(C) Acts or omissions of a third party, other than an employee or agent of the person asserting this defense, or other than a person whose acts or omissions occur in connection with a contractual relationship, existing directly or indirectly, with the person asserting this defense. As used in this subparagraph, "contractual relationship" includes but is not limited to land contracts, deeds or other instruments transferring title or possession.

(3) Except as provided in subsection (1)(c) to (e) of this section or subsection (4) of this section, the following persons shall not be liable for cleanup costs incurred by the state or any other person that are attributable to or associated with an alleged illegal drug manufacturing site, or for damages for injury to or destruction of any natural resources caused by chemicals at the site:

(a) A unit of state or local government that acquired ownership or control of a site in the following ways:

(A) Involuntarily by virtue of its function as sovereign, including but not limited to escheat, bankruptcy, tax delinquency or abandonment; or

(B) Through the exercise of eminent domain authority by purchase or condemnation.

(b) A person who acquired a site by inheritance or bequest.

(4) Notwithstanding the exclusions from liability provided for specified persons in subsections (2) and (3) of this section, such persons shall be liable for cleanup costs incurred by the state or any other person that are attributable to or associated with a site, and for damages for injury to or destruction of any natural resources caused by chemicals at a site, to the extent that the person's acts or omissions contribute to such costs or damages, if the person:

(a) Obtained actual knowledge of the chemicals at a site or damages and then failed to promptly notify the Department of Environmental Quality and exercise due care with respect to the chemicals concerned, taking into consideration the characteristics of the chemicals in light of all relevant facts and circumstances; or

(b) Failed to take reasonable precautions against the reasonably foreseeable acts or omissions of a third party and the reasonably foreseeable consequences of such acts or omissions.

(5)(a) No indemnification, hold harmless, or similar agreement or conveyance shall be effective to transfer from any person who may be liable under this section, to any other person, the liability imposed under this section. Nothing in this section shall bar any agreement to insure, hold harmless or indemnify a party to such agreement for any liability under this section.

(b) A person who is liable under this section shall not be barred from seeking contribution from any other person for liability under this section.

(c) Nothing in ORS 475.415 to 475.455, 475.475 and 475.485 shall bar a cause of action that a person liable under this section or a guarantor has or would have by reason of subrogation or otherwise against any person.

(d) Nothing in this section shall restrict any right that the state or any person might have under federal statute, common law or other state statute to recover cleanup costs or to seek any other relief related to the cleanup of an alleged illegal drug manufacturing site.

(6) To establish, for purposes of subsection (1)(b) of this section or subsection (2)(a) of this section, that the person did or did not have reason to know, the person must have undertaken, at the time of acquisition, all appropriate inquiry into the previous ownership and uses of the property consistent with good commercial or customary practice in an effort to minimize liability.

(7)(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection, no person shall be liable under ORS 475.415 to 475.455, 475.475 and 475.485 for costs or damages as a result of actions taken or omitted in the course of rendering care, assistance or advice in accordance with rules adopted by the Environmental Quality Commission or at the direction of the department or its authorized representative, with respect to an incident creating a danger to public health, safety, welfare or the environment as a result of any cleanup of a site. This paragraph shall not preclude liability for costs or damages as the result of negligence on the part of such person.

(b) No state or local government shall be liable under this section for costs or damages as a result of actions taken in response to an emergency created by the chemicals at or generated by or from a site owned by another person. This paragraph shall not preclude liability for costs or damages as a result of gross negligence or intentional misconduct by the state or local government. For the purpose of this paragraph, reckless, willful or wanton misconduct shall constitute gross negligence.

(c) This subsection shall not alter the liability of any person covered by subsection (1) of this section. [1987 c.699 §5]

475.465 Liability of state for cleanup. Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the State of Oregon, the Environmental Quality Commission and the Department of Environmental Quality and their officers, employees and agents shall not be liable to a person possessing or owning chemicals located at an alleged illegal drug manufacturing site for any claims or actions arising from the identification, cleanup, storage or disposal of such chemicals by the Department of Environmental Quality. [1987 c.699 §10]

475.475 Department record of costs; collection of costs. (1) The Department of Environmental Quality shall keep a record of the state's cleanup costs.

(2) Based on the record compiled by the department under subsection (1) of this section, the department shall require any person liable under ORS 475.435 or 475.455 to pay the amount of the state's cleanup costs and, if applicable, punitive damages.

(3) If the state's cleanup costs and punitive damages are not paid by the liable person to the department within 45 days after receipt of notice that such costs and damages are due and owing, the Attorney General, at the request of the Director of the Department of Environmental Quality, shall bring an action in the name of the State of Oregon in a court of competent jurisdiction to recover the amount owed, plus reasonable legal expenses.

(4) All moneys received by the department under this section shall be deposited in the Illegal Drug Cleanup Fund established under ORS 475.495. [1987 c.699 §7]

475.485 Costs and penalties as lien; enforcement of lien. (1) All of the state's cleanup costs, penalties and punitive damages for which a person is liable to the state under ORS 475.435 or 475.455 shall constitute a lien upon any real and personal property owned by the person.

(2) At the discretion of the Department of Environmental Quality, the department may file a claim of lien on real property or a claim of lien on personal property. The department shall file a claim of lien on real property to be charged with a lien under this section with the recording officer of each county in which the real property is located and shall file a claim of lien on personal property to be charged with a lien under this section with the Secretary of

State. The lien shall attach and become enforceable on the day of such filing. The lien claim shall contain:

- (a) A statement of the demand;
 - (b) The name of the person against whose property the lien attaches;
 - (c) A description of the property charged with the lien sufficient for identification; and
 - (d) A statement of the failure of the person to conduct cleanup action and pay penalties and damages as required.
- (3) The lien created by this section may be foreclosed by a suit on real and personal property in the circuit court in the manner provided by law for the foreclosure of other liens.
- (4) Nothing in this section shall affect the right of the state to bring an action against any person to recover all costs and damages for which the person is liable under ORS 475.435 or 475.455.
- (5) A lien created under this section shall have priority over any claim of the state under ORS 166.715 to 166.735 or any local government forfeiture ordinance or regulation. [1987 c.699 §8]

475.495 Illegal Drug Cleanup Fund; sources; uses. (1) The Illegal Drug Cleanup Fund is established separate and distinct from the General Fund in the State Treasury.

(2) The following moneys shall be deposited into the State Treasury and credited to the Illegal Drug Cleanup Fund:

- (a) Moneys recovered or otherwise received from responsible parties for cleanup costs;
 - (b) Moneys received from a state agency, local government unit or any agency of a local government unit for cleanup of illegal drug manufacturing sites, including moneys received from forfeiture proceeds under the provisions of ORS 475A.120;
 - (c) Moneys received from the federal government for cleanup of illegal drug manufacturing sites; and
 - (d) Any penalty, fine or punitive damages recovered under ORS 475.435, 475.455 or 475.485.
- (3) The State Treasurer may invest and reinvest moneys in the Illegal Drug Cleanup Fund in the manner provided by law. Interest earned by the fund shall be credited to the fund.
- (4) The moneys in the Illegal Drug Cleanup Fund are appropriated continuously to the Department of Environmental Quality to be used as provided for in subsection (5) of this section.
- (5) Moneys in the Illegal Drug Cleanup Fund may be used for the following purposes:
- (a) Payment of the state's cleanup costs; and
 - (b) Funding any action or activity authorized by ORS 475.415 to 475.455, 475.475 and 475.485.
- (6) The department may not expend more than \$250,000 in each biennium of the forfeiture proceeds that are paid into the Illegal Drug Cleanup Fund by political subdivisions under the provisions of ORS 475A.120. If at the end of a biennium more than \$250,000 has been paid into the Illegal Drug Cleanup Fund under the provisions of ORS 475A.120, the department shall refund to each political subdivision that made payments into the fund a pro rata share of the excess amount, based on the amount of forfeiture proceeds paid into the fund by the political subdivision. [1987 c.699 §9; 1989 c.966 §56; 1993 c.699 §5; 2001 c.780 §19]

Note: The amendments to 475.495 by section 19a, chapter 780, Oregon Laws 2001, become operative July 31, 2005. See section 19b, chapter 780, Oregon Laws 2001. The text that is operative on and after July 31, 2005, is set forth for the user's convenience.

475.495. (1) The Illegal Drug Cleanup Fund is established separate and distinct from the General Fund in the State Treasury.

(2) The following moneys shall be deposited into the State Treasury and credited to the Illegal Drug Cleanup Fund:

- (a) Moneys recovered or otherwise received from responsible parties for cleanup costs;
 - (b) Moneys received from a state agency, local government unit or any agency of a local government unit for cleanup of illegal drug manufacturing sites, including moneys received from forfeiture proceeds under the provisions of ORS 475A.120 and section 38, chapter 780, Oregon Laws 2001;
 - (c) Moneys received from the federal government for cleanup of illegal drug manufacturing sites; and
 - (d) Any penalty, fine or punitive damages recovered under ORS 475.435, 475.455 or 475.485.
- (3) The State Treasurer may invest and reinvest moneys in the Illegal Drug Cleanup Fund in the manner provided by law. Interest earned by the fund shall be credited to the fund.
- (4) The moneys in the Illegal Drug Cleanup Fund are appropriated continuously to the Department of Environmental Quality to be used as provided for in subsection (5) of this section.
- (5) Moneys in the Illegal Drug Cleanup Fund may be used for the following purposes:
- (a) Payment of the state's cleanup costs; and
 - (b) Funding any action or activity authorized by ORS 475.415 to 475.455, 475.475 and 475.485.

(6) The department may not expend more than \$250,000 in each biennium of the forfeiture proceeds that are paid into the Illegal Drug Cleanup Fund by political subdivisions under the provisions of ORS 475A.120. If at the end of a biennium more than \$250,000 has been paid into the Illegal Drug Cleanup Fund under the provisions of ORS 475A.120, the department shall refund to each political subdivision that made payments into the fund a pro rata share of the excess amount, based on the amount of forfeiture proceeds paid into the fund by the political subdivision.

475.505 [1979 c.253 §1; repealed by 1987 c.75 §1]

475.510 [1979 c.253 §2; repealed by 1987 c.75 §1]

475.515 [1979 c.253 §3; repealed by 1987 c.75 §1]

DRUG PARAPHERNALIA

475.525 Sale of drug paraphernalia prohibited; definition of drug paraphernalia; exceptions. (1) It is unlawful for any person to sell or deliver, possess with intent to sell or deliver or manufacture with intent to sell or deliver drug paraphernalia, knowing that it will be used to unlawfully plant, propagate, cultivate, grow, harvest, manufacture, compound, convert, produce, process, prepare, test, analyze, pack, repack, store, contain, conceal, inject, ingest, inhale or otherwise introduce into the human body a controlled substance as defined by ORS 475.005.

(2) For the purposes of this section, “drug paraphernalia” means all equipment, products and materials of any kind which are marketed for use or designed for use in planting, propagating, cultivating, growing, harvesting, manufacturing, compounding, converting, producing, processing, preparing, testing, analyzing, packaging, repackaging, storing, containing, concealing, injecting, ingesting, inhaling or otherwise introducing into the human body a controlled substance in violation of ORS 475.940 to 475.999. Drug paraphernalia includes, but is not limited to:

(a) Kits marketed for use or designed for use in unlawfully planting, propagating, cultivating, growing or harvesting of any species of plant which is a controlled substance or from which a controlled substance can be derived;

(b) Kits marketed for use or designed for use in manufacturing, compounding, converting, producing, processing or preparing controlled substances;

(c) Isomerization devices marketed for use or designed for use in increasing the potency of any species of plant which is a controlled substance;

(d) Testing equipment marketed for use or designed for use in identifying or in analyzing the strength, effectiveness or purity of controlled substances;

(e) Scales and balances marketed for use or designed for use in weighing or measuring controlled substances;

(f) Diluents and adulterants, such as quinine hydrochloride, mannitol, mannite, dextrose and lactose, marketed for use or designed for use in cutting controlled substances;

(g) Separation gins and sifters marketed for use or designed for use in removing twigs and seeds from, or in otherwise cleaning or refining marijuana;

(h) Containers and other objects marketed for use or designed for use in storing or concealing controlled substances; and

(i) Objects marketed for use or designed specifically for use in ingesting, inhaling or otherwise introducing marijuana, cocaine, hashish or hashish oil into the human body, such as:

(A) Metal, wooden, acrylic, glass, stone, plastic or ceramic pipes with or without screens, permanent screens or hashish heads;

(B) Water pipes;

(C) Carburetion tubes and devices;

(D) Smoking and carburetion masks;

(E) Roach clips, meaning objects used to hold burning material that has become too small or too short to be held in the hand, such as a marijuana cigarette;

(F) Miniature cocaine spoons and cocaine vials;

(G) Chamber pipes;

(H) Carburetor pipes;

(I) Electric pipes;

(J) Air-driven pipes;

- (K) Chillums;
- (L) Bongs;
- (M) Ice pipes or chillers; and
- (N) Lighting equipment specifically designed for the growing of controlled substances.

(3) Drug paraphernalia does not include hypodermic syringes or needles.

(4) In determining whether an object is drug paraphernalia, a trier of fact should consider, in addition to all other relevant factors, the following:

- (a) Instructions, oral or written, provided with the object concerning its use;
- (b) Descriptive materials accompanying the object which explain or depict its use;
- (c) National and local advertising concerning its use;
- (d) The manner in which the object is displayed for sale;
- (e) The existence and scope of legitimate uses for the object in the community; and
- (f) Any expert testimony which may be introduced concerning its use.

(5) The provisions of ORS 475.525 to 475.565 do not apply to persons registered under the provisions of ORS 475.125 or to persons specified as exempt from registration under the provisions of that statute. [1989 c.1077 §1; 1995 c.440 §10]

475.535 Action to enforce ORS 475.525 to 475.565. The State of Oregon, any political subdivision of the state, or any official or agency of the state or its political subdivisions may bring an action to enforce ORS 475.525 to 475.565. The court shall award costs and reasonable attorney fees to the prevailing party in any such action. [1989 c.1077 §2]

475.545 Order of forfeiture of paraphernalia; effect. If, at the trial or upon a hearing, the trier of fact finds any item received into evidence at the trial or hearing to be drug paraphernalia, the court may order the item forfeited upon motion of the district attorney. The drug paraphernalia may then be destroyed or, if the paraphernalia is of substantial value and is not contraband, may be sold, the proceeds to be deposited in the Common School Fund. [1989 c.1077 §3]

475.555 Seizure of drug paraphernalia. An official of the state, its political subdivisions or any agency thereof may seize drug paraphernalia when:

- (1) The drug paraphernalia is the subject of an adverse judgment under ORS 475.525 to 475.565;
- (2) The seizure is in the course of a constitutionally valid arrest or search;
- (3) The owner or person in possession of the drug paraphernalia consents to the seizure; or
- (4) The seizure is pursuant to a lawful order of a court, including an order issued under ORCP 83 or ORS 166.725.

[1989 c.1077 §5]

475.565 Civil penalty for violation of ORS 475.525 to 475.565. (1) In addition to any other penalty provided by law:

- (a) A person who violates ORS 475.525 shall incur a civil penalty in an amount of at least \$2,000 and not more than \$10,000; and
 - (b) The court may order other equitable remedies including but not limited to injunctive relief.
- (2) Any fines collected under this section shall be forwarded to the State Treasurer for deposit in the General Fund to the credit of the Department of Human Services for use by the department. The moneys shall be used for the development and implementation of drug abuse prevention activities and adolescent treatment. [1989 c.1077 §4]

475.610 [1955 c.573 §2; 1957 c.587 §9; repealed by 1959 c.411 §2 (475.615 enacted in lieu of 475.610)]

475.615 [1959 c.411 §3 (enacted in lieu of 475.610); repealed by 1977 c.745 §54]

475.620 [1955 c.573 §3; 1957 c.587 §10; repealed by 1959 c.411 §4 (475.625 enacted in lieu of 475.620)]

475.625 [1959 c.411 §5 (enacted in lieu of 475.620); 1963 c.137 §2; 1969 c.310 §2; repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

475.630 [1955 c.573 §4; repealed by 1959 c.411 §6 (475.655 enacted in lieu of 475.630)]

475.635 [1959 c.411 §11 (enacted in lieu of 475.650); 1969 c.310 §3; repealed by 1971 c.743 §432]

475.640 [1955 c.573 §5; repealed by 1959 c.411 §8 (475.665 enacted in lieu of 475.640)]

475.645 [1959 c.411 §21 (enacted in lieu of 475.700); 1969 c.391 §15; 1971 c.743 §380; 1973 c.697 §20; 1977 c.745 §41; repealed by 1977 c.871 §29]

475.650 [1955 c.573 §6; repealed by 1959 c.411 §10 (475.635 enacted in lieu of 475.650)]

475.655 [1959 c.411 §7 (enacted in lieu of 475.630); 1963 c.137 §3; 1971 c.743 §381; repealed by 1973 c.697 §21]

475.660 [1955 c.573 §7; repealed by 1959 c.411 §12 (475.675 enacted in lieu of 475.660)]

475.665 [1959 c.411 §9 (enacted in lieu of 475.640); 1971 c.743 §382; 1973 c.697 §17; 1977 c.745 §42; repealed by 1977 c.871 §29]

475.670 [1955 c.573 §8; repealed by 1959 c.411 §14 (475.705 enacted in lieu of 475.670)]

475.675 [1959 c.411 §13 (enacted in lieu of 475.660); 1969 c.638 §2; 1973 c.697 §18; repealed by 1977 c.871 §29]

475.680 [1955 c.573 §§9,13; repealed by 1959 c.411 §16 (475.685 enacted in lieu of 475.680)]

475.685 [1959 c.411 §17 (enacted in lieu of 475.680); 1973 c.697 §15; repealed by 1977 c.871 §29]

475.690 [1955 c.573 §9; repealed by 1959 c.411 §18 (475.695 enacted in lieu of 475.690)]

475.695 [1959 c.411 §19 (enacted in lieu of 475.690); 1973 c.697 §16; 1977 c.745 §48; repealed by 1977 c.871 §29]

475.700 [1955 c.573 §10; repealed by 1959 c.411 §20 (475.645 enacted in lieu of 475.700)]

475.705 [1959 c.411 §15 (enacted in lieu of 475.670); 1969 c.638 §3; 1973 c.697 §19; 1977 c.745 §49; repealed by 1977 c.871 §29]

475.710 [1955 c.573 §11; repealed by 1959 c.411 §22]

475.715 [1969 c.442 §1; renumbered 430.560]

475.720 [1955 c.573 §12; repealed by 1959 c.411 §22]

475.725 [1969 c.442 §2; renumbered 430.565]

475.730 [1955 c.573 §13; repealed by 1959 c.411 §22]

475.732 [1973 c.697 §12; repealed by 1977 c.745 §54 and 1977 c.871 §29]

475.740 [1955 c.573 §1; repealed by 1959 c.411 §22]

475.742 [1973 c.697 §14; repealed by 1977 c.871 §29]

475.750 [1955 c.573 §3; repealed by 1959 c.411 §22]

HYPODERMIC DEVICES

475.805 Providing hypodermic device to minor prohibited; exception. (1) No person shall sell or give a

hypodermic device to a minor unless the minor demonstrates a lawful need therefor by authorization of a physician, parent or legal guardian or by other means acceptable to the seller or donor.

(2) As used in this section, "hypodermic device" means a hypodermic needle or syringe or medication packaged in a hypodermic syringe or any instrument adapted for the subcutaneous injection of a controlled substance as defined in ORS 475.005. [1983 c.738 §1]

PRECURSOR SUBSTANCES

475.940 Precursor substances described. As used in ORS 475.940 to 475.999:

- (1) "Iodine matrix" means iodine at a concentration greater than 1.5 percent by weight in a matrix or solution.
- (2) "Matrix" means something, as a substance, in which something else originates, develops, or is contained.
- (3) "Precursor substance" means:
 - (a) Phenyl-2-propanone.
 - (b) Methylamine.
 - (c) D-lysergic acid.
 - (d) Ergotamine.
 - (e) Diethyl Malonate.
 - (f) Malonic acid.
 - (g) Ethyl Malonate.
 - (h) Barbituric acid.
 - (i) Piperidine.
 - (j) N-acetylanthranilic acid.
 - (k) Ethylamine.
 - (L) Pyrrolidine.
 - (m) Phenylacetic acid.
 - (n) Anthranilic acid.
 - (o) Morpholine.
 - (p) Ephedrine.
 - (q) Pseudoephedrine.
 - (r) Norpseudoephedrine.
 - (s) Phenylpropanolamine.
 - (t) Benzyl cyanide.
 - (u) Ergonovine.
 - (v) 3,4-Methylenedioxyphenyl-2-propanone.
 - (w) Propionic anhydride.
 - (x) Insosafrole (Isosafrole).
 - (y) Safrole.
 - (z) Piperonal.
 - (aa) N-methylephedrine.
 - (bb) N-ethylephedrine.
 - (cc) N-methylpseudoephedrine.
 - (dd) N-ethylpseudoephedrine.
 - (ee) Hydriotic acid.
 - (ff) Gamma butyrolactone (GBL), including butyrolactone, 1,2-butanolide, 2-oxanolone, tetrahydro-2-furanone, dihydro-2(3H)-furanone and tetramethylene glycol, but not including gamma aminobutyric acid (GABA).
 - (gg) 1,4-butanediol.
 - (hh) Any salt, isomer or salt of an isomer of the chemicals listed in paragraphs (a) to (gg) of this subsection.
 - (ii) Iodine in its elemental form.
 - (jj) Iodine matrix.
 - (kk) Red phosphorus, white phosphorus, yellow phosphorus or hypophosphorus acid and its salts.
 - (LL) Anhydrous ammonia.
 - (mm) Methyl sulfonyl methane (MSM).
 - (nn) Any substance established as a precursor substance by rule under authority granted in ORS 475.945. [1987 c.657 §§3,3a; 2001 c.615 §1]

475.945 Authority and duties of Department of State Police; rules. This section grants authority to and establishes duties of the Department of State Police in relation to the requirements concerning precursor substances under ORS 475.940 to 475.999. The following are applicable as described:

(1) The department may adopt rules in accordance with ORS 183.310 to 183.550 that add substances to those specifically enumerated in ORS 475.940 (3) if the substance is a precursor to a controlled substance. Similarly, the department may delete such substances as it has added by administrative rule.

(2) Notwithstanding the time period established for reporting under ORS 475.950, the department may authorize the submission of such reports on a monthly basis with respect to repeated, regular transactions between the furnisher and recipient involving the same substance if the department determines that all of the following exist:

(a) A pattern of regular supply of such substance exists as between the manufacturer, wholesaler, retailer or other person who sells, transfers or otherwise furnishes such substance and the recipient of the substance.

(b) The recipient has established a record of use of the substance for lawful purposes.

(3) The department shall establish a common form for reporting or recording for purposes of ORS 475.950, 475.975 (3), 475.976 (3) and 475.978 (1). The department may include as information required to be reported or recorded on the form any information the department determines will be convenient or useful to police agencies in finding potentially illegal uses of precursor substances. The reporting or recording form shall require at least the following information:

(a) The name of the substance.

(b) The quantity of the substance sold, transferred or furnished.

(c) The date the substance was sold, transferred or furnished.

(d) The name and address of the person buying or receiving the substance accompanied by a verification of the person's identification by means the department requires by rule.

(e) The name and address of the person selling, transferring or furnishing the substance accompanied by a verification of the person's identification by means the department requires by rule.

(f) The name of any agent acting on behalf of any party to the transaction accompanied by a verification of the person's identification by means the department requires by rule.

(4) The department shall establish a common reporting form for purposes of ORS 475.955. The department may include as information required to be reported on the form any information the department determines will be convenient or useful to police agencies in finding potentially illegal uses of precursor substances. The reporting form shall require at least the following information:

(a) The name of the person making the report.

(b) The name of the common carrier or person who transports the substance and date of shipment of the substance.

(c) The date and circumstances of discovering the loss, theft or discrepancy.

(5) The department shall furnish a copy of the report to the local law enforcement agency in whose jurisdiction the transaction occurred. [1987 c.657 §6; 2001 c.615 §12]

PENALTIES

475.950 Failure to report precursor substance. (1) A person commits the offense of failure to report a precursor substances transaction if the person does any of the following:

(a) Sells, transfers or otherwise furnishes any precursor substance described in ORS 475.940 (3)(a) to (hh) and (nn) and does not, at least three days before delivery of the substance, submit to the Department of State Police a report that meets the reporting requirements established by rule under ORS 475.945.

(b) Receives any precursor substance described in ORS 475.940 (3)(a) to (hh) and (nn) and does not, within 10 days after receipt of the substance, submit to the Department of State Police a report that meets the reporting requirements established by rule under ORS 475.945.

(2) This section does not apply to any of the following:

(a) Any pharmacist or other authorized person who sells or furnishes a precursor substance upon the prescription of a physician, dentist, podiatric physician and surgeon or veterinarian.

(b) Any practitioner, as defined in ORS 475.005, who administers or furnishes a precursor substance to patients upon prescription.

(c) Any person licensed by the State Board of Pharmacy who sells, transfers or otherwise furnishes a precursor substance to a licensed pharmacy, physician, dentist, podiatric physician and surgeon or veterinarian for distribution to

patients upon prescription.

(d) Any person who is authorized by rule under ORS 475.945 to report in an alternate manner if the person complies with the alternate reporting requirements.

(e) Any patient of a practitioner, as defined in ORS 475.005, who obtains a precursor substance from a licensed pharmacist, physician, dentist, podiatric physician and surgeon or veterinarian pursuant to a prescription.

(f) Any person who sells or transfers ephedrine, pseudoephedrine or phenylpropanolamine in compliance with ORS 475.973.

(3) Penalties related to providing false information on a report required under this section are provided under ORS 475.965.

(4) The Department of State Police and any law enforcement agency may inspect the sales records of any retail or wholesale distributor of methyl sulfonyl methane during the normal business hours of the retail or wholesale distributor.

(5) The offense described in this section, failure to report a precursor substances transaction, is a Class A misdemeanor. [1987 c.657 §2; 2001 c.615 §2]

475.955 Failure to report missing precursor substances. (1) A person commits the offense of failure to report missing precursor substances if the person:

(a) Is a licensee or other person regulated by the provisions of ORS 475.005 to 475.285 and 475.940 to 475.999;

(b) Discovers any theft or loss of any precursor substance or any difference between the quantity received and the quantity shipped; and

(c) Within three days after discovery of the theft or loss or actual knowledge of the discrepancy, does not report the theft, loss or discrepancy to the Department of State Police in the manner provided by rule adopted under ORS 475.945.

(2) Penalties for providing false information on any report required under this section are provided under ORS 465.965.

(3) The offense described in this section, failure to report missing precursor substances, is a Class A misdemeanor. [1987 c.657 §4; 1995 c.440 §34; 2001 c.615 §13]

475.960 Illegally selling drug equipment. (1) A person commits the offense of illegally selling drug equipment if the person sells any substance, article, apparatus or device with knowledge that the substance, article, apparatus or device will be used to manufacture, compound, convert, process or prepare a controlled substance for unlawful sale or distribution.

(2) The offense described in this section, illegally selling drug equipment, is a Class A misdemeanor. [1987 c.657 §5]

475.965 Providing false information on precursor substances report or record. (1) A person commits the offense of providing false information on a precursor substances report or record if the person knowingly provides false information in any report or record required under ORS 475.950, 475.955, 475.975, 475.976 or 475.978.

(2) The offense described in this section, providing false information on a precursor substances report or record, is a Class A misdemeanor. [1987 c.657 §7; 2001 c.615 §14]

475.967 Possession of precursor substance with intent to manufacture controlled substance. (1) A person commits the crime of possession of a precursor substance with intent to manufacture a controlled substance if the person possesses one or more precursor substances with the intent to manufacture a controlled substance in violation of ORS 475.992 (1).

(2) Possession of a precursor substance with intent to manufacture a controlled substance is a Class B felony. [2001 c.615 §10]

475.969 Unlawful possession of phosphorus. (1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (2) of this section, a person commits the crime of unlawful possession of phosphorus if the person knowingly possesses any amount of phosphorus.

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

(a) A person who is conducting a licensed business that involves phosphorus in the manufacture of:

(A) The striking surface used for lighting matches;

- (B) Flame retardant polymers; or
- (C) Fireworks if the person possesses a federal license to manufacture explosives;
- (b) A person who possesses phosphorus in conjunction with experiments conducted in a chemistry or chemistry related laboratory maintained by a:
 - (A) Regularly established public or private secondary school; or
 - (B) Public or private institution of higher education that is accredited by a regional or national accrediting agency recognized by the United States Department of Education;
 - (c) A retail distributor, wholesaler, manufacturer, warehouseman or common carrier or an agent of any of these persons, who possesses phosphorus in the regular course of lawful business activities;
 - (d) The possession of phosphorus as a component of a commercially produced product including, but not limited to, matchbooks, fireworks and emergency flares; or
 - (e) A person who possesses phosphorus in a chemical compound in the regular course of a lawful agricultural activity.
- (3) Unlawful possession of phosphorus is a Class A misdemeanor. [2001 c.615 §4]

475.971 Unlawful possession of anhydrous ammonia. (1) A person commits the crime of unlawful possession of anhydrous ammonia if the person knowingly possesses anhydrous ammonia in a container that is not approved by the United States Department of Transportation to hold anhydrous ammonia nor constructed to meet state and federal health and safety standards to hold anhydrous ammonia.

(2) Unlawful possession of anhydrous ammonia is a Class A misdemeanor.

(3) This section does not apply to a person who possesses anhydrous ammonia as part of a cleanup, as defined in ORS 466.605, of anhydrous ammonia by the Department of Environmental Quality under ORS 466.610. [2001 c.615 §5]

475.973 Unlawful possession of ephedrine, pseudoephedrine or phenylpropanolamine; unlawful distribution of ephedrine, pseudoephedrine or phenylpropanolamine; rules. (1)(a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this subsection, a person commits the crime of unlawful possession of ephedrine, pseudoephedrine or phenylpropanolamine if the person knowingly possesses more than nine grams of ephedrine, pseudoephedrine or phenylpropanolamine, the salts, isomers or salts of isomers of ephedrine, pseudoephedrine or phenylpropanolamine or a combination of any of these substances.

(b) Paragraph (a) of this subsection does not apply to a physician, pharmacist, retail distributor, wholesaler, manufacturer, warehouseman or common carrier or an agent of any of these persons if the possession is in the regular course of lawful business activities.

(c) Paragraph (a) of this subsection does not apply to a person in possession of less than 24 grams of ephedrine, pseudoephedrine or phenylpropanolamine, or the salts, isomers or salts of isomers of ephedrine, pseudoephedrine or phenylpropanolamine, in the home or residence of the person under circumstances that are consistent with typical medicinal or household use, as indicated by factors that include but are not limited to storage location, purchase date, possession of the products in a variety of strengths, brands, types or purposes and expiration date. The exception under this paragraph does not apply if the substances, in excess of nine grams, were all purchased within a period of seven consecutive days.

(2)(a) Except as otherwise provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection, a person commits the crime of unlawful distribution of ephedrine, pseudoephedrine or phenylpropanolamine if the person sells or otherwise transfers more than nine grams of ephedrine, pseudoephedrine or phenylpropanolamine, the salts, isomers or salts of isomers of ephedrine, pseudoephedrine or phenylpropanolamine or a combination of any of these substances to a person other than a physician, pharmacist, retail distributor, wholesaler, manufacturer, warehouseman or common carrier or an agent of any of these persons in the regular course of lawful business activities.

(b) Paragraph (a) of this subsection does not apply to pediatric products primarily intended for administration, according to label instructions, to children under 12 years of age, either:

(A) In solid dosage form when individual dosage units do not exceed 15 milligrams of ephedrine, pseudoephedrine or phenylpropanolamine; or

(B) In liquid form when recommended dosage units, according to label instructions, do not exceed 15 milligrams of ephedrine, pseudoephedrine or phenylpropanolamine per five milliliters of liquid product.

(c) Paragraph (a) of this subsection does not apply to pediatric products in liquid form that are primarily intended for administration to children under two years of age for whom the recommended dosage does not exceed two

milliliters and that have a total package content of not more than one fluid ounce.

(3) This section does not apply to products that the State Board of Pharmacy, upon application of a manufacturer, exempts by rule because the product is formulated to effectively prevent conversion of the active ingredient into methamphetamine or its salts or precursors. Upon notification from the Department of State Police that the department has probable cause to believe that a product exempted under this subsection does not effectively prevent conversion of the active ingredient into methamphetamine or its salts or precursors, the State Board of Pharmacy may issue an emergency rule revoking the exemption for the product pending a full hearing.

(4) This section does not apply to dietary supplements, herbs or natural products, including concentrates or extracts, that are not otherwise prohibited by law and that contain naturally occurring ephedrine alkaloids in a matrix of organic material such that the substances do not exceed 15 percent of the total weight of the dietary supplement, herb or natural product.

(5)(a) Unlawful possession of ephedrine, pseudoephedrine or phenylpropanolamine is a Class A misdemeanor.

(b) Unlawful distribution of ephedrine, pseudoephedrine or phenylpropanolamine is a Class A misdemeanor. [2001 c.615 §6]

475.975 Unlawful possession of iodine in its elemental form; recording transfers. (1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (2) of this section, a person commits the crime of unlawful possession of iodine in its elemental form if the person knowingly possesses more than two ounces of iodine in its elemental form.

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

(a) A physician, pharmacist, retail distributor, wholesaler, manufacturer, warehouseman or common carrier or an agent of any of these persons who possesses iodine in its elemental form in the regular course of lawful business activities;

(b) A person who possesses iodine in its elemental form in conjunction with experiments conducted in a chemistry or chemistry related laboratory maintained by a:

(A) Regularly established public or private secondary school;

(B) Public or private institution of higher education that is accredited by a regional or national accrediting agency recognized by the United States Department of Education; or

(C) Manufacturing, government agency or research facility in the course of lawful business activities;

(c) A licensed veterinarian; or

(d) A person working in a general hospital who possesses iodine in its elemental form in the regular course of employment at the hospital.

(3) A person who sells or otherwise transfers iodine in its elemental form to a physician, pharmacist, retail distributor, wholesaler, manufacturer, warehouseman, common carrier, chemistry laboratory, licensed veterinarian or general hospital or an agent of any of these persons or entities shall make a record of each sale or transfer. The record must be made on a form provided by the Department of State Police and must be retained by the person for at least three years. Failure to make or retain a record required under this subsection is a Class A violation.

(4) Unlawful possession of iodine in its elemental form is a Class A misdemeanor. [2001 c.615 §7]

475.976 Unlawful possession of iodine matrix; recording transfers. (1) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (2) of this section, a person commits the crime of unlawful possession of an iodine matrix if the person knowingly possesses an iodine matrix.

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

(a) A person who possesses an iodine matrix as a prescription drug, pursuant to a prescription issued by a licensed veterinarian or physician;

(b) A person who is actively engaged in the practice of animal husbandry of livestock as defined in ORS 609.125;

(c) A person who possesses an iodine matrix in conjunction with experiments conducted in a chemistry or chemistry related laboratory maintained by a:

(A) Regularly established public or private secondary school;

(B) Public or private institution of higher education that is accredited by a regional or national accrediting agency recognized by the United States Department of Education; or

(C) Manufacturing, government agency or research facility in the course of lawful business activities;

(d) A veterinarian, physician, pharmacist, retail distributor, wholesaler, manufacturer, warehouseman or common carrier or an agent of any of these persons who possesses an iodine matrix in the regular course of lawful business activities; or

(e) A person working in a general hospital who possesses an iodine matrix in the regular course of employment at the hospital.

(3) A person who sells or otherwise transfers an iodine matrix to a person pursuant to a prescription issued by a licensed veterinarian or physician, to a person engaged in the practice of animal husbandry of livestock, to a chemistry or chemistry related laboratory, to a general hospital or to a veterinarian, physician, pharmacist, retail distributor, wholesaler, manufacturer, warehouseman or common carrier or an agent of any of these persons or entities, shall make a record of each sale or transfer. The record must be made on a form provided by the Department of State Police and must be retained by the person for at least three years. Failure to make or retain a record required under this subsection is a Class A violation.

(4) Unlawful possession of an iodine matrix is a Class A misdemeanor. [2001 c.615 §8]

475.978 Methyl sulfonyl methane; transfers; records; rules. (1) A person who sells or otherwise transfers more than the amount permitted by administrative rule adopted by the Department of State Police of methyl sulfonyl methane to a person other than a physician, pharmacist, veterinarian, retail distributor, wholesaler, manufacturer, warehouseman or common carrier or an agent of any of these persons shall make a record of each such sale or transfer. The record must be made on a form provided by the department and must be retained by the person for at least three years. Failure to make or retain a record required under this subsection is a Class A violation.

(2) The department shall adopt a rule establishing the minimum amount of methyl sulfonyl methane the sale or transfer of which requires a report under subsection (1) of this section. In establishing the minimum amount, the department shall determine an amount that is reasonably designed not to infringe upon legitimate uses of methyl sulfonyl methane but that discourages the use of methyl sulfonyl methane in the illicit production and distribution of methamphetamine. [2001 c.615 §9]

Note: Section 11, chapter 615, Oregon Laws 2001, provides:

Sec. 11. Until the Department of State Police adopts a rule under section 9 of this 2001 Act [475.978], a person who sells or otherwise transfers two pounds or more of methyl sulfonyl methane shall make the reports required by section 9 of this 2001 Act. [2001 c.615 §11]

475.980 Affirmative defense to ORS 475.969, 475.971, 475.975 (1) and 475.976 (1). It is an affirmative defense to a charge of violating ORS 475.969, 475.971, 475.975 (1) or 475.976 (1) that the person possessed the precursor substance for a lawful purpose. [2001 c.615 §17]

475.981 Falsifying drug test results. (1) A person commits the crime of falsifying drug test results if the person intentionally uses, or possesses with intent to use, any substance or device designed to falsify the results of a drug test of the person.

(2) Falsifying drug test results is a Class B misdemeanor.

(3) As used in this section and ORS 475.982, “drug test” means a lawfully administered test designed to detect the presence of a controlled substance. [2001 c.700 §2]

475.982 Providing drug test falsification equipment. (1) A person commits the crime of providing drug test falsification equipment if the person intentionally delivers, possesses with intent to deliver or manufactures with intent to deliver a substance or device designed to enable a person to falsify the results of a drug test.

(2) Providing drug test falsification equipment is a Class A misdemeanor. [2001 c.700 §3]

475.984 Causing another person to ingest a controlled substance. (1) A person commits the crime of causing another person to ingest a controlled substance if the person knowingly or intentionally causes the other person to ingest, other than by administering or dispensing, a controlled substance or a controlled substance analog without consent of the other person. A person who violates this subsection is guilty of a Class B felony.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this section, causing another person to ingest a controlled substance is a Class A felony if the person, with the intent of committing or facilitating a crime of violence against the other person, knowingly or intentionally causes the other person to ingest a controlled substance or a controlled substance analog without consent of the other person.

(3) For the purposes of this section:

(a)(A) Except as provided in subparagraph (B) of this paragraph, “controlled substance analog” means a substance

that:

- (i) Has a chemical structure that is substantially similar to the chemical structure of a controlled substance in Schedule I or II.
- (ii) Has a stimulant, depressant or hallucinogenic effect on the central nervous system that is substantially similar to or greater than the stimulant, depressant or hallucinogenic effect on the central nervous system of a controlled substance in Schedule I or II.

(B) “Controlled substance analog” does not include:

- (i) A controlled substance;
- (ii) Any substance that has an approved drug application;
- (iii) Any substance exempted under 21 U.S.C. 355 if the ingestion is within the scope of investigation authorized under 21 U.S.C. 355; or

(iv) Distilled spirits, wine or malt beverages.

(b) “Crime of violence” means:

- (A) Rape in the first degree, as defined in ORS 163.375;
- (B) Sodomy in the first degree, as defined in ORS 163.405;
- (C) Unlawful sexual penetration in the first degree, as defined in ORS 163.411;
- (D) Sexual abuse in the first degree, as defined in ORS 163.427;
- (E) Kidnapping in the first degree, as defined in ORS 163.235;
- (F) Kidnapping in the second degree, as defined in ORS 163.225;
- (G) Assault in the first degree, as defined in ORS 163.185; or
- (H) Assault in the second degree, as defined in ORS 163.175.

(c) “Ingest” means to consume or otherwise deliver a controlled substance into the body of a person, except that “ingest” does not include inhalation of marijuana smoke. [2001 c.510 §2]

475.986 Application of controlled substance to the body of another person; prohibition. (1) Except as authorized by ORS 475.005 to 475.285 or 475.940 to 475.999, it is unlawful for any person to intentionally apply a controlled substance to the body of another person by injection, inhalation, ingestion or any other means if the other person is under 18 years of age. A person who violates this section with respect to:

- (a) A controlled substance in Schedule I or II, is guilty of a Class A felony classified as crime category 9 of the sentencing guidelines grid of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission.
 - (b) A controlled substance in Schedule III, is guilty of a Class B felony classified as crime category 8 of the sentencing guidelines grid of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission.
 - (c) A controlled substance in Schedule IV, is guilty of a Class C felony.
 - (d) A controlled substance in Schedule V, is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.
- (2) It is a defense to a charge of violating subsection (1) of this section by applying marijuana that the person applying the marijuana was less than three years older than the victim at the time of the alleged offense. [2001 c.857 §2]

475.990 [1957 c.587 §11; 1969 c.310 §4; repealed by 1977 c.745 §45]

475.991 Unlawful delivery of imitation controlled substance. (1) A person commits the crime of unlawful delivery of an imitation controlled substance if the person knowingly:

- (a) Delivers, other than by administering or dispensing, a substance that is not a controlled substance upon the express or implied representation that the substance is a controlled substance; or
 - (b) Delivers a substance that is not a controlled substance upon the express or implied representation that the substance is of such nature or appearance that the recipient of the delivery will be able to distribute the substance as a controlled substance.
- (2) As used in this section, “deliver” or “delivery” means the actual or constructive transfer, or offer or agreement to transfer, from one person to another of a substance, whether or not there is an agency relationship.
- (3) Unlawful delivery of an imitation controlled substance is a Class A misdemeanor. [1981 c.859 §2]

475.992 Prohibited acts generally; penalties; affirmative defense for certain peyote uses. (1) Except as authorized by ORS 475.005 to 475.285 and 475.940 to 475.999, it is unlawful for any person to manufacture or deliver a controlled substance. Any person who violates this subsection with respect to:

- (a) A controlled substance in Schedule I, is guilty of a Class A felony.
- (b) A controlled substance in Schedule II, is guilty of a Class B felony.
- (c) A controlled substance in Schedule III, is guilty of a Class C felony.
- (d) A controlled substance in Schedule IV, is guilty of a Class B misdemeanor.
- (e) A controlled substance in Schedule V, is guilty of a Class C misdemeanor.

(2) Notwithstanding the placement of marijuana in a schedule of controlled substances under ORS 475.005 to 475.285 and 475.940 to 475.999:

(a) Any person who delivers marijuana for consideration is guilty of a Class B felony.

(b) Any person who delivers, for no consideration, less than one avoirdupois ounce of the dried leaves, stems and flowers of the plant Cannabis family Moraceae is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor, except that any person who delivers, for no consideration, less than five grams of the dried leaves, stems and flowers of the plant Cannabis family Moraceae is guilty of a violation, punishable by a fine of not less than \$500 and not more than \$1,000. Fines collected under this paragraph shall be forwarded to the Department of Revenue for deposit in the Criminal Fine and Assessment Account established in ORS 137.300.

(3) Except as authorized in ORS 475.005 to 475.285 and 475.940 to 475.999, it is unlawful for any person to create or deliver a counterfeit substance. Any person who violates this subsection with respect to:

- (a) A counterfeit substance in Schedule I, is guilty of a Class A felony.
- (b) A counterfeit substance in Schedule II, is guilty of a Class B felony.
- (c) A counterfeit substance in Schedule III, is guilty of a Class C felony.
- (d) A counterfeit substance in Schedule IV, is guilty of a Class B misdemeanor.
- (e) A counterfeit substance in Schedule V, is guilty of a Class C misdemeanor.

(4) It is unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally to possess a controlled substance unless the substance was obtained directly from, or pursuant to, a valid prescription or order of a practitioner while acting in the course of professional practice, or except as otherwise authorized by ORS 475.005 to 475.285 and 475.940 to 475.999. Any person who violates this subsection with respect to:

- (a) A controlled substance in Schedule I, is guilty of a Class B felony.
- (b) A controlled substance in Schedule II, is guilty of a Class C felony.
- (c) A controlled substance in Schedule III, is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.
- (d) A controlled substance in Schedule IV, is guilty of a Class C misdemeanor.
- (e) A controlled substance in Schedule V, is guilty of a violation.

(f) Notwithstanding the placement of marijuana in a schedule of controlled substances under ORS 475.005 to 475.285 and 475.940 to 475.999, any person who knowingly or intentionally is in unlawful possession of less than one avoirdupois ounce of the dried leaves, stems and flowers of the plant Cannabis family Moraceae is guilty of a violation, punishable by a fine of not less than \$500 and not more than \$1,000. Fines collected under this paragraph shall be forwarded to the Department of Revenue for deposit in the Criminal Fine and Assessment Account established under ORS 137.300.

(5) In any prosecution under this section for manufacture, possession or delivery of that plant of the genus *Lophophora* commonly known as peyote, it is an affirmative defense that the peyote is being used or is intended for use:

- (a) In connection with the good faith practice of a religious belief;
- (b) As directly associated with a religious practice; and
- (c) In a manner that is not dangerous to the health of the user or others who are in the proximity of the user.

(6) The affirmative defense created in subsection (5) of this section is not available to any person who has possessed or delivered the peyote while incarcerated in a correctional facility in this state. [1977 c.745 §15; 1979 c.777 §55; 1989 c.1075 §3; 1991 c.329 §1; 1991 c.460 §§4,20; 1991 c.818 §5; 1995 c.440 §35]

475.993 Prohibited acts for registrants; penalties. (1) It is unlawful for any person:

(a) Who is subject to ORS 475.045, 475.095 and 475.125 to 475.185 to deliver or dispense a controlled substance in violation of ORS 475.185;

(b) Who is a registrant, to manufacture a controlled substance not authorized by this registration, or to deliver or dispense a controlled substance not authorized by the registration to another registrant or other authorized person;

(c) To refuse or fail to make, keep or furnish any record, notification, order form, statement, invoice or information required under ORS 475.005 to 475.285 and 475.940 to 475.999;

(d) To refuse an entry into any premises for any inspection authorized by ORS 475.005 to 475.285 and 475.940 to

475.999; or

(e) To keep or maintain any store, shop, warehouse, dwelling, building, vehicle, boat, aircraft or other structure or place, while knowingly permitting persons to use controlled substances in such places in violation of ORS 475.005 to 475.285 and 475.940 to 475.999, or which is used for keeping or selling them in violation of ORS 475.005 to 475.285 and 475.940 to 475.999.

(2) Any person who violates this section with respect to:

(a) A controlled substance in Schedule I, is guilty of a Class C felony.

(b) A controlled substance in Schedule II, is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

(c) A controlled substance in Schedule III, is guilty of a Class B misdemeanor.

(d) A controlled substance in Schedule IV or V, is guilty of a Class C misdemeanor. [1977 c.745 §16; 1995 c.440 §36]

475.994 Prohibited acts involving records and fraud; penalties. (1) It is unlawful for any person knowingly or intentionally:

(a) To deliver as a registrant a controlled substance classified in Schedule I or II, except pursuant to an order form as required by ORS 475.175;

(b) To use in the course of manufacture or delivery of a controlled substance a registration number which is fictitious, revoked, suspended or issued to another person;

(c) To acquire or to attempt to acquire or obtain or attempt to obtain possession of a controlled substance by misrepresentation, fraud, forgery, deception or subterfuge;

(d) To furnish false or fraudulent material information in, or omit any material information from, any application, report, record or other document required to be kept or filed under ORS 475.005 to 475.285 and 475.940 to 475.999; or

(e) To make, deliver or possess any punch, die, plate, stone or other thing designed to print, imprint or reproduce the trademark, trade name or other identifying mark, imprint or device of another or any likeness of any of the foregoing upon any drug or container or labeling thereof so as to render the drug a counterfeit substance.

(2) Any person who violates this section is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor. [1977 c.745 §17; 1993 c.571 §25; 1995 c.440 §37]

475.995 Penalties for distribution to minors. Except as authorized by ORS 475.005 to 475.285 and 475.940 to 475.999, it is unlawful for any person to deliver a controlled substance to a person under 18 years of age. Any person who violates this section with respect to:

(1) A controlled substance in Schedule I or II, is guilty of a Class A felony.

(2) A controlled substance in Schedule III, is guilty of a Class B felony.

(3) A controlled substance in Schedule IV, is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

(4) A controlled substance in Schedule V, is guilty of a Class B misdemeanor.

(5) Notwithstanding the placement of marijuana in a schedule of controlled substances under ORS 475.005 to 475.285 and 475.940 to 475.999, and notwithstanding ORS 475.992 (2), delivery of marijuana to a minor is a Class A felony if:

(a) The defendant is 18 years of age or over; and

(b) The conviction is for delivery of marijuana to a person under 18 years of age who is at least three years younger than the defendant. [1977 c.745 §20; 1979 c.777 §56; 1995 c.440 §38]

475.996 Crime category classification for violation of ORS 475.992; proof of commercial drug offense. (1) A violation of ORS 475.992 shall be classified as crime category 8 of the sentencing guidelines grid of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission if:

(a) The violation constitutes delivery or manufacture of a controlled substance and involves substantial quantities of a controlled substance. For purposes of this paragraph, the following amounts constitute substantial quantities of the following controlled substances:

(A) Five grams or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of heroin;

(B) Ten grams or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of cocaine;

(C) Ten grams or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of methamphetamine, its salts, isomers or salts of its isomers;

(D) One hundred grams or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of hashish;

(E) One hundred and fifty grams or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of marijuana;
(F) Two hundred or more user units of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of lysergic acid diethylamide;
(G) Sixty grams or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of psilocybin or psilocin; or
(H) Five grams or more or 25 or more pills, tablets or capsules of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of:

- (i) 3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine;
- (ii) 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine; or
- (iii) 3,4-methylenedioxy-N-ethylamphetamine.

(b) The violation constitutes possession, delivery or manufacture of a controlled substance and the possession, delivery or manufacture is a commercial drug offense. A possession, delivery or manufacture is a commercial drug offense for purposes of this subsection if it is accompanied by at least three of the following factors:

- (A) The delivery was of heroin, cocaine, hashish, marijuana, methamphetamine, lysergic acid diethylamide, psilocybin or psilocin and was for consideration;
- (B) The offender was in possession of \$300 or more in cash;
- (C) The offender was unlawfully in possession of a firearm or other weapon as described in ORS 166.270 (2), or the offender used, attempted to use or threatened to use a deadly or dangerous weapon as defined in ORS 161.015, or the offender was in possession of a firearm or other deadly or dangerous weapon as defined in ORS 161.015 for the purpose of using it in connection with a controlled substance offense;
- (D) The offender was in possession of materials being used for the packaging of controlled substances such as scales, wrapping or foil, other than the material being used to contain the substance that is the subject of the offense;
- (E) The offender was in possession of drug transaction records or customer lists;
- (F) The offender was in possession of stolen property;
- (G) Modification of structures by painting, wiring, plumbing or lighting to facilitate a controlled substance offense;
- (H) The offender was in possession of manufacturing paraphernalia, including recipes, precursor chemicals, laboratory equipment, lighting, ventilating or power generating equipment;
- (I) The offender was using public lands for the manufacture of controlled substances;
- (J) The offender had constructed fortifications or had taken security measures with the potential of injuring persons; or

(K) The offender was in possession of controlled substances in an amount greater than:

- (i) Three grams or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of heroin;
- (ii) Eight grams or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of cocaine;
- (iii) Eight grams or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of methamphetamine;
- (iv) Eight grams or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of hashish;
- (v) One hundred ten grams or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of marijuana;
- (vi) Twenty or more user units of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of lysergic acid diethylamide;
- (vii) Ten grams or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of psilocybin or psilocin; or
- (viii) Four grams or more or 20 or more pills, tablets or capsules of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of:

- (I) 3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine;
 - (II) 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine; or
 - (III) 3,4-methylenedioxy-N-ethylamphetamine.
- (c) The violation constitutes a violation of ORS 475.999.

(2) A violation of ORS 475.992 shall be classified as crime category 6 of the sentencing guidelines grid of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission if:

(a) The violation constitutes delivery of heroin, cocaine, methamphetamine or 3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine, 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine or 3,4-methylenedioxy-N-ethylamphetamine and is for consideration.

(b) The violation constitutes possession of:

- (A) Five grams or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of heroin;
- (B) Ten grams or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of cocaine;
- (C) Ten grams or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of methamphetamine;
- (D) One hundred grams or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of hashish;
- (E) One hundred fifty grams or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of marijuana;

(F) Two hundred or more user units of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of lysergic acid diethylamide;

(G) Sixty grams or more of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of psilocybin or psilocin; or

(H) Five grams or more or 25 or more pills, tablets or capsules of a mixture or substance containing a detectable amount of:

(i) 3,4-methylenedioxyamphetamine;

(ii) 3,4-methylenedioxymethamphetamine; or

(iii) 3,4-methylenedioxy-N-ethylamphetamine.

(3) Any felony violation of ORS 475.992 not contained in subsection (1) or (2) of this section shall be classified as:

(a) Crime category 4 of the sentencing guidelines grid of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission if the violation involves delivery or manufacture of a controlled substance; or

(b) Crime category 1 of the sentencing guidelines grid of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission if the violation involves possession of a controlled substance.

(4) In order to prove a commercial drug offense, the state shall plead in the accusatory instrument sufficient factors of a commercial drug offense under subsections (1) and (2) of this section. The state has the burden of proving each factor beyond a reasonable doubt. [1991 c.690 §§1,2,3,3a; 2001 c.804 §2; 2001 c.870 §9]

475.997 [1977 c.636 §9; repealed by 1993 c.571 §30]

475.998 Directives to Oregon Criminal Justice Commission. (1) The Oregon Criminal Justice Commission shall classify causing another person to ingest a controlled substance as a person felony and crime category 8 of the sentencing guidelines grid of the commission.

(2) The Oregon Criminal Justice Commission shall classify causing another person to ingest a controlled substance with the intent of committing or facilitating a crime of violence against the other person as a person felony and crime category 9 of the sentencing guidelines grid of the commission.

(3) The Oregon Criminal Justice Commission shall amend its rules and appendices to prohibit persons convicted of manufacturing substantial quantities of methamphetamine, its salts, isomers or salts of its isomers from being eligible for an optional probation sentence.

(4) As used in subsections (3) and (4) of this section, “substantial quantities” means that quantity of methamphetamine, its salts, isomers or salts of its isomers described in ORS 475.996 (1)(a). [Subsections (1) and (2) of 2001 Edition enacted as 2001 c.510 §3; subsections (3) and (4) of 2001 Edition enacted as 2001 c.804 §1]

Note: 475.998 was enacted into law by the Legislative Assembly but was not added to or made a part of ORS chapter 475 or any series therein by legislative action. See Preface to Oregon Revised Statutes for further explanation.

475.999 Penalty for manufacture or delivery of controlled substance within 1,000 feet of school. Except as authorized by ORS 475.005 to 475.285 and 475.940 to 475.999, it is unlawful for any person to:

(1) Manufacture or deliver a schedule I, II or III controlled substance within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising a public or private elementary, secondary or career school attended primarily by minors.

(a) Unlawful manufacture or delivery of a controlled substance within 1,000 feet of a school is a Class A felony.

(b) Notwithstanding the provisions of paragraph (a) of this subsection, delivery for no consideration of less than five grams of the dried leaves, stems and flowers of the plant Cannabis family Moraceae in a public place, as defined in ORS 161.015, that is within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising a public or private elementary, secondary or career school attended primarily by minors to a person who is 18 years of age or older is a Class C misdemeanor.

(2)(a) Possess less than one avoirdupois ounce of the dried leaves, stems and flowers of the plant Cannabis family Moraceae in a public place, as defined in ORS 161.015, that is within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising a public or private elementary, secondary or career school attended primarily by minors.

(b) Possession of less than one avoirdupois ounce of the dried leaves, stems and flowers of the plant Cannabis family Moraceae in a public place that is within 1,000 feet of a school is a Class C misdemeanor. [1989 c.806 §2; 1991 c.574 §1; 1993 c.78 §1; 1995 c.343 §49; 1995 c.440 §39]