

See: Minutes of Subcommittee No. 1  
4/18/69, p. 16, Vol. X, Tape #72

Minutes of Commission  
6/17/69, p. 29, p. 37, Vol. IX  
Tape #68

CRIMINAL LAW REVISION COMMISSION  
208 Agriculture Building  
Salem, Oregon

ARTICLE 18 . FORGERY AND RELATED OFFENSES

Amendments to:

Preliminary Draft No. 2; November 1968

(As proposed by the Commission at its  
meeting on February 22, 1969)

Reporter: Donald L. Paillette

Subcommittee No. 1

On page 8, Section 3 is amended to read as follows:

Section 3. Forgery in the first degree. A person commits the crime of forgery in the first degree if he violates Section 2 and the written instrument is or purports to be any of the following:

(1) Part of an issue of money, securities, postage or revenue stamps or the valuable instruments issued by a government or governmental agency; or

(2) Part of an issue of stock, bonds or other instruments representing interests in or claims against any property or person; or

(3) A deed, will, codicil, contract, assignment, commercial instrument or other document which does or may evidence, create, transfer, alter, terminate or otherwise affect a legal right, interest, obligation or status; or

(4) A public record.

On page 10, delete Section 4.

On page 11, delete Section 5.

On page 15, delete Section 6.

On page 18, renumber Section 7 as Section 4.

On page 20, Section 8 is renumbered as Section 5 and amended to read as follows:

Section 5. Fraudulently obtaining a signature. A person commits the crime of fraudulently obtaining a signature if, with intent to defraud or injure another, he obtains the signature of any person to a written instrument by knowingly misrepresenting any fact.

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FORGERY AND RELATED OFFENSES  
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On page 22, renumber Section 9 as Section 6.

On page 27, renumber Section 10 as Section 7.

On page 30, Section 11 is renumbered as Section 8 and amended to read as follows:

Section 8. Negotiating a bad check. (1) A person commits the crime of negotiating a bad check if he makes, draws or utters a check or similar sight order for the payment of money, knowing that it will not be honored by the drawee.

(2) For purposes of this section, as well as in any prosecution for theft committed by means of a bad check, unless the check or order is post-dated, it is prima facie evidence of knowledge that the check or order would not be honored if;

(a) The drawer has no account with the drawee at the time the check or order is drawn or uttered; or

(b) Payment is refused by the drawee for lack of funds, upon presentation within 30 days after the date of utterance, and the drawer fails to make good within 10 days after receiving notice of refusal.