

STATE TELEMARKETING LAWS

Oregon

Telemarketing and Robocall Laws

Statutes, rules, and how they differ from the TCPA



By Adam Young and Harrison Gevirtz

<https://tcpa.com/state-telemarketing-laws/oregon/>

01. Calls, texts and do-not-call

ORS 646.561 TO 646.578

Do-not-call through the federal registry, opt-out requests, calling hours, a three-per-day cap and no misrepresentation.

02. Robocalls and registration

ORS 646A.370 TO .376; 646.553

Rules for automatic dialing and announcing devices, plus a \$400 annual registration for high-risk sellers.

AT A GLANCE

Oregon at a glance

WHY OREGON MATTERS

Since January 1, 2026, Oregon limits sales calls and texts to 8 a.m. to 8 p.m. and three per day, and robocalls must offer an opt-out in the first 10 seconds. Knowing assisters share liability.



Who and what is covered

A "telephone solicitation" encourages a party to buy real estate, goods or services, or to donate, by a call or a text message (ORS 646.561(4)(a)).

Area code rule

Callers may rely on a mobile number's area code to decide if the party is in Oregon (ORS 646.563(2)).

Aa. **Texts**

Calls and text messages are both covered since 2026.

Bb. **Excluded**

Charity and agency members, polls, business calls and replies.

18

Cc. **Customers**

Hours and the cap are waived for an 18-month relationship.





Ten-second robocall opt-out

An automatic dialing and announcing device, including synthesized voices and automated texts, must describe a one-key or spoken opt-out usable within the first 10 seconds (ORS 646A.372(1)).

Disconnect and suppress

Disconnect within 10 seconds of hang-up and drop opted-out numbers from future dialing.

No consent rule

Oregon's robocall law has no consent requirement, but federal written consent still applies.

01. Federal registry in place

ORS 646.569, 646.572

No solicitation of listed numbers. The Attorney General may designate the federal registry in lieu of a state list.

02. Substantial assistance

ORS 646.569(1)(b)

Knowingly carrying or facilitating violating calls brings equal liability. Common carriers are excluded.

DO-NOT-CALL

Do-not-call and opt-outs

IN PRACTICE

No calling or texting again after a person says not to (ORS 646.563(1)(a)). Prior purchasers are exempt from do-not-call with no time limit.



Calling hours and call caps

Telephone solicitations and robocalls are allowed only from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., one hour shorter than federal law, unless the caller has an established business relationship.

3

Per day at most

Solicitations or robocalls to one party in any 24-hour period.



Live calls and texts

The cap reaches live calls and texts, not only robocalls.



Robocalls since 2026

The device window moved from 9 to 9 to 8 a.m. to 8 p.m.

Caller ID and identity

No solicitor may misrepresent who is calling or why. Robocallers also may not misstate their number or location, in a live call, a recorded message or a text.

No intent to defraud needed

Unlike the federal Truth in Caller ID Act, Oregon's ban does not require intent to defraud or cause harm.

Aa. **Spoofing**

No altering caller ID information (ORS 646A.374(3)).

Bb. **Assisters**

Knowing platforms and providers share liability.

2023

Cc. **Penalty**

Civil penalties for robocall violations are capped at \$5,000.



Seller registration

Telephonic sellers making high-risk solicitations, such as business opportunities, prizes, precious metals or mineral interests, must register with the DOJ 10 days before calling.

\$400

Registration fee

For each application or renewal.

Claimed exemptions must be proven.



Annual renewal

Registration lasts one year; renew with a new fee.



Disclosures

Some offers must disclose the calling street address.



Lawsuits and penalties

\$200

Or actual damages if greater, for a willful violation causing an ascertainable loss.

\$25,000

Maximum civil penalty per willful UTPA violation; robocall penalties cap at \$5,000.

1 year

To sue after discovery. Punitive damages and attorney fees may be awarded.



Oregon vs. the TCPA

Oregon is stricter on hours, frequency, robocall opt-outs, texts and assister liability, but sets no time limit on prior purchasers and no robocall consent rule. Its private remedy is narrower.

Oregon

8 a.m. to 8 p.m., three a day, 10-second opt-out, \$200 for willful loss.

Federal TCPA

8 a.m. to 9 p.m., no cap, written consent for robocalls, \$500 per call.

Key court ruling

In *Madsen v. Harris* (D. Or. 2022), a default judgment, 18 autodialed and prerecorded calls to a number on the national registry were found to violate the TCPA and Oregon law.

Both remedies awarded

Federal courts will award UTPA statutory damages alongside TCPA damages for do-not-call violations.

Aa. **TCPA**

Treble damages of \$27,000.

Bb. **Oregon**

\$200 for each of 18 violations, \$3,600.

2022

Cc. **Limits**

Default; the loss requirement was not tested.



Amendment history



HB 2759

Added substantial assistance liability, effective Sept. 24, 2023.



HB 3865

Approved July 24, 2025: texts, hours, cap and identity rules.



In effect

HB 3865 took effect January 1, 2026.



HB 4007

Amended ORS 646.608; telemarketing paragraphs unchanged.

01. Calls and texts

ORS 646.563, 646.569

- Scrub against the National Do Not Call Registry.
- Call or text 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., three a day at most.
- Honor every stop request by voice or text.
- Never misstate identity, number or purpose.

02. Robocalls, vendors, registration

ORS 646A.372; 646.553

- Offer an opt-out in the first 10 seconds.
- Vet vendors and platforms for violations.
- Register high-risk offers 10 days ahead.

CHECKLIST

Compliance checklist

PLEASE NOTE

This checklist summarizes state law for general information and is not legal advice. Statutes change; confirm current text with the official source.



Sources behind this deck

OREGON LAW

[ORS Chapter 646](#) Trade Practices

[ORS Chapter 646A](#) Trade Regulation

[Oregon Laws 2025, ch. 580](#) House Bill 3865

[Oregon Laws 2023, ch. 322](#) House Bill 2759

[Oregon Laws 2026, ch. 101](#) House Bill 4007

[Oregon Department of Justice](#): Telemarketing

COURT DECISIONS

[Madsen v. Harris](#), No. 1:16-cv-02170 (D. Or. 2022)

FEDERAL LAW

[47 U.S.C. § 227](#) Telephone Consumer Protection Act

[47 C.F.R. § 64.1200](#) FCC telemarketing and robocall rules

[47 C.F.R. § 68.318](#) automatic dialer disconnect

[16 C.F.R. Part 310](#) FTC Telemarketing Sales Rule

Read the full Oregon guide: <https://tcpa.com/state-telemarketing-laws/oregon/>

Disclaimer: general information only

Full text: <https://tcpa.com/disclaimer/> and <https://tcpa.com/terms/>

Not legal advice

General information only. This deck is general, educational information about Oregon and federal telemarketing law. It is not legal advice and does not tell you how the law applies to your facts. TCPA.com is not a law firm.

No attorney-client relationship. Viewing this deck, using TCPA.com or contacting us does not create an attorney-client relationship with TCPA.com, Ringba, LLC or the authors. Do not send confidential information; it may not stay confidential or privileged.

Talk to your own lawyer. Before you act, or decide not to act, on anything here, consult a lawyer licensed in your state. Deadlines may apply to your rights.

The law changes

Current as of October 15, 2026. Statutes, FCC and FTC rules and court decisions change, and some changes are adopted before they take effect. This deck may not reflect later developments.

Courts disagree. Courts in different places can read the same rule differently. Case summaries are not predictions: any other matter turns on its own facts, court and law.

Check the official source. Verify each point against the statute, rule or opinion on the Sources slide. If an official source and this deck differ, the official source controls.

No warranty

As is, no reliance. No guarantee that this deck is complete, current or free of errors. Any reliance is at your own risk, and TCPA.com and the authors are not liable for any action you take or do not take based on it.

Who we are. TCPA.com is owned by Ringba, LLC. It is not a government site and is not affiliated with or endorsed by any agency or court. The authors are Ringba executives, a role that may create conflicts of interest. Views are the authors' own.

Links. Third-party links are not endorsements. We do not control those sites.

Read the full Oregon guide on TCPA.com

The guide covers do-not-call, calling hours, the three-per-day cap, texts, robocall opt-outs, caller ID, registration, remedies, a key ruling and a checklist, with official links.



By Adam Young and Harrison Gevirtz

<https://tcpa.com/state-telemarketing-laws/oregon/>



Adam Young

Adam Young is a Miami entrepreneur, the CEO of Ringba and the author of The Pay Per Call Revolution, with more than a decade in telecom, call routing and performance marketing. At TCPA.com he writes about the TCPA, robocall enforcement, tech support fraud cases and what DOJ, FTC and FCC actions mean for companies that make calls. His goal is simple: keep good companies compliant and keep scammers off the phone network.

[Read more from Adam at TCPA.com](#)

[TCPA.com author page](#)

[Website: adamyoun.com](#)

[LinkedIn: linkedin.com/in/capitalist](#)

[Instagram: @adamyoun](#)

[X: @arbitrage](#)

[YouTube: @adamyoun](#)



Harrison Gevirtz

Harrison Gevirtz is the Chief Strategy Officer of Ringba, a call tracking and pay per call platform based in Las Vegas. He has worked for years in call tracking, call routing and telemarketing operations, with a focus on how federal regulations affect daily operations. At TCPA.com he covers TCPA litigation, TSR enforcement, tech support fraud prosecutions and FCC rulemaking for executives and compliance managers who are not lawyers.

[Read more from Harrison at TCPA.com](#)

[TCPA.com author page](#)

[Instagram: @affiliate](#)