

Journal of the House of Representatives

2020 1st SPECIAL SESSION

**Beginning June 24 and
ending June 26, 2020**

3 Calendar Days



**EIGHTIETH LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY
OF THE STATE OF OREGON**

Wednesday, June 24, 2020 -- Morning Session

House convened in Special Session at 8:00 a.m., pursuant to the proclamation issued by the Honorable Kate Brown, Governor of the State of Oregon, in compliance with Article V, section 12, of the Oregon Constitution.

PROCLAMATION CALLING SPECIAL SESSION

WHEREAS: Since January 2020, the State of Oregon has been engaged in responding to the public health threat posed by the novel infectious coronavirus (COVID-19) which, as of today, has resulted in at least 6,218 cases and 183 deaths statewide; and

WHEREAS: This is a unique moment in American history, with people across rural and urban Oregon taking to the streets and uniting in their calls for racial justice and criminal justice reform; and

WHEREAS: There is an urgent need for Oregon's Legislative Assembly to enact laws regarding police accountability, and policies to address the COVID-19 pandemic.

NOW THEREFORE: I, Kate Brown, Governor of the State of Oregon, pursuant to Article V, section 12, of the Oregon Constitution, find an extraordinary occasion exists, and do by this proclamation call the Eightieth Oregon Legislative Assembly to convene in special session on June 24, 2020, at 8:00 a.m.

Although the Constitution does not allow me to limit the length of the special session or the issues considered, I ask that the members of the Assembly act expeditiously in enacting legislation to the matters referenced above.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, I hereunto set my hand and cause the Great Seal of the State of Oregon to be affixed. Done at the Capitol in the City of Salem in the State of Oregon on this day, June 17, 2020.

Kate Brown, Governor
Bev Clarno, Secretary of State

Speaker in Chair.

A moment of silence was observed in honor of former Representatives Mitch Greenlick and Vic Gilliam.

Upon verification of quorum: All present except: Absent, 1 - Reardon; Excused, 5 - Barker, Barreto, Neron, Wallan.

Speaker announced the following appointments to the Special Committee on Credentials: Keny-Guyer, Chair; Piluso and Smith G.

Speaker announced the following appointments to the Special Committee on Rules: Holvey, Chair; Nosse, Sprenger, and Stark.

House stood at ease.

House called to order at 8:24 a.m.

The following report of the Special Committee on Credentials was read:

REPORT BY SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON CREDENTIALS

We, your Special Committee on Credentials, recommend that the following member is entitled to a seat in the House of Representatives for the 80th Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon:

Maxine Dexter, replacing Mitch Greenlick, representing the 33rd district.

Rep. Alissa Keny-Guyer, Chair
Rep. Carla Piluso
Rep. Greg Smith

By unanimous consent, on request of Speaker, rules suspended to immediately consider the report by the Special Committee on Credentials.

Keny-Guyer moved adoption of the report by the Special Committee on Credentials. Motion carried on viva voce vote. Report adopted.

The following report of the Special Committee on Rules was read:

REPORT BY SPECIAL COMMITTEE ON RULES

We, your Special Committee on Rules, recommend the House of Representatives of the Eightieth Legislative Assembly adopt the First Special Session Rules as distributed.

Rep. Paul Holvey, Chair
Rep. Rob Nosse
Rep. Sherrie Sprenger
Rep. Duane Stark

RULES OF THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
Eightieth Legislative Assembly
June 24, 2020 Special Session

1.01 Definitions. (1) "Business day" means any day that the House meets in floor session or committees hold meetings. During the interim "business day" shall mean any day of the week except Saturdays, Sundays and state holidays.

(2) "Committee" includes standing, special, joint, conference and interim committee and statutory committees or task forces, boards, commissions, and any subcommittee thereof.

(3) "Measure" means bill, resolution or memorial, but does not include amendments.

(4) "Member" means member of the House.

(5) "Printing" includes electronic transmission of data and/or other means of reproducing documents.

(6) "Remonstrance" shall be considered as a "protest" under Article IV, section 26, of the Oregon Constitution.

(7) "Rule" means a rule and "rules" means the rules of the House of Representatives of the Eightieth Legislative Assembly.

(8) "Session day" begins with the initial convening of the House floor session on that particular calendar day and ends with the adjournment of that floor session.

(9) "Special Session" means the special session of the eightieth legislative assembly convening June 24, 2020.

(10) "Within the House chamber" means within the area that contains the members' desks and the rostrum and that is enclosed by waist-high partitions along the north and south and the east and west walls of the chamber floor including the two closets at the back of the House floor, and for the purposes of this special session also includes the adjoining side aisles and also the third floor galleries.

RULES

2.01 Use of Mason's Manual. *Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure* (2010 edition) shall apply to cases not provided for in the Oregon Constitution or these rules.

2.03 Legislative Branch Personnel and Contracting Rules. All provisions of the Legislative Branch Personnel Rules and Legislative Branch Contracting Rules, as adopted and subsequently amended by the Legislative Administration Committee, are incorporated herein by reference and are considered as an addendum to these rules and have the effect of a rule herein.

2.05 Procedure for Amending Rules. Thirty-one votes are required to adopt, amend or rescind any rule. Once the House has organized for business the adoption, amendment or rescission of any rule must be proposed in writing, read at a regular business session under the order of business Other Business of the House, referred to the Committee on Rules by the presiding officer, and if reported from the Committee on Rules, upon distribution of the report, it shall be in order to vote on the proposed amendment immediately.

2.10 Procedure for Suspending Rules. (1) Forty votes are required to suspend any rule.

(2) When a motion to suspend the rules is defeated, the motion shall not be renewed until after an intervening recess or adjournment.

2.20 Rules of the House. The rules adopted for the special session are repealed upon the adjournment of the special session sine die.

CONVENING

3.01 Quorum. (1) A quorum of the House is forty members.

(2) If a quorum is present, the House shall proceed to transact its business. If there is no quorum present, a lesser number of members may adjourn from day to day and compel the attendance of absent members.

3.03 Attendance. Except for emergencies, a member shall attend all sessions of the House unless an Excused Absence Request is filed with the Chief Clerk forty-eight (48) hours in advance. All requests for an excused absence will be presumed approved unless the member is otherwise notified by leadership. A member shall attend all meetings of the committees of the House of which he or she is a member unless excused by a chair. No member shall be considered excused, however, unless the presiding officer or a chair has announced the excuse at the opening of the House session or committee meeting, or at the earliest possible time thereafter. No excuse may be announced while the House is under a Call of the House.

3.05 Session Hour. Unless otherwise ordered by the presiding officer or a majority of the members present, the regular hour of meeting shall be 11:00 a.m.

3.07 Open Sessions. All deliberations and meetings of the House shall be open to the press and public. The House recognizes that this Special Session is being conducted during a global pandemic in which a novel coronavirus has sickened millions of people and taken the lives of at least 110,000 Americans. Because the virus spreads through close personal contact and through the air, the House finds that routine procedures must be modified to preserve health and safety while continuing to satisfy the obligations placed on the Legislative Assembly by the Oregon Constitution, including obligations to conduct open deliberations. Accordingly, for this Special Session:

(1) All floor sessions and committee meetings must be contemporaneously streamed on the Internet and broadcast on one or more television monitors at a location proximate to the Capitol that is accessible by members of the public, so that the public is able to observe all legislative deliberations.

(2) Any vote cast in a floor or committee vote must be conducted so that the public must be able to visually observe and hear, through the means described in subsection (1) of this section, the member casting the vote.

(3) The Capitol shall be physically closed to the public for the duration of the Special Session. Accredited representatives of the news media may be physically present in the Capitol during hours that legislative proceedings are taking place.

3.08 Daily Session Length. (1) A session day begins with the initial convening of the House that calendar day and ends with the adjournment of that session.

(2) The convening of a new House floor session after adjournment of a floor session constitutes the beginning of a new session day.

VOTING

3.12 Electronic Roll Call System. The electronic voting system shall be under the control of the presiding officer and shall be operated by the Chief Clerk. The names of the members shall be listed on the electronic roll call board in alphabetical order, except that the name of the Speaker shall be last.

3.15 Roll Call. (1) The electronic voting system shall be used as

the roll call to determine the presence of a quorum and/or the presence of members under a Call of the House. Members shall press the "yea" button on their desk or be recognized by the Chief Clerk to record their attendance.

(2) A roll call vote of "yeas" and "nays" shall be taken and recorded on the final passage or adoption of all measures. Except as otherwise provided in these rules, the vote shall be recorded by the electronic voting system.

(3) Upon demand of two members, an oral roll call shall be taken and recorded on any measure that requires more than 31 affirmative votes. The Clerk shall call the roll of the membership, alternating between alphabetical order and reverse alphabetical order. The Speaker's name shall be called last.

(4) If the presiding officer is in doubt on any motion or a division is called for on a motion, a roll call shall be taken and recorded by the electronic voting system on the motion. On all other questions to be voted upon, unless otherwise provided in these rules, the presiding officer may order the "yeas" and "nays" taken by the electronic voting system.

(5) The electronic voting system shall not be used for election of officers.

(6) In the event the electronic voting system is not in operating order when voting on any question, the presiding officer shall order all "yea" and "nay" votes be taken by oral roll call. The Clerk shall call the roll of the membership in alphabetical order. The Speaker's name shall be called last.

(7) The vote of any member that has not been recorded because of malfunction of the electronic voting system shall be entered into the record if that member was within the bar of the House chamber at the time of the vote and attempted to cast their vote at the appropriate time, and the fact of such malfunction is reported to the presiding officer prior to the announcement of the result of the vote.

3.20 Requirements for Voting. (1) Each member within the House chamber as defined in House Rule 1.01(10) when the member's name is called shall vote. No member shall be allowed to abstain from voting.

(2) If a member refuses to vote when the member's name is called, the presiding officer shall immediately call for the member's vote a second time. If the member again refuses to vote, the presiding officer shall read subsection (3) of this rule. The presiding officer shall then call for the member to announce the member's vote immediately. If the member fails to vote immediately after this third request, the presiding officer shall state for the record: "The member's failure to vote constitutes an intentional violation of House Rule 3.20, subsection (1) and a high breach of decorum. The Journal shall show that the Representative is censured for the violation; the clerk shall record the Representative's vote on the measure or motion on which the member refused to vote as a 'yea;' and the member may also be subject to other penalties as the House may order."

(3) Any member's refusal to vote, as required by House rules, shall be recorded in the Journal as an intentional violation of Rule 3.20 (1) and a high breach of decorum. The Representative shall be censured; the Clerk shall record the Representative's vote on the measure or motion on which the member refused to vote as a "yea;" and the member may also be subject to other penalties as the House may order.

(4) No member, except by unanimous consent, shall be permitted to vote upon any question unless he or she is within the House chamber before the electronic voting system is closed. No member shall vote or be allowed to change their vote after the presiding officer announces the result of the roll call by declaring the question has passed or failed to pass.

3.21 Announcement of Conflict of Interest. (1) When involved in an actual or potential conflict of interest, as defined by ORS 244.020, a member shall announce, on the floor or in the committee meeting, the nature of the actual or potential conflict prior to voting on the issue giving rise to the conflict.

(2) The member shall file in writing a statement of the nature of the actual or potential conflict with the Chief Clerk or the committee assistant by 5:00 p.m. the next business day following the vote on the measure. The statement shall be limited to the substance of the oral explanation given on the floor or in committee. The member's announcement of an actual or potential conflict of interest shall be recorded in the Journal or in the committee minutes.

3.26 Electronic Roll Call; Time, Changes. When a vote is taken using the electronic voting system, the Speaker or presiding officer shall wait at least 5 minutes after completing the call of all member names before determining that a vote shall be closed and the result declared. The Clerk shall keep the time. After the individual votes have been displayed, and before the result is declared, any member desiring to change his or her vote may request that of the presiding officer. The presiding officer shall direct the Chief Clerk to make the proper entry into the electronic voting system.

3.28 Electronic Roll Call; Misuse, Penalties. No member shall vote for another member using the electronic voting system. No member shall tamper with, alter or attempt to alter the electronic voting system, or cause the electronic voting system to register a vote without the member personally depressing a voting button during each roll call vote. Any member who violates this rule may be punished as determined by the vote of 31 members. If a person not a member votes or attempts to vote for any member or violates a provision of this rule, he or she shall be barred from the floor of the House for the remainder of the session, and he or she may be punished further as determined by the vote of 31 members.

3.30 Voting by Presiding officer. The Speaker shall vote whenever a roll call is required. The Speaker's name shall be called last on an oral roll call vote.

3.35 Explanation of Vote. (1) Any member who wishes to explain his or her vote shall file the written explanation with the Chief Clerk by 5:00 p.m. the next business day following the vote on the measure. The vote explanation filed under this subsection must comply with subsection (2) of this rule. If the explanation does not meet those requirements in the determination of the Chief Clerk, the Speaker may refuse to cause the explanation to be printed in the Journal. An appeal of the presiding officer's ruling may be taken to the full body at the next floor session pursuant to House Rule 6.35.

(2) The vote explanation shall be germane to the subject and shall not reflect on the honor or integrity of any other member.

3.45 Printed Measures Required for Voting. No measure or amendment to a measure shall be finally voted on until it has been made available electronically or printed and placed on the desks of the members.

3.50 Third Reading Requirement. (1) No bill shall pass the House until after third reading and no measure shall be read more than once in any one day.

(2) A bill may be referred or re-referred to committee on third reading.

3.55 Call of the House. (1) Six members may demand a Call of the House at any time before a roll call has begun.

(2) Upon a Call of the House, no other business shall be transacted until the proceedings are so terminated.

(3) Upon a Call of the House, the Sergeant at Arms shall cause all members who are not excused to come to the House chamber as defined in House Rule 1.01(10). If the Sergeant at Arms cannot locate any unexcused member, the Sergeant at Arms shall so report to the presiding officer, who shall announce the fact to the members.

(4) All members must remain within the House chamber until the vote is taken for which the Call was made. However, when the House is waiting for an unexcused member to return to the floor, or in order to access the facilities, or the presiding officer has announced that the House is "at ease," the members may have access to the area behind the rostrum. Members must then return to within the House chamber.

(5) A Call of the House shall be considered terminated when the question for which the Call was invoked has been voted upon or when a motion to terminate the Call is approved by forty members. The motion to terminate the Call shall be in order when the Sergeant at Arms has reported that unexcused members cannot be returned within a reasonable time. Termination of the Call under this subsection terminates the requirement that the Sergeant at Arms search for unexcused members. In the absence of a quorum after the report of the Sergeant at Arms is received, the House may terminate the Call by the unanimous consent of the members present.

(6) Upon a Call and until the proceedings are terminated, the presiding officer shall direct the Sergeant at Arms to authorize members of the Senate, representatives of the news media and staff identified under House Rule 17.01(1) to leave or enter the chamber.

(7) Subsection (2) of this rule does not apply to the third-floor gallery.

ORDER OF BUSINESS

4.01 Order of Business. (1) The general order of business shall be:

- (a) Call to Order.
- (b) Opening Ceremony, prayer and/or inspirational message.
(At the opening session of the day only.)
- (c) Courtesies.
- (d) Verification of Quorum.
- (e) Messages from the Governor.
- (f) Messages from the Senate.
- (g) Introduction and First Reading of Memorials and

Resolutions.

- (h) Committee Reports
- (i) Propositions and Motions.
- (j) Introduction and First Reading of House Bills.
- (k) Second Reading of House Bills.
- (l) Third Reading of House Bills.
- (m) Final Reading of Memorials and Resolutions.
- (n) Bills, Reports and Other Business Lying on the Table.
- (o) First Reading of Senate Bills.
- (p) Second Reading of Senate Bills.
- (q) Third Reading of Senate Bills.
- (r) Other Business of the House.
- (s) Announcements.
- (t) Remonstrances.
- (u) Adjournment

(2) The presiding officer, under the orders of business Committee Reports may announce the distribution of the committee report file to the members' desks. No reading of such reports will then take place.

(3) Messages from the Governor, the Senate or any state official and committee report files may be read or distributed at any time.

(4) A quorum is not required under the orders of business Opening Ceremony, Courtesies, Remonstrances or Adjournment, nor will a Call of the House be in order.

(5) Under the order of business Courtesies, a member's remarks are limited to 60 seconds and yields are not permitted. All honorary pages and/or groups shall be greeted by the presiding officer on behalf of the House. A request to return to the order of business Courtesies shall be out of order until all other orders of the day have been completed.

(6) Under the order of business Remonstrances, no member may speak for longer than three minutes, or for a second time, or yield time to another member. The motives or integrity of any member of the House or the Senate shall not be impugned.

(7) Questions relating to the priority of business shall be decided without debate.

(8) The general order of business shall not be varied except upon suspension of the rules. However, any subject before the House may be made a Special Order of Business upon the vote of a majority of the members present and, when the time fixed for consideration of the subject arrives, the presiding officer shall take up the subject.

(9) Appropriation bills shall take precedence over all other measures on the Third Reading Calendar.

MOTIONS

5.01 Making a Motion. (1) When a motion is made, it shall be restated by the presiding officer.

(2) A motion shall be reduced to writing upon request of the presiding officer or of any member.

(3) No second to a motion is required.

5.05 Motion in Possession of the House. After a motion is restated by the presiding officer, it is in the possession of the House. The motion may be withdrawn only with the affirmative vote of a majority of the members present and at a time before decision is made on the motion or the motion is amended.

5.10 Precedence of Motions. (1) When a question is under debate, no motion shall be received except the following:

- (a) To adjourn.
- (b) To recess.
- (c) To lay on the table.
- (d) For the previous question.
- (e) To postpone to a certain time or day.
- (f) To refer or re-refer.
- (g) To amend.
- (h) To postpone indefinitely.
- (i) To reconsider.

(2) The motions listed in subsection (1) of this rule shall have precedence in the order in which they are listed.

5.15 Nondebatable Motions. Motions to adjourn, to recess, to lay on the table, and for the previous question are not debatable. Pending a decision on any of those motions, all incidental questions of order, whether or not on appeal, shall be decided without debate.

5.20 Votes on Motions. If the presiding officer is in doubt of the outcome on any motion, the vote on the question shall be conducted as provided under Rule 3.15 (3).

5.30 Division of the Question. Any member may call for a division of a question if it comprehends propositions in substance so distinct that, if one is taken away, a substantive proposition remains for the decision of the House. The question of final passage or adoption of any measure is not subject to division.

5.35 Amendments to be Germane. No motion or proposition on a subject different from that under consideration shall be admitted under color of amendment.

5.37 Amendments to the Title of a Bill. The "Relating to" clause of a bill up to the first semicolon shall not be amended by the House. If a title of a House bill is amended by the Senate, the bill upon return shall be held at the Desk and no further consideration of the bill shall occur.

5.40 Amendments on the Floor. No measure shall be amended on the floor of the House.

6.01 Decorum During Session and Committee Proceedings. (1) No one shall be disruptive during proceedings of the House.

(2) To maintain professionalism and safety in the legislative process, members and employees should dress according to standards of contemporary business attire and shall wear a covering over their nose and mouth. If a member wishes to remove their mask to make comments into their microphone when recognized to speak, that member shall ensure no other members are within 6 feet of them.

6.05 Use of Electronic Devices. (1) Audible use of cellular phones is prohibited during floor sessions and committee meetings.

(2) Any use of electronic equipment that distracts from the proceedings of the House is prohibited during floor sessions and committee meetings.

6.07 Recognition of Members. (1) When a member seeks to be recognized by the presiding officer, the member or caucus designee shall use the appropriate electrical signal device at the member's desk.

(2) The device labeled "to speak" shall be used when a member seeks recognition for purposes of debate or making motions.

(3) The device labeled "personal privilege" shall be used only for purposes requiring immediate consideration by the House as described under *Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure*, section 92.

(4) The only exceptions to this rule shall be when demanding a Call of the House or a roll call.

6.10 Conduct in Debate. (1) When a member is recognized by the presiding officer, the member shall rise from his or her seat, unless this requirement is waived by the presiding officer, and respectfully address the presiding officer.

(2) In speaking, the member must confine discussion to the question under debate, avoid personalities and not impugn the motives of another member's vote or argument.

(3) (a) All questions asked of a member shall be addressed to the member through the presiding officer.

(b) In speaking, a member shall address another member by using the title of Representative and the member's district number or other description of district, or the title of Representative and his or her surname.

(4) A member may refer to discussions or actions that have taken place in committee meetings.

(5) Under circumstances where a member is present inside the bar and in order to accommodate their medical condition, a member wishes to have their remarks on a measure read by another member of their choice, the presiding officer may allow the designated member to read the requesting member's remarks as written. The member reading the remarks will begin by identifying that they are reading the remarks of their colleague, and while doing so must adhere to the time limits and other House rules of debate. Once the remarks are finished the requestor will signify to the presiding officer that the preceding remarks were correctly offered in accordance with their request.

6.20 Interrupting a Member. Only the presiding officer is authorized to interrupt without consent a member who is speaking.

6.25 Frequency with Which a Member May Speak. (1) The author of a motion or the member designated to carry a measure shall have the privilege of closing the debate on the motion or the measure.

(2) Except as authorized by subsection (1) of this rule, no member shall speak more than once on any question until every member wishing to speak on the question has spoken.

(3) If a pending question is lost by reason of adjournment and is revived on the following day, a member who has spoken on the question on the preceding day shall not be permitted to speak again on the question until every member wishing to speak on the question has spoken.

(4) No member may speak more than twice on any question.

6.27 Floor Letters. (A) All informational literature must bear the legible name and signature of the House member making the request. No anonymous material may be distributed by the Clerk's office at any time.

(B) The requester shall provide the Chief Clerk with a document via email.

(C) If the material is associated with a legislative measure, the measure number should be featured prominently in the header of the floor letter to assist the Clerk's Office in posting the information to OLIS correctly. If the floor letter deals with multiple measures the Clerk's Office will link it to all numbers listed in the header. If the letter does not have a bill number, the Clerk's Office will post it by the subject listed in the header and by the date filed.

(D) The time to provide materials to the Chief Clerk's Office begins at 8:00 AM or at least 60 minutes prior to the starting time of floor session and ends 30 minutes before the scheduled starting time of that day's floor session. If there is a supplemental 3rd Reading issued for that day's floor session, a new opportunity will be offered to distribute floor letters for those added measures only.

(E) House Rule 6.10 applies to floor letters. Floor letters that do not comply with House decorum rules in the opinion of the Chief Clerk will be held at the Desk and will not be distributed.

(F) An appeal of the decision of the Chief Clerk to not distribute a floor letter may be taken to the Speaker if the sponsoring member disagrees with the Clerk's determination. If the Speaker sustains the Clerk's determination, an appeal of the presiding officer's ruling may be taken to the full body at the next floor session pursuant to House Rule 6.35.

6.30 Limitation on Duration of Debate. The following rules apply to the length of debate:

(1) On the final passage or re passage of a measure, the chair of the committee that reports the measure shall designate a carrier that may speak for ten minutes. Other members may speak for five minutes.

(2) The carrier shall have ten minutes to close on final passage. Prior to recognizing the carrying member for closing remarks and once again following the member's close, the presiding officer shall wait for a period of 60 seconds. The Clerk shall keep the time.

(3) On other debatable motions, no member shall speak longer than five minutes.

(4) Any member may yield his or her time allowed under subsection (1) of this rule to another member. However, no member

may yield his or her time to a member closing debate.

6.35 Call to Order. (1) The presiding officer shall call to order any member who violates the rules of the House. The member who is called to order shall cease speaking and shall be seated immediately unless the presiding officer permits him or her to explain.

(2) If the member who is called to order appeals the ruling of the presiding officer, the House shall decide the appeal without debate. If the House decides the appeal in favor of the member, the member may proceed with the debate. If the House decides the appeal against the member, the member may be liable to a motion of censure of the House.

6.40 Discipline. If a member objects to words spoken in debate, the member shall immediately depress the electrical device labeled "personal privilege." The presiding officer shall recognize the member prior to any other member. Once recognized, the member shall repeat the words to which the objection is taken and they shall be recorded by the Desk personnel. However, if any other member has spoken or other business has intervened after the words were spoken and before the objection to them was made, the member shall not be held answerable or subject to censure therefor.

OFFICERS OF THE HOUSE

7.01 Election of Officers. (1) The members may elect a presiding officer who shall be Speaker of the House. They may also elect a Speaker *Pro Tempore* of the House and a Chief Clerk of the House.

(2) Officers of the House of Representatives must receive the affirmative vote of a majority of the members elected.

7.05 Temporary Presiding Officers. (1) The Speaker may designate a member other than the Speaker *Pro Tempore* to act temporarily as the presiding officer. The designation shall not extend beyond the daily adjournment of the day of appointment. The member does not lose the right to vote while presiding. The Speaker may resume the chair at any time.

(2) If at any time the office of Speaker becomes vacant because of the removal from office, death, resignation, or other disability of the person holding that office, then the Speaker *Pro Tempore* becomes Speaker until the disability is removed or a new Speaker is elected. The Speaker *Pro Tempore* shall not be considered the Speaker within the meaning of Article V, section 8a, of the Oregon Constitution, providing for succession to the Governorship.

7.10 Duties of Presiding Officers. (1) The Speaker shall enforce all rules, laws and regulations applicable to the body.

(2) The Speaker, as presiding officer, or in the Speaker's absence, another member acting as temporary presiding officer, shall take the chair every session day at the hour as provided in these rules or the hour to which the body adjourned the preceding daily session, and immediately call the members to order.

(3) The Speaker, as presiding officer, or in the Speaker's absence any member acting as temporary presiding officer shall preserve order and decorum and decide questions of order subject to appeal by any two members.

(4) The Speaker, as presiding officer, or in the Speaker's absence any member acting as temporary presiding officer shall have general control and direction of all employees of the Legislative

Assembly when they are on the floor of the House.

(5) The Speaker shall have control of the area set aside for use by the House and the ways adjacent thereto.

COMMITTEES

8.01 Names of Committees. (1) The Speaker may appoint committees and conference committees.

8.05 Committee Appointments. (1) Except as otherwise provided by law or resolution, members of all committees, and the Chairs and Vice-Chairs thereof, shall be appointed by the Speaker.

(2) The Speaker shall appoint majority party and minority party members to all committees, in the same proportion as the number of majority party members and the number of minority party members in the House bear respectively to the total membership of the House. Except as otherwise provided by law, the Speaker shall determine the number of members of each committee.

(3) In determining committee appointments, the Speaker shall consult in good faith with the elected leader of each caucus.

8.10 Committee Quorum; Rules. (1) A majority of the members of a committee shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business before the committee, provided, however, that each committee may by rule designate a lesser number of its members as a quorum for receiving public testimony.

(2) Except as otherwise provided in these rules, all committees of the House shall be governed by *Mason's Manual of Legislative Procedure*.

8.15 Committee Meetings. (1) All committees shall meet at the call of the Chair, or upon the request of a majority of the members of the committee directed by and with the approval of the Speaker.

(2) No committee shall meet during the time the House is in session without leave of the Speaker. Any member attending such a meeting shall be considered excused to attend business of the House subject to a Call of the House.

(3)(a) Meetings of the House and its committees shall be open to the public. No quorum of any committee shall meet in private for the purpose of deliberating or taking collective action on any matter.

(b) As used in this subsection:

(i) "Collective action" means a joint decision, commitment or promise made between two or more persons.

(ii) "Deliberate" means to discuss for the purpose of taking collective action, whether or not collective action is actually taken.

(4) The House and its committees shall not hold a meeting in any building where discrimination on the basis of race, creed, color, sex, age, disability, religion, sexual orientation or national origin is practiced.

(5)(a) The House and its committees shall provide for and give public notice, reasonably calculated to give actual notice to interested persons, of the time, place and subject matter of regular and special meetings.

(b) As used in this rule, "notice" includes but is not limited to posting of notice immediately outside the House chamber or other locations assessible to the public.

(c) All notices required under this rule shall be available on the legislative website.

(d) All committee meetings during the special session shall be considered emergency meetings under the provision of ORS 192.640.

(e) In case of an actual emergency, a meeting may be held upon notice appropriate to the circumstances.

(6) The Chair or the Speaker shall cause notice of each committee meeting to be given to the public and notice to be posted outside the House chamber. Such posting and notice to the public shall be given immediately upon call of meetings, and notice of the meeting shall be announced on the floor if the House is in session.

(7) Only business days, as defined under Rule 1.01, will be used to determine the number of hours required for meeting notice.

(8) All meetings of House committees shall be recorded and the minutes transcribed. Minutes shall be available to the public within a reasonable time after the meeting and shall contain at least the following information:

(a) Members present, excused or absent;

(b) All motions and their disposition;

(c) The results of all votes; and

(d) References to the recording log, sufficient to serve as an index to the original sound recording.

(9) Testimony and exhibits submitted in writing shall be attached to the minutes and considered as part of the official record.

(10) Committee members may, upon approval of the Chair, participate in a public hearing through the use of telephone or other electronic communication. The Chair may allow members of the public to testify by telephone or other electronic means. Nothing in this rule modifies a chair's existing authority to place time limits on witness testimony or limit testimony to topics germane to the agenda. A testimony station that is proximate to the Capitol shall be made available to permit interested members of the public to testify at each public hearing using teleconferencing means.

(11) Whenever any person has cause to believe that either the declared purpose or the procedure specified in this rule has been violated by the House, by any committee or by any member, the person is entitled to file a complaint with the Committee on Rules. The committee shall conduct a hearing on the matter and shall, if it concludes that the complaint is justified, recommend to the House that censure or other action be taken.

8.20 Committee Action Required. (1) The Chair shall schedule a hearing or work session on a measure in possession of the committee upon receipt of a written request signed by a majority of committee members. The request must be filed with the Chair, the Speaker and the Chief Clerk. The hearing or work session shall be held only after notice as required by Rule 8.15 (5) but shall be held within five business days after the date of the request.

(2) Except by a suspension of the rules by the affirmative vote of a two-thirds majority of the members of the committee, a committee may take action on amendments to a measure only after the full text of the amendments has been made publicly available online for at least one hour.

(3) A committee may act on each measure in its possession:

(a) By tabling the measure in committee; or

(b) By reporting the measure out of the committee:

(i) With the recommendation that it be referred to another committee;

(ii) Favorably as to passage; or

(iii) Without recommendation.

(4) In reporting a measure out, a committee shall include in its report:

(a) The measure in the form reported out;

(b) The recommendation of the committee;

(c) An identification of all substantive changes made by the committee in the measure;

(d) An analysis of the measure;

(e) The fiscal impact statement, if any, prepared by the Legislative Fiscal Officer;

(f) The revenue impact statement, if any, prepared by the Legislative Revenue Officer; and

(g) The budget notes, if any, as adopted by a majority of the Joint Committee on Ways and Means.

(5) When a measure is reported out of committee it shall be delivered to the Chief Clerk of the House no later than 12:00 noon of the business day after the day the committee took action reporting the measure.

8.23 Sponsorship of Proposed Amendments. (1) Every proposed amendment shall bear the name of the legislator or committee that requested the proposed amendment. A member or committee chair may request that the proposed amendment state that the amendment is at the request of an individual, organization, state agency or local government.

(2) Notwithstanding subsection (1) of this rule, if the member or committee requesting the proposed amendment chooses to omit from the proposed amendment the name of the requesting member or committee, the member or committee shall notify Legislative Counsel in writing at the time the request is made, and must state the name of the individual, organization, state agency or local government upon whose behalf the amendment was requested. If notice is given timely, the proposed amendment shall bear only the name of the individual, organization, state agency or local government upon whose behalf the amendment was requested.

8.25 Committee Actions to be Recorded and Reported. (1) Motions on measures before a committee shall be voted on by the members of the committee, and the vote of each member shall be recorded in the committee minutes. All motions on measures shall be adopted only on the affirmative vote of a majority of the members of the committee.

(2) The report of committee action on each measure must be made to the Chief Clerk who shall cause the report to be entered appropriately in the House Measure History Report and Journal as a part of the history of the measure.

8.30 Committee of the Whole Prohibited. No motion to resolve into the committee of the whole shall be allowed.

REFERRAL OF MEASURES; COMMITTEE REPORTS

9.01 Referral to Committee. (1) Upon first reading of any measure, the measure shall be passed to the Speaker for referral. Not later than seven calendar days following such reading, the measure shall be referred by the Speaker to any special committee.

(2) Referrals shall be listed on the committee referral notice which shall be made available to the members or announced by the presiding officer immediately following the measure's first reading. Referrals shall be posted in the House Measure History Report and upon convening of the House, the Journal shall include a cumulative listing of all referrals in order by date.

9.05 Committee Reports. After it is submitted to the Desk, every committee report recommending amendments to a measure shall be sent by the Chief Clerk to the Publication Services unit of the Legislative Counsel for examination in the same manner as bills are examined by the unit.

9.10 Consideration of Committee Reports. (1) Reports from committees shall be listed on the committee report file, which shall be made available to the members or be read under the order of business of Special Committee Reports in the numerical order of the measure, except that reports on appropriation measures shall precede reports of other measures. Committee recommendations shall be posted in the House Measure History Report and upon convening of the House, the Journal shall include a cumulative listing of all committee recommendations in order by date.

(2) No motion is required to adopt a committee report.

9.32 When a Bill Goes to Second Reading. (1) Prior to third reading and final consideration, a bill must be read a second time. No motion affecting the status of the bill on second reading will be in order.

(2) When a bill is reported favorably without amendments, the bill shall be placed on the next available calendar for second reading. When a bill is reported favorably with amendments, the bill shall be placed on the next available calendar for second reading after the amendments or the engrossed bill is made available electronically or printed and distributed to the desks of the members.

9.35 When a Measure Other Than a Bill Goes to Final Reading. (1) When a measure other than a bill is reported favorably and without amendments, the measure shall be placed on the next available calendar for final reading.

(2) When a measure other than a bill is reported favorably with amendments, the measure shall be placed on the next available calendar for final reading after the amendments or the engrossed measure is made available electronically or printed and distributed to the desks of the members.

9.37 When a Bill Goes to Third Reading. A bill shall be placed on the Third Reading Calendar on the session day following its second reading or the next available calendar if the bill is

reported after having previously been read for a second time.

RECONSIDERATION

10.01 Reconsideration. (1) When a measure has passed or failed to pass or a motion has been adopted or defeated, any member voting on the prevailing side may move for reconsideration of the measure or motion. The motion for reconsideration is not in order on a vote whereby a measure is indefinitely postponed.

(2) A motion to reconsider may be debated together with the main question if the subject of the main question is debatable and the vote on the main question was not ordered by a motion for the previous question. If the vote on the main question was ordered by the previous question, neither the motion to reconsider nor the main question is debatable. However, a debatable motion to refer shall be allowed if the vote on the main question is reconsidered.

(3) The motion to reconsider must be made immediately after the vote to be reconsidered was taken.

(4) Thirty-one affirmative votes are required to reconsider the final vote on a measure.

(5) There shall be only one motion for reconsideration of any final vote even though the action of the House reverses its previous action.

10.05 Transmitting Measures on Which Notice of Reconsideration Has Been Moved. When a member has given notice of intention to move for reconsideration of the final vote passing a measure, the Chief Clerk shall not thereafter transmit that measure to the Senate until the motion for reconsideration has been disposed of or time for making the motion has expired.

10.10 Recall of Measure. (1) If a measure has been transmitted to the Senate before the motion to reconsider is made, the motion to reconsider must be preceded by a motion to recall the measure. The motion to recall a measure is subject to the same time limit as the motion to reconsider.

(2) A motion to recall a measure shall be acted upon immediately, with debate on the motion but not on the merits of the measure.

(3) If a bill has been transmitted to the Governor before the motion to reconsider is made, the bill may be recalled from the Governor without regard to which house originated the bill and at any time prior to the signing and filing of the bill by the Governor.

CONCURRENCE; CONFERENCE

11.01 Vote to Concur in Amendments of Other House.

(1) Upon the return to the House of a House measure amended in the Senate, the vote to concur and repass the measure or not to concur in the Senate amendments shall be in order immediately after the message from the Senate has been read.

(2) A motion to concur and repass the measure or not to concur in the Senate amendments shall come under the order of business Propositions and Motions and is not subject to referral to committee.

(3) A majority of the members present may order that the

questions of concurrence and repassage be divided.

(4) Thirty-one affirmative votes on a roll call are required to adopt a motion to concur and repass a measure.

11.05 Conference Committee. When the House fails to concur in amendments made to one of its measures by the Senate, or when the House is notified that the Senate has failed to concur in amendments made to one of its measures by the House, the Speaker shall appoint a conference committee of not less than two members to represent the House to meet with a similar committee of the Senate.

11.10 Authority of Conference Committee. (1) The conference committee has authority to propose amendments only within the scope of the issue between the houses.

(2) As soon as practicable after appointment, the House conferees shall meet with the Senate conferees at a time and place agreed upon by a majority of all the conferees, and shall cause notice of the meeting to be given to the public and to be posted outside the House chamber. Notice of the meeting shall be announced on the floor if the House is in session.

11.15 Adoption of Conference Committee Report. (1) If a majority of the members of the House conference committee and a majority of the members of the Senate conference committee agree to an amendment, or otherwise resolve the issue between the houses, each shall file its report with both houses. All conferees shall sign the report. A dissenting conferee shall indicate that fact when signing the report.

(2)(a) No motion is required to adopt the conference committee report if repassage or readoption of the measure is not required. A motion is required to adopt the conference committee report if repassage or readoption of the measure is required.

(b) If the motion to adopt the report prevails, it shall be next in order to immediately take up the question of repassage or readoption of the measure.

(c) A motion to adopt a conference committee report shall be in order immediately after the conference committee report has been made available electronically or printed and distributed to the members.

(3) It shall not be in order to refer or re-refer or to amend a conference committee report.

11.20 Discharge of Conferees. (1) If the House conferees cannot agree with the Senate conferees within a reasonable time, the House conferees shall so advise the Speaker and request discharge. The Speaker shall then discharge the House conferees and may appoint a new conference committee to represent the House.

(2) If a conference committee does not report within a reasonable period of time after its appointment, the Speaker may discharge the House conferees and appoint a new conference committee to represent the House.

SPONSORSHIP AND INTRODUCTION OF MEASURES

12.00 Introduction and Sponsorship. No measure shall be accepted by the Chief Clerk for introduction except measures approved by the Speaker and so identified for introduction by the Speaker or a committee. Every measure introduced in the House by

a member or committee shall bear the name of the member or committee sponsoring the measure.

(2) Every measure introduced at the request of a person, state agency or legislative interim committee shall bear the statement "Introduced and printed pursuant to House Rule 12.00" and indicate the identity of the requester.

(3) Upon their request, a member may be added as a co-sponsor to any measure introduced by another legislator, after the measure has been first read and prior to the presiding officer's announcement of the outcome of the vote on final consideration, and at any time the measure is in the possession of the House prior to a motion to concur on any Senate amendments. To be added to any measure as a chief sponsor the member must provide the Chief Clerk written approval from the first listed chief sponsor of the measure, after the first reading and prior to the presiding officer's announcement of the outcome of the vote on final consideration.

(4)(a) A sponsor may be withdrawn from a measure at any time the measure is in possession of the House. The request must be processed by 5:00 p.m. the next business day following final consideration of the measure.

(b) If all of the chief sponsors are withdrawn, the House committee reporting the measure shall become the chief sponsor of the measure.

12.10 Committee Sponsorship. (1) Any measure introduced by a committee must be approved by the Chair and a majority of the members of the committee.

(2) The Chair shall sign the proposed measure for presentation to the Chief Clerk for introduction.

12.20 Requirements for Introduction. (1) All drafts of measures presented for introduction shall be submitted in the form of one Legislative Counsel draft of the measure and one properly completed Legislative Counsel bill back. Such presentation shall be submitted in the manner prescribed by the Chief Clerk of the House by a member, an authorized person of the member's staff, an authorized member of the caucus staff or, in the case of a committee, by the Chair or an authorized member of the committee staff. The Chief Clerk or a person authorized by the Chief Clerk shall, upon request, provide a receipt to the person presenting the measure.

(2) Immediately after presentation to the Desk, the measure shall be assigned a measure number and sent by the Chief Clerk to the Publication Services unit of the Legislative Counsel for examination and any corrections as to accuracy of form and style to conform substantially to the *Form and Style Manual for Legislative Measures* and preparation of a copy for the State Printer. No corrections that might affect the substance of the measure shall be made without the consent of the sponsor of the measure.

(3) An original bill folder shall be created for each measure introduced. The original bill-backed copy of the measure shall be placed in the folder along with all amendments, reports and other official papers, including a recording of all actions taken on the measure.

12.40 Legislative Counsel Drafting Services for the Special Session. Immediately following the opening day of the special session Legislative Counsel shall discontinue accepting requests for drafting of all measures for introduction during the special session except measures approved by the Speaker and so identified for introduction by a committee.

Rule 13 is Reserved

PUBLICATIONS

14.01 Journal; Status Report. (1) The House shall cause a Journal of its proceedings to be maintained. The Journal shall contain a full, true and correct chronological record of all proceedings of the House.

(2) The House shall cause a House Measure History Report, arranged chronologically by the measure number, to be maintained. The status report shall contain a synopsis of the actions taken in each house on each measure.

14.05 Other Legislative Publications. (1) Unless otherwise directed by resolution or Rule 14.10, the provisions of ORS 171.206 shall govern.

(2) All orders for printing and distribution of publications printed for the House, except those publications the printing or distribution of which are governed specifically by statute or otherwise, shall be signed by the Speaker or by a person authorized by the Speaker.

14.10 Distribution of Legislative Publications. (1) There shall be delivered to the Chief Clerk the numbers of copies of measures, the House Measure History Report, the legislative schedule, and the legislative index as required for the operations of the House.

(2) There may be distributed free of charge to any person one copy of any measure with amendments, corrections or engrossment, the legislative schedule and cumulative index. Additional copies may be obtained upon payment pursuant to the schedule adopted by the Legislative Administrator and posted in the Distribution Center.

(3) Any person, agency or organization wishing a complete set of measures, House Measure History Reports, calendars, legislative schedules and indexes may obtain it upon payment pursuant to the schedule adopted by the Legislative Administrator and posted in the Distribution Center.

(4) Charges that may be imposed pursuant to this rule do not apply to the Chief Clerk and the Secretary of the Senate for the proper functioning of each house, the Legislative Fiscal and Revenue Officers, the Legislative Counsel, and the Legislative Administrator.

14.15 Measure Summaries. (1) No measure shall be accepted at the Desk for introduction unless it is accompanied by an impartial summary of the measure's content, describing new law and changes in existing law proposed by the measure. Any measure presented to the Chief Clerk which does not comply with this subsection shall be returned to the member who presented it.

(2) The summary shall be printed on the first page of the measure.

(3) If a material error in a printed summary is brought to the attention of the Legislative Counsel, the Legislative Counsel shall cause to be prepared a corrected summary which shall show the changes made in the summary in the same manner as amendments to existing law are shown. The Legislative Counsel shall deliver the corrected summary to the Chief Clerk. The Chief Clerk shall order

a printing of the corrected summary for distribution.

(4) Whenever a measure is amended, the person who edits the measure summaries shall prepare an amended summary. The amended summary shall appear on the first page of the measure if engrossed or may be made a part of the amendments. The summary shall be amended to show changes in the measure proposed by the amendments thereto with changes in the summary shown in the same manner as amendments to existing law are shown.

14.25 Financial and Revenue Impact Statements. (1) A copy of every measure introduced shall be transmitted by the Chief Clerk to the Legislative Fiscal and Revenue Officers. Upon notice of a measure being scheduled by a House committee for work session, the Legislative Fiscal and Revenue Officers shall review each measure and make an estimate of the anticipated change in state, county, and municipal expenditures and revenues under the provisions of the measure. The Legislative Fiscal Officer shall prepare a statement, which will outline the changes in expenditures, to be known as either a Fiscal Impact Statement or Budget Report to be attached to each measure. The Legislative Revenue Officer shall prepare a statement known as a revenue impact statement, which will outline the changes in revenues, to be attached to each measure. The financial and revenue impact statements shall set forth the fiscal and revenue impact of the measure and any governmental subdivision affected by the fiscal and/or revenue impact as determined by the Legislative Fiscal and Revenue Officers.

(2) The fiscal and revenue impact statements shall be delivered by the Legislative Fiscal and Revenue Officers to the committee to which the measure has been referred. When amendments to a measure are adopted by a committee, the appropriate changes shall be made in the fiscal and/or revenue impact statements.

(3) When a measure is reported out of committee, the fiscal and/or revenue impact statements shall be filed with the committee's recommendation and forwarded to the Chief Clerk. The Chief Clerk shall attach the fiscal and revenue impact statements to the original measure and shall prepare and distribute copies either electronically or in hard copy to each member.

14.30 Legislative Newsletters. (1) Each member may issue legislative newsletters or other informational material to their constituents. Costs for newsletters and informational material may be billed to the member's individual expense account. Such newsletters or other informational material may be distributed at state expense at any time during a member's term with the following exception:

(a) The period commencing 60 days before the primary election until the day following the election if the member is a candidate for any election or reelection at the primary election.

(b) The period commencing 60 days before the regular general election until the day following the election if the member is a candidate for any election or reelection at the general election.

(2) As used in this rule, "constituent" means an individual that lives within a member's legislative district.

(3) As used in this rule, "distributed" means that the legislative newsletter or informational material has left the possession and control of the member.

(4) As used in this rule, "informational material" and "legislative

newsletter" means material suitable for distribution to members of the public informing them of official activities of a legislator and/or concerning legislative related issues. Such material shall not be campaign material, serve partisan political purposes, or take a position on a citizen initiative.

14.40 Sanctioning of Fact-Finding Trips. The following provisions govern whether fact-finding missions will be officially sanctioned under ORS 244.020(7)(b)(H)(i):

(1) The Chief Clerk of the House shall prepare an application form to collect information required to make the appropriate determination. An application must be submitted to the Chief Clerk before the start of the mission, unless as determined by the Chief Clerk that good cause exists for submitting the application after the deadline. The application must include the following information as an attachment:

(a) A written opinion from the Oregon Government Ethics Commission concluding that the event is a permitted fact-finding mission under ORS 244.020(7)(b)(H)(i) and the rules of the commission; and

(b) A written itinerary or agenda for all scheduled meetings, events, presenters, meals, travel, lodging, or other activities planned during the mission.

(2) Applications will be approved by the Chief Clerk of the House only if the applicant provides all the information required under subsection (1) of this rule and that information substantiates that the purpose of the activity is for the developing of state commerce, or is for public policy related educational purposes, or is to develop intergovernmental relations or assistance.

(3) All approved applications shall be posted promptly on the Chief Clerk of the House's webpage.

RECORDS RETENTION

14.50 Policy on Records. (1) Except as provided in subsection (3) of this rule, records of members and their legislative assistants that contain information relating to the conduct of the public's business that are prepared, used or retained by the member or assistant must be retained for two years after the records are created.

(2) (a) A member must retain notices of amounts of expenses required by ORS 244.100 (2) for five years.

(b) A member must retain documents in support of statements of economic interest required by ORS 244.050 for five years.

(c) A member must retain relevant documents that are in the member's possession when the member receives a public records request, or a request for discovery of records issued in a court or administrative proceeding, until the request for records is resolved.

(d) Ephemeral communications, including, but not limited to, voicemail, text messages and instant messages, are not required to be retained.

(3) A member or legislative assistant may, at any time, deliver records required to be retained under this rule to the Legislative Administrator. A person who ceases to be a member of the Legislative Assembly shall deliver records under subsection (2) of this rule to the Legislative Administrator within 60 days after the member ceases to be a member. Records delivered to the

Legislative Administrator under this rule must identify the person delivering the records and specify the date on which the records may be destroyed.

(4) In order to ensure consistent and timely compliance with the disclosure provisions of the Public Records Law, the Legislative Counsel shall presumptively be designated to receive public records requests on behalf of members. The Legislative Counsel will assist each member in preparing responses to requests and will consult with each member prior to the disclosure of any of the member's records to a requester. A member may respond to a public records request directly, but should notify the Legislative Counsel of the request. Regardless of whether or not a member has designated the Legislative Counsel to receive their public records requests, the member may request assistance from the Legislative Administrator or Legislative Counsel in responding to public records requests at any time.

(5) This rule applies to all records of members and legislative assistants, whether created before, on or after the effective date of this rule.

(6) (a) Before each regular long session, each member and each legislative assistant must receive training provided or approved by the Legislative Counsel's office on compliance with this rule and applicable portions of the public records law. Members not elected to the Legislative Assembly and legislative assistants not employed by the Assembly at the time of this training must be provided information about compliance with this rule within 30 days following their swearing in or hire.

(b) Training must include but is not limited to the requirements for retaining public records and responding to a public records request.

(7) If the response to a records request has not been completed within 10 business days following acknowledgement of the request, the member must provide the requestor an estimate of the number of days required to respond to the records request. If the estimated records production date passes without records being produced or exemptions claimed, the member shall provide a new estimate and explanation of the status of the request. The member may designate the Legislative Counsel to provide the estimate.

(8) As used in this rule, "legislative assistant" means a person employed to assist a member, to assist the Speaker of the House or to assist either caucus leader.

PERSONNEL RULES AND PROCEDURES

15.01 Personnel Rules and Procedures. (1) Except as otherwise provided by law, the Speaker may establish such rules of employment for employees of the House that are deemed necessary.

(2) All salaries for legislative officers and legislative personnel elected or appointed shall be fixed by the appointing authority as provided in the current Legislative Assembly budget.

(3) Employees of the House are at-will employees; therefore, they serve at the pleasure of the appointing authority and shall be appointed or discharged by written notice to the Chief Clerk and the Legislative Administrator.

CHIEF CLERK; PERSONNEL; ALLOWANCES

15.05 Chief Clerk; Election and Duties. (1) There shall be a Chief Clerk who shall be elected by the members and shall be an officer of the House. The Chief Clerk shall take an oath to support the Constitution of the United States and the Constitution of the State of Oregon, for the true and faithful exercise of the duties of the Office of the Chief Clerk, and to keep the confidences of the House. The Chief Clerk serves at the pleasure of the body and may be removed only by a majority vote of the members. In the event that the office becomes vacant at a time when the House is not in session, the Speaker may appoint an acting Chief Clerk to serve until the next regular or special session of the House, at which time the members shall elect a Chief Clerk of the House.

(2) The Chief Clerk shall perform the following duties:

(a) Appoint a Sergeant at Arms in consultation with the Speaker.

(b) Appoint such other non-partisan employees deemed necessary for the effective operations of the House of Representatives in compliance with the Legislative Branch Personnel Rules.

(c) Serve as parliamentarian of the House, providing impartial recommendations.

(d) Keep the measures, papers and records of the proceedings and actions of the House and have charge of the publication and distribution of publications related thereto, except as otherwise provided by law.

(e) Prepare all measures, histories, journals and related publications for printing.

(f) Retain all measures and official papers or records in the Chief Clerk's office or in the Chief Clerk's custody except on duly signed receipts from persons authorized to receive custody.

(g) Perform such other duties as directed by the Speaker or prescribed by law.

(3) The Sergeant at Arms shall perform the following duties:

(a) Under direction of the presiding officer and/or the Chief Clerk, the Sergeant at Arms, assisted by Security Personnel when directed by the presiding officer, shall maintain order in the chamber and other areas assigned to the House.

(b) Permit such ingress to and egress from the chamber during sessions as may be directed by the presiding officer or allowed by the rules.

(c) Execute all processes issued by authority of the House or any of its committees.

(d) Perform such other duties as the Chief Clerk or Speaker may direct.

15.10 Member's Personal Staff. (1) (a) A member may appoint personal staff for the session, the interim or both, according to the allowance provided in Rule 15.25.

(b) A member shall establish salaries payable to persons appointed under paragraph (a) of this subsection in accordance with the policies and procedures as adopted by the Legislative Assembly.

(c) Fringe benefits for persons appointed under paragraph (a) of this subsection shall be as set forth in the Legislative Branch

Personnel Rules.

(d) The time of service for all employees begins on the date of filing their appointment with the Legislative Administrator but not sooner than the date set forth in the Legislative Branch Personnel Rules.

15.15 Leadership Office Personnel. (1) The Speaker may appoint personnel necessary to perform the functions of the Speaker's office.

(2) In compliance with the Legislative Branch Personnel Rules, the Republican and Democratic leaders may each appoint such employees deemed necessary to perform the functions of the caucus offices.

15.20 Other Personnel. (1) In compliance with the Legislative Branch Personnel Rules, the Legislative Administrator shall, in consultation with each chair of a committee and the Speaker, appoint such personnel as deemed necessary in the operations of the committees.

(2) In addition to personnel otherwise authorized, the Speaker may appoint such other personnel as the Speaker considers necessary.

(3) No personnel employed by the House of Representatives shall for the duration of such employment serve as a lobbyist or be employed by a lobbyist; serve as a reporter, commentator or editorialist on legislative matters or be employed by a radio station, television station, newspaper or magazine. All such personnel are subject to ORS 260.432.

15.25 Expense Allowance. (1) Each member has an allowance for personal staff, services and supplies as defined in Rule 16.01 and legislative newsletters as defined in Rule 14.30.

(2) Any amount remaining unexpended or unobligated in a member's individual expense account at the end of a regular session may be used during the interim for expenses as described under subsection (1) of this rule.

15.50 Per Diem Allowance During Special Session. Each member shall receive per diem allowance for each session day, not each calendar day of the special session.

SERVICES AND SUPPLIES

16.01 Services and Supplies. (1) Each member shall have an individual services and supplies account. New members will receive a one-time allowance of \$200.00 for start-up expenses.

(2) A member may obtain services and supplies necessary to conduct legislative business by submitting a requisition to personnel responsible for supplying the services or supplies. The requisition shall be signed by the member or by a person authorized by the member. The costs of requisitioned services and supplies shall be charged against the member's individual services and supplies account.

(3) Services and supplies that may be obtained under this rule include:

(a) Postage (all classes).

(b) Subscriptions to newspapers and periodicals related to the duties of a state representative until the end of the legislator's term in office.

(c) Stationery.

(d) Office supplies and consumables regularly used in office settings by members and staff to conduct legislative business. Decorative items such as artwork, frames, rugs and accessories are considered personal items and therefore not eligible.

(e) Copying.

(f) Communications with constituents, including electronic town halls (e.g. tele-town halls), in compliance with Rule 14.30.

(g) Rental expenses incurred for a town hall meeting, excluding food and beverages.

(h) Establishment and maintenance of a district office.

(i) Billings from state agencies for services and supplies.

(j) Reasonable travel expenses incurred by members while on official legislative business. This item does not include in-district travel. Reimbursement for a member's travel for legislative business must be preapproved by the Chief Clerk. Approval will be granted for attending meetings of organizations for which the Legislature provides dues or approves member payment of dues and for official meetings in which member participation is identified in statute and where the member has been officially appointed to the group by the Speaker. For other travel events members must submit appropriate documentation prior to travel such as a letter of invitation, agenda or completed registration form. Itemized receipts must be submitted for reimbursement upon completion of travel.

(k) Reasonable travel expenses incurred by caucus office staff, speaker's office staff, and member's personal staff while on official legislative business as authorized by the member.

(L) Any other service or supply authorized by the Speaker.

(4) Any member who exceeds his or her allowance as provided under these rules or the adopted Legislative Assembly budget will have the overage deducted from his or her personal monthly expense allowance and any additional indebtedness will be prohibited.

(5) Should a member retire, resign or be removed from office, the individual expense allowance as provided under these rules or the adopted Legislative Assembly budget shall be prorated based on length of service and, in the event an overage exists, further indebtedness shall be prohibited and the overage shall be deducted from his or her personal monthly expense allowance and any remaining indebtedness shall be billed by the Legislative Administrator and appropriate steps for collection taken. Any amount expended in excess of allocation is a debt owed to the state.

(6) All equipment, furniture, unused supplies, and stationery are the property of the Legislative Assembly and shall be returned at the end of a member's legislative service in compliance with ORS 171.136.

16.05 Attorney General Opinions. (1) Requests by members for opinions of the Attorney General require approval of either caucus leader or the Speaker as a condition of authorizing payment from legislative appropriations. The legislative appropriation specifically intended for payment of costs for Attorney General

opinions shall be divided in the same proportion as the number of party members in the House. The cost of an opinion shall be deducted from the approving leader's allocation. This rule takes precedence over ORS 180.060 (2).

(2) The Legislative Counsel shall provide legal advice and opinions to members without approval of the Speaker, or either caucus leader.

PRIVILEGES

17.01 House Chamber Privileges. (1) When the House is in session, no person shall be permitted within the House Chamber except:

- (a) Members of the Legislative Assembly;
- (b) Floor personnel of the House;
- (c) One of the following individuals, seated at a member's desk:
 - (i) ; A member of the staff of a standing committee, statutory committee, special committee or the caucus offices
- (d) Speaker's and caucus staff;
- (e) Persons authorized by the Speaker; and
- (f) Accredited representatives of the news media.

(2) Courtesies of the house and floor privileges may be extended only to special dignitaries and former members of the Legislative Assembly with permission of the body. However, courtesies shall not be extended to any former member who is registered as a lobbyist with the Oregon Governmental Ethics Commission.

(3) Seating in the north gallery shall be reserved for the accredited representatives of the news media. and such other persons as may be authorized by the Speaker.

(4) The center aisle of the floor shall be kept clear of all persons except members and the Chief Clerk or someone acting under the Chief Clerk's direction in conduct of the business of the House. Access to the chamber shall be by the side doors and side aisles.

(5) No person shall be permitted in the House chamber except those authorized to be in the chamber under this rule.

(6) No person who is a lobbyist as defined in ORS 171.725 shall be permitted on the House floor or the adjacent side aisles.

(7) The Sergeant at Arms shall enforce this rule.

17.05 Lounge Privileges. The privilege of using the House lounge shall be limited to members of the House and the Chief Clerk except as otherwise authorized by the Speaker.

17.10 Assembly Transition. Those members not returning to serve in the next Legislative Assembly shall vacate their office space in the State Capitol 30 days prior to the convening of that assembly.

ACCREDITATION OF NEWS MEDIA

18.01 Accreditation of News Media. (1) As used in these rules, "accredited representatives of the news media" means bona

fide representatives of publications of general circulation and of news wire services and bona fide representatives of radio and television facilities.

(2) In order to obtain accreditation, representatives of the news media shall register in the office of the Chief Clerk, indicating the publication, news, wire service, radio or television station represented. However, any representative of a news media who is also attending the session as a lobbyist as defined in ORS 171.725 shall not be entitled to accreditation or the privileges of the floor.

(3) If a member of the media disrupts the proceedings of the House or its committees, the presiding officer may call the individual to order and direct the individual to leave the chamber or meeting room.

(4) The Speaker may revoke or suspend the credentials of a member of the media who disrupts the proceedings of the House or its committees.

LOBBYISTS

19.01 Regulation of Lobbyists. (1) It is the intention of the House to provide opportunity for all individuals who comply with the requirements of ORS 171.725 to 171.785 and subsection (2) of this rule to appear before members and committees of the House on behalf of or in opposition to any measures before the Legislative Assembly.

(2) The Committee on Rules may, and on the complaint of five members of the House, shall investigate and report on any alleged violation of ORS 171.725 to 171.785 or any alleged improper conduct or wrongdoing by any lobbyist. The committee may as an incident of the investigation require such additional information about the alleged violation, improper conduct or wrongdoing as the majority of the committee considers pertinent and necessary.

(3) If the committee determines that the lobbyist has violated ORS 171.725 to 171.785 or is guilty of improper conduct or wrongdoing, it shall report its findings and recommendations to the House. The House may take such action as it deems proper.

CAMPAIGN CONTRIBUTIONS, PROHIBITED ACTIONS

19.10 Statement of Philosophy. The House of Representatives is committed to open deliberations. Prompt, thorough and accurate reporting of any campaign contribution is an integral factor in maintaining open government.

19.20 Campaign Contributions During Session. No member of the House, during a regular session, organizational session or during the period between the organizational session and the regular session scheduled during the odd-numbered year, shall accept and/or solicit a contribution to the member or the member's principal campaign committee or accept and/or solicit an expenditure in support of the member from any person. This does not limit a member from using existing campaign funds.

POLICY ON A HARASSMENT-FREE WORKPLACE

20.01 Policy on a Harassment-Free Workplace. (1) The House of Representatives is committed to providing a safe and respectful workplace that is free of harassment. Members and all employees are expected to conduct themselves in a manner that is free of harassment and to discourage all harassment in the workplace and at events, professional meetings, seminars or any events at which legislative business is conducted.

(2) The formal and informal procedures provided for in Legislative Branch Personnel Rule 27 shall apply.

(3) Any recommended action resulting from a formal complaint against a House member shall be recommended to the floor by a committee consisting of equal representation of each caucus. Any formal sanctions recommended against a House member shall be referred to the floor for approval by a 2/3 majority vote of the House before final action is taken against a House Member. Any formal sanctions recommended against a House personal staff member shall be resolved under Legislative Branch Personnel Rule 27.

(4) At the convening of each legislative assembly the Speaker shall appoint the membership of the House Special Committee on Conduct in equal numbers of members from the majority party and the minority party for the purpose of deliberations regarding Workplace Harassment complaints only.

(5) The House shall provide education concerning harassment and procedures to implement this Rule.

Holvey moved adoption of the report by the Special Committee on Rules. Motion carried, the vote being: Yeas, 53; Nays, 3 – Leif, Reschke, Zika; Excused, 4 – Barker, Barreto, Neron, Wallan. Special Session Rules adopted.

Speaker directed the Chief Clerk to notify the Senate and the Governor that the House of Representatives has organized and is ready for the business of the First Special Session of the Eightieth Legislative Assembly.

Speaker announced the following appointments to the Joint Committee on the First Special Session of 2020: Kotek, Co-Chair; Drazan, Co-Vice Chair; Bynum, Holvey, Lewis, Salinas, and Stark.

Message from the Senate announcing the Senate has organized and is ready for the business of the First Special Session of the Eightieth Legislative Assembly.

HCR 211, 212 – Introduced, read and passed to Speaker's desk for referral.

The following measures were referred from the desk of the Speaker and recorded on Committee Referral List No. 1 dated June 24, 2020.

HCR 211 The First Special Session of 2020

HCR 212 The First Special Session of 2020

HB 5211; HB 4201, 4202, 4203, 4204, 4205, 4206, 4207, 4208, 4209, 4210, 4211, 4212, 4213 – Read first time and passed to Speaker's desk for referral.

The following measures were referred from the desk of the Speaker and recorded on Committee Referral List No. 1 dated June 24, 2020.

HB 5211 The First Special Session of 2020

HB 4201 The First Special Session of 2020

HB 4202 The First Special Session of 2020

HB 4203 The First Special Session of 2020

HB 4204 The First Special Session of 2020

HB 4205 The First Special Session of 2020

HB 4206 The First Special Session of 2020

HB 4207 The First Special Session of 2020

HB 4208 The First Special Session of 2020

HB 4209 The First Special Session of 2020

HB 4210 The First Special Session of 2020

HB 4211 The First Special Session of 2020

HB 4212 The First Special Session of 2020

HB 4213 The First Special Session of 2020

House recessed until 5:00 p.m. on motion of Smith G.

House continued in recess until 6:00 p.m. by direction of the Speaker.

Wednesday, June 24, 2020 -- Evening Session

House reconvened at 5:53 p.m. Speaker in Chair.

Having recessed under the order of business First Reading of House Bills, the House continued under that order of business.

Committee Report File No. 1 was distributed on June 24, 2020.

HB 4209 – Report by Committee on The First Special Session of 2020 recommending passage.

HB 4210 – Report by Committee on The First Special Session of 2020 recommending passage.

Committee Report File No. 2 was distributed on June 24, 2020.

HB 4211 – Report by Committee on The First Special Session of 2020 recommending passage.

Committee Report File No. 3 was distributed on June 24, 2020.

HB 4206 – Report by Committee on The First Special Session of 2020 recommending passage with amendments and be printed A-Engrossed.

Committee Report File No. 4 was distributed on June 24, 2020.

HB 4202 – Report by Committee on The First Special Session of 2020 recommending passage.

House adjourned until 8:00 a.m. Thursday, June 25, 2020 on motion of Smith G.

Thursday, June 25, 2020 -- Morning Session

House convened at 8:00 a.m. Speaker in Chair.

Opening ceremony: A moment of silence was observed.

Upon verification of quorum: All present except: Absent, 1 - Piluso; Excused, 5 - Barker, Barreto, Boshart Davis, Hayden, Holvey.

House stood at ease.

House called to order.

Wallan moved that in compliance with Article IV, Section 19 of the Oregon Constitution, and notwithstanding any provision of the Rules of the House of Representatives of the First Special Session of the Eightieth Legislative Assembly, the requirement that on its final passage each bill shall be read section by section, be suspended for today's third reading calendar and that they be read by title only. Motion carried on viva voce vote.

By unanimous consent, on request of Speaker, rules suspended to temporarily advance to the order of business First Reading of House Bills.

HB 4214 – Read first time and passed to Speaker's desk for referral.

The following measure was referred from the desk of the Speaker and recorded on Committee Referral List No. 2 dated June 25, 2020.

HB 4214 The First Special Session of 2020

By unanimous consent, on request of Speaker, rules suspended to temporarily advance to the order of business Second Reading of House Bills.

HB 4202, 4206, 4209, 4210, 4211 – Read second time and passed to third reading.

By unanimous consent, on request of Speaker, rules suspended to temporarily advance to the order of business Third Reading of House Bills.

HB 4202, 4206, 4209, 4210, 4211 - By unanimous consent, on request of Speaker, rules suspended to permit third reading and final consideration immediately.

HB 4202 – Read third time. Carried by Nathanson.

By unanimous consent, on request of Speaker, rules suspended to waive the remaining time on the five minute clock to close the vote.

HB 4202 – On passage of the bill the vote was: Yeas, 56; Excused, 4 – Barker, Barreto, Boshart Davis, Holvey. Bill passed.

HB 4206 (A-Engrossed) – Read third time. Carried by Smith DB.

By unanimous consent, on request of Speaker, rules suspended to waive the remaining time on the five minute clock to close the vote.

HB 4206 (A-Engrossed) – On passage of the bill the vote was: Yeas, 56; Excused, 4 – Barker, Barreto, Boshart Davis, Holvey. Bill passed.

Smith DB requested the following explanation of his vote be entered in the Journal:

"I voted YES on HB 4206 for the following reasons and more... I have been working on Oregon creating a State Meat Inspection Program since our '17 Session that will assist our rural farmers and ranchers across our state.

"I drafted HB 4152 in the '20 legislative session that passed the House unanimously but died with all of the hundreds of other bills due to the abrupt end of session over Cap & Trade and the unwillingness to allow the people the right to vote. This bill is HB 4152 with a clarifying amendment regarding equines.

"The Covid Pandemic created serious issues regarding processing protein and our food supply chains are still in flux. This legislation will create new opportunities for our communities, businesses, residents and farmers and ranchers.

"I want to also thank my congressional colleagues, Senator Wyden and Senator Merkley, for their joint letter in support to Secretary Perdue."

HB 4209 – Read third time. Carried by Owens.

By unanimous consent, on request of Speaker, rules suspended to waive the remaining time on the five minute clock to close the vote.

HB 4209 – On passage of the bill the vote was: Yeas, 56; Excused, 4 – Barker, Barreto, Boshart Davis, Holvey. Bill passed.

HB 4210 – By unanimous consent, on request of Speaker, bill moved to the bottom of today's third reading calendar.

HB 4211 – Read third time. Carried by Rayfield.

By unanimous consent, on request of Speaker, rules suspended to waive the remaining time on the five minute clock to close the vote.

HB 4211 – On passage of the bill the vote was: Yeas, 52; Nays, 5 – Drazan, Nearman, Owens, Reschke, Wallan; Excused, 3 – Barker, Barreto, Boshart Davis. Bill passed.

House recessed until 5:00 p.m. on motion of Smith Warner.

Thursday, June 25, 2020 -- Evening Session

House reconvened at 5:00 p.m. Speaker in Chair.

Having recessed under the order of business Propositions and Motions, the House continued under that order of business.

Upon verification of quorum: All present except: Absent, 7 - Clem, Fahey, Hernandez, Holvey, McLain, Prusak, Reschke; Excused, 3 - Barker, Barreto, Sprenger.

HB 4210 – Read third time. Carried by Gorsek.

By unanimous consent, on request of Speaker, rules suspended to waive the remaining time on the five minute clock to close the vote.

HB 4210 – On passage of the bill the vote was: Yeas, 44; Nays, 13 – Bonham, Boshart Davis, Breese-Iverson, Leif, Lewis, Moore-Green, Nearman, Owens, Post, Reschke, Smith G, Wallan, Wilson; Excused, 3 – Barker, Barreto, Sprenger. Bill passed.

Boshart Davis requested the following explanation of her vote be entered in the Journal:

“House Bill 4210 should not have been brought up during a special session, especially during a global pandemic and civil unrest. The contents of this bill are admirable and well-meaning, but it deserves the full attention and scrutiny of the legislature during a regular session. Without proper public comments and thorough vetting, this bill has the potential for serious fiscal and public safety ramifications. With guidance from my constituents, stakeholders, and the Justice of the Peace for Linn County, I cannot agree to the contents House Bill 4210 as it stands. This is an attempt to undermine the rule of law and stymie the process of justice. When there is no longer an incentive to pay fines that result from traffic violations, it makes the enforcement of traffic laws unmanageable.

“The prospect of license suspension is an effective tool to enforce compliance. While I appreciate and understand the need for people to be able to transport themselves to and from work or to procure groceries, this bill is not ready to be enacted. This is an issue that can wait for 2021’s regular session as there are already several constructive middle ground ideas that can be vetted thoroughly in a long session setting. Therefore, my no vote on House Bill 4210 is

based on the unpreparedness of this bill to possibly put public safety at risk. There is no reason to dismiss this bill entirely but rather a need for a full session to carefully and thoughtfully evaluate the consequences.”

HB 4210 – Mitchell requested the following explanation of her vote be entered in the Journal:

“While I have heard compelling arguments on both sides of this issue, I want to ensure my statement is on record for why I voted ‘aye.’

“I supported this concept in the 2020 short session with HB 4065. I very much agree and support that there should be a mechanism to hold people to account for their crimes, but I also feel that suspending a person’s license for failing to pay fines disproportionately impacts working people who are less economically advantaged. People who can afford to pay are privileged enough in that regard to have the financial capacity to do so—so while the impact to them is significant in that they may immediately have part with funds, they at least have the resources. Someone already struggling to pay their housing costs, food, or utility bill may not.

“The idea behind suspending a person’s driver’s license is a ‘punishment’ meant to motivate violators to pay their fines. In truth, this policy actually ends up being counterproductive to the purpose for which it was intended. When a person loses their license, they increase their likelihood of actually losing their job or have trouble in finding work because they ultimately often lose access to their transportation (a situation further exacerbated in rural areas because of a lack of comprehensive public transit options). The needs of an individual or family doesn’t stop when a license is suspended though—for example, doctor’s appointments, taking children to school, or visiting a food bank. As a result, people often drive on a suspended license, which could lead to additional fees and fines.

“The perpetual cycle of debt ends up disproportionately impacting low-income Oregonians, many of whom are people of color. Though our courts do derive some revenue from court fines, courts will still be able to recoup this money via other legal means, such as wage garnishment. By pursuing the debt in that manner, not only would the courts still be able to collect revenue, but the defendant who might otherwise lose their job due to a suspended license would remain employed and able to care for themselves and their families.

“Penalties within the legal system should be aimed at creating fair, just, and productive outcomes. The current system runs counter to that aim, punishing those with fewer resources by holding hostage their driving privileges in exchange for funds many simply don’t have. I believe this legislation will lead to outcomes that maintain justice in our communities without disproportionately punishing people who are less economically advantaged. I am pleased to support HB 4210.”

HB 4210 - Moore-Green requested the following explanation of her vote be entered in the Journal:

“In the 2020 legislative short session I voted ‘yes’ on HB 4065. Since that vote in February we have experienced the COVID-19 pandemic which has changed the conversation regarding Oregon’s budget. Representative Stark and several judges have noted in testimony the cost to the court system. Senator Girod noted that

this bill does not have a means test to evaluate who is able to pay versus being able to provide relief to those truly in need.

“While I agree with the premise of HB 4210 today - I voted ‘no.’ I believe that sideboards should be placed in the bill so that the neediest are helped and those that can pay do so. I believe the cost of this proposal should have been held over to be evaluated and discussed when we have a special session on budgetary issues. That would have been a more appropriate time for this bill to be discussed.”

House adjourned until 11:00 a.m. Friday, June 26, 2020 on motion of Smith G.

Friday, June 26, 2020 -- Morning Session

House convened at 11:00 a.m. Speaker in Chair.

Opening ceremony: A moment of silence was observed.

Upon verification of quorum: All present except: Absent, 3 - Boshart Davis, Holvey, Piluso; Excused, 3 - Barker, Barreto, Clem.

SB 5711; SB 1602, 1603, 1604, 1605, 1607 - Message from the Senate announcing passage.

By unanimous consent, on request of Speaker, rules suspended to temporarily advance to the order of business First Reading of Senate Bills.

SB 5711; SB 1602, 1603, 1604, 1605, 1607 – Read first time and passed to Speaker’s desk for referral.

The following measures were referred from the desk of the Speaker and recorded on Committee Referral List No. 3 dated June 26, 2020.

SB 5711 The First Special Session of 2020
 SB 1602 The First Special Session of 2020
 SB 1603 The First Special Session of 2020
 SB 1604 The First Special Session of 2020
 SB 1605 The First Special Session of 2020
 SB 1607 The First Special Session of 2020

House recessed until 12:30 p.m. on motion of Smith Warner.

Friday, June 26, 2020 -- Afternoon Session

House reconvened at 12:30 p.m. Speaker in Chair.

Upon verification of quorum: All present except: Absent, 8 – Breese-Iverson, Doherty, Holvey, Neron, Piluso, Reschke, Smith DB, Witt; Excused, 3 - Barker, Barreto, Clem.

Having recessed under the order of business Messages from the Senate, the House continued under that order of business.

SB 1601, 1606 - Message from the Senate announcing passage.

By unanimous consent, on request of Speaker, rules suspended to temporarily advance to the order of business First Reading of Senate Bills.

SB 1601, 1606 – Read first time and passed to Speaker’s desk for referral.

The following measures were referred from the desk of the Speaker and recorded on Committee Referral List No. 4 dated June 26, 2020.

SB 1601 The First Special Session of 2020
 SB 1606 The First Special Session of 2020

Committee Report File No. 5 was distributed on June 26, 2020.

HB 4204 – Report by Committee on The First Special Session of 2020 recommending passage with amendments and be printed A-Engrossed.

HB 4213 – Report by Committee on The First Special Session of 2020 recommending passage with amendments and be printed A-Engrossed.

HCR 212 – Report by Committee on The First Special Session of 2020 recommending adoption.

Committee Report File No. 6 was distributed on June 26, 2020.

HB 4201 – Report by Committee on The First Special Session of 2020 recommending passage with amendments and be printed A-Engrossed.

HB 4203 – Report by Committee on The First Special Session of 2020 recommending passage with amendments and be printed A-Engrossed.

HB 4205 – Report by Committee on The First Special Session of 2020 recommending passage with amendments and be printed A-Engrossed.

HB 4207 – Report by Committee on The First Special Session of 2020 recommending passage with amendments and be printed A-Engrossed.

HB 4208 – Report by Committee on The First Special Session of 2020 recommending passage with amendments and be printed A-Engrossed.

HB 4214 – Report by Committee on The First Special Session of 2020 recommending passage with amendments and be printed A-Engrossed.

Leif moved that in compliance with Article IV, Section 19 of the Oregon Constitution, and notwithstanding any provision of the Rules of the House of Representatives of the

First Special Session of the Eightieth Legislative Assembly, the requirement that on its final passage each bill shall be read section by section, be suspended for today's third reading calendar and that they be read by title only. Motion carried on viva voce vote.

By unanimous consent, on request of Speaker, rules suspended to temporarily advance to the order of business Second Reading of House Bills.

HB 4201, 4203, 4204, 4205, 4207, 4208, 4213, 4214 – Read second time and passed to third reading.

By unanimous consent, on request of Speaker, rules suspended to temporarily advance to the order of business Third Reading of House Bills.

HB 4201, 4203, 4204, 4205, 4207, 4208, 4213, 4214 – By unanimous consent, on request of Speaker, rules suspended to permit third reading and final consideration immediately

HB 4201 (A-Engrossed) – Read third time. Carried by Salinas.

By unanimous consent, on request of Speaker, rules suspended to waive the remaining time on the five minute clock to close the vote.

HB 4201 (A-Engrossed) – On passage of the bill the vote was: Yeas, 55; Nays, 2 – Nearman, Reschke; Excused, 3 – Barker, Barreto, Clem. Bill passed.

Leif requested the following explanation of his vote be entered in the Journal:

“Recently I voted ‘aye’ on House Bill 4201. This legislation establishes the Joint Committee on Transparent Policing and Use of Force Reform. It is my hope that this new committee will continue the conversation on policing in Oregon and allow stakeholders from all sides to participate in policy making.

While I support the policy in this bill and voted in support, I do not support the ‘whereas’ statements that were included in this bill. I do not think a bill is the appropriate place to make these statements.”

Smith DB requested the following explanation of his vote be entered in the Journal:

“I voted YES on HB 4201 for the following reasons and more.... This bill establishes a Joint Committee on Transparent Police and Use of Force Reform. I look forward to my law enforcement colleagues’ work in these areas. I am, however, disappointed in the ‘whereas’s,’ which many feel were unnecessarily added to the legislation, and their politically-driven rhetoric that will continue to divide rather than unite.”

Wallan requested the following explanation of her vote be entered in the Journal:

“I voted for the substantive policy component of HB 4201, indicated by bold type. These are the only words that will be incorporated into the Oregon Revised Statutes.”

HB 4203 (A-Engrossed) – Read third time. Carried by Meek.

By unanimous consent, on request of Speaker, rules suspended to waive the remaining time on the five minute clock to close the vote.

HB 4203 (A-Engrossed) – On passage of the bill the vote was: Yeas, 52; Nays, 5 – Bonham, Breese-Iverson, Nearman, Reschke, Smith G; Excused, 3 – Barker, Barreto, Clem. Bill passed.

Breese-Iverson requested the following explanation of her vote be entered in the Journal:

“Police reform requires time, research and discussion. Enacting into law a chokehold ban in Oregon, when our academics do not teach nor encourage chokeholds, is a decision which requires further vetting.”

Leif requested the following explanation of his vote be entered in the Journal:

“Recently I voted ‘aye’ on House Bill 4203A, establishing that choke holds, including methods that restrict circulation, are a use of deadly physical force. I believe that our police officers need tools to be able to enforce our laws, but that there should be accountability for how and when such measures are used.

“While I support the policy in this bill and voted in support, I do not support the ‘whereas’ statements that were included in this bill. I do not think a bill is that appropriate place to make these statements.”

HB 4203 (A-Engrossed) – Smith DB requested the following explanation of his vote be entered in the Journal:

“I voted YES on HB 4203 for the following reasons and more... I support our public safety officers and believe in their judgment and training regarding their need to use deadly force as outlined in the bill under Section 2. I am, however, disappointed in the ‘whereas’s,’ which many feel were unnecessarily added to the legislation, and their politically-driven rhetoric that will continue to divide rather than unite.”

Wallan requested the following explanation of her vote be entered in the Journal:

“I voted yes on HB 4203 for the substantive policy components, indicated by bold type. These are the only words that will be incorporated into the Oregon Revised Statutes. The preamble to this bill, even though it will not be included in the ORS, refers to cases that occurred elsewhere in the country and in Portland. I do not believe they accurately reflect the culture of the Medford Police Department or the Jackson County Sheriff’s Office.”

Williams requested the following explanation of her vote be entered in the Journal:

“I was proud to stand in solidarity with my colleagues on the People of Color Caucus of the Oregon Legislature when they first proposed House Bill 4203, a bill to ban chokeholds in law enforcement. I was also proud to cast my vote in favor of this symbolic measure, despite the fact that it falls far short of a true

chokehold ban, which would have been my preference.

“I believe that we, as elected officials in the state government, have a somber duty in this challenging time of social unrest: balancing the safety of our state’s residents -- especially those from communities that have been disproportionately impacted by police violence throughout this state’s history -- with each local government’s need to effectively enforce the law.

“House Bill 4203, while it broadly declares that an officer is not justified or reasonable in any circumstance to use a chokehold, makes an exception for any circumstance in which deadly force is justified under ORS 161.239. The justifications for deadly force under that provision are expansive, and I feel they should be less so, but that is not my reason for submitting a vote explanation.

“In effect, we have passed a law prohibiting the use of a particular deadly practice unless deadly force is justified under the law. In effect, we have put into place the law that an officer is not allowed to use a chokehold unless the use of a chokehold is justified, which is redundant to existing law on the subject of police force and brings us no closer to a chokehold ban than we were before this special session.

“I feel it is important as a symbol of our need to reform the way that our society polices itself that we pass a chokehold ban, but this measure falls short of that goal. I look forward to working with my colleagues, in the People of Color Caucus and elsewhere, to make more meaningful progress on this issue.”

HB 4204 (A-Engrossed) – Read third time. Carried by Holvey.

Hayden declared a potential conflict of interest and submitted the following statement:

“My wife and I have in the past and are currently are providing direct affordable private financing for families leading to homeownership.”

By unanimous consent, on request of Speaker, rules suspended to waive the remaining time on the five minute clock to close the vote.

HB 4204 (A-Engrossed) – On passage of the bill the vote was: Yeas, 39; Nays, 18 – Bonham, Boshart Davis, Breese-Iverson, Drazan, Leif, Lewis, Moore-Green, Nearman, Owens, Post, Reschke, Smith DB, Smith G, Sprenger, Stark, Wallan, Wilson, Zika; Excused, 3 – Barker, Barreto, Clem. Bill passed.

Lewis requested the following explanation of his vote be entered in the Journal:

“This Special Session of the Oregon Legislature has seen a large number of bills and issues which have been on a quick time-table for passage. While many of the proposals merit discussion, most of them are highly-complex and require thoughtful analysis and discussion. HB 4204 is a great example of an issue needing a great deal more analysis.

“I voted No on HB 4204 because I believe the bill will impose restrictions on our state-chartered and regulated financial

institutions and provide a more favorable environment for large, nationally-regulated banks. It’s always important to keep our home-grown Oregon businesses strong but especially while we are in the midst of the current COVID-19 pandemic.

“The federal regulator for the national banking system, the Office of the Comptroller of the Currency, in guidance declared in their OCC Bulletin 2020-62 issued on June 17, 2020, that any foreclosure moratorium is invalid and preempted as to national banks. Also, even if the bill on this issue is not illegal as a violation of the Oregon and US contract clauses, it only constrains Oregon’s community banks. Courts have held that the Legislature cannot cancel a contract. There is a potential conflict with the Contracts Clause in the US Constitution.”

Smith DB requested the following explanation of his vote be entered in the Journal:

“I voted NO on HB 4204 for the following reasons and more.... On March 20th, I sent out a Press Release from my office with requests from our Federal Delegation to assist our homeowners and renters from foreclosures. It read:

“ ‘1. State and Federal backed financial institutions give temporary (minimum of two months) deferral of residential and business mortgage interest and principal payments on loans. First, State managed financial institutions cannot afford to offer deferral without federal financial support. This stimulus will assist everyone who needs it. It should be tracked that landlords of single-family housing and multifamily housing only receive the deferral if they defer their rent payments as well.’

“This legislation could invalidate contracts, impact rural, community-owned financial institutions and cost millions in lawsuits. I would support legislation that asks our federal delegation to move forward in a stimulus plan a similar concept that I outlined in March, that is in this bill, or a combination of both.”

HB 4204 (A-Engrossed) – Wilde requested the following explanation of his vote be entered in the Journal:

“The bill reveals some of the difficulties of crafting legislation on short notice. I write to explain my reservations about the legality and wisdom of the legislation as drafted despite the undisputed need to provide relief to the people impacted by the COVID-19 outbreak. This bill presents some unsettled legal questions, first in regards federally-backed mortgages and second as regarding the state impairing contracts between private parties. While the state may certainly change the state foreclosure process, it cannot modify the terms of federally-backed mortgages. This leaves us with a confusing conflict for borrowers. Similarly, notwithstanding the language in Section 1 stating that our interference with contract rights is not substantial, the courts may disagree, making it possible that non-federally-backed mortgages will also lack protection. This adds an element of uncertainty for both lenders and borrowers.

“The state could have accomplished the same goal by changing aspects of the foreclosure process temporarily without attempting to change the underlying contract. These measures could have included simply forbidding sales prior to a date certain or allowing a redemption period after the sale. These approaches would provide

a greater degree of certainty, while still helping people stay in their homes and businesses continue to operate.

“As drafted, the bill will also have negative impacts on the business recovery. By not requiring that commercial property be beneficially operated to qualify for relief, or even to request the relief, we leave the door open to defunct businesses blocking new businesses from opening to serve the public. Also, many of these properties are financed by the small lenders that provide financing key to the recovery. Until we allow them to recover their capital from properties that are not being occupied, they cannot finance the kind of new projects that will help us climb out of the recession. As discussed above, this impact would be mitigated by intervening at the end of the foreclosure process, rather than at the beginning.

“In sum, I voted yes on this bill because it’s important to protect people and businesses continuing to operate at this low point in the recession. However, I wish we had drafted the law more narrowly to prevent avoidable legal problems and interference with the recovery.”

HB 4205 (A-Engrossed) – Read third time. Carried by Alonso Leon.

By unanimous consent, on request of Speaker, rules suspended to waive the remaining time on the five minute clock to close the vote.

HB 4205 (A-Engrossed) – On passage of the bill the vote was: Yeas, 55; Nays, 2 – Nearman, Reschke; Excused, 3 – Barker, Barreto, Clem. Bill passed.

Leif requested the following explanation of his vote be entered in the Journal:

“Recently I voted ‘aye’ on House Bill 4205A, establishing a duty to report and intervene by a police officer or reserve officer when another officer engages in an act that the intervening officer knows or reasonably should have known is misconduct. Accountability in policing is important, and this legislation will lead to more accountability.

“While I support the policy and voted in support, I do not support the ‘whereas’ statements that were included in this bill. I do not think a bill is that appropriate place to make these statements.”

Smith DB requested the following explanation of his vote be entered in the Journal:

“I voted YES on HB 4205 for the following reasons and more... I support our public safety officers and believe in their judgment and training. Having been involved with our law enforcement agencies for years, I can attest that HB 4205 outlines what has already been best practice within our law enforcement agencies. I am, however, disappointed in the ‘whereas’s,’ which many feel were unnecessarily added to the legislation, and their politically-driven rhetoric that will continue to divide rather than unite.”

Wallan requested the following explanation of her vote be entered in the Journal:

“I voted yes on HB 4205 for the substantive policy components, indicated by bold type. These are the only words that will be

incorporated into the Oregon Revised Statutes. I do not believe the preamble to this bill accurately reflects the culture of the Medford Police Department or the Jackson County Sheriff’s Office.”

Williams requested the following explanation of her vote be entered in the Journal:

“I was proud to stand in solidarity with my colleagues on the People of Color Caucus of the Oregon Legislature when they first proposed a bill to impose this duty. I was also proud to cast my vote in favor of this symbolic measure, despite the fact that it falls far short of a meaningful duty to intervene and report, which would have been my preference.

“The act makes a failure to intervene or report ‘grounds for disciplinary action’ against the officer, yet falls short of requiring that the law enforcement agency charged with disciplining that officer actually do so. Insofar as the legislature seeks to regulate the behavior of individual officers and legislate a duty for that officer to intervene and report, I am proud to have voted in favor of this measure. Insofar as we seek to reform the institution of policing in Oregon, though, this measure leaves open the possibility that any law enforcement agency that chooses not to prioritize intervention and reporting may choose not to discipline an officer for failing to live up to this new statutory duty.

“Acknowledging their important role in our state, it is critical that we reform both the institution of policing and the individual officers therein. This bill only accomplishes one of those two goals.”

HB 4207 (A-Engrossed) – Read third time. Carried by Lawrence Spence.

By unanimous consent, on request of Speaker, rules suspended to waive the remaining time on the five minute clock to close the vote.

HB 4207 (A-Engrossed) – On passage of the bill the vote was: Yeas, 54; Nays, 3 – Nearman, Reschke, Sprenger; Excused, 3 – Barker, Barreto, Clem. Bill passed.

Leif requested the following explanation of his vote be entered in the Journal:

“Recently I voted ‘aye’ on House Bill 4207A, requiring the Department of Public Safety Standards and Training to establish a statewide public database related to certification suspensions and revocations for police officers. I believe this legislation will lead to better tracking of and transparency when it comes to discipline records.

“While I support the policy and voted in support, I do not support the ‘whereas’ statements that were included in this bill. I do not think a bill is that appropriate place to make these statements.”

Smith DB requested the following explanation of his vote be entered in the Journal:

“I voted YES on HB 4207 for the following reasons and more... I support our public safety officers and believe in their judgment and training. Having been involved with our law enforcement agencies for years, I can attest that HB 4207 outlines what has already been best practice within our law enforcement agencies and

streamlines the process for records. I am, however, disappointed in the ‘whereas’s,’ which many feel were unnecessarily added to the legislation, and their politically-driven rhetoric that will continue to divide rather than unite.”

Wallan requested the following explanation of her vote be entered in the Journal:

“I voted yes on HB 4207 for the substantive policy components, indicated by bold type. These are the only words that will be incorporated into the Oregon Revised Statutes. The preamble to this bill, even though it will not be included in the ORS, refers to cases that occurred elsewhere in the country and in Portland. I do not believe they accurately reflect the culture of the Medford Police Department or the Jackson County Sheriff’s Office.”

HB 4208 (A-Engrossed) – Read third time. Carried by Hernandez.

By unanimous consent, on request of Speaker, rules suspended to waive the remaining time on the five minute clock to close the vote.

HB 4208 (A-Engrossed) – On passage of the bill the vote was: Yeas, 53; Nays, 4 – Nearman, Reschke, Smith G, Wilson; Excused, 3 – Barker, Barreto, Clem. Bill passed.

Leif requested the following explanation of his vote be entered in the Journal:

“Recently I voted ‘aye’ on House Bill 4208A, setting requirements for the use of tear gas by law enforcement for crowd control. I voted yes on this measure because of the good work done by Representatives Noble and Lewis to make this something law enforcement could work with to manage riots.

“While I support the policy and voted in support, I do not support the ‘whereas’ statements that were included in this bill. I do not think a bill is that appropriate place to make these statements.”

Smith DB requested the following explanation of his vote be entered in the Journal:

“I voted YES on HB 4208 for the following reasons and more... I support our public safety officers and believe in their judgment and training. Having been involved with our law enforcement agencies for years, I can attest that HB 4208 outlines what has already been best practice within our law enforcement agencies. For example, the bill outlines that law enforcement must notify rioters at least twice before using tear gas and the recent use in the riots in Portland had law enforcement notifying use over 30 times.”

Sollman requested the following explanation of her vote be entered in the Journal:

“I voted to support HB 4208, but I did so with reservation because my concern is that it does not go far enough to protect our citizens. I do agree that it is a move in the right direction though to provide strict guidelines and standards for use. Tear gas is a chemical irritant that causes irritation of the mucous membranes in the eyes inducing tearing, eye twitching, and skin irritation. It can cause difficulty swallowing as well as chest tightness, coughing, shortness of breath and a feeling of choking. It can

trigger violent asthma attacks in those that have asthma and chronic bronchitis for those who are repeatedly exposed. The effects of tear gas are instantaneous and most often, will be short term, if you have received a small level in an open space. However, at high levels in closed spaces, tear gas can be fatal.

“Tear gas is a chemical weapon that is banned for use in warfare under the Geneva Convention. A chemical weapon that is not allowed in war should not be used in any circumstance, especially not used against Oregonians. While I support this bill, I feel that it needs to go further, and that House Bill 4208 should be an impetus for us to find alternate means of dispersing crowds during a riot. Banning something outright can be problematic because you are giving no direction as to what to replace it with. However, we need to investigate other methods of crowd control that do not have lethal or serious, permanent health implications. I am hopeful that the Joint Committee on Transparent Policing and Use of Force Reform will continue to work towards removing its use from Oregon in the future.”

Williams requested the following explanation of her vote be entered in the Journal:

“I was proud to stand in solidarity with my colleagues on the People of Color Caucus when they first proposed House Bill 4208, a bill to ban the use of tear gas in Oregon. In international law, deployment of those chemicals in war has been impermissible since shortly after World War I, and rightly so. I was also proud to cast my vote in favor of this symbolic measure, despite the fact that it falls short of the bill I hoped would pass.

“With certain requirements about advanced notice, House Bill 4208 permits the use of tear gas during a riot. My concern, though, is that the statutory definition of a ‘riot’ is so broad that House Bill 4208 does not meaningfully address the problem it sought to solve. According to the definition of a riot, as set forth in ORS 166.015, the misbehavior of a single person in a crowd of thousands of peaceful protesters would justify the lawful deployment of tear gas. While I would hope we could rely on police to refrain from such indiscriminate uses of these chemicals, recent history has shown that some officers have abused their discretion by deploying tear gas even into crowds where no behavior appears to be occurring that would justify categorizing the gathering as a riot.

“Separately, I feel that the definition of ‘tear gas’ in the bill is somewhat arbitrary, in that the same chemical compounds used in some tear gas canisters are also used as pepper spray. Because HB 4208 only limits the use of such chemicals in ‘shell[s], cartridge[s], or bomb[s],’ and not expressly in spray canisters, it only marginally reduces the likelihood that protesters will be exposed to the chemicals in protests that do not meet the statutory definition of a ‘riot.’

“I look forward to continuing this work behind the leadership of the POC Caucus and the BIPOC communities of Oregon in future legislative sessions.”

House stood at ease.

House called to order at 3:30 p.m.

HB 4213 (A-Engrossed) – Read third time. Carried by Fahey.

By unanimous consent, on request of Speaker, rules suspended to waive the remaining time on the five minute clock to close the vote.

HB 4213 (A-Engrossed) – On passage of the bill the vote was: Yeas, 43; Nays, 14 – Bonham, Boshart Davis, Breese-Iverson, Nearman, Owens, Post, Reschke, Smith DB, Smith G, Sprenger, Stark, Wallan, Wilson, Zika; Excused, 3 – Barker, Barreto, Clem. Bill passed.

Smith DB requested the following explanation of his vote be entered in the Journal:

“I voted NO on HB 4213 for the following reasons and more.... On March 20th, I sent out a Press Release from my office with requests from our Federal Delegation to assist our homeowners and renters from foreclosures. It read:

“ 1. State and Federal backed financial institutions give temporary (minimum of two months) deferral of residential and business mortgage interest and principal payments on loans.

“First, State managed financial institutions cannot afford to offer deferral without federal financial support. This stimulus will assist everyone who needs it. It should be tracked that landlords of single-family housing and multifamily housing only receive the deferral IF they defer their rent payments as well.’

“This legislation is not ready as it could cause greater problems as we attempt to recover from Covid. I completely understanding the difficulties related to the lack of income to individuals due to the Governors closure of our economy, from the failures of the employment department in getting UI benefits to our workers and the lack of employment.

“This bill, however, does not have any checks and balances regarding eviction due to Covid-related issues, lacks data and could cause serious issues with housing supply.”

HB 4214 (A-Engrossed) – Read third time. Carried by Sanchez.

By unanimous consent, on request of Speaker, rules suspended to waive the remaining time on the five minute clock to close the vote.

HB 4214 (A-Engrossed) – On passage of the bill the vote was: Yeas, 57; Excused, 3 – Barker, Barreto, Clem. Bill passed.

By unanimous consent, on request of Speaker, rules suspended to temporarily advance to the order of business Final Reading of Memorials and Resolutions.

HCR 212 – Read. Carried by Holvey.

By unanimous consent, on request of Speaker, rules suspended to waive the remaining time on the five minute clock to close the vote.

HCR 212 – On adoption of the measure the vote was: Yeas, 55; Nays, 2 – Evans, Smith DB; Excused, 3 – Barker, Barreto, Clem. Resolution adopted.

HB 4202, 4206, 4209, 4210, 4211 - Message from the Senate announcing passage.

HB 4201, 4203 - Message from the Senate announcing passage.

HB 4204, 4205 - Message from the Senate announcing passage.

Committee Report File No. 7 was distributed on June 26, 2020.

HB 4212 – Report by Committee on The First Special Session of 2020 recommending passage with amendments and be printed A-Engrossed.

Committee Report File No. 8 was distributed on June 26, 2020.

SB 5711 (A-Engrossed) – Report by Committee on The First Special Session of 2020 recommending passage.

SB 1602 (A-Engrossed) – Report by Committee on The First Special Session of 2020 recommending passage.

SB 1603 – Report by Committee on The First Special Session of 2020 recommending passage.

SB 1604 – Report by Committee on The First Special Session of 2020 recommending passage.

SB 1605 – Report by Committee on The First Special Session of 2020 recommending passage.

SB 1607 – Report by Committee on The First Special Session of 2020 recommending passage.

Committee Report File No. 9 was distributed on June 26, 2020.

SB 1601 (A-Engrossed) – Report by Committee on The First Special Session of 2020 recommending passage.

SB 1606 (A-Engrossed) – Report by Committee on The First Special Session of 2020 recommending passage.

Stark moved that in compliance with Article IV, Section 19 of the Oregon Constitution, and notwithstanding any provision of the Rules of the House of Representatives of the First Special Session of the Eightieth Legislative Assembly, the requirement that on its final passage each bill shall be read section by section, be suspended for today’s supplemental third reading calendar and that they be read by title only. Motion carried on viva voce vote.

By unanimous consent, on request of Speaker, rules suspended to temporarily advance to the order of business Second Reading of House Bills.

HB 4212 – Read second time and passed to third reading.

By unanimous consent, on request of Speaker, rules suspended to temporarily advance to the order of business Third Reading of House Bills.

HB 4212 – By unanimous consent, on request of Speaker, rules suspended to permit third reading and final consideration immediately.

HB 4212 (A-Engrossed) – Read third time. Carried by Holvey.

House stood at ease.

House called to order.

By unanimous consent, on request of Speaker, rules suspended to waive the remaining time on the five minute clock to close the vote.

HB 4212 (A-Engrossed) – On passage of the bill the vote was: Yeas, 47; Nays, 10 – Bonham, Boshart Davis, Breese-Iverson, Drazen, Hayden, Nearman, Owens, Post, Reschke, Wallan; Excused, 3 – Barker, Barreto, Clem. Bill passed.

Leif requested the following explanation of his vote be entered in the Journal:

“Recently I voted ‘aye’ and signed on as a co-sponsor on House Bill 4212, which was an omnibus bill addressing many COVID related concerns. One section of the bill dealt with creating Navigation Centers for the homeless population. I know my district and the city of Roseburg would greatly benefit from such a center.”

By unanimous consent, on request of Speaker, rules suspended to temporarily advance to the order of business Second Reading of Senate Bills.

SB 5711; SB 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604, 1605, 1606, 1607 – By unanimous consent, on request of Speaker, rules suspended to permit second reading immediately.

SB 5711; SB 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604, 1605, 1606, 1607 – Read second time and passed to third reading.

By unanimous consent, on request of Speaker, rules suspended to temporarily advance to the order of business Third Reading of Senate Bills.

SB 5711; SB 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604, 1605, 1606, 1607 – By unanimous consent, on request of Speaker, rules suspended to permit third reading and final consideration immediately.

SB 5711 (A-Engrossed) – Read third time. Carried by Rayfield.

By unanimous consent, on request of Speaker, rules suspended to waive the remaining time on the five minute clock to close the vote.

SB 5711 (A-Engrossed) – On passage of the bill the vote was: Yeas, 57; Excused, 3 – Barker, Barreto, Clem. Bill passed.

SB 1601 (A-Engrossed) – Read third time. Carried by McLain.

By unanimous consent, on request of Speaker, rules suspended to waive the remaining time on the five minute clock to close the vote.

SB 1601 (A-Engrossed) – On passage of the bill the vote was: Yeas, 55; Nays, 2 – Nearman, Reschke; Excused, 3 – Barker, Barreto, Clem. Bill passed.

SB 1602 (A-Engrossed) – Read third time. Carried by Holvey, Witt.

By unanimous consent, on request of Speaker, rules suspended to waive the remaining time on the five minute clock to close the vote.

SB 1602 (A-Engrossed) – On passage of the bill the vote was: Yeas, 57; Excused, 3 – Barker, Barreto, Clem. Bill passed.

Mitchell requested the following explanation of her vote be entered in the Journal:

“The future of Oregon’s forests is of supreme importance to the entire state, but particularly to the members of communities who live nearest to them. Oregon’s forests provide critical habitat for wildlife, are essential for clean air, water, and health, and provide recreational opportunities for Oregonians to get needed exercise and commune with nature. Additionally, when done sustainably, our forests also provide significant economic support for our rural communities and support the jobs of many people who live there.

“While I firmly believe that there is still much more to be done in the area of forestry, I believe SB 1602 represents an essential first step in not only advancing safety precautions that will protect people and drinking water, but also creates a bridge that will encourage an open and continuing dialogue between two sides of an issue that often do not communicate. Especially in the face of new and emerging science, and particularly as we look to tackle the challenges posed by climate change, I believe SB 1602 will help us to continue to seek that reasonable balance between the economic contributions of our forestry industry to our local communities, while also prioritizing environmental health.

“Key provisions in SB 1602 that I support include important protections for people and drinking water. Oregonians deserve to know when and where the commercial spraying of pesticides will occur for the sake of being able to safeguard their health. SB 1602 allows for any Oregonian living near forestland to register with the Department of Forestry and receive notice of helicopter pesticide application the day before an application is made near their parcel. The bill also prevents helicopter pesticide application within 300

feet from a home, school, or water intake. And on certain subjected forestlands, there also cannot be a helicopter application of pesticides within 75 feet of a Type D or Type F stream.

“I do not believe this is the end of the forestry discussion by any means, but appreciate the step forward SB 1602 takes.”

SB 1603 – Read third time. Carried by Marsh.

By unanimous consent, on request of Speaker, rules suspended to waive the remaining time on the five minute clock to close the vote.

SB 1603 – On passage of the bill the vote was: Yeas, 38; Nays, 19 – Bonham, Boshart Davis, Breese-Iverson, Drazan, Hayden, Helt, Leif, Lewis, Moore-Green, Nearman, Owens, Post, Reschke, Smith DB, Sprenger, Stark, Wallan, Wilson, Zika; Excused, 3 – Barker, Barreto, Clem. Bill passed.

SB 1603 – Leif requested the following explanation of his vote be entered in the Journal:

“Recently I voted ‘no’ on Senate Bill 1603, which raised the cell phone tax on Oregonians. I rarely support tax increases, but to raise taxes now, in the middle of a global pandemic when Oregonians are already struggling to make ends meet is bad policy. We should not be increasing the cost of living on people across the state when thousands of Oregonians are still waiting for unemployment payments.”

Moore-Green requested the following explanation of her vote be entered in the Journal:

“Today I voted No on SB 1603 for several reasons. I believe that we should be addressing Oregon’s expected 2.7 B dollar short fall during this short session – to put off doing so is fiscally irresponsible. Before we ask Oregonians to pay more by passing a surcharge increase, or a tax which seems more appropriate, we should take care of our fiscal duties.

“I agree with my colleague Senator Fred Girod, ‘The legislative process has not only been taken away from Oregonians, but now they must absorb a new tax when they are living in an economic shutdown. Democrats are spending money the state doesn’t have. This is a tax, and I think Oregon deserves better.’

“The Emergency Board recently allocated \$20 million to broadband. I believe we should see how that money is spent before taking more money from hardworking Oregonians. During this economically challenging time for Oregonians we should not be adding an additional burden.

“I stand with my colleagues from rural Oregon, ‘You know something is wrong with a bill when senators like me that represent rural Oregonians voted no,’ said Senator Lynn Findley (R-Vale). ‘My constituents cannot afford another tax on their livelihoods, especially when the Emergency Board just allocated \$20 million in funds to broadband without any plan on what projects the money will go to.’”

Smith DB requested the following explanation of his vote be entered in the Journal:

“I voted NO on SB 1603 for the following reasons and more... I have long been an advocate for expanding broadband in Oregon for our residents, especially our rural communities, and have done a lot of work in these areas in the legislature and in my former work at the county and local levels.

“However, this bill has a number of issues. It does not follow the constitution regarding needing the 3/5ths vote to raise revenue, nor did it originate in the House as required as well.

“The E-Board recently allocated \$20 million dollars to broadband services in the state.

“The federal Trump Administration has also recently allocated billions of dollars to expanding rural broadband across the country.

“Finally, this is a new tax on the people of Oregon and, in this time of Covid, Oregonians are hurting financially and will be for some time.”

SB 1603 – Sollman requested the following explanation of her vote be entered in the Journal:

“Access to broadband service should be available for all Oregonians and not be based simply on where you happen to live in the state. Broadband service should be considered a part of our critical infrastructure. It is of the utmost importance in our world today, especially in keeping rural Oregonians connected.

“During this COVID-19 pandemic, access to fast and reliable internet service is a vital necessity for a plethora of reasons: Students across the state need access for their online education. Patients and health care providers need to conduct telehealth appointments. Access helps Oregonians stay abreast of the latest news and updates regarding the disease and the current events in a rapidly changing world. Currently, many Oregonians, including many of our rural communities, find themselves being left out of having access to high speed internet or even having access to any service at all.

“I support SB 1603. It will help modernize and inject overdue fairness into the Oregon Universal Service Fund (OUSF) statutes while dedicating long-term, reliable funding for broadband investment in rural Oregon communities that are too often ignored. This bill will reduce the current surcharge for landline customers from 8.5% to 6% or less, cap the OUSF surcharge at 6% and will cap the overall size of the OUSF at \$28 million. It will additionally allocate \$5 million per year to expand broadband investment, including funding for the Oregon Broadband Office, technical assistance, planning, and infrastructure. It will also make it easier for communities to access federal grants as many of them have a matching requirement.

“All Oregonians need and deserve access to broadband service. It is our responsibility to ensure this equity for all Oregonians, to provide stable funding for continued improvements to the critical infrastructure and to see that access is made available to all. The need for this investment is real. We need to be better prepared to handle emergency situations as they come our way in our future.”

SB 1604 – Read third time. Carried by Salinas.

By unanimous consent, on request of Speaker, rules suspended to waive the remaining time on the five minute clock to close the vote.

SB 1604 – On passage of the bill the vote was: Yeas, 57; Excused, 3 – Barker, Barreto, Clem. Bill passed.

Leif requested the following explanation of his vote be entered in the Journal:

“Recently I voted ‘aye’ on Senate Bill 1604, which modifies the process for an arbitration award to ensure disciplinary action imposed by an agency is consistent with a discipline matrix resulting from a collective bargaining agreement involving misconduct. This bill has passed the Senate multiple times and has been worked on through many sessions, and will lead to better management of discipline within our police agencies.”

SB 1604 – Wilde requested the following explanation of his vote be entered in the Journal:

“First, I would like to thank Senator Lew Frederick for his work on this bill and willingness to engage with me to help me understand it. I write to clarify my understanding of the process for establishing a disciplinary guide or matrix for police agencies. Of course, our hope is that agencies and their officers will bargain in good faith and establish these documents collaboratively. However, in the event that does not occur, the Legislative Counsel provided the following explanation of what happens.

“ [I]n the event that the parties do not reach an agreement regarding a mandatory subject of bargaining, such as the discipline guide or matrix, the parties may engage in a mediation process to address the unresolved mandatory subjects. If, after mediation, the parties have not yet reached agreement, ORS 243.742 requires the parties to initiate the binding interest arbitration process described in ORS 243.746.

“The binding arbitration process is compulsory for strike-prohibited employees such as law enforcement officers. During that process, a neutral arbitrator conducts hearings, reviews the parties’ last best offers and selects a last-best-offer proposal, resulting in the terms for a new collective bargaining agreement. If the arbitrator’s decision is ‘supported by competent, material and substantial evidence on the whole record, based upon the factors set forth in ORS 243.746 (4), [the decision] shall be final and binding upon the parties . . . [and] [r]efusal or failure to comply with any provision of a final and binding arbitration award is an unfair labor practice.’ Thus, the collective bargaining process provides procedural safeguards to ensure that public employers and labor organizations continue to meet the obligation to enter into written and signed contracts that evidence agreements resulting from bargaining negotiations even in the case of an impasse. Accordingly, the collective bargaining agreement resulting from the interest arbitration process must include the discipline guide or matrix agreed upon during that process.’

“I supported the bill with the understanding that disciplinary guides and matrices would not be unilaterally imposed by management, but rather established collaboratively or through the process outlined above.”

SB 1605 – Read third time. Carried by Keny-Guyer.

By unanimous consent, on request of Speaker, rules suspended to waive the remaining time on the five minute clock to close the vote.

SB 1605 – On passage of the bill the vote was: Yeas, 57; Excused, 3 – Barker, Barreto, Clem. Bill passed.

SB 1606 (A-Engrossed) – Read third time. Carried by Prusak.

By unanimous consent, on request of Speaker, rules suspended to waive the remaining time on the five minute clock to close the vote.

SB 1606 (A-Engrossed) – On passage of the bill the vote was: Yeas, 56; Excused, 4 – Barker, Barreto, Clem, McKeown. Bill passed.

SB 1607 – Read third time. Carried by Stark.

By unanimous consent, on request of Speaker, rules suspended to waive the remaining time on the five minute clock to close the vote.

SB 1607 – On passage of the bill the vote was: Yeas, 56; Excused, 4 – Barker, Barreto, Clem, McKeown. Bill passed.

HB 4207, 4208 - Message from the Senate announcing passage.

HB 4213, 4214 - Message from the Senate announcing passage.

HCR 212 - Message from the Senate announcing adoption.

HB 4212 - Message from the Senate announcing passage.

SCR 211 - Message from the Senate announcing adoption.

By unanimous consent, on request of Speaker, rules suspended to temporarily return to the order of business First Reading of Memorials and Resolutions.

SCR 211 – Read first time.

By unanimous consent, on request of Speaker, rules suspended to temporarily advance to the order of business Final Reading of Memorials and Resolutions.

SCR 211 – By unanimous consent, on request of Speaker rules suspended to permit final reading and consideration immediately.

SCR 211 – Read in its entirety. Carried by Holvey.

By unanimous consent, on request of Speaker, rules suspended to waive the sixty second wait prior to a member's closing remarks.

By unanimous consent, on request of Speaker, rules suspended to waive the sixty second wait following a member's closing remarks.

By unanimous consent, on request of Speaker, rules suspended to waive the remaining time on the five minute clock to close the vote.

SCR 211 – On adoption of the measure the vote was: Yeas, 56; Excused, 4 – Barker, Barreto, Clem, McKeown. Resolution adopted.

House adjourned sine die at 7:08 p.m.

HB 4201, 4202, 4203, 4204, 4205, 4206, 4207, 4208, 4209, 4210, 4211, 4212, 4213, 4214; HCR 212 – Speaker signed on June 29, 2020.

HB 4213 - Message from the Senate announcing President signed on June 29, 2020.

SCR 211; SB 5711; SB 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604, 1605, 1606, 1607 - Message from the Senate announcing President signed on June 30, 2020.

HB 4201, 4202, 4203, 4204, 4205, 4206, 4207, 4208, 4209, 4210, 4211, 4212, 4214; HCR 212 - Message from the Senate announcing President signed on June 30, 2020.

HB 4201, 4202, 4203, 4204, 4205, 4206, 4207, 4208, 4209, 4210, 4211, 4212, 4213, 4214 – Message from the Governor announcing she signed on June 30, 2020.

HCR 212 - Filed with Secretary of State on June 30, 2020.

SB 5711; SB 1601, 1602, 1603, 1604, 1605, 1606, 1607; SCR 211 – Speaker signed on July 7, 2020.