Oregon Senate Democrats

2017 Session Accomplishments

Compiled by the Senate Majority Office

Oregon Senate Democrats

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OREGON SENATE DEMOCRATS 2017 Session Agenda & Checklist

Oregon Senate Democrats remained resolute in our commitment to protecting Oregon as a place where everyone can thrive and all Oregonians are treated with dignity and respect. We worked hard to defend and advance policies that reflect those values.

In 2017, Senate Democrats addressed substantial budget challenges thoughtfully, prioritizing funding for services that Oregonians value. Senate Democrats used available resources wisely: we continued to advance high quality education and workforce training across our state; we focused on investments in transportation infrastructure; and we worked hard to protect Oregon's children, seniors, and our most vulnerable.

During the 2017 Legislative Session, Senate Democrats delivered on Oregon's priorities by:

SUPPORTING EDUCATION AND WORKFORCE TRAINING FOR OREGON'S NEXT GENERATION

- ✓ Enhanced career and technical education and workforce training by connecting with industry across Oregon (HB 2162, HB 2246, SB 867)
- ✓ Promoted early childhood education to help every child get a good start (SB 182, SB 221)
- ✓ Prioritized 21st century education and skills training in the K-20 learning environment (HB 2246)
- ✓ Improved physical and behavioral health services in schools (SB 4, HB 2223, SB 944)

INVESTING IN OREGON: STRENGTHENING WORKING FAMILIES AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT STATEWIDE

- ✓ Focused on housing affordability and stability across Oregon (SB 277, HB 2912, HB 2002, SB 1051, HB 5012)
- ✓ Invested in multi-modal transportation with balanced funding (HB 2017)
- ✓ Addressed Oregon's child care crisis (HB 2216, SB 243, HB 3372, HB 3447)
- ✓ Supported sustainable natural resource economies by keeping our forests and fisheries healthy and productive (SB 3, SB 847)
- ✓ Implemented thoughtful workplace policies that are meaningful for workers, and mindful of impacts on businesses (HB 2005, SB 828, SB 1040, HB 3458)
- ✓ Promoted small business development (HB 2242, HB 2244, HB 2152)
- ✓ Advanced the clean energy economy and green jobs (SB 1008, HB 2017, SB 634)

KEEPING OREGON HEALTHY AND SAFE

- ✓ Advocated for safe, healthy environments in which Oregonians live, work, learn, play, and raise families (SB 719, HB 3454, HB 3464, SB 1050)
- ✓ Strengthened public health across the state (HB 3391, SB 754, SB 558)
- ✓ Advanced healthcare transformation by applying lessons learned and supporting smart innovation (HB 2391, SB 934, HB 2675, SB 419)
- ✓ Improved mental health care statewide, and providing essential services to Oregon's most vulnerable (SB 860, SB 129, HB 5026)

PROMOTING SMART, ACCOUNTABLE, EFFICIENT GOVERNMENT

- ✓ Facilitated meaningful discussion of tax reform and equitable enforcement (SB 28, SB 164)
- ✓ Supported public records transparency and timeliness (SB 481, SB 106, SB 505, HB 2101)
- ✓ Focused emergency preparedness on infrastructure and business continuity (SB 311, HB 2687)
- ✓ Improved information technology security and privacy (SB 87, SB 90, SB 930)
- ✓ Held state agencies accountable for delivering quality, evidence-based services (SB 1067, SB 257, HB 2332)

Working Families

HB 2005 Equal Pay Act of 2017

The Equal Pay Act of 2017, House Bill 2005, prohibits employers from discriminating against employees on the basis of race, color, religion, sex, sexual orientation, national origin, marital status, veteran status, disability or age. Employers may not pay protected workers for comparable work unless the pay difference is based on a seniority or merit system, education, training, experience or factors specific to the job, such as workplace location and travel. To disrupt long-standing patterns of unequal pay, employers are prohibited from seeking the salary history of a prospective employee. Employers who have done an equal-pay analysis to determine if there are any inequalities, and corrected compensation based on their findings, may be protected against civil actions alleging violation of the Equal Pay Act.

SB 828 Fair Work Week and Schedules for Employees

Senate Bill 828 sets up scheduling requirements for employers with 500 or more employees worldwide in the retail, hospitality or food service industries. Employees have a right to rest for 10 hours between shifts and must receive their work schedules at least 7 days in advance. In 2020 the requirement changes to 14 days advance notice. Employers may not require employees to come to work outside of these schedules, but may maintain a standby list of willing employees for short-notice work.

HB 3458 Limitations for Overtime Work

Under House Bill 3458, qualifying employees who earn both weekly and daily calculated overtime are paid at one and one half times pay for the greater of the two overtime amounts. HB 3458 establishes a "soft cap" for weekly hours of 55 to 60, meaning that employees must be willing to work between 55 and 60 hours in a week. HB 3458 prohibits employees from working more than 60 hours per week and establishes a right to rest period of 10 hours between 8-hour shifts. Employers qualify for an undue hardship period exemption if the employer processes perishable foods. Under the exemption, the employer may permit employees to work up to 84 hours per week for 4 weeks and up to 80 hours per week for the remainder of the undue hardship period. The exemption lasts for up to 21 weeks per year.

Working Families (continued)

SB 1040 Protecting Union Security Agreements

Senate Bill 1040 states that private sector labor organizations and employers statewide may enter into union security agreements to the full extent allowed by federal law. SB 1040 closes a loophole that prevents local jurisdictions from passing so-called "Right to Work" ordinances.

HB 3060 Enlisting State Contractors in Fight Against Harassment

House Bill 3060 prohibits state contracting agencies from hiring contractors that do not have policies and practices for preventing sexual harassment, sexual assault and discrimination against members of protected classes. Protected classes are defined by race, color or ethnicity, national origin, sex, gender, sexual orientation, disability, age, marital status or religion.

SB 416 Prevailing Wage Projects

Under SB 416, public and private entities are prohibited from dividing public works projects to circumvent prevailing wage rate laws, regardless of the entity's intent in dividing the project. The bill enables the Bureau of Labor and Industries (BOLI) to require certain exempt entities to follow the prevailing wage rate laws if the entity is not paying its employees a prevailing wage.

HB 3279 Workplace Protections for Janitors

Under House Bill 3279, those who supply janitorial services are considered labor contractors, which are regulated by the Bureau of Labor and Industries (BOLI). BOLI is responsible for adopting rules and directing training on prevention of harassment, assault and discrimination in the workplace. HB 3279 puts janitors under BOLI's umbrella, providing them with the same protections as other labor contractors.

SB 398 Notice of Earned Income Tax Credit

Senate Bill 398 directs the Bureau of Labor and Industries (BOLI) to require employers to notify employees aof potential eligibility for Earned Income Tax Credits (EITC). Employers shall send notice annually with employee's federal tax forms.

Working Families (continued)

HB 3170 Collective Bargaining for Supervisory Faculty

Oregon law permits faculty to join collective bargaining units, but does not extend these rights to supervisors. Faculty who supervise research teams shift in and out of eligibility, creating inefficiency and confusion. House Bill 3170 permits faculty in supervisory roles to join collective bargaining units as long as they are not in the same unit as those they supervise.

SB 117 Cracking Down on Predatory Towing

Senate Bill 117 cracks down on predatory towers who patrol parking lots, look for cars to tow, and then stick the owners with outrageous bills. This law adds towing provisions that are enforceable as unlawful trade practices. Before a vehicle can be towed, it required that there is a sign in plain view, indicating the parking area is restricted or prohibited, and the tower must have a signed consent from the property owner or a representative for the property from which the vehicle is to be towed.

HB 2113 Secular Marriage Officiants

House Bill 2113 makes Oregon's marriage laws more inclusive by adding secular organizations and officials to the list of those who are authorized to perform marriage ceremonies and sign licenses.

HB 3391 Reproductive Health Equity Act

HB 3391 requires that reproductive health services are covered for all Oregonians regardless of income, gender identity, or citizenship status. Under HB 3391, reproductive healthcare that shall be covered at no-cost to the patient includes a wide range of services such as contraception, cancer screenings, pregnancy care, and abortions. The new requirements will grandfather-in insurers who have categorically-excluded abortion coverage as well as religious employers, but will create an advisory committee to implement a state reimbursement program to cover these gaps.

Housing

SB 1051 Affordable Housing Supply

Senate Bill 1051 requires that affordable housing development applications be acted upon within 100 days and prevents an application from being denied if the proposed development complies with the county's clear and objective development standards, local land use regulations and the county's comprehensive plan. Under SB 1051, counties may not outlaw accessory dwelling units on single-family zoned land, but they may regulate them. Places of worship are permitted to develop housing on the property if 50 percent of the units are affordable and the development is consistent with existing zoning.

HB 2002 Preservation of Public Housing Supply

Property owners participating in federal housing programs are required to provide notice of an expiring HUD contract to Oregon Housing and Community Services (OHCS) one year in advance. House Bill 2002 increases the notice requirement to 2 years and permits OHCS and local governments to require tenant relocation fees. The bill mandates that if 2 years notice is not given, affordability restrictions on the property will be extended. HB 2002 requires that a participating property owner give OHCS and the local government the opportunity to purchase the property 13 months prior to withdrawing from the housing program.

HB 2912 Affordable Housing Land Acquisition

House Bill 2912 creates the Affordable Housing Land Acquisition Revolving Loan Fund Program to provide loans for the purchase of land that will be used for affordable housing development. Forty percent of the loans must go to organizations operating home ownership programs for low income thresholds.

SB 821 Emergency Housing Funds

SB 821 works to align with federal strategies and resources available to prevent homelessness by directing funding from the Emergency Housing Account. The account was created to assist homeless persons and other individuals who are at risk of becoming homeless, including the elderly and persons with disabilities.

Housing (continued)

SB 310 Vertical Housing

Oregon's Vertical Housing program encourages the development of mixed-use properties by offering partial property tax breaks for constructing this type of housing in a previously non-residential area. This bill transitions the Vertical Housing designation to local cities and counties instead of the Oregon Housing and Community Services Department. Cities and counties must consider the impacts of possible displacement before approving a vertical housing area.

SB 277 Protecting Tenants of Manufactured Dwellings & Floating Homes

Senate Bill 277 increases the notice period for termination of a rental agreement for a manufactured dwelling or floating home from 30 to 60 days. Landlords must indicate the cause for termination and list the specific repairs that would enable the tenant to cure the violation and continue the rental agreement.

HB 2511 Allowing Installation of Electric Vehicle Charging Stations

House Bill 2511 authorizes residential tenants to install electric vehicle charging stations on their property.

Jobs, Economy & Workforce

HB 2017 Transportation Package

After an intensive process studying transportation and infrastructure needs across Oregon, the Joint Committee on Transportation Modernization & Preservation put together a comprehensive transportation funding bill. House Bill 2017 raises funds to fix Oregon's bridges, highways and culverts, and make safety and seismic improvements.

The bill increases the state gas tax by ten cents over the next eight years and increases vehicle registration fees. HB 2017 also imposes a new light vehicle dealer privilege tax of 0.5 percent of the retail sales price of the car, as well as a \$15 tax on new adult bicycles over the price of \$200. The bill also raises over \$100 million per year for public transit through a statewide payroll tax of 0.1 percent of wages.

HB 2017 also creates a pathway for using value pricing in the Portland Metro area to reduce the amount of congestion. It provides funding for Safe Routes to Schools, as well as significant investments in bike and pedestrian trails.

The bill also makes several policy changes to transportation policy around accountability for the Department of Transportation, cost controls for the Clean Fuels Program and jurisdictional transfers of roads throughout the state.

HB 2012 Eastern Oregon Border Area Economic Development

House Bill 2012 creates the Eastern Oregon Border Economic Development Board, which will identify and request exemptions for laws and regulations that place Eastern Oregon at an economic competitive disadvantage. HB 2012 also creates the Eastern Oregon Border Economic Development Fund and authorizes \$10 million in lottery bonds to be allocated to the fund, which shall be distributed as grants to enhance workforce and economic development in Eastern Oregon.

HB 2152 Small Business Development Center Marketing

Under House Bill 2152, recipients of Oregon Business Development Department grants are permitted to use funds for outreach and marketing for small business development centers, in addition to staff and resources.

Jobs, Economy & Workforce (continued)

HB 2242 Oregon Business Development Fund

House Bill 2242 improves the reach of the Oregon Business Development Fund (OBDF), which provides loans for small businesses in manufacturing, processing or distribution. Under HB 2242, OBDF money may be granted to businesses that distribute products from office space, as well as manufacturing facilities. The bill also extends 15 percent of funds reserved for emerging small businesses in rural or distressed areas to businesses not engaged in traded-sector activities.

HB 2244 Greenlight Oregon Labor Rebate Program

House Bill 2244 encourages the growth of Oregon's film industry by extending the sunset on the Greenlight Oregon Labor Rebate Program. This program allows qualifying film productions to receive a rebate on some payroll expenses to encourage workforce development.

HB 2902 Giving Ports Authority to Manage Shipyards

This bill gives Oregon ports the authority to buy fuel for ships, construct jetties and piers, maintain or construct bridges or other means of transportation, including airports, and invest in the propagation of fish. Ports also would have the ability to buy or construct any watercraft. This bill substantially increases the ability for Oregon's ports to be active and growing, and to prepare themselves for ocean disasters by constructing sea walls.

SB 867 Maritime Workforce Development

Senate Bill 867 creates a Task Force on Maritime Sector Workforce Development to make recommendations for incorporating the maritime sector into the statewide workforce investment plan managed by the State Workforce Investment Board (SWIB).

SB 336 Construction Site Certified Managers

Senate Bill 336 provides a process by which a construction contractor or business may continue work if it loses its responsible managing individual (RMI), which is required for licensure by the Construction Contractors Board (CCB). Under SB 336, a business may operate with a temporary RMI for up to 14 days after notifying the CCB of the new RMI.

Jobs, Economy & Workforce (continued)

SB 677 Cider Businesses on Farm Land

Senate Bill 677 allows cider businesses on land zoned for exclusive farm use or mixed farm and forest use. The cider business operations must be directly related to sale or marketing of cider and raise no more than 25 percent of gross income from on-site sale of cider produced by the business.

HB 2746 Phase-in of Bottle Bill Deposit Increase

HB 2746 helps phase in an increase to the Oregon Bottle Bill from five cents to ten cents. The increase was triggered by a law that required the increase if statewide recycling rate fell below 80% for two consecutive years. HB 2746 allows bottles and containers that display a five cent value to be used under the new ten cent deposit requirement.

HB 2005 Equal Pay Act of 2017

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Jobs, Economy & Workforce (continued)

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SB 28 Corporate Tax Apportionment

SB 28 moves Oregon from a cost-of-performance method for determining corporate taxes to market-based sourcing. This means that sales will be attributed proportionally, based on where purchasing occurs as opposed to the state with the largest percentage of the production cost.

HB 2066 Tax Credits

House Bill 2066 is the biennial tax credit bill. The tax credit sunset review process was established by the Legislature in 2009. This year the Legislature renewed tax credits for affordable housing lenders, rural medical providers and for fish screening at water diversion sites.

SB 96 Insurance Requirement for Brokers and Investment Advisors

Broker-dealers and investment advisors are required to carry a \$10,000 surety bond to protect clients against loss, but are not required to carry errors and omissions insurance, which protects against negligence on the part of the insured. Senate Bill 96 requires all broker-dealers and investment advisors to carry an error and omissions insurance policy of at least \$1 million. Out-of-state investors and those already licensed with the Security and Exchange Commission are exempt from this bill.

Jobs, Economy & Workforce (continued)

SB 980 Car Recall Service Payment

In case of a motor vehicle recall, SB 980 requires motor vehicle manufacturers, distributors and importers to reimburse dealers for service related to recall. This includes cost of labor and parts necessary for repairing the recalled vehicles.

HB 2510 Allowing Installation of Electric Vehicle Charging Stations

House Bill 2510 authorizes commercial tenants to install electric vehicle charging stations on their property.

HB 3461 Tobacco Master Settlement Agreement

House Bill 3461 provides the Oregon Department of Justice with greater authority over contraband cigarette sales in conjunction with the Tobacco Master Settlement Agreement. It also prohibits the sale of tobacco via mail, telephone or Internet.



Education & Kids

SB 5517 State School Fund

Senate Bill 5517 invests \$8.2 billion in public schools across Oregon, which represents an increase of eleven percent over the prior biennium. The 2017 Session started with a projected \$1.4 Billion deficit to continue the current level of services. Through a combination of increased projected revenues, cost containment, and cuts, the Ways and Means Committee produced a budget that can sustain many school districts for the next biennium. However, there will be school districts that face cuts under this budget. Senate Democrats worked hard to find additional revenue for the state budget to increase education funding and will continue this work in the future.

HB 2246 High School Graduation, College and Career Readiness

House Bill 2246 directs the distribution of funds under the policy created by approval of Ballot Measure 98. School districts will designate money for the policy based on the amount they received and focus the funding in three areas: expanding career-techical education, establishing college-level educational opportunities and establishing or expanding dropout prevention strategies.

SB 253 Student Loan Disclosure

Starting with the 2018-2019 academic year, Senate Bill 253 requires higher education institutions to provide additional student loan information to potential borrowers. Information includes the total amount of federal education loand the student has received, an estimate of the total amount owed upon the student's graduation, including principal and interest, and an estimate of the monthly payment a student will owe.

HB 2846 Ethnic Studies Curriculum

House Bill 2846 establishes an advisory group to find shortfalls in social studies standards for ethnic and social minorities. The group will submit reports to the Oregon Department of Education (ODE), and ODE will adopt ethnic studies standards into existing statewide social studies standards for public schools by Sept. 15, 2020.

Education & Kids (continued)

HB 3267 Graduation Requirements for At-Risk Students

House Bill 3267 makes graduating high school easier for students who are in foster care, homeless, runaways, children in military families, children of migrant workers and children who are enrolled in the Youth Corrections Education Program or Juvenile Detention Education Program. Under HB 3267, school districts must waive high school diploma requirements that are not required by state law for these at risk students.

SB 1032 Expanding the Oregon Promise Program

The Oregon Promise program was created in 2015 to offer tuition to students attending Oregon community colleges. Senate Bill 1032 removes the \$10 million cap originally placed on the program and removed the \$50 copay requirement for applicants to enable more students to participate in Oregon Promise.

HB 2864 Cultural Competency in Higher Education

Under House Bill 2864, universities will establish standards for cultural competency and recommendations for achieving those standards. Universities shall provide training opportunities and set goals for cultural competency and produce a biennial report on progress toward achieving goals.

HB 2666 Community College Student Fees

Student governments at 4-year public universities are permitted to hold elections for collecting student fees and subsequently they can distribute those fees. House Bill 2666 extends the same privileges to community college student governments.

SB 1003 Teacher Training for Dyslexia

Pursuant to Senate Bill 1003, at least one elementary school teacher at each school must receive training related to dyslexia. School districts must ensure that kindergarten and first-grade students are screened for risk factors of dyslexia.

SB 221 Teacher Training for Dyslexia

Under Senate Bill 221, teacher training programs and educator preparation programs are required to provide instruction on reading difficulties and dyslexia.

Education & Kids (continued)

HB 2220 Helping Veterans Earn a High School Diploma

House Bill 2220 removes an outdated requirement barring veterans from receiving a high school diploma if they have not received a GED or post secondary degree. Under House Bill 2220, veterans may obtain high school diplomas if they did not complete high school as a result of their service.

HB 3423 Oregon Promise for National Guard

The Oregon Promise program is available to students who enroll in community college courses within six months from graduating high school. House Bill 3423 provides an exception for members of the Oregon National Guard, permitting them to enroll in community college courses within six months of completing initial active duty traning.

SB 208 Charter School Student Sports Participation

Senate Bill 208 prevents school districts from denying public charter school students from participating in interscholastic activities. School districts may establish fee requirements to be charged per public charter school, and they may adopt participation requirements such as applications or certain test scores.

HB 2147 Tracking Matriculation from Oregon High Schools

House Bill 2147 requires higher education institutions to report annually to the Higher Education Coordinating Commission (HECC) and the Department of Education (DOE) on the number of high school graduates from each school district who are enrolled at the institution and the graduation rate at the institution for Oregon high school graduates from each school district. DOE will provide that information to each school district in the state.

SB 207 Advanced Placement Credit

Under Senate Bill 207, public higher education institutions must provide credit to students who received a score of 3, 4 or 5 on an advanced placement (AP) test. The Higher Education Coordinating Council (HECC) may grant a school's request to require a score higher than 3 for receiving credit.

Education & Kids (continued)

HB 2216 Foster Children's Sibling Bill of Rights

House Bill 2216, the Foster Children's Sibling Bill of Rights, establishes essential rights for siblings who are foster youth. These rights include placements together, maintaining contact and visits with siblings, transportation to visit siblings and to be notified of placement changes or catastrophic events affecting a sibling. Foster children have the right to an explanation if contact with a sibling is being denied.

HB 2344 Independent Living Program

The Department of Human Services (DHS) administers the Independent Living Program to help foster children transition into adulthood. Participants must be at least 16 and maintain some combination of education and employment that amounts to full-time activity. House Bill 2344 adds volunteerism to the activity requirements and adds transportation to the list of expenses DHS may cover, which currently include food, shelter, clothing and incidental expenses.

SB 4 Physical Eduation in Elementary and Middle Schools

In 2007, the Legislature passed a bill requiring elementary schools to provide 150 minutes of physical education (P.E.) each week. The law also requires middle schools to provide 225 minutes of P.E. per week. Senate Bill 4 aids school districts in phasing in those requirements by increasing the amount of of P.E. over four school years, starting in 2019. The bill also allows non-P.E. teachers to help students meet the required amount of P.E. during the school week.

HB 3404 Rear-Facing Car Seat

House Bill 3404 is a child safety law. It requires that children under the age of 2 must be traveling in rear-facing car seats when in a vehicle.

SB 830 Adoptive Parents Prioritization

Senate Bill 830 adjusts the definition of "current caretaker" to allow foster parents who have cared for a child or the child's siblings for 12 cumlulative months to qualify as a current caretaker for purposes of pursuing a permanent plan or concurrent adoption plan.

Quality Health Care & Human Services

HB 2391 Provider Tax and Reinsurance Program

House Bill 2391 raises \$673 million to continue health care coverage for more than 350,000 Oregonians who were added to the Oregon Health Plan after passage of the Affordable Care Act. It raises funds through a combination of taxes on hospitals and assessments on insurance premiums.

HB 3391 Reproductive Health Equity Act

House Bill 3391 requires that reproductive health services are covered for all Oregonians, regardless of income, gender identity or citizenship status. Under HB 3391, reproductive health care that shall be covered at nocost to the patient includes a wide range of services such as contraception, cancer screenings, pregnancy care and abortions. The new requirements will grandfather in insurers who have categorically excluded abortion coverage as well as religious employers. The bill creates an advisory committee to implement a state reimbursement program to cover these gaps.

SB 558 Cover All Kids

There is a demonstrated link between health care coverage and children's academic achievements and high school completion. The passage of the Affordable Care Act extended health care to many Oregon children below the poverty line, but the Oregon Health Authority estimates that approximately 7.4 percent of Oregon children still lack coverage due to reasons such as citizenship status. SB 558 extends Oregon Health Plan eligibility to all children residing in Oregon living below 300 percent of the federal poverty level.

SB 754 Tobacco Sales at Age 21

Tobacco use is the leading cause of preventable disease in the United States. Furthermore, 95 percent of adult smokers report they started using before the age of 21. With the passage of SB 754, Oregon strongly demonstrates its commitment to protecting young people from tobacco addiction. SB 754 makes it illegal for someone younger than 21 to purchase tobacco products. The law creates a related fine structure for businesses and individuals who illegally sell to those younger than 21.

Quality Health Care & Human Services (continued)

SB 934 Primary Care Services for Coordinated Care Organizations

When primary care services are properly utilized, both patients and insurers see benefits in the reduced need for emergency and specialty services. In 2015, the Oregon Health Authority studied the rates at which insurers invest in primary care services, finding that Coordinated Care Organizations dedicated on average 13 percent of their global budget, with commercial insurers contributing closer to 10 percent. Senate Bill 934 seeks to expand investment in primary care statewide. It requires that insurers spend at least 12 percent of their global budget on primary care physical and mental health by 2023. Insurers who currently are investing at a rate that is less than 12 percent of their premiums on primary care must submit a proposal showcasing how their investment will increase by at least 1 percent annually.

HB 3355 Allowing Psychologists to Prescribe

House Bill 3355 increases access to mental health care by allowing licensed psychologists to prescribe psychiatric medications. Psychologists who want to use this expanded privilege must go through extensive clinical training before they will be eligible for a prescribing certification.

HB 2339 Protecting Patients from Balance Billing

House Bill 2339 seeks to protect patients from the unfair practice known as balance billing. Balance billing typically occurs when a consumer receives an emergency or surgical service at an in-network hospital from a third-party medical contractor such as an anesthesiologist. Patients often are hit with exorbitant medical bills after the procedure because they do not have time to ask about third-party insurance coverage. HB 2339 creates an advisory committee, which includes consumer advocates, tasked with developing recommendations on how to protect patients from balance billing while still providing reimbursement for services rendered.

SB 423 Expanding Prescription Authority for Physician Assistants

SB 423 provides greater access to health care by authorizing physician assistants to prescribe Schedule III and IV medications. Physician assistants will be required to report whenever a prescription for a controlled substance his written to the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program.

Quality Health Care & Human Services (continued)

HB 2103 Allowing Nurse Practitioners to Perform Vasectomies

House Bill 2103 allows licensed nurse practitioners to perform vasectomies. Nurse practitioners currently are allowed to perform a variety of medical procedures. Expanding their scope of practice provides Oregonians with greater access to health care.

HB 2342 Agency Intervention In Case of Health System Instability

House Bill 2342 seeks to protect Oregonians in the event of sudden changes to federal law that could cause instability in the health insurance market. The bill authorizes the Department of Consumer and Business Services to adopt rules not in compliance with the Insurance Code if it determines doing so is necessary to prevent the collapse of the health insurance system.

HB 2527 Expanding Authority for Pharmacists to Prescribe Contraceptives

In 2015, the Legislature passed HB 2879, which allowed pharmacists to prescribe contraceptive oral or hormonal patches. HB 2527 extends the scope of pharmacists prescribing authority to permit the administering of injectable contraceptives. It also specifies that consultations with pharmacists regarding contraceptives are to be a covered benefit under prescription drug benefits plans.

HB 2673 Vital Records Sex Affiliation

HB 2673 protects transgender Oregonians who are currently vulnerable when seeking to amend their vital records due to public posting and regional court requirements. This law will allow transgender adults to update their name and gender identity on their birth certificate and related records through the Oregon Health Authority privately, rather than requiring a court process and public posting.

Quality Health Care & Human Services (continued)

SB 485 Composition of Medical Practice Ownership

Under current law, medical practices must be majority-owned by physicians. This has created an additional barrier to providing medical services in rural parts of the state. SB 485 creates an exemption to this requirement, so long as the clinic operates in a rural area and provides services for migrant, homeless and other underserved populations.

*SB 494 Advance Directives

Oregon was the first state to offer advance directives, but the advance directives form has not been updated in 25 years. Senate Bill 494 would have created a committee to revise the form to be submitted for Legislative approval. It would also have allowed Oregonians to attach narratives to the current form to better illustrate an individual's health care choices.

HB 2675 Whole Person Health Care

House Bill 2675 encourages a "whole-person" approach to medicine by requiring coordinated care organizations to develop plans on how to integrate physical, behavioral and oral health services for patients.

*Measure Passed in Senate but subsequently did not pass in House of Representatives

Environment & Rural Oregon

SB 3 Suction Dredge Mining

SB 3 protects wildlife by prohibiting suction dredge mining in essential indigenous anadromous salmonid habitat and restricting placer mining so that it does not harm mollusks, salmon habitat or Pacific lamprey habitat.

SB 847 State Lands Transfer

Senate Bill 847 allows the State Land Board, the Department of State Lands and the Legislative Assembly to transfer lands managed for the benefit of the Common School Fund to other public agencies that may be better suited to manage the lands to provide public benefits other than monetary benefits. The State Land Board and Department of State Lands will identify lands with limited performance potential and submit them to the Legislative Assembly for consideration for transfer to an agency or tribe. SB 847 also creates the Trust Lands Transfer Fund.

SB 634 Woody Biomass

Oregon law requires public entities to spend 1.5% of the total price of a public improvement contract for new construction on green energy technology. Senate Bill 634 adds woody biomass energy technology to the list of energies that qualify as green energy technology.

SB 372 Roadkill Salvage Permits

Under Senate Bill 372, the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission will adopt rules for issuing wildlife salvage permits so that deer or elk that have been accidentally killed in vehicle collisions can be recovered for human consumption.

SB 1008 Cleaner School Buses and Other Diesel Vehicles

Senate Bill 1008 provides guidance for the allocation of money from the Volkswagen Environmental Mitigation Trust Agreement in the Clean Diesel Engine Fund. The bill directs the Department of Environmental Quality to award grants to reduce emissions from at least 450 school buses powered by diesel. SB 1008 also expands the allowable uses of the Clean Diesel Engine Fund to provide grants for covering up to 25 percent of the cost of replacing vehicles with diesel engines and nonroad equipment with diesel engines.

Environment & Rural Oregon (continued)

HB 2099 Municipal Water Rights & Fish Persistence

Water rights holders in Oregon may request an extension of time in which to use that right, conditioned upon the holder obtaining a water management and conservation plan and maintaining the persistence of fish species in the water. House Bill 2099 specifies the date to use for assessment of the undeveloped portion of a water right and for fish persistance for the purposes of granting an extension to the water right holder. Under HB 2099, the undeveloped portion and the standard for fish persistence is based on the later date of June 29, 2005, the time specified in the permit to perfect the water right or the last approved extension date.

HB 2111 Solar Panels Not Prohibited by Homeowner Agreements

House Bill 2111 prevents homeowner associations from prohibiting installation or use of solar panels. Associations may impose restrictions on size, placement and aesthetic requirements for solar panels.

HB 2316 Small City Housing Plans

House Bill 2316 requires that cities with populations of less than 25,000 that are outside a metropolitan area submit a 20-year housing needs estimate and an inventory of buildable land to the Department of Land Conservation and Development. Cities also must adopt measures to accommodate housing needs that are consistent with the statewide planning goal relating to buildable lands for residential use.

HB 2722 Excluding Certain Water Use from Homeowner Agreements

HB 2722 prohibits enforcement of condominium governing documents on irrigation and water use requirements in areas and times where the Governor or the Water Resources Commission has declared that severe drought exists or is likely to occur, the governing body of the subdivision adopts an ordinance requiring conservation of water or the Homeowner Association adopts a rule to reduce or eliminate water use.

Environment & Rural Oregon (continued)

HB 3249 Agricultural Heritage Fund

House Bill 3249 establishes the Agricultural Heritage Fund to help agricultural land owners partner with organizations to develop and implement conservation plans, covenants or easements.

HB 2968 Hazardous Waste Cleanup Program

House Bill 2968 directs the Department of Environmental Quality to determine policy changes necessary to allow the creation of a voluntary hazardous waste cleanup program that would absolve the liability of participants.

HB 3202 Land Use Review Process for New Light Rail Project

House Bill 3202 provides direction for the decision-making process relevant to the Southwest Corridor MAX Light Rail Project. The bill directs the Land Conservation and Development Commission to establish criteria for Metro Council to use and requires an open notice and comment period to gather input on the criteria. Metro Council then will use the criteria to determine siting for the project. HB 3202 directs all affected governments to amend land use regulations and plans to be in compliance with Metro Council's final decision.

SB 812 Septic Loans

Senate Bill 812 expands the loan program run by the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) to repair or upgrade small on-site septic systems by allowing DEQ to award funds for regional evaluation of community septic systems. New loans must be used to connect to an available sewer system, and DEQ is permitted to issue partial loans to applicants.

Public Safety & Justice

HB 2355 Ending Profiling and Reducing Sentences for Drug Possession

HB 2355 addresses the problem of profiling in Oregon by requiring police to document encounters with the public. Under HB 2355, police officers must report the alleged violation and identifying factors of a suspect, including perceived race and gender, during any pedestrian or vehicle stops. The Department of Public Safety Standards and Training also will create an ongoing educational program for police across the state to reduce any identified profiling patterns. Furthermore, HB 2355 prioritizes rehabilitation for addiction-driven crimes by lowering the classification of controlled substance possession from a felony to a misdemeanor when an offender is in possession of only personal-use quantities and has no prior felony convictions.

HB 3078 Sentencing Reform and Expanding Supervision Programs

HB 3078, the Safety and Savings Act, focuses on treatment services for addictiondriven, non-violent crimes and on keeping families together by lowering presumptive sentencing for property crimes and expanding eligibility for the Family Sentencing Alternative Pilot Program and the Short-Term Transitional Leave. Under HB 3078, the presumptive sentencing for first-time convictions of theft in the first degree and identity theft would be lowered from 18 months to 13 months. HB 3078 also allows women who are pregnant at the time of the offense or sentencing to apply for the Family Sentencing Alternative Pilot Program. Additionally, it permits the Department of Corrections to grant transitional leave up to 120 days prior to an inmate's discharge date.

SB 505 Recording Grand Jury Proceedings

SB 505 phases in the recording of grand jury proceedings in Oregon. It also creates the process for releasing these recordings to both the prosecution and defense. Police officers may present hearsay on behalf of certain people such as minors, and the law allows for the prosecution to file a protective order on behalf of vulnerable victims.

Public Safety & Justice (continued)

SB 719 Extreme Risk Protection Order

SB 719 creates a legal mechanism for family members and police officers to protect Oregonians who are imminently at risk of suicide or harm to others. An Extreme Risk Protection Order (ERPO) is a civil order, modeled off domestic violence protection orders, that allows for the temporary removal of firearms. The process includes all the standard due process protections, including the right of the respondent to seek termination or modification of the order.

SB 261 Expanding the Rape Shield Law

Rape shield laws ensure the integrity of trials by rendering evidence of a victim's past sexual behavior inadmissible in sexual assault cases. Under current law, the rape shield is only available in criminal proceedings. SB 261 extends this protection to civil cases.

HB 2972 On-Campus Sexual Assault Survivors

House Bill 2972 protects sexual assault survivors from discipline at school with respect to the reporting of their assault. The law prohibits colleges and universities from threatening sanctions when a survivor reports an incident or participates in an investigation.

SB 762 Legal Protections for Reporting Sexual Assault

Senate Bill 762 supports sexual assault survivors by encouraging reporting. The bill exempts survivors and assisting persons from prosecution related to purchasing or consuming alcohol for those under age 21.

SB 795 Sexual Assault Survivor Support

Senate Bill 795 will provide support to sexual assault survivors by requiring that law enforcement or an attending medical provider contact a victim services advocate when a victim comes forward. The officer or provider must make a reasonable effort to have the advocate present at the medical facility.

Public Safety & Justice (continued)

SB 760 Expanding Mandatory Reporting for Vulnerable Oregonians

Senate Bill 760 expands expectations for mandatory abuse reporters. Public or private officials who suspect abuse of a resident in a long-term care facility or an adult with a developmental disability or mental illness are required to report the suspected abuse regardless of whether the official was acting in his or her official capacity when the official came into contact with the suspected abused person.

SB 249, SB 250 Assistance for Victims of Sex Trafficking

SB 249 & 250 help sex trafficking victims clear their name and seek justice. SB 249 allows a person convicted of prostitution to file a motion to vacate if they were a victim of sex trafficking at the time of the offense. Similarly, SB 250 creates an affirmative defense to prostitution if the person was a victim of trafficking.

HB 2740 Expanding Crime of Sex Trafficking

HB 2740 expands the scope under which a person can be convicted of sex trafficking. Under current law, a person can be convicted of sex trafficking if they knowingly or with reckless disregard contribute to a minor under the age of 15 engaging in a commercial sex act. HB 2740 expands the scope to protect minors ages 16 and 17, as well.

SB 241 Helping Children of Incarcerated Parents

Senate Bill 241, the Children of Incarcerated Parents Bill of Rights, provides guiding principals for the Department of Corrections to use in determining future policy and procedures that impact incarcerated individuals and their children. The bill includes rights such as maintaining relationships between parents and children, informing children in an age-appropriate manner during a parent's incarceration and consideration of a child's wishes in decision making processes.

SB 714 Residency Restrictions for Stalking Orders

Senate Bill 714 protects stalking victims by allowing courts to impose restrictions on where a person convicted of stalking can reside. It also allows the court to impose supervision requirements.

Public Safety & Justice (continued)

SB 690 Certificates of Good Standing

This bill sets guidelines for petitioning for a Certificate of Good Standing. Persons who can petition for a Certificate of Good Standing are people who have been convicted of a nonperson felony or a nonperson class A misdemeanor. This bill establishes that there will be no filing fees for this kind of petition.

SB 508 Dead Body Pictures Exempt from Public Record

This bill exempts police from disclosing images of death as public records. Images of dead bodies may unreasonably invade the privacy of the family members of deceased persons. Senate Bill 508 allows police not to release images of death when it would be an invasion of privacy. Cases when the images are a matter of public interest are exempt from this law.

SB 48 Suicide Risk Assessment

Under Senate Bill 48, the Oregon Health Authority will establish requirements for health professionals to complete continuing education courses on suicide risk assessment, treatment and management.

SB 66 Restriction Notifications for Mentally III Offenders

Senate Bill 66 seeks to inform and protect communities by expanding the sex offender registry requirement to persons found guilty except for insanity of a sex crime.

SB 360 Community Service Programs

Senate Bill 360 directs counties to create community service programs that allow parolees to engage in community service in lieu of paying certain types of debt such as court-appointed attorney's fees.

SB 493 Assault of Vulnerable Road User

Senate Bill 493 is a public safety law designed to protect pedestrians, construction workers, cyclists and others using or near public roadways. It expands the crime of assault in the fourth degree to include the criminally negligent operation of a motor vehicle that results in serious physical injury to a vulnerable user.

Public Safety & Justice (continued)

HB 2732 Legal Protections for Rescuing Kids and Dogs from Hot Cars

House Bill 2732 encourages the rescue of endangered children and animals by indemnifying good Samaritans who save them from hot vehicles from criminal and civil liability in certain circumstances. Under this law, good Samaritans must contact law enforcement as soon as reasonably practicable and must stay with the animal or child until help arrives.

HB 3030 Prohibiting Sales of Nitrous Oxide to Under Age 18

House Bill 3030 will help limit young people's access to the drug commonly known as laughing gas. It makes it illegal for persons under the age of 18 to purchase nitrous oxide canisters.

HB 2625 Forfeiture Petition for Animal Neglect Cases

House Bill 2625 allows a forfeiture petition to be filed regarding impounded animals, pending the owner being convicted of abusing or neglecting other animals in their possession. This means that even animals in the offender's possession that were not involved in the case also are protected.

HB 3177 Cracking Down on Cockfighting

House Bill 3177 makes it easier for law enforcement officials to protect vulnerable animals. The bill allows for removal of chickens that are used to breed fighting animals or chicks being raised and groomed to fight from cockfighting operations.

HB 3283 Extending Period That Animal Abusers Are Banned from Animals

House Bill 3283 strengthens protections for vulnerable animals by extending the period from 5 years to 15 years that a person convicted of felony animal neglect is prohibited from owning certain animals.

HB 3434 Local Public Safety Fiscal Emergencies

Some Oregon counties have struggled with financial instability since the Great Recession, which puts the availability of public safety services such as police at risk. House Bill 3434 extends the availability of the public safety fiscal emergency program, which can help provide a safety net for counties' essential services.

Public Safety & Justice (continued)

HB 3283 Extending Period That Animal Abusers Are Banned from Animals

HB 3283 strengthens protections for vulnerable animals by extending the period from 5 years to 15 years that a person convicted of felony animal neglect is prohibited from owning certain animals.

SB 64 Mental Disorder Nomenclature

Before passage of Senate Bill 64, Oregon law used the term "mental disease or defect" in describing how mental health issues may factor into criminal defenses. This term has a negative connotation that can contribute to the stigma around mental health. This bill renames the term as "qualifying mental disorder."

SB 357 Interfering with Public Transportation

This law aims to reduce disparate impacts of transit policies on low-income Oregonians. Senate Bill 357 reduces the penalty for interfereing with public transportation when it involves trespassing on public transit. This most commonly occurs when a rider does not pay the fare.

*SB 356 Bias Crimes

Senate Bill 356 renames the crime of intimidation as a bias crime. It also would add gender and ethnicity to the list of motivations for bias crimes, and authorize the Attorney General to seek civil action based on these offenses.

SB 1050 Life Imprisonment for Sex Crimes

Senate Bill 1050 keeps predators off the streets. The bill creates a presumptive sentence of life in prison without parole for certain sex offenders with prior convictions.

*Measure Passed in Senate but subsequently did not pass in House of Representatives

Public Safety & Justice (continued)

SB 16 Restorative Justice Program

Senate Bill 16 makes certain dialogues within the Department of Corrections confidential. Facilitated dialogue or responsibility letter bank programs are effective at rehabilitating inmates and promoting justice and healing for crime victims when they are confidential. This bill allows for them to be confidential.

SB 846 Disallowing Youth Restraints

Senate Bill 846 protects youth from harm in the criminal justice setting by prohibiting the use of physical restraints in juvenile proceedings. SB 846 provides exceptions for when a juvenile defendant poses a serious risk to to themself or to others.

SB 95 Reporting Financial Exploitation of Elderly or Disabled Individuals

Senate Bill 95 makes salespersons, investment advisors and broker-dealers mandatory reporters of suspected financial exploitation of elderly or disabled persons. The bill permits these reporters to delay disbursing funds from a person's account if they reasonably believe the disbursement could result in financial exploitation.

SB 492 Spousal Support Redeterminations

Senate Bill 492 is an efficiency and cost-saving measure for court systems and individuals. The bill allows parties to a divorce or dissolution to voluntarily exchange tax documents if they wish to discuss modifying their spousal support.

SB 26 Victims on Public Safety Councils

Senate Bill 26 provides greater representation for crime victims by requiring county commissioners to appoint a victim's advocate to the local public safety coordinating council.

Cannabis Legalization

SB 1057 Securing Oregon's Legal Cannabis Market

Senate Bill 1057 seeks to prevent the trafficking of cannabis into illegal out-of-state markets by creating greater oversight of sales and production in Oregon. SB 1057 creates an electronic database for Oregon Medical Marijuana Program cardholders. The bill also expands the seed-to-sale tracking system that follows the cultivation of plants from the point of growth to sale. The bill provides greater oversight authority to the Oregon Liquor Control Commission and Oregon Health Authority regarding the tracking, production, transport and sale of cannabis.

HB 2198 Establishing the Oregon Cannabis Commission

House Bill 2198 establishes the Oregon Cannabis Commission (OCC) within the Oregon Health Authority to ensure proper administration and regulation of the Oregon Medical Marijuana Program (OMMP). The Oregon Cannabis Commission will submit a report to the Legislature by December 15, 2017, to provide recommendations concerning the OMMP framework and how the state of Oregon can best serve its medical marijuana patients. HB 2198 allows registered marijuana grow sites to transfer up to 20 pounds of marijuana to recreational wholesalers or processors, encouraging participation in the legal market and preventing black market diversion of excess cannabis.

SB 56 Improving Regulation of Cannabis by Liquor Control Commission

Senate Bill 56 makes a series of primarily technical changes that will help to clarify Oregon Liquor Control Commission (OLCC) licensing authority, local control options relating to the allowance or prohibition of marijuana establishments, and authorities of OLCC licensees regarding the retention of consumer information. This bill will help to streamline regulation by allowing the OLCC to immediately suspend licenses if an individual is found to have transferred marijuana into the illicit market. SB 56 also creates a hotline at OLCC and OHA to allow cities, counties, the Oregon Water Resources Department and watermasters to verify if a grow site is registered with the OHA or licensed by the OLCC.

Cannabis Legalization(continued)

SB 863 Protecting Cannabis Consumer Personal Information

To purchase cannabis in the state of Oregon, an individual is required to prove that they are over the age of 21 by producing government issued identification. Senate Bill 863 specifies that recreational marijuana retailers must seek a customer's consent before keeping or transferring any personal information for marketing or any other purpose.

HB 2197 Cannabis Tribal Tax Rebate

House Bill 2197 allows the Oregon Department of Revenue to enter into an agreement with a federally recognized Indian tribe for the purpose of making rebate payments on state taxes imposed on cannabis items. The 2016 Legislature passed legislation allowing the Governor to enter into compacts with Indian tribes to allow their participation in the Oregon recreational cannabis market. This Tribal Tax Rebate program builds off of existing tobacco tax rebate programs and will encourage business growth in rural Oregon on and near tribal lands.

SB 303 Creating Consistency in Minor in Possession Standards

Current Oregon law treats minors in possession of cannabis or alcohol differently. SB 303 creates consistency in Oregon's "Minor in Possession" statute, making it a Class B violation for a minor to possess either alcoholic beverages or marijuana items. The bill also specifies that it is a Class A violation for any minor possessing alcoholic beverages or marijuana items while operating a motor vehicle.

HB 3470 Distribution of Cannabis Revenue

House Bill 3470 makes necessary adjustments to the cannabis revenue disbursement formula to improve funding for education and local government services in jurisdictions that allow cannabis sales. This bill shifts revenue from the Common School Fund into the State School Fund, allowing for more flexible use of cannabis revenue. The disbursement formula in HB 3470 continues to fund crucial public health and safety services including mental health services and the Oregon State Police.

SB 1015 Industrial Hemp

SB 1015 allows OLCC licensed marijuana processors to take industrial hemp, hemp concentrates and extracts from industrial hemp growers and handlers.

Seniors & Veterans

HB 5039 Implementing Increased Veterans Funding

In 2016, Oregon voters passed Measure 96, which amended Oregon's constitution to direct 1.5 percent of net lottery proceeds into a Veterans' Services Fund to provide services for the benefit of veterans. As a result, the 2017-2019 budget for the Department of Veterans' Affairs implements Measure 96 by increasing the agency's budget over the previous biennium, including \$18.7 million from lottery revenue funding.

SB 143 Expanding Resources for Veterans in Higher Education

This bill focuses on helping veterans transition from military life to college and beyond. Senate Bill 143 establishes and expands the resources offered to veterans on community college and public university campuses. This includes employing campus veteran resource coordinators to assist and act as advocates for veterans enrolled in college or university. This bill will help Oregon's veterans pursue and achieve educational goals.

SB 129 Task Force for Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder

Senate Bill 129 creates a task force to study and make recommendations about the treatment of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), particularly for veterans. This task force will include members of the Oregon Health Authority and the Department of Veterans Affairs, as well as medical professionals. The task force will be responsible for identifying the best treatments and possible funding for treatment of PTSD. This bill will improve the treatment of persons with PTSD in Oregon, by setting guidelines for creating such a task force.

SB 993 Purple Heart Recognition

The Purple Heart is a medal awarded to members of the armed forces who are wounded in action. More than 21,000 Oregonians are eligible for the Purple Heart. Senate Bill 993 recognizes the sacrifice these men and women gave for our country, and designates August 7th of every year to be Purple Heart Recognition Day.

Seniors & Veterans

HB 3359 Residential Facilities

House Bill 3359 increases penalties for residential care facilities for violating laws or rules and directs the correction of the violation. HB 3359 increases residential care facility license fees and creates a Residential Care Quality Measurement Program to collect data for use in assessing and comparing facilities. Facilities that underperform may be subject to an enhanced oversight and supervision program, which is established by the bill. HB 3359 adds training requirements for direct care staff employed by residential facilities and adult foster homes.

HB 2220 Helping Veterans Earn a High School Diploma

House Bill 2220 removes an outdated requirement barring veterans from receiving a high school diploma if they have not received a GED or post secondary degree. Under House Bill 2220, veterans may obtain high school diplomas if they did not complete high school as a result of their service.

SB 95 Reporting Financial Exploitation of Elderly or Disabled Individuals

Senate Bill 95 makes salespersons, investment advisors and broker-dealers mandatory reporters of suspected financial exploitation of elderly or disabled persons. The bill permits these reporters to delay disbursing funds from a person's account if they reasonably believe the disbursement could result in financial exploitation.

Transportation & Infrastructure

HB 2017 Transportation Package

The transportation package, House Bill 2017, is the product of the Joint Committee on Transportation Preservation & Modernization, which was established in May 2016. The Committee met for a year to study and analyze Oregon's transportation needs. The Committee held public hearings, met with elected officials and stakeholders and toured transportation facilities across the state. The Committee formed work groups to develop policy initiatives in five specific areas: accountability, highway preservation and seismic upgrade, traffic congestion and freight mobility, public transportation, and transportation safety and multimodal freight.

Over the course of the next 8 years, the revenue from HB 2017 will provide:

- \$122.5 million for Safe Routes to Schools
- \$1.4 billion for bridge reconstruction, seismic improvements and road maintenance
- Significant funding for major congestion relief projects
- \$115 million per year for public transit
- \$70 million for bike and pedestrial trails
- \$12 million per year for zero-emission vehicle purchase incentives

House Bill 2017 increases the state gas tax by 10 cents over the next 8 years, with the first 4-cent increment taking effect Jan. 1, 2018. The bill institutes a registration fee and title fee surcharge of \$13, also effective Jan. 1, 2018. Beginning Jan. 1, 2020, registration and title fees will increase, determined through a tier system based on vehicle fuel efficientcy. In addition to registration and title fees, a gas tax fee of \$89 will be added for electric vehicles. The bill imposes a 0.5 percent privilege tax for the sale of new motor vehicles in state and a 0.5 percent use tax for new motor vehicles sold out of state and brought into Oregon. There will also be a flat \$15 tax on new adult bicycles costing \$200 or more. \$12 million of the revenue raised by privilege tax will go to the Zero-Emission Incentive Fund, which will fund subsidies for the purchase of 4,000 to 6,000 electrice vehicles per year. The remaining amount will be transferred to the Connect oregon Fund. Revenue from the use tax will be deposited into the State Highway Fund, and the bicycle tax money will go to Connect oregon to fund bicycle and pedestrian transportation projects.

(continued on next page)

Transportation & Infrastructure (continued)

HB 2017 Transportation Package, continued

House Bill 2017 establishes the Statewide Transportation Improvement Fund by implementing a 0.1 percent payroll tax on employees. This fund will provide resources to numerous transit projects, including a grant system that prioritizes safety improvement projects near schools.

The bill directs the Oregon Transportation Commission to establish a traffic congestion relief program and implement value pricing on Interstate 205 and Interstate 5 in the Portland area.

Policy changes from HB 2017 include accountability measures for the Department of Transportation, cost controls for the Clean Fuels Program, and jurisdictional transfers of roads throughout the state.

HB 2597 Distracted Driving

House Bill 2597 is a safety law aimed at reducing distractions while driving. It prohibits a person from using a mobile electronic device while driving, unless the device is mounted to the car, voice operated, or if the vehicle is used for emergency or public utility purposes.

HB 2482 Self-Service Fuel in Rural Oregon

Under House Bill 2482, the following counties are permitted to operate self-serve gas stations: Malheur, Union, Wasco, Hood River, Jefferson, Crook, Baker, Morrow, Lake, Grant, Harney, Wallowa, Gilliam, Sherman and Wheeler. Stations that also sell goods and serviced must still provide an employee to dispense fuel between 6 a.m. and 6 p.m.

Transportation & Infrastructure (continued)

SB 117 Cracking Down on Predatory Towing

Senate Bill 117 cracks down on predatory towers who patrol parking lots, look for cars to tow, and then stick the owners with outrageous bills. This law adds towing provisions that are enforceable as unlawful trade practices. Before a vehicle can be towed, it required that there is a sign in plain view, indicating the parking area is restricted or prohibited, and the tower must have a signed consent from the property owner or a representative for the property from which the vehicle is to be towed.

HB 2409 Dual Enforcement Traffic Cameras

House Bill 2409 will increase traffic safety by allowing cities to use red light cameras and sesors to monitor speeding. Cities may issue both a red-light citation and a speeding ticket in the event an individual is going through a red light and exceeding the speed limit by more than 21 miles per hour.

*SB 532 Left Lane Use

Senate Bill 532 would increase safety and road-use effiency by prohibint drivers from using the left lane of high-traffic highway sections unless actively passing another vehicle.

HB 3203 Least Cost Contract Analysis

House Bill 3203 will require agencies to conduct an official analysis before contracting with an outside party to determine whether a project can be completed at a lower cost through the use of agency personnel and equipment.

*Measure Passed in Senate but subsequently did not pass in House of Representatives

Transportation & Infrastructure (continued)

HB 3149 Oregon Coast Trail

The Oregon Coast Trail was created in 1971 and winds through state parks, beaches, public lands and private property. Almost 60 miles of the Oregon Coast Trail remains unfinished. Under House Bill 3149, the Oregon Parks and Recreation Department and the Oregon Department of Transportation will develop a plan to complete the Oregon Coast Trail and submit it to the Legislative Assembly by Sept. 15, 2019.

HB 2902 Giving Ports Authority to Manage Shipyards

This bill gives Oregon ports the authority to buy fuel for ships, construct jetties and piers, maintain or construct bridges or other means of transportation, including airports, and invest in the propagation of fish. Ports also would have the ability to buy or construct any watercraft. This bill substantially increases the ability for Oregon's ports to be active and growing, and to prepare themselves for ocean disasters by constructing sea walls.

HB 2695 Coos Bay Bar Pilot Requirements

HB 2695 allows pilots with federal mariner licenses to pilot vessels that are under 200 gross tons or towing 10,000 gross tons or less to operate vessels in the Coos Bay bar pilotage ground without a license from the Oregon Board of Maritime Pilots.

SB 34 Requiring Vehicles to Move Over for Emergency Response

Senate Bill 34 is a traffic safety measure. The bill requires vehicles to change lanes or slow down when a car is displaying its hazard lights. Moving over is only required if it is safe to do so.

HB 2682 Allowing Slower Speeds in the City of Portland

Under House Bill 2682, the City of Portland is permitted to designate highway speeds at 5 miles per hour lower than the statutory speed if the highway is under the city's jurisdiction; in a residential district; not an arterial highway; and proper signage is provided.

Government Accountability

SB 1067 State Government Cost Containment

Senate Bill 1067 makes extensive changes to state government programs and budgeting processes to contain costs and reduce future costs. It will require review of how state agencies classify positions and vacancies. The bill modifies some of the accounting procedures in the Public Employees Retirement System. SB 1067 sets in motion the merger of the Public Employees Benefits Board (PEBB) and the Oregon Educators Benefits Board (OEBB). Effective July 2019, the bill establishes caps on payments to hospitals by PEBB and OEBB, sets a limit on the growth in member health care premiums to 3.4 percent, and eliminates double coverage for employees who have family members also employed by a PEBB or OEBB employer.

SB 481 Public Records Response

This bill establishes a time frame for responding to public records requests, and creates a legal definition for the phrase "business day" as it pertains to public records (any day that is not a legal holiday, a Sunday or a Saturday). Additionally, Senate Bill 481 requires the Attorney general to maintain and frequently update a catalogue of public records law exemptions. This bill clarifies appeal procedures for reviews of public records requests.

HB 2101 Public Records Sunshine Committee

House Bill 2101 establishes two subcommittees to review all current public records exemptions. All meetings will be open to the public and the committees will be required to submit a review to the Legislature that shall include any proposed repeals of exemptions.

SB 106 Public Records Ombudsman

Senate Bill 106 will increase government accountability by creating a public records advisory council. It will also designate a public records ombudsman who will assist the public by making sure records requests are processes properly and timely.

SB 1022 Eliminates Certain Boards and Commissions

Senate Bill 1022 eliminates eleven state boards and commissions that have been inactive or are no longer surving a public need.

Government Accountability (continued)

HB 3203 Least Cost Contract Analysis

House Bill 3203 will require agencies to conduct an official analysis before contracting with an outside party to determine whether a project can be completed at a lower cost through the use of agency personnel and equipment.

SB 27 Eliminating Duplicative Registration for Oregon Pilots

Senate Bill 27 abolishes the requirement for Oregon aircraft pilots to register and renew bienially with the Oregon Department of Aviation (ODA). The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) requires all aircraft pilots to be certified, rendering ODA registration unnecessary.

SB 257 Official Misconduct

Senate Bill 257 increases accountability among agency employees. The bill elevates the crime of official misconduct in the second degree to be a crime in the first degree when a public servant is acting as a supervisor and consciously disregards a risk of physical injusry or assault against a vulnerable person.

HB 3464 Privacy Policies for Oregonians' Personal Information

House Bill 3464 seeks to clarify Oregon's role as a sanctuary state by authorizing the Department of Justice to advise schools and other public bodies on confidentiality policies regarding Oregonians' personal information. Public bodies will be prohibited from disclosing any Oregonians' identifying information such as address, phone number, family members or work schedule, unless disclosure is otherwise required by law, court order or warrant.

HB 2332 Agency Employee to Supervisor Ratios

House Bill 2332 will require certain state agencies to determine the maximum ratio of supervising employees needed.

Balanced Budget

During the 2017 Session, Senate Democrats authorized substantial investments in education, job creation and essential services for the most vulnerable, while producing a balanced state budget in line with Oregonians' priorities.

Highlights of the 2017-19 budget plan:

Education

- \$8.2 billion for K-12 schools, an increase of \$800 million over the previous biennium.
- Included \$170 million in funding to begin implementation of Measure 98
- \$24 million for Outdoor School Education Fund, implementing Measure 99
- \$34.7 million for the expansion of Oregon Promise—a tuition waiver program to put community college within reach of more young students
- Investments in Oregon's statewide and regional universities to lower tuition increases

Transportation Package

Over the course of the next 8 years, the revenue from HB 2017 will provide:

- \$122.5 million total for Safe Routes to Schools
- \$1.4 billion total for bridge reconstruction, seismic improvements and road maintenance
- Significant funding for major congestion relief projects
- \$115 million *per year* for transit
- \$70 million total for bike and pedestrian trails
- \$12 million per year for zero-emission vehicle purchase incentives

Other transportation investments elsewhere in the budget:

- \$30 million for Connect Oregon projects
- \$2 million for SW Capitol Highway Improvements in Portland
- \$5 million for Lane Transit District

Economic Development

- \$12.2 million to YMCA in Salem
- \$10 million to Eastern Oregon Border Area for economic development
- \$6 million to Eugene Civic Alliance for sports and recreation complex
- \$2 million to Gresham Rockwood Innovation & Workforce Training
- \$5 million for Main Street Revitalization Grants

Balanced Budget (continued)

• Significant funding for capital repair and construction of college/university buildings

Public Safety & Emergency Preparedness

- \$120 million for seismic safety upgrades to local schools
- \$2 million in funding for the East Metro Gang Enforcement Teams
- Funding for courthouse repairs and replacements in Multnomah and Lane counties

Helping Vulnerable Oregonians

- \$80 million for the construction of affordable housing for families
- \$41 million in funding for Emergency Housing Assistance and State Homeless Assistance programs
- \$25 million for preservation of affordable housing
- \$1.3 million for the Foreclosure Avoidance Mediation Program

Provider Tax

HB 2391 provides stability for Oregon's budget by creating several streams of revenue to support continued coverage for the Oregon Health Plan:

- \$249 million comes from a Hospital Tax
- \$105 million comes from an Intergovernmental Transfer with Oregon Health & Science University
- \$194 million comes from assessments on insurance premiums, PEBB and coordinated care organizations

Revitalizing Rural Oregon

- \$100 million for transfer of Elliott State Forest
- \$10.4 million for the Oregon Manufacturing Innovation Center
- \$15 million in grant and loan funds for water storage and conservation projects
- \$15 million for Port of Coos Bay channel project
- \$10.5 million for Roseburg Veterans' Home

Savings & Resources

Balanced Budget (continued)

Cost Containment

- \$126 million in savings from implementing a hiring slowdown across state government
- \$25 million in savings from holding down spending on services and supplies
- \$39 million in savings from removing vacant positions in state agencies
- Limited number of state government full time employee equivalents to 1% of state population
- Made cost-saving changes to PEBB and OEBB that will take effect in the next biennium

Savings & Resources

- Made elimination of the "Conway Loophole" permanent by removing the sunset
- Provides Emergency Board, the interim legislative budget committee, with \$50 million in general appropriations to respond to budget needs and make adjustments while the Legislature is not in session
- Savings from several tax credits that will expire as a result of passage of HB 2066

Balancing the Budget

Legislators rebalanced agency budgets to protect priority investments in key state service areas. In addition to other reserves, the rebalanced budget has an ending fund balance of \$195 million in General Fund and \$242 million in total funds. The reserves from this session's budget will prepare our state to address emergent financial needs when they arise throughout the duration of the budget cycle.