
OREGON SENATE DEMOCRATS

The background of the page features a large, faint, circular seal of the State of Oregon. The seal contains an eagle with spread wings at the top, a ship on the left, a plow and a sheaf of wheat on the right, and a banner at the bottom that reads "THE UNION". The words "STATE OF OREGON" are written around the perimeter of the seal, and the year "1859" is at the bottom.

2019 Session Accomplishments

Compiled by the Senate Majority Office

Oregon Senate Democrats

2019 Session Accomplishments

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2019 SESSION CHECKLIST

In 2019, Oregon Senate Democrats prioritized the health and safety of all Oregonians by promoting affordable health care and housing, improving public safety, and encouraging sustainable stewardship of our environment.

During the 2019 Legislative Session, Senate Democrats delivered on Oregon's priorities by:

Supporting Oregon's Environment and Natural Resources

- ✓ Increased standards for clean air and created new regulations to reduce waste in waterways and the ocean (*HB 2007, SB 90, HB 2509*)
- ✓ Protected and helped grow Oregon's rural jobs in a 21st century economy, and ensuring sustainable land use regulation (*SB 2, HB 2001, SB 534, HB 2336*)

Investing in Educational Opportunities for all Oregonians

- ✓ Ensured students are ready and able to learn when starting their educational path (*HB 3427, HB 5047, SB 212, HB 2025, HB 2024*)
- ✓ Fostered environments that encourage graduation and provide students with support services (*HB 3427, HB 2047, SB 212, HB 2025, HB 2024, HB 496, SB 52, SB 155, HB 2023, HB 2191*)
- ✓ Supported and improved access to affordable higher education (*SB 3, SB 158, HB 2213, HB 5024, HB 2787*)
- ✓ Expanded on progress made in career and technical education programs, including workforce training and internships (*HB 3427, HB 2444*)

Encouraging Healthy Communities to Thrive

- ✓ Promoted access to high quality health care, including mental health, for all Oregonians (*HB 2010, HB 2270, SB 507, SB 698, HB 3273, HB 2220, HB 2257, SB 1041, SB 770, HB 2005*)
- ✓ Supported the development of affordable and stable housing (*SB 608, HB 2001, HB 2002, HB 2006*)
- ✓ Enhanced the safety and wellbeing of our youngest Oregonians, and ensure every child has a safe place to call home (*SB 608, SB 1, SB 171, SB 526, SB 770, SB 278*)

Advancing Government Accountability and Transparency

- ✓ Prioritized a stable revenue system in combination with cost containment (*HB 3427, SB 1049*)
- ✓ Built a more sustainable public employee retirement system (*SB 1049*)
- ✓ Encouraged equity and inclusion in the workplace (*HB 2005, SB 370, SB 507, SB 726, SB 494, HB 3193*)



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Promoting Public and Workplace Safety

- ✓ Strengthened protections regarding sexual assault and workplace harassment (*SB 726, SB 479, HB 3377, HB 3415, HB 2393, HB 3293, SB 576, SB 596, HB 2016, SB 962, SB 155*)
- ✓ Advocated for evidence-based public safety measures (*SB 1013, SB 1008, SB 999, SB 998, HB 2013, HB 2932, HB 3064, SB 24, SB 1002, SB 420, SB 576, SB 577, SB 596, HB 2395, SB 370, HB 2015*)
- ✓ Streamlined Oregon's cannabis system (*SB 218, SB 420*)
- ✓ Safeguarded against inappropriate and unsafe use of drugs (*HB 2257*)

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Working Families

SB 69: Broadband Equity Planning

Senate Bill 69 requires the Public Utility Commission to establish a plan to provide low-income Oregonians assistance for accessing broadband Internet services. Under the bill, the Public Utility Commission would include broadband Internet in the mix of services for which it must establish a low-income assistance plan. To qualify, a family must demonstrate its income or participate in government assistance programs, such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).

HB 2184: Universal Service Fund

The Oregon Universal Service Fund (OUSF) is used to ensure the availability and affordability of basic telephone service and encourage broadband service availability throughout Oregon, especially in rural and remote areas. Historically, the OUSF has been funded through a surcharge imposed on wireline telecommunications services. House Bill 2184 expands the categories of telecommunications services that are subject to the surcharge and reduces the surcharge cap from 8.5% to 6%. The measure also establishes the Broadband Fund. This Fund will be used to assist applicants with the deployment of broadband infrastructure, giving preference to schools and public libraries.

HB 3076: Charity Care Standards for Hospitals

HB 3076 directs the Oregon Health Authority to establish minimum amount of community benefit services applicable to nonprofit hospitals. It also requires nonprofit hospitals to maintain financial assistance policies that include specified reductions based on the patient's household income. Community benefits include hospitals absorbing costs that exceed Medicare or Medicaid reimbursements; charity care for individuals who are unable to pay; health research activities; and supporting local activities or programs that improve community health.

HB 2266: Restoring Double Coverage for Multiple PEBB Families

In 2017, the Oregon Legislature passed a 'cost containment' measure to cut state spending. Starting in 2019, one of the provisions of that law would have eliminated the benefits of 'double coverage' for employees who are PEBB/OEBB members and are also a beneficiary of a family member's PEBB/OEBB membership. HB 2266 repeals the double-coverage restriction.

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HB 2658: Notice Before Raising Prescription Drug Prices

In 2018, HB 4005 created the Oregon Prescription Drug Price Transparency program in the Department of Consumer and Business Services (DCBS). The program provides notice and disclosure of information from manufacturers relating to the cost and pricing of prescription drugs in the state. HB 2658 requires manufacturers of prescription drugs to report to DCBS the planned increase in the price of a prescription drug at least 60 days before the date of the increase. The report shall include the date the increase will become effective, the current price, the dollar amount of the planned price increase, a statement of whether the price increase is necessitated by a change or improvement to the drug and the year the drug became available for sale in the United States. Exemptions exist such as for generic drugs manufactured by four or more companies from required reporting.

SB 1041: Gives OHA More Authority to Regulate CCOs

In October 2018, the Oregon Health Policy Board (OHPB) released its recommendations for "CCO 2.0." One of the four key areas emphasized by OHPB was that OHP maintain sustainable growth and ensure financial transparency. In this area, OHPB recommended that financial reporting for CCOs be aligned with financial reporting for health insurance carriers endorsed by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, including moving to a Risk-Based Capital standard for evaluating CCO financial solvency. Senate Bill 1041 authorizes OHA to regulate the financial condition of CCOs in alignment with DCBS' authority to regulate domestic insurers.

SB 526: Voluntary In-Home Nurse Visits for Newborns

SB 526 directs the Oregon Health Authority to design, implement, and maintain a voluntary statewide program to provide universal newborn nurse home visiting services to all families with newborns residing in Oregon. Health insurance programs would be required to reimburse for these services.

SB 669: Long-Term Care Worker Training Requirements

Senate Bill 669 directs the Oregon Health Authority to establish by rule training requirements that must be met before an individual may provide in-home care services. The training standards must require a minimum number of hours of orientation and assessment of competency before a home care worker or personal support worker is permitted to provide

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home care services to a client. The bill requires DHS to develop recommendations for methods to assess and monitor home care services provided by home care workers.

SB 889: Health Care Cost Growth Benchmark Program

Senate Bill 889 requires the Oregon Health Authority, in collaboration with the Department of Consumer and Business Services, to establish the Health Care Cost Growth Benchmark program. The bill also creates the Health Care Cost Growth Benchmark Implementation Committee under the direction of the Oregon Health Policy Board. The program will establish a health care cost growth benchmark for increases in total health care expenditures and will review and modify the benchmark on an annual basis. The committee will design an implementation plan for the benchmark program and is required to report its recommendations to the Oregon Health Policy Board for approval by September 15, 2020, and also report the recommendations to the Legislature.

HB 2010: Medicaid Funding

Since 2003, Oregon has used provider assessments to help cover the state's share of Medicaid services and certain hospital initiatives provided through the Oregon Health Plan. Diagnostic Related Group (DRG) hospitals have consistently remained part of Oregon's approach to provider assessments. In 2017, HB 2391 expanded Oregon's use of provider assessments to include an assessment on rural type A/B hospitals and a 1.5% assessment on health insurance premiums. The bill also created the Oregon Reinsurance Program to stabilize rates and premiums for individual health benefit plans and provide greater financial certainty to health insurance consumers. HB 2010 extends the sunset dates for the Oregon Reinsurance Program and the assessments on DRG hospitals, rural type A/B hospitals, and insurance premiums. The bill also increases the assessment on insurance premiums to 2% and expands this assessment to include stop-loss insurance.

HB 2024: Accessing Infant and Toddler Care

A 2018 study by the Oregon Child Care Research Partnership (OCCRP) at Oregon State University found that 12 percent of infants and toddlers in Oregon have access to a regulated child care slot. The measure directs the Early Learning Division to administer a program to improve access to high quality infant and toddler care for families with income at or below

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200 percent of the federal poverty guidelines.

SB 171: Family First Implementation

Signed into law in early 2018, the Federal Family First Prevention Services Act reformed various funding streams to provide services to families at risk of being separated from their children. To keep children in family settings, this federal legislation also limits the placement of foster youth to foster families and qualified residential treatment programs under specific circumstances. Senate Bill 171 allows the Department of Human Services (DHS) to utilize qualified residential treatment programs (QRTPs) that provide specialized residential care, to align with program criteria, and federal funding requirements of the Family First Prevention Services Act. The measure also requires specified information about out-of-state placement of foster children be published on DHS' website and updated monthly.

HB 3377: Workplace Harassment

Based on the 2018 report from an Oregon Law Commission work group, HB 3377 and HCR 20 will help improve safety and promote inclusiveness within the capitol's workplace culture. HB 3377 creates the Legislative Equity Office and Joint Committee on Conduct to promote a harassment- and discrimination-free workplace at the Oregon State Capitol. This provides for a privileged, confidential method of process counseling for those who work in the Capitol to determine a course of action.

SB 421: Personal Injury Protection Insurance

Current law allows a provider of personal injury protection (PIP) insurance to be one of the first to be reimbursed for payments made by the insurer on behalf of the insured person. The provider amount of recovery is limited to the total amount of benefits paid. The practical impact of reimbursing providers first is that some policy holders may be left with minimal or no settlement money afterwards. SB 421 fixes this problem. It prohibits an insurer from receiving reimbursements unless the injured person receives full compensation for their injuries from an action or settlement, and the reimbursement is paid from the excess amount of the recovery.

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SB 933: Multiple Race Identifiers on Government Forms

Ethnicity indicates a population group with a common national or cultural tradition. Race refers to physical characteristics which typically result from genetic ancestry. Senate Bill 933 requires a form or document issued by a public body asking a person to identify the person's race or ethnicity which allows respondents to select multiple races or ethnicities.

HB 2395: Internet of Things Personal Protection

Hackers actively search for and compromise vulnerable Internet of Things (IoT) devices for use as proxies to route malicious traffic for cyber-attacks and computer network exploitation. IoT devices, sometimes referred to as "smart devices" communicate with the Internet to send or receive data. HB 2395 requires manufacturers of smart devices sold in Oregon to equip the devices with reasonable security features. Failure to build in reasonable security would be a violation of Oregon's consumer protection law.

HB 2005: Paid Family and Medical Leave

HB 2005 creates a paid family and medical leave program available to all Oregon workers. Employees are eligible to make a claim for benefits after earning at least \$1,000 in wages in the base year and have contributed to the fund. The program provides 12 weeks of paid leave for family, medical or safety leave; employees with conditions related to pregnancy and childbirth may take an additional 2 weeks of paid leave for a maximum of 14 weeks of paid leave (Employees who are eligible for unpaid leave under Oregon Family Leave Act may take no more than 16 weeks or 18 weeks when the condition is related to pregnancy or childbirth). Employers shall pay 40% of the total rate and employees shall pay 60% through a payroll tax into the fund.

HB 2016: Public Worker Protection Act

HB 2016 updates the Public Employee Collective Bargaining Act (PECBA). Section 3 requires public employers to grant reasonable paid time off to designated representatives during work hours to conduct collective bargaining activities and prohibits loss in compensation, seniority, leave accrual, or related benefits. Section 5 requires public employers to provide unions with reasonable access to employees and Section 6 authorizes public employers to deduct dues and related fees from the wages of a public employee who enters into an

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agreement with a union authorizing that deduction.

HB 2089: Payday Loans

HB 2089 prohibits payday loan lenders and title loan lenders from making loans to consumers who have not fully repaid outstanding payday loans or title loans. It also requires a period of at least seven days between the time a consumer fully repays a previous payday loan or title loan and issuance of a new payday loan or title loan.

SB 370: I-9 Audit Notice

Immigration and Customs Enforcement (ICE), a federal agency established in 2003, implements the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986. That Act requires employers to verify the identity and employment eligibility of their employees using the Employment Eligibility Verification Form I-9. Employers are also required to maintain for inspection original I-9 forms. SB 370 requires an employer to notify employees that an inspection of I-9 forms or other employment records used by the employer to verify the identity and employment eligibility will be conducted by a federal agency. The notice must be provided within three business days of the employer receiving the federal notice of inspection.

SB 478: Banning 'hush money'

Prohibits use of public or campaign moneys to make a payment in connection with sexual harassment, such as a nondisclosure agreement.

SB 479: Creating Harassment-Free Work Places

Requires all public jurisdictions to create and maintain a policy against sexual harassment. Each policy must contain certain essential features to allow for a workplace that is free from discrimination, harassment and retaliation.

SB 507: PTSD as Workplace Injury for Workers Comp

SB 507 creates a rebuttable presumption, applicable to specified first responders, that certain stress-related disorders are compensable occupational diseases. This would allow public safety officers who have been employed for at least five years or who experience single

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traumatic event and who receive a psychological diagnosis would be able to receive worker's compensation for these disorders and the related impacts.

HB 3193: Wage Theft

The Bureau of Labor and Industries (BOLI) received approximately 1,200 employee wage claims in 2017, of which a disproportionately large share involved the construction industry. HB 3193 requires BOLI to notify the Construction Contractors Board (CCB) when a contractor or business subject to licensing has a valid wage claim filed against them, when final order of determination is issued, and when contractor fails to pay wage claim within 60 days. HB 3193 also authorizes the CCB to revoke, suspend or refuse to issue a license to the owner, officer, or responsible managing individual who fails to pay the amount due.

SB 494: Subminimum Wage

Since 1977, the Qualified Rehabilitation Facility (QRF) program administered by the Oregon Department of Administrative Services (DAS), has promoted through public contracts continuity of employment opportunities for people experiencing disabilities. State and local government agencies are required to purchase products and services from QRFs at prices determined by DAS so long as the goods and services meet the agencies' specifications and timing needs. Currently, QRFs must employ persons experiencing disabilities for no less than 75 percent of their direct labor hours across the organization and for each line of business they provide. SB 494 phases in a reduction of direct labor hours to no less than 60 percent employment of persons experiencing disabilities by July 1, 2021. SB 494 then requires employers authorized to pay subminimum wage to individuals with disabilities to annually increase the rate until reaching the state minimum wage rate by July 1, 2023.

SB 726: Removing Barriers to Harassment Reporting

SB 726 addresses workplace harassment and reporting barriers. Section 2 prohibits employers from requiring employees to sign non-disclosure agreements and no-rehire agreements related to discrimination. Section 4 provides for model anti-harassment policies and procedures and Section 6 extends the statute of limitations for filing a complaint regarding harassment.

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SB 973: Behavioral Health Justice Reinvestment

This bill enacts the “Improving People’s Access to Community-Based Treatment, Supports and Services Program”, aimed at building a stronger and more comprehensive system of community support for individuals with mental health or substance use disorders who are at risk of involvement with the criminal justice system. The program will award grants to counties and recognized tribes to identify frequent users of jails and institutions and to establish services for them such as mental health court, permanent housing support, and improved access to substance abuse treatment, all aimed at reducing recidivism and decreasing jail time and expensive admissions to the State Hospital.

SB 962: U-Visa Certification Consistency

The U nonimmigrant visa (U visa) is set aside for victims of certain crimes who have suffered mental or physical abuse and are helpful to law enforcement or government officials in the investigation or prosecution of criminal activity. SB 962 codifies procedural requirements for certifications of U visas and provides uniform data collection requirements and centralized analysis to ensure equitable distribution of U visa certifications. It directs certifying agencies to certify to United States Citizenship and Immigration Services, within a specified time, victim helpfulness in detecting, investigating, or prosecuting qualifying criminal activity in response to U visa requests and creates a rebuttable presumption of victim helpfulness.

HCR 20: New Process for Reporting Harassment

Updates the Legislature’s Personnel Rule 27, which provides a harassment- and discrimination-free workplace in the Oregon State Capitol. The update gives three methods of reporting conduct that may rise to the level of misconduct. It expands the list of individuals covered by the rule to include lobbyists, media, and general public in the Capitol.

HB 2508: Helping Resettlement Agencies

The Refugee Case Services Project (RCSP) is a public/private partnership between the Department of Human Services (DHS) and Refugee Resettlement Agencies (RRAs). The RCSP assists refugees in the Portland metropolitan area for up to eight months after they arrive in the United States, since most refugees in Oregon initially resettle in that area. HB 2508 requires DHS to award grants to refugee resettlement agencies to provide specified services.

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Housing

SB 608: Tenant Protections

Senate Bill 608 establishes new protections for renters across Oregon. After the first year of occupancy, SB 608 provides that no-cause termination notices may not be used. SB 608 creates some for-cause, landlord-based reasons for terminating a tenancy after the first year of occupancy with 90 days' notice. SB 608 also establishes a statewide cap on raising rent at 7% plus CPI per year, with exemptions for new construction and subsidized housing.

HB 2001: Middle Housing

HB 2001 seeks to promote denser residential construction by requiring many local governments to allow the development of middle housing in areas currently zoned for single-family dwellings. Middle housing includes duplexes, triplexes, quadplexes, cottage clusters and townhouses. The measure also contains a \$3,500,000 appropriation to the Department of Land Conservation and Development for the purpose of providing technical assistance to local governments in meeting the requirements of the bill.

SB 278: Foster Youth Housing Stability

Senate Bill 278 extends eligibility to the Oregon Housing and Community Services Rent Guarantee Program to individuals between the ages of 16 and 27 who were wards of the juvenile court within the past 10 years. The program provides comprehensive tenant education to get individuals prepared to be successful as renters, as well as incentives for landlords who rent to program participants. It guarantees payments to landlords for unpaid rent in the case of eviction, as well as property damage costs, within the first 12 months of the rental or lease agreement.

SB 534: Housing on Narrow Lots

Developers in the late 1800s and early 1900s sometimes platted narrow lots in Portland, measuring 25 feet or 33 feet wide and 100 feet long. These lots were sold individually or as bundles, depending on the buyer's preference. At the time, Portland allowed building homes on 25-foot-wide lots, though most homes were built on bundled narrow lots. Senate Bill 534 requires local governments to allow development of at least one unit on each platted lot zoned for a single-family dwelling that is within the urban growth boundary of a city of more than 25,000, with certain exceptions.

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HB 2812: Expanding Use of the Home Ownership Assistance Account

Funds in the Home Ownership Assistance Account have been used to support low and very low income families and individuals with home ownership. However, “low income” and “very low income” are defined terms that limit the use of funds to support families at or below 50 percent of the area median income, and at or below 80 percent of the area median income, respectively. House Bill 2812 allows funds in the Home Ownership Assistance Account to be used more broadly, in support of home ownership by households with below area median incomes.

HB 2003: Ensuring Housing Inventory

Goal 10 of Oregon’s Statewide Planning Goals is the requirement to provide for the housing needs of the citizens of the state. House Bill 2003 promotes local accountability by directing the Housing and Community Services Department, the Department of Land Conservation and Development, and the Department of Administrative Services to develop a methodology to assess existing housing stock and housing needs, conduct a regional housing needs analysis, and develop a survey for cities on housing affordability. Cities are directed to develop and adopt a housing production strategy to meet estimated housing need.

HB 2056: Housing Development Grant Program

House Bill 2056 updates and expands current loan guarantee programs by creating the Housing Development Grant Program to provide grants that support affordable rental housing development and allow grant recipients to tailor services to the needs of tenants. OHCS is directed to establish a separate Guarantee Fund, may guarantee loans made to persons with moderate incomes, and may transfer surplus funds from the Guarantee Account to the Affordable Housing Land Acquisition Revolving Loan Program.

HB 2336: Bend/Redmond UGB Housing

In 2016, the Legislative Assembly enacted House Bill 4079, creating an affordable housing pilot program to be implemented by the Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC). The measure specified that two projects would be selected from sites nominated by

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local governments: a city with a population less than 25,000, and a city with a population more than 25,000. HB 2336 removes the population requirement allowing Redmond to participate in the pilot program since no cities with populations less than 25,000 were nominated.

SB 484: Single Applicant Screening Charge Per Landlord

It is common practice for landlords to ask potential renters to pay the cost of processing and screening their applications. For tenants who apply for multiple locations, these fees add up quickly. Senate Bill 484 requires that only one fee be assessed when an application is made to rent one of multiple units owned or managed by the same landlord within a 60-day period.

SB 8: Limiting Neighborhood Associations from Blocking Development

Local jurisdictions in Oregon are required to prepare comprehensive land use plans that are consistent with implementation of a set of statewide planning goals, overseen by the Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC). Projects approved at the local level may be appealed to a specialized tribunal called the Land Use Board of Appeals (LUBA). Senate Bill 8 requires LUBA to order challengers who appeal locally approved applications to develop publicly supported housing, to pay reasonable attorney fees and expenses to prevailing respondents who are the applicant or the local government.

SB 262: Multifamily Housing

Oregon needs a bigger supply of affordable housing to buck the current statewide housing crisis. Senate Bill 262 extends the sunset on a program that permits cities and counties to grant property tax exemptions for multiple-unit rental housing. Multi-unit rentals can provide affordable housing options for Oregon families. This bill extends the incentives for builders and developers to create this type of housing.

HB 2002: Affordable Housing Restriction Notice

Preserving existing affordable housing is a key component in managing Oregon's housing crisis. House Bill 2002 refines provisions of statute that require a property owner or long-term lessee of publicly supported housing to provide notice to Housing and Community Services and local governments when affordability restrictions expire or the property is intended

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Housing (*continued*)

to be withdrawn from the program. This enables interested qualified buyers to have an opportunity to purchase the property to maintain it as affordable housing.

SB 1045: Home Sharing Tax Exemption

Senate Bill 1045 aims to increase affordable housing inventory by allowing local jurisdictions to adopt a property tax exemption for homeowners participating in a public or nonprofit homesharing program. In order to qualify for the exemption, a homeshare must be offered to homeshare seekers living at 60 percent or below the area median income and cannot include a homeshare agreement between family members.

SB 970: Limiting Landlord Screening Criteria

When evaluating applicants, all residential landlords have been allowed to consider whether the applicant has committed certain crimes. Senate Bill 970 excludes prior convictions solely for minor recreational use or possession of marijuana and also prohibits landlords from considering an applicant's status as a medical marijuana patient.

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Jobs, Economy & Workforce

SB 219: Commercial and Development Opportunities for Tribes

The Legislative Assembly created the Regional Infrastructure Fund in 2013 to provide grants and loans to local governments for Regional Solutions implementation projects, including long-range planning, research, and design. The Oregon Business Development Department, known as Business Oregon, administers the lottery-funded Regional Infrastructure Fund. Eligible entities currently include cities, counties, authorities, or entities organized under state statute or city or county charter, including any council of government. Senate Bill 219-A adds federally recognized Indian tribes located in Oregon as an eligible entity for grants and loans from the Regional Infrastructure Fund.

SB 582: Cannabis Exporting

Senate Bill 582 authorizes the Governor to enter into agreements with other states for the purpose of coordinating regulation of marijuana-related business and for the sale of marijuana. The agreement must include enforceable public health, safety, and labeling standards as well as a system for tracking. This authorization only becomes operative on the earlier date of either of the following: if federal law is amended to allow for interstate transfer of marijuana between authorized marijuana businesses; or if the United States Department of Justice issues an opinion or memorandum allowing or tolerating the interstate transfer of marijuana items between authorized businesses.

SB 829: Viticulture Area Wine Labeling Standard

An American Viticultural Area (AVA) is a designated grape growing region defined by soil types, elevation, topography, and microclimate and approved by the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau (TTB). Senate Bill 829A requires the OLCC to adopt rules mandating that wines produced in the Willamette Valley convey through labeling that they were produced in the Willamette Valley AVA. The amended bill would also require that these wines list any smaller AVAs they may belong to within the boundaries of the Willamette Valley AVA. The bill gives the OLCC authority to adopt similar rules that govern other AVAs within Oregon.

SB 218: Cannabis Licensing Suspension

As of January 1, 2019, the Oregon Liquor Control Commission estimated that 6.5 years'

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worth of theoretical supply existed within the regulated market. Senate Bill 218 authorizes the OLCC to refuse to issue recreational marijuana production licenses based on supply and demand factors.

HB 2998: Business Filings in Multiple Languages

HB 2998 requires the Secretary of State to make business filing forms available in five of the most commonly spoken languages in Oregon by July 1, 2021. This includes Spanish, Chinese, Vietnamese, Russian, and Korean.

SB 855: Immigrant and Refugee Professional Licensure

Highly skilled immigrants and refugees may be faced with additional barriers in the licensing process including exam fees, continued education costs, and meeting certain ID requirements. Senate Bill 855 requires each professional licensing board to develop and implement methods to reduce barriers to licensure for immigrant or refugee applicants.

HB 2173: Broadband Office

In December 2018, Governor Brown issued Executive Order 18-31, establishing the Oregon Broadband Office within the Oregon Business Development Department to develop broadband investment and deployment strategies for underserved areas and help communities access federal and state funds. House Bill 2173 statutorily codifies the Oregon Broadband Office and defines its responsibilities.

SB 69: Broadband Equity Planning

Senate Bill 69 requires the Public Utility Commission to establish a plan to provide low-income Oregonians assistance for accessing broadband Internet services. Under the bill, the Public Utility Commission would include broadband Internet in the mix of services for which it must establish a low-income assistance plan. To qualify, a family must demonstrate its income or participate in government assistance programs, such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).

SB 854: Professional Licensure Expanded ID

Many of Oregon's professional licensing boards require that applicants provide their Social

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Security number as a means of identification. Due to this system, noncitizens are barred from certain professional licenses if they do not possess a Social Security number. Senate Bill 854 requires that professional licensing boards accept a person's taxpayer identification number, or other federally-issued identification number, in lieu of a Social Security number. The amended bill allows a professional licensing board to accept only a person's Social Security number when required by applicable federal or state law.

HB 3239: Distillery Operator License

Oregon distilleries must obtain full on-premises licenses to sell and serve distilled spirits, malt beverages, wine, and cider for consumption on the premises. House Bill 3239 removes the limit on the number of full on-premises sales licenses that a distillery licensee may hold. Previous restrictions limited a given distillery to a maximum of two full-on premise licenses.

SB 669: Long-Term Care Worker Training Requirements

Senate Bill 669 directs the Oregon Health Authority to establish by rule training requirements that must be met before an individual may provide in-home care services. The training standards must require a minimum number of hours of orientation and assessment of competency before a home care worker or personal support worker is permitted to provide home care services to a client. The bill requires DHS to develop recommendations for methods to assess and monitor home care services provided by home care workers.

HB 2682: Bicycle Lane Safety

Bicycle lanes are parts of roadways designated by official signs or markings for bicyclists. According to the Oregon Department of Transportation, approximately 39 percent of urban state highways have bicycle lanes and sidewalks and 2.4 percent of the population commutes by bicycle in the state. House Bill 2682 clarifies that a bicycle lane is considered to exist within an intersection if the lane is marked on opposite sides of the intersection in the same lane of travel.

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Education & Kids

SB 3: Community College Four-Year Degrees

Senate Bill 3 expands opportunities for Oregon students by allowing community colleges to offer applied bachelor's degree programs. Those programs will have to be approved by the Higher Education Coordinating Commission. The bill would greatly expand opportunities for students in Oregon's 17 community colleges – many of which operate in some of the most rural reaches of the state – by allowing them to obtain bachelor's degrees.

SB 52: Student Suicide Prevention

Senate Bill 52 requires school districts to adopt policies and plans to prevent youth suicides. The bill requires that the State Board of Education adopt rules, in consultation with the Oregon Health Authority, to guide district plans. School districts can tap suicide prevention experts, as well as school employees, parents and others to help develop their suicide prevention plans.

HB 2571: Tuition Waivers for Foster Youth

In 2018, 11,445 children in Oregon spent at least one day in foster care, including family foster care, professional treatment programs, psychiatric residential treatment, pre-adoptive placements, developmental disability placements and independent living. Current law requires tuition and fees to be waived for an eligible former foster child who "enrolls in" an institution of higher education, but the statute does not define enrollment. House Bill 2571 specifies that former foster children enrolled in one or more credit hours are eligible to receive tuition waivers.

HB 2512: State Board of Education Composition

Current law requires the State Board of Education to consist of seven members appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate, with the Secretary of State and the State Treasurer, or their designees, serving as ex-officio, non-voting members. House Bill 2512 requires the Governor to appoint one member from the state at large who is engaged in teaching as a licensed teacher in the state.

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Education & Kids (*continued*)

SB 664: Holocaust/Genocide Education

Senate Bill 664 requires school districts to provide instruction about the Holocaust and genocide. It also directs the Oregon Department of Education to provide technical assistance to school districts on implementing the curriculum.

SB 731: Campus Political Activity

Senate Bill 731 authorizes student governments to issue statements or resolutions that promote or oppose referendums or ballot measures. The measure otherwise prohibits student governments from promoting or opposing initiatives, referendums or ballot measures by any means other than issuing a statement, or resolution. Additionally, SB 731 explicitly limits student government authority to promote or oppose any political committee, the nomination or election of a political candidate, or the recall of a public office holder.

SB 155: Strengthening School Sexual Misconduct Investigations

In 2015, Congress passed the Every Student Succeeds Act (ESSA), which contains provisions prohibiting school districts, state departments of education, school employees, contractors, or agents from assisting school employees, contractors, or agents investigated for sexual misconduct from obtaining new jobs unless certain reporting requirements are met. Senate Bill 155 brings Oregon law into compliance with federal law by strengthening child abuse investigatory responsibilities at the Oregon Department of Education, the Teachers Standards and Practices Commission and at the Oregon Department of Human Services. This measure further allows school districts to immediately terminate contractors, agents, or volunteers accused of abuse or sexual misconduct.

HB 5047: Student Success Funding

House Bill 5047 provides budget authority for programs funded through the Corporate Activity Tax contained in House Bill 3427. The measure provides resources to the Oregon Department of Education for implementing new educational initiatives and to the Oregon Department of Revenue for administering the new revenue stream. Some student supports funded through HB 5047 include various early learning programs, career technical education programs, nutritional programs, and resources for individual school districts.

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Education & Kids (*continued*)

HB 2213: Textbook Affordability Planning

College textbook costs can be a significant financial burden for students, especially low-income and first-generation students. Many states, colleges, and universities are developing low- or no-cost teaching, learning, and research resources. HB 2213 requires community colleges and public universities to establish a textbook affordability plan.

HB 2556: Excused Absences for Military Children

Oregon law requires enrolled students to regularly attend their public schools. Irregular attendance is considered as eight unexcused, half-day absences in any four-week school period. House Bill 2556 provides up to seven additional days of excused absences for children of active-duty members of U.S. Armed Forces.

HB 2444: Future Farmers of America

The Future Farmers of America was founded nationally by a group of young farmers in 1928. It exists in all 50 states, Puerto Rico, and the U.S. Virgin Islands with 8,630 chapters. Students in FFA participate in development opportunities that encourage leadership, professional growth, and career success through agricultural education. House Bill 2444 requires ODE to coordinate with Oregon FFA to increase student achievement and improve graduation rates, college preparation, and career placement for students enrolled in agricultural courses.

HB 2023: Statewide Inclusive Curriculum Standards

Current law requires the State Board of Education to review and revise its Common Curriculum Goals, performance indicators and diploma requirements to include rigorous academic content standards. HB 2023 directs the State Board of Education to ensure that content standards for history, geography, economics, and civics include instruction on the histories, contributions, and perspectives of historically underrepresented groups.

SB 212: Packaging Student Success Components

Senate Bill 212 attaches the Student Success Corporate Activity Tax to the Fund for Student Success and other programs funded in the Student Success Act, HB 3427. The measure provides that Student Success programs contained in HB 3427 do not go into effect if the

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Education & Kids (*continued*)

Corporate Activity Tax does not become law by March 1, 2020.

HB 2191: Mental Health Excused Absences

Oregon law requires enrolled students to regularly attend their public school. Oregon law permits a principal or teacher to excuse an absence for sickness of the student, sickness of a family member, emergency, or other reasons if advanced arrangements are made. House Bill 2191 adds mental or behavioral health issues to the list of reasons for excused absences.

SB 859: Graduate Student Tuition Equity

The Legislative Assembly first permitted undergraduate students who are not citizens or lawful permanent residents to pay in-state tuition and fees at public universities in 2013 when it passed House Bill 2787. This is commonly referred to as tuition equity. Senate Bill 859 permits students who qualify for tuition equity for undergraduate programs in Oregon's public universities to also be eligible for in-state tuition in their graduate studies.

HB 3427: The Student Success Act of 2019

In January 2018, legislative leadership charged the Joint Committee on Student Success with improving Oregon's statewide K-12 education system. The charge focused on five key elements including attention to early childhood supports, instruction time, career readiness, budget accountability, and stable funding. House Bill 3427 establishes a new Corporate Activity Tax, which will raise over \$1 billion per year in dedicated K-12 education funding, while reducing all Personal Income taxes. Schools across Oregon are confronted by a diversity of challenges, HB 3427 sets up various grant programs that will allow for local communities to best respond to their own needs.

SB 963: Clarifying the Use of Restraints in School

In 2011, the legislature passed House Bill 2939 limiting the use of physical restraint and seclusion for students in Oregon schools and youth services. Senate Bill 963 modifies permissible use of restraint in schools. The measure adds supine restraints and other actions to list of prohibited restraints, and also clarifies when physical intervention may be appropriate.

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Education & Kids (*continued*)

SB 543: Children's Special Service Districts

Senate Bill 543 would have allowed communities to form children's service districts with the ability to accept grants and loans, and to ask taxpayers to help pay for children's services within the geographic boundaries of the district. This measure passed the Senate, but subsequently died in the House.

HB 2025: Preschool Promise Program

Oregon's Preschool Promise program is a publicly-funded preschool system available to children living at 200% of the poverty level or below. House Bill 2025 modifies the Oregon prekindergarten program to serve children from three and four years of age, to prenatal through five years of age. The measure further requires Early Learning Hubs complete a community plan to identify populations of children and families to enroll and access preschool programs once every two years and establishes a scholarship and grant program to ensure there are highly qualified early childhood care and education professionals in Oregon.

HB 2024: Accessing Infant and Toddler Care

A 2018 study by the Oregon Child Care Research Partnership (OCCRP) at Oregon State University found that 12 percent of infants and toddlers in Oregon have access to a regulated child care slot. The measure directs the Early Learning Division to administer a program to improve access to high quality infant and toddler care for families with income at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty guidelines.

HJM 3: Individuals with Disabilities Education Full Funding Act

House Joint Memorial 3 urges Congress to enact the Individuals with Disabilities Education Full Funding Act to fully fund the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act. This important federal program helps ensure that children with disabilities all over the country can have access to educational opportunities.

SB 496: Equal Access to Educational Facilities

Oregon law defines special education as specially designed instruction that is provided at no cost to parents to meet the unique needs of children with disabilities. Senate Bill

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Education & Kids (*continued*)

496 requires school districts to provide special education students, alternative education students, or English language learners with the same access to specialized or common areas as traditional students.

SB 526: Voluntary In-Home Nurse Visits for Newborns

SB 526 directs the Oregon Health Authority to design, implement, and maintain a voluntary statewide program to provide universal newborn nurse home visiting services to all families with newborns residing in Oregon. Health insurance programs would be required to reimburse for these services.

SB 278: Foster Youth Housing Stability

Senate Bill 278 extends eligibility to the Oregon Housing and Community Services Rent Guarantee Program to individuals between the ages of 16 and 27 who were wards of the juvenile court within the past 10 years. The program provides comprehensive tenant education to get individuals prepared to be successful as renters, as well as incentives for landlords who rent to program participants. It guarantees payments to landlords for unpaid rent in the case of eviction, as well as property damage costs, within the first 12 months of the rental or lease agreement.

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Quality Health Care & Human Services

HB 2270: Tobacco and Vape Tax to Fund Health Care, Tobacco Prevention

Tobacco use remains the leading cause of preventable death in Oregon. Tobacco use costs Oregonians about \$2.5 billion per year in medical expenses, lost productivity and early death. House Bill 2270 refers a number of tobacco tax changes to the voters of Oregon, including an additional \$2 per pack cigarette distribution tax and a new tax on inhalant delivery systems (i.e. e-cigarettes) at 65% of their wholesale price. If passed at the ballot, the measure will dedicate funding to medical assistance programs and various community-specific health programs.

SB 698: Prescription Drugs in Multiple Languages

According to the United States Census Bureau's American Community Survey (ACS) 2009-2013, 6.21 percent of Oregonians over five years of age have limited English proficiency. This can be a barrier to proper use of medications. SB 698 requires a pharmacy to dispense a prescription with a label in English and other language as requested.

HB 3273: Prescription Drug Take Backs

Approximately a third of pharmaceutical drugs purchased in the United States go unused, are considered hazardous waste, and end up in water systems or landfills. HB 3273 requires manufacturers of covered drugs that are sold within Oregon to develop and implement drug take-back programs for the purpose of collecting leftover drugs for disposal.

HB 2220: Allowing Dentists to Administer Vaccines

HB 2220 authorizes dentists to prescribe and administer vaccines. It also directs the State Board of Dentistry to develop rules for prescribing and administering vaccines.

HB 2257: Substance Abuse

HB 2257 declares Substance Use Disorder (SUD) a chronic illness and creates a variety of support services. HB 2257 requires the Department of Corrections to study and report on SUD treatment options for individuals in custody. It also requires the Oregon Health Authority to convene an advisory group to study accreditation standards for SUD treatment programs and to then implement these standards. HB 2257 prohibits publicly funded

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Quality Health Care & Human Services *(continued)*

health coverage programs from requiring prior authorization during the first 30 days of SUD treatment and allows for further overview of prescribing patterns in the Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP).

HB 3076: Charity Care Standards for Hospitals

HB 3076 directs the Oregon Health Authority to establish community benefit spending floor applicable to nonprofit hospitals. It also requires nonprofit hospitals to maintain financial assistance policies that include specified reductions based on patient's household income. Community benefits include expenses such as costs that exceed reimbursement provided by Medicare or Medicaid programs, charity care for individuals who are unable to pay, research, and supporting local activities or programs that improve community health.

HB 2266: Restoring Double Coverage for Multiple PEBB Families

In 2017, the Oregon Legislature passed a 'cost containment' measure that looked for ways to cut state spending across the board. Starting in 2019, one of the provisions of that law would have eliminated the benefits of 'double coverage' for employees who are PEBB/OEBB members and are also a beneficiary of a family member's PEBB/OEBB membership. HB 2266 repeals the restrictions on double coverage.

HB 2658: Notice Before Raising Prescription Drug Prices

In 2018, HB 4005 created the Oregon Prescription Drug Price Transparency program in the Department of Consumer and Business Services (DCBS). The program provides notice and disclosure of information from manufacturers relating to the cost and pricing of prescription drugs in the state. HB 2658 requires manufacturers of prescription drugs to report to DCBS the planned increase in the price of a prescription drug at least 60 days before the date of the increase. The report shall include the date the increase will become effective, the current price, the dollar amount of the planned price increase, a statement of whether the price increase is necessitated by a change or improvement to the drug and the year the drug became available for sale in the United States. Reporting exemptions exist for generic drugs manufactured by four or more companies.

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Quality Health Care & Human Services (*continued*)

SB 1041: Gives OHA More Authority to Regulate CCOs

In October 2018, the Oregon Health Policy Board (OHPB) released its recommendations for "Coordinated Care Organization 2.0." One of the four key areas emphasized by OHPB was that OHP maintain sustainable growth and ensure financial transparency. In this area, OHPB recommended that financial reporting for CCOs be aligned with financial reporting for health insurance carriers endorsed by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, including moving to a Risk-Based Capital standard for evaluating CCO financial solvency. Senate Bill 1041 authorizes OHA to regulate the financial condition of CCOs in alignment with DCBS' authority to regulate domestic insurers.

SB 526: Voluntary In-Home Nurse Visits for Newborns

SB 526 directs the Oregon Health Authority to design, implement, and maintain a voluntary statewide program to provide universal newborn nurse home visiting services to all families with newborns residing in Oregon. Health insurance programs would be required to reimburse for these services.

SB 579: Death with Dignity 15-Day Waiver

SB 579 waives the 15 day waiting period between DWDA oral requests when the attending physician determines, with reasonable medical judgment, that the person will die within 15 days of making the initial oral request. It also requires a medically-confirmed certificate regarding the patient's probability of imminent death to be contained in the medical record.

SB 770: Universal Health Care Commission

SB 770 establishes a 20-member Task Force on Universal Health Care, charged with recommending the design of the Health Care for All Oregon Plan. The program will be administered by the Health Care for All Oregon Board. This plan would be publicly funded, equitable, affordable and comprehensive, and of high-quality care to all Oregon residents. Members of the task force must be appointed by May 31, 2020. The task force must submit to the 2021 Legislative Assembly a report of its findings and recommendations for the design of the Health Care for All Oregon Plan and the Health Care for All Oregon Board. The bill sunsets on January 2, 2022.

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Quality Health Care & Human Services *(continued)*

SB 669: Long-Term Care Worker Training Requirements

Senate Bill 669 directs the Oregon Health Authority to establish by rule training requirements that must be met before an individual may provide in-home care services. The training standards must require a minimum number of hours of orientation and assessment of competency before a home care worker or personal support worker is permitted to provide home care services to a client. The bill requires DHS to develop recommendations for methods to assess and monitor home care services provided by home care workers.

SB 889: Health Care Cost Growth Benchmark Program

Senate Bill 889 requires the Oregon Health Authority, in collaboration with the Department of Consumer and Business Services, to establish the Health Care Cost Growth Benchmark program. The bill also creates the Health Care Cost Growth Benchmark Implementation Committee under the direction of the Oregon Health Policy Board. The program will establish a health care cost growth benchmark for increases in total health care expenditures and will review and modify the benchmark on an annual basis. The committee will design an implementation plan for the benchmark program and is required to report its recommendations to the Oregon Health Policy Board for approval by September 15, 2020, and also report the recommendations to the Legislature.

HB 2010: Medicaid Funding

Since 2003, Oregon has used provider assessments to help cover the state's share of Medicaid services and certain hospital initiatives provided through the Oregon Health Plan. Diagnostic Related Group (DRG) hospitals has consistently remained part of Oregon's approach to provider assessments. In 2017, HB 2391 expanded Oregon's use of provider assessments to include an assessment on rural type A/B hospitals and a 1.5% assessment on health insurance premiums. The bill also created the Oregon Reinsurance Program to stabilize rates and premiums for individual health benefit plans and provide greater financial certainty to health insurance consumers. HB 2010 extends the sunset dates for the Oregon Reinsurance Program and the assessments on DRG hospitals, rural type A/B hospitals, and insurance premiums. The bill also increases the assessment on insurance premiums to 2% and expands this assessment to include stop-loss insurance.

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Quality Health Care & Human Services (*continued*)

HB 2024: Accessing Infant and Toddler Care

A 2018 study by the Oregon Child Care Research Partnership (OCCRP) at Oregon State University found that 12 percent of infants and toddlers in Oregon have access to a regulated child care slot. The measure directs the Early Learning Division to administer a program to improve access to high quality infant and toddler care for families with income at or below 200 percent of the federal poverty guidelines.

SB 278: Foster Youth Housing Stability

Senate Bill 278 extends eligibility to the Oregon Housing and Community Services Rent Guarantee Program to individuals between the ages of 16 and 27 who were wards of the juvenile court within the past 10 years. The program provides comprehensive tenant education to get individuals prepared to be successful as renters, as well as incentives for landlords who rent to program participants. It guarantees payments to landlords for unpaid rent in the case of eviction, as well as property damage costs, within the first 12 months of the rental or lease agreement.

HB 2027: Office of Child Care Enforcement Tools

House Bill 2027 gives the office more tools to investigate and hold licensed child care providers accountable. This new authority includes the ability to take evidence, depose individuals, compel appearance of witnesses and production of documents, require answers to interrogatories, and inspect the premises when investigating any regulated subsidy facilities, as defined by the Early Learning Division.

SB 809: Fitness Determination Transparency and Consistency

Oregon law prohibits using public funds to employ individuals with certain criminal histories in capacities that involve direct contact with recipients of support services or residential care. Senate Bill 809 requires the Department of Human Services and the Oregon Health Authority to set in rules how they include substantiated abuse in their fitness for duty determination. The measure also allows an individual to request a contested case hearing should the individual wish to challenge the fitness for duty determination.

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Quality Health Care & Human Services (*continued*)

HB 2025: Preschool Promise Program

Oregon's Preschool Promise program is a publicly-funded preschool system available to children living at 200% of the poverty level or below. House Bill 2025 modifies the Oregon prekindergarten program to serve children from three and four years of age, to prenatal through five years of age. The measure further requires Early Learning Hubs complete a community plan to identify populations of children and families to enroll and access preschool programs once every two years and establishes a scholarship and grant program to ensure there are highly qualified early childhood care and education professionals in Oregon.

SB 1: Statewide System of Care

Senate Bill 1 is a product of the Children and Youth with Specialized Needs work group that was formed in January of 2018 by the Governor, the President of the Senate, and the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, to address unique challenges faced by children with distinctive mental, or behavioral health needs who come to the attention of different systems (such as the juvenile justice system, the child welfare system, or the health system). Senate Bill 1 establishes a System of Care Advisory Council to improve the effectiveness and efficacy of state and local systems of care that provide services to youth.

SB 490: In-Home Child Care Provider Requirements

Senate Bill 490 prevents individuals with a history of abusing children in their care from advertising their services without regulation by the Child Care Division. The measure requires unlicensed childcare providers with histories of abuse to enroll in the Central Background Registry. If their abuse histories disqualify them from the registry, they will no longer be able to provide childcare. The bill also prohibits individuals required to register as sex offenders and those who have been convicted of crimes that led to deaths or serious injuries of children from providing childcare services.

SB 832: DHS Critical Incident Review Team Transparency

Senate Bill 832 strengthens and modernizes the Critical Incident Review Team process in cases to ensure greater transparency at the time of a child fatality. It also will increase the amount of time the Department of Human Services has to perform a complete review of the

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Quality Health Care & Human Services *(continued)*

case and ensures that the information in the public report includes a complete history of the agency's involvement with the child and family.

SB 171: Family First Implementation

Signed into law in early 2018, the Federal Family First Prevention Services Act reformed various funding streams to provide preventative services to families at risk of being separated from their children. To keep children in family settings, this federal legislation also limits the placement of foster youth in foster families and qualified residential treatment programs under specific circumstances. Senate Bill 171 allows the Department of Human Services (DHS) to utilize qualified residential treatment programs (QRTPs) that provide specialized residential care, to align with program criteria, and federal funding requirements of the Family First Prevention Services Act. The measure also requires specified information about out-of-state placement of foster children be published on DHS' website and updated monthly.

SB 994: Background Checks for Noncustodial Parents

When a child is removed from a parent due to abuse or neglect, it is ideal for that child to be placed with a family member or another parent. Senate Bill 994 requires the Department of Human Services to complete a background check on an estranged parent and all other adults in that parent's home before placing an abused or neglected child in that home as part of a safety plan.

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Environment & Rural Oregon

SB 219: Commercial and Development Opportunities for Tribes

The Legislative Assembly created the Regional Infrastructure Fund in 2013 to provide grants and loans to local governments for Regional Solutions implementation projects, including long-range planning, research, and design. The Oregon Business Development Department, known as Business Oregon, administers the lottery-funded Regional Infrastructure Fund. Eligible entities currently include cities, counties, authorities, or entities organized under state statute or city or county charter, including any council of government. Senate Bill 219-A adds federally recognized Indian tribes located in Oregon as an eligible entity for grants and loans from the Regional Infrastructure Fund.

HB 2834: Wildlife Crossing and Safe Road Crossing Act

A wildlife corridor is a path that animals and plants use to travel between habitats. The Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) reports there were 2,212 vehicle collisions with deer and elk in Oregon during the months of October and November 2018 alone. In an effort to preserve wildlife and prevent accidents, HB 2834 requires that ODFW and ODOT collect data regarding the connectivity of wildlife habitat areas and develop a Wildlife Corridor Action Plan. The plan at a minimum should identify species at risk of habitat fragmentation; identification of known migration and dispersal, potential effects of climate change on species movement; identification of known and potential human-caused barriers; and contemporary map showing existing and potential wildlife corridors.

SB 47: Water Access Permit

Currently, owners of nonmotorized boats of at least 10 feet in length must purchase an Aquatic Invasive Species permit from the State Marine Board for each qualifying boat. SB 47 eliminates that requirement to purchase the Invasive Species Permit for these boaters, instead requiring them to purchase a new Waterway Access Permit. Funds from the permits will go to a new Waterway Access Fund, which the Marine Board will use to enhance access to nonmotorized boat water access and increase educational opportunities for boaters.

HB 2007: Clean Diesel

Diesel is the fuel most frequently used by the commercial transportation sector; approximately 80 percent of all freight in the U.S. is moved by diesel engines. In 2007 the

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Environment & Rural Oregon (*continued*)

federal government set emissions standards requiring diesel engines to release fewer pollutants. However, because of the durability of diesel engines, many vehicles powered by diesel engines from model years before 2007 continue to be used. HB 2007 directs Department of Environmental Quality to award grants for purpose of reducing emissions from diesel engines. This includes retrofitting older diesel engines to reduce pollution. It also creates the Supporting Businesses in Reducing Diesel Emissions Task Force and requires the Department of Transportation to provide an annual report related to registration of medium- and heavy-duty trucks.

HB 2250: Oregon Environmental Protection Act

HB 2250 assures that Oregon maintains high environmental standards. HB 2250 requires the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) and the Oregon Health Authority (OHA) regularly assess final changes to federal environmental law and to determine whether the changes are significantly less protective of public health, the environment, or natural resources than baseline federal standards established in January 2017. The bill would direct DEQ and OHA to recommend actions that would maintain the baseline and provides for exceeding federal environmental standards when necessary.

HB 2509: Plastic Bag Ban

HB 2509 prohibits retail establishments and restaurants from providing single-use checkout bags to customers. Exceptions include bags provided to package bulk items such as fruit and vegetables or other item because of dampness or sanitation, bags that contain a prescription drug, newspaper bags and laundry bags.

HB 2829: Oregon Conservation and Recreation Fund

HB 2829 establishes the Oregon Conservation and Recreation Fund to protect, maintain and enhance fish and wildlife resources. Programs and activities that fit this purpose include improving educational outreach, expanding joint parks and recreation programs, improving public engagement in outdoor recreation programs, and promoting the health of Oregon's ecosystems. An Oregon Conservation and Recreation Advisory Committee is created to make recommendations to the Fish and Wildlife Commission on the use of moneys from the Fund. There is an appropriation of \$1 million from General Fund that will be available when the fund raises a matching \$1 million from private sources.

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Environment & Rural Oregon (*continued*)

HB 2623: Five Year Fracking Ban

Hydraulic fracturing, sometimes called “fracking,” involves injecting water, sand, and chemicals under high pressure into a bedrock formation via a well in order to produce oil and natural gas. Fracking has been linked to negative impacts on waterways, ecosystems and public health. HB 2623 imposes a statewide moratorium on hydraulic fracturing until January 2, 2025.

HB 2225: Land Use

In forest zones, five categories of dwellings are currently allowed: large-tract dwellings, lot-of-record dwellings, forest template dwellings, replacement dwellings, and temporary hardship dwellings. HB 2225 defines “center of the subject tract” as the mathematical centroid of the tract for siting certain permissible forest dwellings and adds additional requirements for these dwellings. HB 2225 also authorizes certain counties up until to November 1, 2023, to allow establishment of a single-family dwelling on a lot or parcel that was part of a tract as of the beginning of 2021.

SB 1025: Clams

Requires Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife to produce survey of bay clam populations in priority areas within Tillamook Bay by December 31, 2021. Directs department to establish Tillamook Bay Clam Advisory Committee, comprised of a balance of persons who are commercial clammers and recreational clammers, as well as conservation interests. The committee will make recommendations to the Department and Legislature before the 2023 Legislative Session.

SB 256: Offshore Drilling Ban

SB 256 prohibits the Department of State Lands from leasing any submerged or submersible lands in the Oregon territorial sea for the exploration, development, or production of oil, gas, or sulfur or related activities.

SB 90: Single Use Straw Ban

Senate Bill 90 prohibits a food and beverage provider or a convenience store from providing single-use plastic straws unless requested by the consumer. It authorizes an enforcement

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Environment & Rural Oregon *(continued)*

officer to impose a fine of up to \$25 per day after a second violation, up to \$300 in a calendar year for each food and beverage provider or convenience store. Exempts health care and residential care facilities that provides single-use plastic straws to patients or residents.

SB 723: Coyote Killing Contests

SB 723 prohibits any person or professional entity from organizing, sponsoring, promoting, or participating in a contest, competition, tournament or derby within Oregon that has the objective of hunting coyotes for prizes or entertainment. This bill passed the Senate but did not pass the House.

SB 580: Bans Cyanide Traps for Hunting

Sodium cyanide ejectors such as M44s are spring-powered devices that are used to control predators, but also pose a lethal threat to pets and children. Once the mechanism is triggered, it shoots sodium cyanide in the direction of whatever animal has triggered it, most often resulting in death. SB 580 prohibits the use of sodium cyanide devices for purposes of killing animals.

HB 2618: ODOE Solar Energy Rebate Program

Solar energy technologies, including daylighting, passive solar space heating, solar water heating, and solar electric or photovoltaic (PV) systems, generate electrical and thermal energy in all parts of Oregon. House Bill 2618 directs ODOE to administer a program to provide rebates through contractors for the purchase, construction, or installation of solar electric systems and paired solar and energy storage systems. This measure requires ODOE to prioritize rebates that benefit low- and moderate-income residential customers and nonresidential customers that are low-income service providers.

HB 2173: Broadband Office

In December 2018, Governor Brown issued Executive Order 18-31, establishing the Oregon Broadband Office within the Oregon Business Development Department to develop broadband investment and deployment strategies for underserved areas and help communities access federal and state funds. House Bill 2173 statutorily codifies the Oregon Broadband Office and defines its responsibilities.

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Environment & Rural Oregon (*continued*)

SB 69: Broadband Equity Planning

Senate Bill 69 requires the Public Utility Commission to establish a plan to provide low-income Oregonians assistance for accessing broadband Internet services. Under the bill, the Public Utility Commission would include broadband Internet in the mix of services for which it must establish a low-income assistance plan. To qualify, a family must demonstrate its income or participate in government assistance programs, such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.

SB 1044: Zero Emission Vehicles

Senate Bill 1044 requires state agency light-duty fleets to consist of 25% zero-emission vehicles by 2025 and entirely by 2029. The measure creates an exemption based on availability, or lack of availability, of zero-emission vehicles on the market that meet agency needs. The procurement requirement does not include police vehicles, fire vehicles, or certain utility vehicles. SB 1044 also gives school districts spending flexibility to procure zero-emissions vehicles and deploy electric charging infrastructure.

HB 2184: Universal Service Fund

The Oregon Universal Service Fund (OUSF) is used to ensure the availability and affordability of basic telephone service and encourage broadband service availability throughout Oregon, especially in rural and remote areas. Historically, the OUSF has been funded through a surcharge imposed on wireline telecommunications services. House Bill 2184 expands the categories of telecommunications services that are subject to the surcharge and reduces the surcharge cap from 8.5% to 6%. The measure also establishes the Broadband Fund. This Fund will be used assist applicants with the deployment of broadband infrastructure, giving preference to schools and public libraries.

HB 3273: Prescription Drug Take Backs

Approximately a third of pharmaceutical drugs purchased in the United States go unused, are considered hazardous waste, and end up in water systems or landfills. HB 3273 requires manufacturers of covered drugs that are sold within Oregon to develop and implement drug take-back program for purpose of collecting leftover drugs for disposal.

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Elections

HB 2983: Disclosure of Dark Money in Campaigns

Certain entities such as 501(c)(4) and 501(c)(6) corporations can currently take in money and expend money in campaigns without disclosing their donors. HB 2983 requires that a covered organization that spends certain amounts on political communications must file with the Secretary of State a 'donor identification list' containing the name, address and aggregate amount donated of each donor to the organization who donated \$10,000 or more to the organization during the election cycle.

SJR 18: Constitutional Amendment to Allow Campaign Finance Limits

Asks voters to amend Article II, Section 8 of the Oregon Constitution to allow for jurisdictions to adopt limits on campaign contributions for candidates. This measure will be on the 2020 General Election ballot.

SB 861: Paid Postage for Vote-by-Mail Ballots

Currently, Oregon voters must affix their own stamp to mail back a completed ballot or return it to a county drop box. SB 861 will provide for future ballots to come with return postage pre-paid, so that a voter does not need to affix a stamp in order to mail back the completed ballot.

HB 3348: Notice When Ballot Measures Lack Funding Source

Each ballot measure has a financial estimate committee that determines the fiscal impact of a proposed initiative. If a financial estimate committee determines that a measure will have a financial effect in excess of \$100,000, and that the measure does not identify a funding source, HB 3348 requires the committee to include a statement indicating that the measure spends money without identifying a funding source.

HB 2716: 'Paid for by' Disclaimer Requirement for All Campaign Ads

HB 2716 requires any political communication supporting or opposing a candidate to disclose the persons who paid for the communication. The requirements for what must be listed under the bill are different depending on the type of source that paid for the communication.

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Elections (*continued*)

SB 116: Special Election Date for Student Success Act Referendum

If HB 3427 is referred to the voters through the referendum process, a special election will be held on the measure on January 21, 2020.

SB 870: National Popular Vote

Oregon will join the Agreement Among the States to Elect the President By National Popular Vote. When the agreement takes effect, Oregon will send the slate of electors that represent the candidates for President and Vice-President who won the most votes throughout the United States. The agreement will take effect when a number of states have joined with a corresponding majority of electoral votes in the Presidential Electoral College, which currently is 270 votes.

SB 944: Risk Limiting Audits for Election Accuracy

Oregon's vote by mail system gives a paper trail for every election result, and our elections officials regularly conduct audits of the system by hand counting some of the ballots. This law will allow County Clerks to use the standard hand count audit or a newer practice called a 'Risk Limiting Audit'.

SB 760: Voter Pamphlet Fairness

Prohibits Secretary of State or County Clerk from using the Voters Pamphlet or other official mailings from their office to bolster their incumbency advantage if the Secretary or Clerk is a candidate on the ballot.

SB 761: Increasing Standards for Electronic Signature Sheets

Requires a voter to personally print or ask another person to print a electronic signature sheet for an initiative, referendum or recall petition. The Secretary of State will create electronic signature sheet templates that have the text of the measure as well as a signature line for a voter to assent to the petition and another signature line for the voter to attest that the voter has complied with the proper procedure for submitting the e-sheet.

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Elections (*continued*)

SB 224: Elections Omnibus

SB 224 makes a number of technical changes to Oregon election law, many of them to ensure consistency throughout the statutes and to eliminate practices that are no longer necessary. Modernizes elections for precinct committeepersons by requiring write-in candidates to accept potential candidacy in writing before election day. Eliminates gender-based categories of precinct committeeperson offices. Freezes major and minor party status through the 2020 general election.

HB 3310: Oregon Voting Rights Act

School boards in Oregon often have electoral systems where a candidate must reside in a particular zone or district, but the district at large gets to vote on all candidates for districts. This system makes it harder for minority candidates to get elected, even in zones where minorities make up a significantly larger proportion of the population than in other zones. The Oregon Voting Rights Act will provide an avenue for voters to challenge these unfair voting systems if they continue to disadvantage minority candidates.

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SB 226: Damascus

In 2015, the Oregon Legislature put Measure 93 on the ballot for citizens of Damascus to determine whether or not to disincorporate. Damascus voters approved the measure in 2016, setting the course for the City of Damascus to become an unincorporated territory in Clackamas County. A ruling by the Oregon Court of Appeals during the 2019 Legislative Session invalidated the disincorporation of the City of Damascus. SB 226 codifies the results of the 2016 disincorporation vote so that Damascus will remain disincorporated.

SB 1049: PERS Reform

The current Public Employee Retirement System (PERS) employer contribution rates will increase by at least 5.76% for the 2021-2023 biennium. This amounts to \$1.6 billion into the system. SB 1049 reduces rate increases for 2021-23 employer contribution rates and will continue to reduce further in future biennia. SB 1049 establishes an Employee Pension Stability Account (EPSA) for each active PERS member and redirects a portion of an employee's Individual Account Program (IAP) contributions to the EPSA. The redirect is triggered when the funded status of PERS is below 90%. It also re-amortizes the Tier 1 & Tier 2 unfunded actuarial liability from 20 years to 22 years for the December 31st, 2019 valuation. It maintains the OPSRP amortization period of 16 years for the same valuation. Additionally, SB 1049 removes hour limitations on PERS retiree work after retirement. The current limits are 1,039 hours for Tier 1 & Tier 2 members and 600 hours for OPSRP members. The bill also caps the annual salary for the pension formula at \$195,0000, indexed on a yearly basis.

HB 2595: Revolving Door from Legislator to Lobbyist

Currently, there is a waiting period for former legislators to have a position where they are paid to lobby the Legislature. The waiting period may be differing lengths depending on when the Legislature is in Session. HB 2595 standardizes the waiting period to one year in all cases.

HB 3431: Clarifying Facilities Where Blind Vendors Have Priority

In 2017, the Oregon Legislature passed a new law giving preference for food service contracts at public buildings to small businesses affiliated with the Oregon Commission

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of the Blind. This bill narrows the scope of buildings that are subject to the preference in contracting by excluding publicly-owned buildings that are considered 'visitor venues' which rely on revenue from food service to sustain the operations of the venue.

HB 2173: Broadband Office

In December 2018, Governor Brown issued Executive Order 18-31, establishing the Oregon Broadband Office within the Oregon Business Development Department to develop broadband investment and deployment strategies for underserved areas and help communities access federal and state funds. House Bill 2173 statutorily codifies the Oregon Broadband Office and defines its responsibilities.

SB 320: Permanent Daylight Saving Time

Daylight Saving Time is the practice of advancing clocks to achieve longer evening daylight. Senate Bill 320 maintains Oregon on year-round Daylight Saving Time as early as March 14, 2021. Oregon's change to year-round Daylight Saving Time would be contingent on Washington and California also adopting year-round Daylight Saving Time. The change to year-round Daylight Saving Time would also require Congressional approval.

HB 2430: Public Records Advisory Council Permanency

The 2017 Legislature established the office of the Public Records Advocate (PRA) and the Public Records Advisory Council (PRAC). The PRA is nominated by the PRAC and appointed by the Governor, and provides public records training and dispute resolution services for disputes arising from a request to inspect or receive copies of public records. The PRAC was originally set to sunset on January 1, 2021. House Bill 2430 removes the sunset date of the PRAC and establishes two-year terms for PRAC members other than the PRA.

SB 1044: Zero Emission Vehicles

Senate Bill 1044 requires state agency light-duty fleets to consist of 25% zero-emission vehicles by 2025 and entirely by 2029. The measure creates an exemption based on availability, or lack of availability, of zero-emission vehicles on the market that meet agency needs. The procurement requirement does not include police vehicles, fire vehicles, or certain utility vehicles. SB 1044 also gives school districts spending flexibility to procure zero-emissions vehicles and deploy electric charging infrastructure.

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SB 854: Professional Licensure Expanded ID

Many of Oregon's professional licensing boards require that applicants provide their Social Security number as a means of identification. Due to this system, noncitizens are barred from certain professional licenses if they do not possess a Social Security number. Senate Bill 854 requires that professional licensing boards accept a person's taxpayer identification number, or other federally-issued identification number, in lieu of a Social Security number. The amended bill allows a professional licensing board to accept only a person's Social Security number when required by applicable federal or state law.

HB 2184: Universal Service Fund

The Oregon Universal Service Fund (OUSF) is used to ensure the availability and affordability of basic telephone service and encourage broadband service availability throughout Oregon, especially in rural and remote areas. Historically, the OUSF has been funded through a surcharge imposed on wireline telecommunications services. House Bill 2184 expands the categories of telecommunications services that are subject to the surcharge and reduces the surcharge cap from 8.5% to 6%. The measure also establishes the Broadband Fund. This Fund will be used assist applicants with the deployment of broadband infrastructure, giving preference to schools and public libraries.

HB 2353: Public Records Accountability

Under Oregon law, every person has the right to inspect any public record of a public body in this state, subject to exemptions. Unless otherwise expressly provided by statute, the custodian of any public record must furnish proper and reasonable opportunities for inspection and examination of the records. House Bill 2353 authorizes the Attorney General, district attorney, or court to require a public body to pay a \$200 penalty and reasonable attorney fees to a person who requested a public record upon determining that the public body failed to respond to the request or responded to the request with undue delay.

SB 1041: Gives OHA More Authority to Regulate CCOs

In October 2018, the Oregon Health Policy Board (OHPB) released its recommendations for "Coordinated Care Organization 2.0." One of the four key areas emphasized by OHPB was that OHP maintain sustainable growth and ensure financial transparency. In this area, OHPB

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recommended that financial reporting for CCOs be aligned with financial reporting for health insurance carriers endorsed by the National Association of Insurance Commissioners, including moving to a Risk-Based Capital standard for evaluating CCO financial solvency. Senate Bill 1041 authorizes OHA to regulate the financial condition of CCOs in alignment with DCBS' authority to regulate domestic insurers.



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HB 2449: 911 Tax for Emergency Communications

The Emergency Communications Tax, commonly known as the 9-1-1 tax, is used to pay for the infrastructure of the 9-1-1 system in the state and the operating costs of local 9-1-1 centers. The 9-1-1 tax is assessed every month on each phone line or device capable of reaching 9-1-1. House Bill 2449 increases taxes for emergency communications from 75-cents to \$1.25 per month.

HB 3273: Prescription Drug Take Backs

Approximately a third of pharmaceutical drugs purchased in the United States go unused, are considered hazardous waste, and end up in water systems or landfills. HB 3273 requires manufacturers of covered drugs that are sold within Oregon to develop and implement drug take-back programs for purpose of collecting leftover drugs for disposal.

HB 2027: Office of Child Care Enforcement Tools

House Bill 2027 gives the office more tools to investigate and hold licensed child care providers accountable. This new authority includes the ability to take evidence, depose individuals, compel appearance of witnesses and production of documents, require answers to interrogatories, and inspect the premises when investigating any regulated subsidy facilities, as defined by the Early Learning Division.

HB 2013: Domestic Gun Violence Prevention

HB 2013 closes a dangerous loophole and serves to further protect survivors of domestic violence. Prior to the passage of this law, respondents to court protective orders could evade court proceedings to prevent or slowdown the lawful surrender of their firearms. HB 2013 provides that a respondent subject to qualifying court protective orders is prohibited from possessing firearms even if the person had the opportunity to be heard on order and did not request a hearing, failed to appear at the hearing or withdrew the request before hearing occurred.

HB 2932: Court Immigration Status

HB 2932 prohibits a court from inquiring into defendant's immigration status or requiring

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defendant to disclose defendant's immigration status at time of plea or at any other time during criminal proceeding. It also requires the court to inform a defendant of potential immigration consequences related to a guilty plea and to grant the defendant additional time to consider those consequences.

HB 3064: Justice Reinvestment

HB 3064 expands Justice Reinvestment Grant Review Committee from five to seven members and requires two members who represent organizations that provide services for underserved racial, ethnic, or minority communities. It also requires grant applicants to provide a statement of commitment to decreasing county use of prison beds through the operation of the service or program the grant will serve. HB 3064 requires CJC to decline or terminate grant awards if the CJC finds that a county has not reduced use of imprisonment.

SB 999: Restoring DUI Implied Consent

In Oregon and in most other states an individual operating a vehicle on a public road is deemed to have given implied consent to a breath, urine, or blood test if the person is arrested for suspicion of driving a vehicle while intoxicated. In 2019 the Oregon Supreme Court ruled in *State v. Banks* that a refusal to provide a sample can be either an act of noncooperation or an invocation of that individual's constitutional protections against self-incrimination. Prior to *State v. Banks*, a defendant's refusal to provide a sample could be used against them in court regardless of the reason asserted, after the ruling a refusal may not be used against a defendant if the court determines that the refusal was an invocation of the defendant's constitutional rights (U.S. Constitution 4th Amendment, Oregon Constitution Article 1 Section 9). SB 999 reinstated implied consent. SB 999 creates a two-pronged process for a police officer to request consent for a breath, blood or urine test: First a police officer must ask for consent directly, then if an individual refuses the test, the police officer must ask for physical cooperation and explain the legal consequences of refusing to cooperate with the test. SB 999 also allows evidence of refusal to cooperate to be used against a defendant in court.

HB 3415: College Harassment and Sexual Violence Policies

Nationally, 1 in 5 women, 1 in 14 men, and 1 in 4 transgender students experience sexual

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assault while in college. HB 3415 requires institutions of higher education to adopt written policies on sexual harassment and assault to adhere to those policies. It also requires staff to receive evidence-informed annual training.

SB 321: DNA Evidence Testing

Oregon law provides any person convicted of a crime the opportunity to seek post-conviction relief. Defendants may seek post-conviction relief by moving the court for additional or new DNA testing of evidence. SB 321 creates a process to initiate a petition for post-conviction DNA testing and establishes manners by which relevant property and evidence may be accessed. It also provides courts with related authority to compare untested DNA against DNA known profiles.

HB 2393: Cracking Down on Revenge Porn

Previously the crime of unlawful dissemination of an intimate image prohibits disclosure of an identifiable image through an Internet website, but did not prohibit the dissemination of images transmitted through texts or apps. HB 2393 removes the language requiring disclosure to occur via a website so that prosecution may be extended to dissemination on third-party platforms such as texts and apps. HB 2393 also creates a civil cause of action for any person, or person's parent or guardian, depicted in an image disclosed resulting from commission of the crime of unlawful dissemination of an intimate image.

SB 24: Aid and Assist

Previously if the court found that the defendant is dangerous to themselves or others -- or that after consultation with community mental health, the services and supervision necessary to restore the defendant's fitness to proceed were not available in the community -- the court must commit the individual to the state hospital for rehabilitation services. The population of defendants committed to the Oregon State Hospital (OSH) for the purpose of restoring their fitness to proceed and for a fitness to proceed evaluation has increased steadily since 2012. In 2012, the average daily fitness to proceed population at the state hospital was 109; in January 2019, that number was 259. SB 24 requires courts to consider ordering rehabilitation services in the least restrictive setting possible or, when appropriate, finding of an alternative disposition for a defendant who does not require a hospital level of care. It also prohibits

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the commitment to the State Hospital of persons charged with violations and only allows for the commitment to the State Hospital of persons who have committed misdemeanors when a hospital level of care is necessary. Finally, SB 24 requires review hearings where the court must consider alternative placements.

HB 3293: Extending Time Period for Reporting Sexual Assault

Like other actions for injury to a person, adults who have been sexually assaulted must bring an action within two years. HB 3293 extends the statute of limitations to five years from the date the person discovers, or reasonably should have discovered the causal relationship between the assault and an injury. This change is more consistent with the average timeline for which it takes survivors to process the personal impacts of an assault.

SB 423: Psychological Screening for Law Enforcement Officers

Requires law enforcement agencies to only employ a person as law enforcement officer if the person has completed psychological screening to determine fitness to serve.

SB 1002: Plea Agreements

SB 1002 expands the class of factors that the prosecutor may not require the defendant to waive as a condition of entering a plea agreement. Under SB 1002, a district attorney may not condition a plea offer on a defendant's waiver of reduction in sentence, transitional leave, or release from custody or related programs for which eligibility is determined by court.

SB 1008: Juvenile Sentencing Reform

SB 1008 has several elements that will help juveniles who have committed offenses to be rehabilitated and get a second chance at a productive life. These elements include:

- Eliminates the automatic waiver of kids into the adult justice system and requires judges make determinations about whether children should be tried and sentenced as adults;
- Extends eligibility for "second look" hearings, which occur halfway through youth sentences and allow judges to order supervised release for youth if it is determined they

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Public Safety & Justice (*continued*)

have been rehabilitated significantly, do not pose danger to the community and the youth will be better served by release rather than further incarceration;

- Allows transfer hearings for youth aging out of the Oregon Youth Authority and into adult prison with remaining sentences fewer than two years, when appropriate; and
- Addresses the constitutional problem identified by the United States Supreme Court by eliminating automatic life without parole sentences for youth and making them eligible for parole hearings after serving 15 years.

SB 1013: Death Penalty Reform

SB 1013 redefines aggravated murder to include criminal homicide of two or more persons in an act that is premeditated, intentional, and committed with the intent to intimidate, injure or coerce a civilian population or influence the policy of a government by intimidation or coercion. SB 1013 removes the question of future dangerousness as a factor for a jury to determine when to sentence a defendant to death. It also requires the state to prove a defendant should receive the death penalty beyond a reasonable doubt regarding each death penalty question in the jury instructions.

SB 420: Setting Aside Cannabis Convictions

SB 420 allows person to apply to court to set aside convictions for marijuana possession, delivery, and manufacture if conduct upon which conviction was based is no longer a crime. It also exempts the individual from applicable fees and provides notice to the district attorney to contest. Finally, SB 420 requires court to notify to seal records when a conviction is set aside and notify the Department of Corrections.

SB 576: Kaylee's Law

SB 576 was named in honor of Kaylee Sawyer. On July 24, 2016, a campus security officer employed by the Central Oregon Community College in Bend, Oregon, kidnapped, sexually assaulted, and killed Kaylee Sawyer. The officer utilized his security vehicle, tools, and uniform to commit his crimes. SB 576 requires background checks of all individuals employed as campus security, whether as a private security officer on a community college private campus, or a special campus safety officer on a university campus, to undergo a nationwide criminal records check. The measure also requires campus security vehicles to

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Public Safety & Justice (*continued*)

have video recording and such data be kept for 90 days. Additionally, use of accessories or tools that would confuse with law enforcement are prohibited, such as red and blue light bars, bumpers, and cages. Finally SB 576 removes the stop and frisk authority of special campus security officers.

SB 577: Bias Crimes

SB 577 renames a crime of intimidation as a Bias Crime. The purpose is to shift the focus towards the nature of the harm and use and threat of violence in addition to the motives behind the crime of violence. SB 577 expands the scope to include gender identity in category of perceived characteristics of a person against whom intimidation can be committed. It also requires the Oregon District Attorneys Association and Department of State Police to develop and implement a standardized method to record data relating to investigations, arrests, prosecutions, and sentencing of bias crimes.

SB 975: Reducing Cannabis Offense Classifications

SB 975 allows an individual convicted of a marijuana offense to request a reduction of the offense classification if the crime classification has since been reduced subsequent to conviction. It provides that the person requesting the reduction is not required to pay otherwise applicable fees. Additionally, SB 975 B requires the individual filing for the set-aside to file notice with the prosecuting attorney's office and gives the prosecuting attorney's office 30 days to contest the requested reduction if the office believes the person's conviction is not eligible for an offense reduction.

HB 2682: Bicycle Lane Safety

Bicycle lanes are parts of roadways designated by official signs or markings for bicyclists. According to the Oregon Department of Transportation, approximately 39 percent of urban state highways have bicycle lanes and sidewalks and 2.4 percent of the population commutes by bicycle in the state. House Bill 2682 clarifies that a bicycle lane is considered to exist within an intersection if the lane is marked on opposite sides of the intersection in the same lane of travel.

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Public Safety & Justice (*continued*)

SB 558: Residential Area Highway Safety

Current law allows the City of Portland to designate the speed for a highway under the City's jurisdiction that is five miles per hour lower than the statutory speeds if the highway is located in a residential district. Senate Bill 558 allows all cities and counties the authority to establish, by ordinance, a designated speed for a highway under their jurisdiction. The measure specifies that the designated speed must be five miles per hour lower than the statutory speed, that the highway be located in a residence district and not an arterial highway and that the city provide appropriate signage of the designated speed.

SB 810: Vulnerable User of Public Roadway

Current law establishes a list of individuals who are considered to be vulnerable users of a public way. This list includes, among others, pedestrians, highway workers, bicyclists, and those operating farm equipment. Under existing ORS, there are specific penalties for causing harm to vulnerable users of a public way. Senate Bill 810 adds moped and motorcycle riders to the list of vulnerable users of a public way.

HB 2015: Driver License Residency Requirements

House Bill 2015 allows ODOT to issue, renew or replace noncommercial driver licenses, permits, or identification cards without proof of legal presence. To apply for a driver license, permit or identification card, applicants must verify their identity, date of birth, and address. The measure also directs ODOT to conduct outreach, including the distribution of educational materials in languages other than English and in collaboration with impacted communities.

SB 998: Idaho Stop for Bicycles

Several states, including Idaho, allow bicyclists to treat stop signs or flashing red lights as yield signs and proceed through the intersection if the bicyclist takes certain precautions. The bill also allows a bicyclist approaching an intersection regulated by a stop sign or flashing red light at a safe speed to proceed through that intersection or make a turn without stopping.

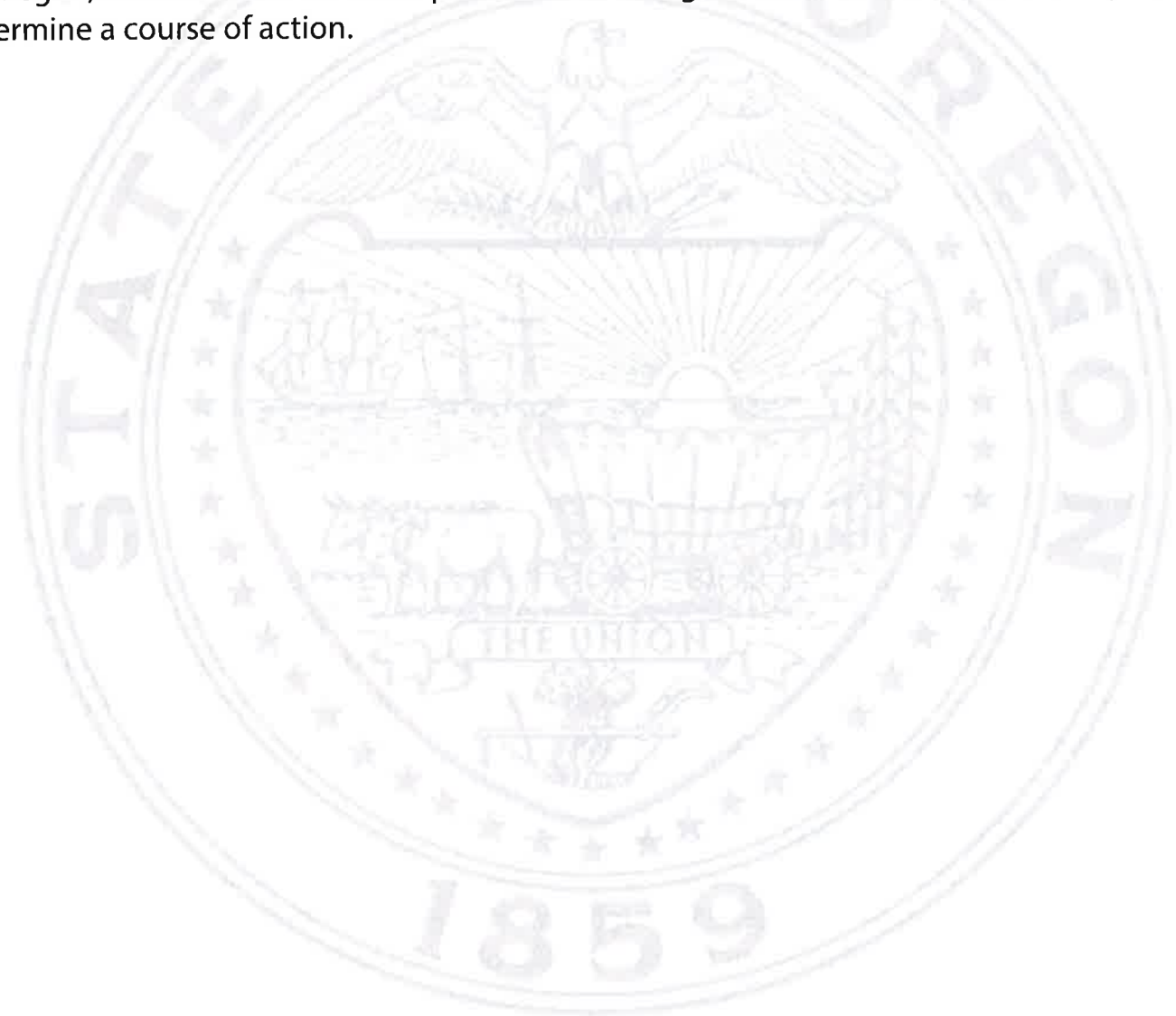
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Public Safety & Justice (*continued*)

HB 3377: Workplace Harassment

Based on the 2018 report from an Oregon Law Commission work group, HB 3377 and HCR 20 will help improve safety and promote inclusiveness within our Capitol Culture. HB 3377 creates the Legislative Equity Office and Joint Committee on Conduct to promote a harassment- and discrimination-free workplace at the Oregon State Capitol. Provides for a privileged, confidential method of process counseling for those who work in the Capitol to determine a course of action.



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Balanced Budget

During the 2019 Session, Senate Democrats made historic reinvestments into Oregon's public education system with the passage of the Student Success Act. We shored up important programs for child welfare and support for Oregon's vulnerable populations, while producing a balanced state budget in line with Oregonians' priorities.

Highlights of the 2019-21 budget plan:

Education

- \$9 billion for K-12 schools, an increase of \$800 million over the previous biennium.
- \$45.3 million for Outdoor School Education Fund, further implementing Measure 99
- \$40 million for Oregon Promise—a tuition waiver program to put community college within reach of more young students
- \$837 million in investments in Oregon's statewide and regional universities
- \$164 million for Oregon Opportunity Grant
- \$641 million for Community Colleges
- Student Success Act provides for the creation of the Student Investment Fund, the State wide Education Initiative Account and the Early Learning Account.
- The Student Success Act provides for full funding of Measure 98 – Career Tech programs

Helping Vulnerable Oregonians

- \$150 million for the construction of affordable family housing
- \$50 million for permanent supportive housing
- \$40 million in funding for Emergency Housing and State Homeless Assistance programs
- \$25 million for affordable housing preservation
- \$15 million for affordable market rate housing acquisition loan program
- \$15 million for preservation of manufactured homes
- \$7.5 million to United Way for Census Outreach
- \$1.5 million for homeownership counseling
- \$1.5 million for 'Double Up Food Bucks' program

Economic Development

- \$30 million to capitalize the Special Public Works Fund for municipal infrastructure
- \$25 million for water supply development projects

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Balanced Budget (*continued*)

- \$15 million to YMCA in Eugene
- \$5 million to the Oregon Coast Aquarium
- \$10 million to Oregon State Fair for capital improvements, horse and poultry barns
- \$5 million for Main Street Revitalization Grants
- Over \$100 million for capital repair and construction of community college and university buildings throughout Oregon

Public Safety & Emergency Preparedness

- \$120 million for seismic safety upgrades to local schools
- \$20 million for Public Defense Services Commission
- \$15 million for levee inspection and repair project grants
- \$2 million for Clatsop County Jail
- Funding for courthouse repairs and replacements in Clackamas and Linn counties, as well as the Oregon Supreme Court building

Funding for Medicaid Programs

- HB 2010 provides stability for Oregon's budget by securing several streams of revenue that support coverage for the Oregon Health Plan:
 - Extends the hospital assessment from 2021 to September 2025.
 - Renews an Intergovernmental Transfer with Oregon Health & Science University
 - \$334 million comes from assessments on insurance premiums, PEBB and coordinated care organizations
- HB 2270, if approved by voters in November 2020, would increase taxes on tobacco and e-cigarettes, providing an additional \$115 million for mental health services.

Revitalizing Rural Oregon

- \$10 million for Roseburg Southern Oregon Medical Workforce Center
- \$4.1 million for Jefferson County Health and Wellness Center
- \$7 million for Sweet Home Wastewater Treatment Plant
- \$7.8 million for Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation Wastewater Treatment Plant and Water Distribution
- \$15 million for Port of Coos Bay Channel Deepening Project

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Balanced Budget (*continued*)

- \$14 million for Wallowa Lake Dam Rehabilitation
- \$10 million for Deschutes Basin Board of Control Piping Project
- \$6.5 million for Blue Mountain Community College Agricultural Management Facility
- \$2.5 million for Wallowa Valley Center for Wellness
- \$2 million for Curry Health District Brookings Emergency Room
- \$1.5 million for Josephine County Fire District
- \$1.3 million for Leaburg Fish Hatchery operations

Cost Containment

- SB 1049 appropriates \$100 million from the General Fund to Employer Incentive Fund to generate matching funds from public employers to reduce contribution rates for the Public Employees Retirement System (PERS) costs.

The changes to PERS in SB 1049 are expected to reduce the contribution rate increase by 5.4%, which will generate between \$1.2 billion and \$1.8 billion in savings for employer contributions each biennium, starting in 2021.

- HB 2164 provides for a limited renewal of tax credits and expenditures that were scheduled to sunset in 2019.

Balancing the Budget

Legislators rebalanced agency budgets to protect priority investments in key state service areas. After adjustments, the General Fund's ending balance is projected to be approximately \$521 million in general fund and \$33 million in lottery funds. The budget allocated \$75 million to the Emergency Fund for appropriations during the interim when the Legislature is not in session. In addition to other reserves, the rebalanced budget prepares our state to address emergent financial needs when they arise throughout the duration of the budget cycle.

