

OREGON STATE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE

2024 LEGISLATIVE REPORT



PUBLIC AFFAIRS
C O U N S E L

2024 Oregon Legislative Session Recap (February 5 – March 7)

The 2024 Oregon legislature performed almost exactly to script: Heavy bipartisan focus on reforming Measure 110 and increasing housing supply, very few overtly partisan issues, and prolific spending fueled by ever-increasing tax revenues that had accumulated since the end of the 2023 session.

The Legislature conducted its business in 32 days, adjourning on Thursday evening, March 7th, with three days to spare before the 35-day Constitutional deadline of March 10th.

The 2024 session saw the introduction of 291 bills – an enormous number of bills to consider in just one month's time – but nowhere near the 3,000 bills introduced in a typical long session. Still, the session pushed the limits of a 35-day session as many of the bills were far too complicated and pushed too far with inadequate time for vetting.

But through it all, most of the potentially controversial, party-line bills failed to advance past the session's second week, and most bills that ended up passing did so with bipartisan support.

Ultimately, the 2024 legislature did exactly what it set out to do, with one major 11th hour addition:

- **Measure 110 Reforms (HB 4002, HB 5204):** The legislature officially ended Oregon's Measure 110 drug decriminalization experiment by re-establishing possession of small amounts of hard drugs as a misdemeanor crime. HB 4002 also permits counties to set up systems offering "deflection," where those facing possession charges can opt for treatment. HB 5204 allocated \$211 million to expand treatment programs.
- **Housing (SB 1530, SB 1537):** Governor Kotek made very clear her goal of creating a framework in which Oregon could add 36,000 new housing units per year. The most controversial aspect of SB 1537 would allow cities to modestly expand their UGB's when certain conditions are met. The less controversial aspect was the \$376 million housing package, including a new \$75 million revolving loan fund for local governments to help finance affordable and moderate-income housing construction; \$94 million for 44 infrastructure projects; and \$65 million for emergency shelters. The legislature also created a state Housing Accountability and Production Office to support local governments in meeting housing goals. While the package was a significant cut from the \$500 million and initial policy goals sought by the Governor, it was still very substantial.

- **Campaign Finance Limits (HB 4024):** The 11th hour addition of campaign finance reform into the “deliverables” of the 2024 session was the result of some very stringent campaign finance reform measures that were poised to qualify for the 2024 ballot. For the first time since 1996, there will be limits on contributions that can be given to candidates from businesses, unions and PACs. However, those limits will not apply until after the 2026 elections.
- **Spend, spend, spend:** The 2024 Legislature had an inordinate amount of money at its disposal to spend – far more than any other short session in recent memory - due to consistent revenue gains with each quarterly forecast. All told, the legislature had over \$1 billion in “new” revenues since the conclusion of the 2023 session. All told, budget writers allocated that \$1 billion among the Measure 110 reforms (\$211 million), Governor’s housing package (\$376 million), summer educational programs (\$30 million), and over \$400 million in final discretionary expenditures which included over \$40 million for forest fire suppression costs and \$39 million for highway maintenance.

The 2024 session ended as it began - on an upbeat note - as the parties coordinated the resignation of Dan Rayfield (D-Corvallis) as Speaker of the House, and the election of Rep. Julie Fahey as the new Speaker. Although Rayfield is not resigning from the House, he is the Democratic front-runner for Attorney General. Prior to her ascension to Speaker, Fahey, who’s known as a policy wonk, was the House Majority Leader.

As of now, known changes in the legislature will include the loss of the following seven senators and seven representatives:

SENATE

- Sen Art Robinson (R- Grants Pass): Out due to Measure 113
- Sen Brian Boquist (R- Dallas): Out due to Measure 113
- Sen Michael Dembrow (D- Portland): Retiring
- Sen Tim Knopp (R- Bend; **Republican Leader**): Out due to Measure 113
- Sen Dennis Linthicum (R- Klamath Falls): Out due to Measure 113
- Sen Bill Hansell (R- Athena): Retiring
- Sen Lynn Findley (R- Vale): Retiring

HOUSE

- Rep Christine Goodwin (R- Canyonville): Running for State Senate
- Rep Paul Holvey (D- Eugene; ***Speaker Pro Tem***): Retiring
- Rep Dan Rayfield (D- Corvallis; ***Speaker of the House***): Running for Attorney General
- Rep Brian Stout (R- Scappoose): Retiring
- Rep Maxine Dexter (D- Portland): Running for Congress
- Rep Janelle Bynum (D- Clackamas): Running for Congress
- Rep Khan Pham (D- Portland): Running for State Senate

Oregon State Chamber of Commerce (OSCC) 2024 Legislative Session Summary

Public Affairs Counsel was pleased to advocate and monitor the following issues for OSCC and local business communities during the 2024 Oregon legislative session. This is a recap of legislation that was identified as top issues and priorities for OSCC and local business communities across Oregon during the 32-day legislative session.

COMMUNITY

Measure 110 Reform (HB 4002): *(See attachment for full details)* Although there were many facets to this legislation, the politics of the bill were advanced when Republicans and Democrats agreed to re-criminalize Possession of a Controlled Substance (PCS) as an unclassified misdemeanor offense (PCS-U) that carries a maximum of 180 days in jail. HB 4002 also makes it easier for law enforcement to prosecute drug dealers. It imposes a heightened punishment for dealing drugs in public areas like parks or close to treatment centers.

Finally, counties are also given authority to implement local “deflection” programs so that drug offenders have access to treatment programs in lieu of criminal sanctions if those treatment programs are completed successfully.

- **Final Action: HB 4002 passed.** Although both parties were stretched by HB 4002 (Democrats alienated a large part of their base in rolling back de-criminalization of drug possession and Republicans desperately wanted a stronger bill), both parties ultimately got to “yes” as they realized this was the best option in front of them at this time. Passed House 51-7 and Senate 21-8. HB 4002 takes effect immediately.

Governor Kotek’s Housing Production Bill (SB 1537): This was the Governor’s top priority during the 2024 session. SB 1537 creates the Housing Accountability and Production Office and a new fund to assist local governments with housing production by providing grants; providing optional mediation of land use disputes between local governments and developers; and establishing policy and funding priorities to address barriers to housing production. The other key component of the bill is that it allows cities to bring a modest amount of additional land into their UGBs. SB 1537 directs the Housing and Community Services Department to develop a program to make loans to local jurisdictions, which in turn will award grants to a developer’s eligible housing project to cover eligible costs. This program is limited to development of new housing or commercial-to-residential conversions for households earning 120% or less of the median area income. Grant recipients will receive a property tax exemption for developing the property, and in exchange, will pay an annual fee for a presumptive period of ten years, with exceptions.

Finally, the measure establishes the Housing Project Revolving Loan Fund. \$75 million was appropriated to the fund for loans.

- **Final Action: SB 1537 passed** with a strong bipartisan vote along with the companion spending bill SB 1530.

Recreational Immunity (SB 1576): A recent Oregon Court of Appeals decision (*Fields vs. City of Newport*) undermined the immunity guaranteed for organizations that maintain public spaces for recreational opportunities, opening the door for local governments, nonprofits and land trusts to face costly litigation and increased liability insurance premiums. SB 1576 temporarily restores recreational immunity protections for public and private land open for recreational opportunities. The legislation sunsets in 2026 to keep trails and recreation open for the summer season and forcing all parties back to the table for a more permanent solution in 2025.

- **Final Action: SB 1576 passed** unanimously in both the House and Senate.

State Forest Management (HB 4106): In response to the prospect of more revenue loss to timber-dependent counties due to the Habitat Conservation Plan (HCP) being adopted by the Oregon Department of Forestry (ODF), HB 4106 was introduced by Representative Cyrus Javadi (R-Tillamook).

HB 4106 directs the State Forester to establish sustainable harvest levels for timber on state forestland. By developing a timber inventory model and offering timber for sale at sustainable harvest levels, the bill is intended to mitigate the financial impacts of the HCP and safeguard county revenue streams.

- **Final Action: HB 4106 failed.** The bill had one public hearing and pitted natural resource-dependent counties and residents against environmental activists.

WORKPLACE

Prohibition on Professional Employer Organizations (PEO's) (HB 4005): Thousands of Oregon small businesses avail themselves to the services of a 'professional employer organization' or PEO. Businesses contract with PEO's to be the 'administrative' co-employer for purposes of managing payroll, benefits, and HR laws while the actual employer retains the direction and control of the employee and the workplace. HB 4005 would have eliminated PEO's in Oregon by disallowing the 'co-employment' model that PEOs use to obtain favorable insurance rates and other benefits for their small business clients.

- **Final Action: HB 4005 failed.** OSCC strongly opposed this bill, and despite numerous hearings and amendments, the bill ultimately died as employer groups did not want to relinquish this valuable asset to many organizations and businesses.

Oregon Family Leave Act, Paid Family Leave Alignment (SB 1515): SB 1515 originated as an effort to establish concurrency and alignment of the Oregon Family Leave Act (OFLA) and Paid Leave Oregon. The bill effectively improves leave law alignment and prevents "leave stacking" between the two laws.

The bill deletes most leave purposes from the original OFLA law, ensuring that such leave is taken under Paid Leave Oregon and eliminating the possibility of leave "stacking." OFLA will continue to cover a small number of leave types not addressed by Paid Leave Oregon, including sick child leave, bereavement leave and leave for pregnancy disability.

SB 1515 also entitles an employee to use accrued paid leave offered by an employer in addition to Paid Leave Oregon benefits while on leave to the extent that the total combination does not exceed the employee's full wage replacement unless the employer permits combined amounts in excess of full wage replacement.

- **Final Action: SB 1515 passed** and will have an operative date of July 1, 2024.

Hiring and Retention Bonuses (HB 4050): Oregon employers have a growing problem: it is becoming legally problematic to be able to attract and retain a talented workforce through the use of hiring and retention bonuses. Such bonuses run the risk of violating Oregon's 'equal pay' laws. HB 4050 would have made it easier for Oregon employers to offer incentives such as hiring and retention bonuses when justified by a "business necessity."

- **Final Action: HB 4050 failed.** Despite one of the most impressive employer coalitions assembled on any issue, once again the Legislature failed to pass a bill giving Oregon employers the tools used by employers in other states to recruit and retain workers. The committee chair said he plans to have an interim workgroup tackle this issue.

Warehouse Worker Protections (HB 4127): This legislation was a follow-up effort to a much more prescriptive and burdensome bill in 2023. It sets new regulations regarding work quotas in the warehouse setting. It defines quotas as specific productivity or speed requirements within set time frames and mandates that employers provide written documentation to employees outlining quotas and potential consequences for not meeting quotas. The bill gives employees the right to request records related to quotas and work speed data, and requires employers to respond within 21 days. HB 4127 stipulates that the employer may not take an adverse employment action against an employee for failure to meet a quota for which the employee did not receive written documentation.

Unlike prior versions, HB 4127 borrows definitions adopted by other states and would no longer add burdensome layers to Oregon's already strict meal and rest break laws. Importantly, the scope of industries affected by the bill has been narrowed to warehouse distribution centers for large retailers (e.g. Amazon).

\$234,274 was provided to the Bureau of Labor and Industries to hire four positions to manage the increased complaints, investigations, and prosecutions.

- **Final Action: HB 4127 passed.** This version of the bill was greatly scaled back from the 2023 version which allowed the business community to largely stay neutral.

ENVIRONMENT

State Greenhouse Gas Reduction Goals (SB 1559): SB 1559 was strongly opposed by industrial and business organizations as it would have set more aggressive state greenhouse gas reduction goals than currently in law. The bill would have established a goal of reducing emissions to 95% below 1990 levels by 2050 with interim goals in 2030 and 2040.

The bill adjusts GHG reduction goals by 2030 to achieve levels that are at least 45 percent below 1990 levels, and achieve levels that are at least 70 percent below 1990 levels by 2040. SB 1559 adjusts the 2050 goal to achieve greenhouse gas levels that are at least 95 percent, rather than 75 percent, below 1990 levels.

Bills such as SB 1559 become highly problematic as they are unrealistic and require aggressive regulation to achieve – regulation that compromises key Oregon industries and jobs.

- **Final Action: SB 1559 failed.** A similar concept was defeated in 2023, and with the Oregon Appeals Court ruling which invalidated the DEQ's Climate Protection Program (CPP), legislative leaders opted to wait until 2025 to have conversations around carbon policy.

HEALTH CARE

Corporate Practice of Medicine (HB 4130): A bill intended to curb the corporate influence over medical decision-making gained massive momentum in 2024 and nearly passed. HB 4130 updated Oregon's 'Corporate Practice of Medicine' law to add restrictions and requirements to agreements between professional corporations formed to practice medicine and management services organizations (MSOs), requiring that licensed providers control decisions about the practice and delivery of health care. There was significant concern that HB 4130 would change the rules of the game "mid-stream" and diminish the value of current local medical practices.

- **Final Action: HB 4130 died** on the last day of the 2024 session as it was purely a "go-home" political decision. The bill had enough support to pass the final chamber (Senate) but was negotiated off the table as legislators rushed to conclude their business on Thursday, March 7th.

TAX

Increased CAT Tax Exemption (HB 4055 / SB 1542): A major priority for OSCC, both bills would raise the CAT tax exemption level from \$1 million to \$5 million. To date, about 70% of CAT tax payers are small businesses with gross revenues below \$5 million, but these same small businesses only account for about 7% of all CAT tax revenues. The bill also would also allow medical and dental providers to exclude Medicare and Medicaid reimbursements from taxable revenue for CAT purposes.

- **Final Action: Both bills failed to advance.** But OSCC was pleased that the Senate Revenue Committee, in particular, is continuing this conversation that began last session. There is growing awareness that the current \$1million exemption level is too low and that the CAT is starting to impact a large number of small businesses that are not "corporations" as most people think of them.

Taxation of Farm Equipment (HB 4111): Supported by the agriculture community, this bill clarifies the treatment of farm equipment for property taxation purposes. As negotiated, HB 4111 exempts real farm machinery and equipment from property taxation. Applies to property tax years beginning on or after July 1, 2025.

- **Final Action: HB 4111 passed.**

Federal Tax Reconnect (HB 4034): The annual tax reconnect bill syncs up Oregon's tax code to the federal tax code as of December 31, 2023. HB 4034 was a "clean" reconnect bill which aligns Oregon' tax code and definition of 'income' with the federal code. There was

some early discussion that Oregon would prospectively “disconnect” from the federal *Tax Relief for American Families and Workers Act of 2024*, but that discussion proved to be a bit premature.

- **Final Action: HB 4034 passed.** Oregon’s tax code is aligned with all federal tax laws and changes as of December 31, 2023.

GENERAL BUSINESS

Debt Collection / Consumer Protection (SB 1595): Billed as the primary ‘consumer protection’ bill of the session, SB 1595 increases the amounts that are exempt from execution of a judgment or garnishment: (1) increases the value of a vehicle exempt from garnishment from \$3,000 to \$10,000, (2) increases the amount of disposable earnings that are exempt from garnishment of non-tax debt; (3) increases the amount of the homestead exemption to \$150,000 or \$300,000 for single and joint filers. Finally, SB 1595 exempts \$2,500 from financial account garnishment and indexes this to inflation. Legislation specifies that changes to garnishment exemptions made by measure do not apply if writ of garnishment includes debt arising from child support, spousal support, or restitution.

- **Final Action: SB 1595 passed.**

POLITICS

Campaign Finance Reform (HB 4024): Campaign finance reform is now a reality in Oregon for the first time since 1996. The Oregon legislature responded to the prospect of two very stringent campaign finance measures that appeared poised to qualify for the 2024 ballot. Rather than being hamstrung by tight limits, both parties worked to produce a bill that would seek a middle ground and disallow large contributions from businesses, individuals, unions and PACs. OSCC appears to qualify as a “Membership Organization” under the new law and would be subject to certain limits that appear higher than most other PACs under the new law.

- **Final Action: HB 4024 passed.** There will be new limits in how much businesses, unions, and Political Action Committees (PACs) can raise and spend on political candidates. However, the new law will not take effect until 2027. It appears that the OSCC Defend Small Business PAC would qualify as a ‘Membership Organization’ PAC and may not be substantially impacted by the new law.

[View as Webpage](#)



ACTION ALERT

Support HB 4002A - Sign on to Coalition Letter

SUPPORT House Bill 4002A- Floor Hearing Tomorrow

House Bill 4002A is the bill which will reform Ballot Measure 110 by recriminalizing hard drugs as an 'unclassified' misdemeanor, strengthening treatment options as an alternative to jail, and expanding funding for community-based treatment. **Last night, HB 4002A was voted out of committee on a bipartisan vote of 10-2.**

OSCC believes it is in the interest of business organizations to support the bill as it represents the best option to support local communities in 2024.

For chambers interested in signing on to a coalition letter in support of this bill, please indicate your support and email your chamber logo to: Brandy@DaltonAdvocacy.com by 9am Thursday morning.

Oregon State Chamber of Commerce (OSCC) | 991 Liberty Street SE, Salem,
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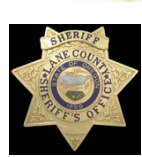
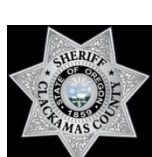




Urge Your 'YES' Vote on HB 4002A and say 'THANK YOU'

Thank you to the to the members of the Joint Committee on Addiction and Community Safety Response, legislative leadership and the members of the legislative assembly for developing a bi-partisan solution to provide and restore tools to our local communities to tackle the drug crisis facing Oregon. As families, businesses and communities throughout Oregon face the devastating impacts of our addiction and fentanyl overdose crisis, we believe this measure takes bold and meaningful steps to address the crisis. **Thank you** for answering our calls for solutions that acknowledge the real public safety issues experienced by Oregon's families, employees, customers, business owners, and tourists throughout Oregon and thank you for developing this proposal in consultation with local governments, public safety experts, business leaders, behavioral health specialists, and addiction service providers. **Thank you for taking bold action to solve this problem during the 2024 Legislative Session. As we shared with the Committee, communities throughout Oregon simply cannot wait until 2025 and beyond for real solutions.**

Vote YES on HB 4002A



HB 4002 A STAFF MEASURE SUMMARY

Carrier: Sen. Lieber

Joint Committee On Addiction and Community Safety Response

Action Date: 02/27/24

Action: Do pass the A-Eng bill.

Senate Vote

Yeas: 4 - Girod, Knopp, Lieber, Steiner

Nays: 1 - Prozanski

House Vote

Yeas: 6 - Goodwin, Kropf, Mannix, Nosse, Sanchez, Smith G

Nays: 1 - Valderrama

Fiscal: Fiscal impact issued

Revenue: Has minimal revenue impact

Prepared By: Brian Nieubuurt, LPRO Analyst

Meeting Dates: 2/5, 2/7, 2/26, 2/27

WHAT THE MEASURE DOES:

The measure removes barriers and establishes programs and policies aimed at improving access to substance use disorder (SUD) treatment. It also establishes a criminal justice framework for possession or delivery of controlled substances designed to encourage treatment over penalties such as jail or probation.

Detailed Summary

Payment for Substance Use Disorder Treatment (Sections 1 – 5)

- Prohibits health insurers and coordinated care organizations (CCOs) from imposing prior authorization or other utilization review for reimbursement of covered medications prescribed to treat substance use disorder (SUD).
- Requires health insurers and CCOs to reimburse the cost of refills of SUD medications.
- Specifies application to all forms of buprenorphine.
- Permits insurer to use prior authorization or other utilization management for opioids prescribed for purposes other than SUD treatment and for purposes of auditing claims or periodic redeterminations for need for continuing care.

Pharmacist Dispensing of Opioid Use Disorder Medication Refills (Sections 6 – 9)

- Permits pharmacist to dispense early refills of medications used to treat opioid use disorder to patients who have evidence of a previous prescription.
- Defines “early refill” and “refill.”
- Requires pharmacist to take specified steps when dispensing refill, including notifying patient’s primary care provider.
- Clarifies that record notations indicating previous prescription constitute verification of valid prescription.
- Requires Board of Pharmacy to adopt rules allowing pharmacist to obtain a registration number from the Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) and store medications for the treatment of opioid use disorder on premises.
- Clarifies that prescription drug lockers located at the same physical address as the retail drug outlet with which the locker is associated do not need registration with the Oregon Board of Pharmacy or DEA.
- Requires prescription drug lockers located at other physical address to obtain registration from the DEA.

Access to Addiction Treatment by Members of Coordinated Care Organizations (Section 10)

- Adds addiction treatment providers to CCO network adequacy requirements.

HB 4002 A STAFF MEASURE SUMMARY

Alcohol and Drug Policy Commission Study (Sections 11 – 12)

- Requires Alcohol and Drug Policy Commission (ADPC) to conduct study of barriers and best practices for youth SUD, increasing medication-assisted treatment (MAT), and increasing SUD providers in the state.
- Requires ADPC to study data regarding insurance claim denials for SUD medications.
- Requires ADPC to provide status update and preliminary recommendation by September 30, 2024.
- Requires ADPC to deliver final report by September 15, 2025.

Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinic Program (Sections 13 – 15)

- Establishes a certified community behavioral health clinic (CCBHC) program in Oregon Health Authority (OHA).
- Requires OHA to appoint an advisory committee to advise in rule adoption.
- Requires OHA to either provide additional funding or have exception process if additional requirements on CCBHCs are made.
- Specifies actions to be taken by OHA in the development and adjustment of CCBHC rates.
- Requires CCBHC located in same geographic region as community mental health program (CMHP) to enter collaboration agreement with CMHP before OHA may approve CCBHC certification.
- Requires OHA to begin drafting state plan amendment for submission to the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) to add new CCBHCs prior to January 15, 2025.

Joint Task Force on Regional Behavioral Health Accountability (Sections 16 - 17)

- Establishes 26-member Joint Task Force on Regional Behavioral Health Accountability to make recommendations on improving governance of behavioral health systems and strengthening evidence-based funding decisions.
- Specifies membership.
- Requires Task Force to develop recommendations on improving collaboration and accountability, improving outcomes, and providing greater cost efficiencies.
- Requires Task Force to collaborate with task forces that have overlapping scopes of work.
- Requires Task Force to provide draft recommendations to Legislative Assembly by September 15, 2025, and final recommendations by December 15, 2025.
- Requires Director of Legislative and Policy Research Office (LPRO) to provide staff support to Task Force.
- Sunsets Task Force on January 2, 2026.

Task Force on Improving the Safety of Behavioral Health Workers (Sections 18 – 19)

- Establishes 16-member Task Force on Improving the Safety of Behavioral Health Workers and specifies membership.
- Requires Task Force to deliver preliminary report to Legislative Assembly containing draft recommendations on specified safety considerations by September 1, 2024.
- Requires Task Force to delivery final report to Legislative Assembly by December 1, 2024.
- Requires LPRO Director to provide staff support to Task Force.
- Sunsets Task Force January 2, 2026.

United We Heal Medicaid Payment Program (Section 20)

- Establishes United We Heal Medicaid Payment Program in OHA to provide supplemental payments to eligible behavioral health care providers to enable the providers to access enhanced apprenticeship and training programs and opportunities.
- Requires OHA to adopt rules.
- Requires behavioral health provider to enter into memorandum of understanding with OHA in order to participate in program.

Conforming amendments (Sections 21 - 23)

Delivery of Controlled Substances (Section 24)

(Delivery Definition Based on State v. Boyd)

HB 4002 A STAFF MEASURE SUMMARY

- Expands the definition of “deliver” or “delivery” to include the possession of a controlled substance with intent to transfer to another person.
- Defines “within 30 feet” and “within 500 feet.”

Delivery in Certain Locations (Section 25)

- Requires any conviction for delivery of a controlled substance (DCS) made within 30 ft of a public park, within 500 ft of a temporary residence shelter or within 500 ft of a treatment facility, if the person knows or reasonably should have known they were within 500 ft of said location, be classified as a Crime Category 7 of the sentencing guidelines grid of the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission (CJC) if the delivery is for consideration and as a Crime Category 5 if there is no consideration.
- Defines “public park,” “temporary residence shelter,” and “treatment facility.”

Reevaluation of Release Guidelines (Sections 26 and 27)

- Directs the Chief Justice’s Criminal Justice Advisory Council to reevaluate and update the pretrial release criteria for persons arrested for delivery or manufacture of controlled substances.
- Repeals this section on January 2nd, 2025.

Conforming Amendments (Sections 28 – 32)

Applicability (Section 33)

- Provides that sections 24, 25 and 28 to 32 of this act apply to conduct occurring on or after the effective date of this act.

Possession of Controlled Substances (Sections 34 and 35)

(Drug Enforcement Misdemeanor Provisions)

- Establishes a drug enforcement misdemeanor crime of possession of a controlled substance (PCS).
- Provides that a court may impose sentence for the crime of PCS as follows:
 - The court may impose a term of imprisonment of up to 180 days upon the request of the defendant; or
 - If a straight jail sentence is not imposed, the court shall suspend imposition of sentence and impose up to 18 months probation and shall not order any jail time as a condition of probation. Probation may be extended beyond 18 months by agreement of the probationer but may not exceed 5 years.
 - If the terms of probation are found to have been violated, structured jail sanctions may be imposed by agreement of the defendant or by order of a court, up to a total of 30 days jail. Any term of incarceration must allow for early release to a treatment facility.
 - Upon revocation of a probation sentence imposed as provided by this section, a court may order up to 180 days in jail with the option of early release to an inpatient or outpatient drug and alcohol treatment program under the supervisory authority of county community corrections and pursuant conditions of a release agreement.
 - Requires any jail sentence be reduced for any day the defendant is on release to a treatment program or previously served in-custody.
 - Prohibits a court from imposing any fines or fees for a conviction for a drug enforcement misdemeanor PCS.

Deflection Programs (Sections 36 - 38)

- Encourages law enforcement agencies and district attorneys, in lieu of arrest or prosecution of persons unlawfully in possession of a controlled substance constituting a drug enforcement misdemeanor, to refer or divert a person to a deflection program as defined by the measure.
- Directs the Criminal Justice Commission (CJC), no later than 12 months after the effective date of this 2024 act, to conduct a study to determine best practices for deflection programs and make recommendations for funding of the Oregon Behavioral Health Deflection Program.
- Requires the CJC, no later than 18 months after the effective date of this act, to develop standards and best practices for deflection programs using data received pursuant to sections 61 and 63 of this act.

HB 4002 A STAFF MEASURE SUMMARY

- Provides that the CJC shall establish a statewide system for tracking data concerning deflection program outcomes as specified and to maintain a publicly available list of deflection programs operating within the state.
- Defines “deflection program” as a collaborative program between law enforcement and behavioral health systems that assist individuals who may have substances use disorder, another behavioral health disorder, or co-occurring disorders, to create community-based pathways to treatment, recover support services, housing, case management, or other services.
- Allows for citations for the misdemeanor crime of PCS created by this section to include a date on which a person shall appear to be more than 30 days after the date the citation was issued to allow the person to participate in a deflection program as defined by this act.

Drug Enforcement Misdemeanor Conforming Amendments (Sections 39-46)

Supervision Duty and Funding (Sections 47- 50)

- Directs the Department of Corrections (DOC) to assume responsibility for community-based supervision for offenders on conditional discharge agreement for a drug enforcement misdemeanor. Expands definition of “designated drug-related misdemeanor” to include the drug enforcement misdemeanor constituting PCS established by this act.

Conditional Discharge (Sections 51 - 53)

- Requires a court, at the request of a person charged with a drug enforcement misdemeanor constituting PCS, to defer further proceedings and place the person on probation. Establishes terms authorized to be included in a conditional discharge agreement and certain rights a defendant must waive.
- Some of the requirements for entry into and terms of the agreement include:
 - That the person request to enter into the agreement no later than 30 days after the person’s first appearance, unless good cause is shown for delay.
 - An initial term of probation of 12-months and up to 30 days jail may be imposed as a sanction upon if terms of probation are violated.
 - Imposition of general conditions of probation as described in ORS 137.540(1) and a requirement that the defendant complete a substance abuse evaluation and treatment.
 - The understanding that the criminal charges filed will be dismissed with prejudice upon fulfillment of the probation terms as agreed, including upon early termination of probation period.

Expungement (Sections 54 - 56)

- Requires the sealing or expungement of records related to a person's conduct constituting a drug enforcement misdemeanor constituting PCS as follows:
 - Provides that deflection coordinators shall provide written verification that a person has completed a deflection program to the court, law enforcement agency, and the district attorney with authority to prosecute the offense and to the court with legal jurisdiction.
 - Within 60 days of receiving verification, the law enforcement agency and the district attorney shall seal all records related to the person’s participation in the program and the court shall seal all electronic records created concerning the offense.
 - If no further prosecutorial action has been taken after two years from the date of citation for or contact with law enforcement for conduct constituting a drug enforcement misdemeanor constituting PCS, any law enforcement agency or district attorney that possesses records related to the citation or conduct shall seal the records within 60 days of conclusion of two-year period. Any electronic court records related to the citation or conduct shall be sealed within 60 days of conclusion of two-year period.
 - When a person successfully completes probation as part of a conditional discharge agreement as described by this proposed act and the court dismissed the proceedings the court shall, within 90 days after dismissal, order all records relating to the arrest or citation and criminal proceedings be sealed. Directs the clerk of the court to forward a certified copy of said order to applicable agencies.

HB 4002 A STAFF MEASURE SUMMARY

- When a person successfully completes probation for conviction of a drug enforcement misdemeanor constituting PCS, the court shall, within 90 days of receiving notification of successful completion, order all records relating to the arrest or citation and criminal proceedings be sealed. Directs the clerk of the court to forward a certified copy of said order to applicable agencies.
- Three years from the date of conviction or dismissal of charge of a drug enforcement misdemeanor constituting PCS the court shall, within 60 days after the three-year period has concluded, order all records relating to the arrest or citation, charges, and criminal proceedings be sealed. Directs the clerk of the court to forward a certified copy of said order to applicable agencies.
- Directs the Judicial Department to develop a standardized form for obtaining requisite information necessary for entities to comply with an order to seal records as described, to be completed by the district attorney and defense attorney at the time a person enters probation.

Repealing Class E Violation Provisions (Sections 57 - 72)

- Repeals provisions relating to PCS as a Class E violation.

Operative Dates and Applicability (Sections 73 and 74)

- Provisions establishing the new drug enforcement misdemeanor constituting PCS and related to sentencing, supervision, and expungement of records for the crime, become operative on September 1, 2024, and apply to conduct occurring on or after that date.
- Authorizes specified agencies to take any actions necessary before the operative date specified to meet obligations created by the measure.

Data Tracking (Section 75)

- Requires the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission (CJC) to collect and analyze certain data and demographics concerning deflections, arrests, charges, and convictions for unlawful possession of a controlled substance and delivery of a controlled substance offenses.
- Directs the CJC, beginning August of 2025, to provide a report annually to the judiciary committees containing an analysis of the data.
- Exempts any information collected by the CJC that may reveal the identity of any individual from public disclosure in any manner.

Oregon Behavioral Health Deflection Program (Sections 76 - 79)

- Defines “deflection program” as a collaborative program between law enforcement and behavioral health systems that assist individuals who may have substances use disorder, another behavioral health disorder, or co-occurring disorders, to create community-based pathways to treatment, recover support services, housing, case management, or other services.
- Establishes the Oregon Behavioral Health Deflection Program (BHDP) within the Improving People’s Access to Community-based Treatment, Supports and Services (IMPACTS) grants program and directs the CJC to develop a separate grant application and review processes for community mental health programs.
- Provides minimum requirements for grant applications and programs to be eligible for funding.
- Directs the CJC, in cooperation with the Oregon Health Authority, to monitor progress of and evaluate program outcomes for applicants that receive grant funds and to report annually, beginning September 2025, to the relevant interim committees of the Legislative Assembly.
- Establishes the Oregon Behavioral Health Deflection Program Account and appropriates funds for the purpose of carrying out the provisions relating to the BHDP.
- Increases membership of the IMPACTS grants review committee from 19 to 21.

Expansion of Welfare Holds (Section 80)

- Extends authority provided in ORS 430.399 for a director of a treatment facility to hold an individual from up to 48 hours to up to 72 hours.

Opioid Use Disorder Medication Grant Program (Sections 81 – 89)

HB 4002 A STAFF MEASURE SUMMARY

- Establishes the Oregon Jail-Based Medications for Opioid Use Disorder Grant Program in the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission (CJC) to provide treatment and transition planning services to persons in custody in local and tribal correctional facilities.
- Directs the CJC, in collaboration with the Oregon Health Authority (OHA), to administer the grant program and establishes certain requirements for grant applicants.
- Requires at least 10 percent of total moneys awarded be to local correctional facilities in rural areas as defined by the measure or to tribal correctional facilities.
- Includes directives on how grant awards may be used by recipients.
- Establishes the Oregon Jail-Based Medications for Opioid Use Disorder Fund within the State Treasury to be continuously appropriated to the CJC for purposes of carrying out the obligations as directed by these sections.
- Directs the CJC to report on the grant program as described, no later than December 1, 2024, to the interim committees of the Legislative Assembly related to judiciary and health care.

Emergency Clause (Section 91)

- Declares an emergency, effective on passage.

ISSUES DISCUSSED:

- The disparate impact of drug crime enforcement on communities of color and homeless
- Obstacles to finding and entering drug treatment programs currently will be exacerbated
- Availability and effectiveness of existing deflection program models around the state and nationally
- Effectiveness of criminalization of drug possession and use to address substance abuse disorders and encourage access to treatment
- Lived experiences of persons who have experienced substance abuse disorders and family members of persons with substance abuse disorders
- Effectiveness of current treatment models around the state, obstacles to providing treatment
- Ballot Measure 110 and decriminalization of possession of controlled substances
- Impact of public drug use on Oregon businesses
- The role of law enforcement in addressing substance abuse
- Insufficient funding for behavioral health and substance abuse treatment services
- Workforce shortages and burnout in behavioral health and substance abuse treatment service providers

EFFECT OF AMENDMENT:

No amendment.

BACKGROUND:

In November 2020, Oregon voters passed Ballot Measure 110, also known as the Drug Addiction and Treatment Recovery Act, approving two shifts in how the state deals with the use of illegal drugs. First, the measure reduces penalties for drug possession, making Oregon the first state to decriminalize the personal possession of illegal drugs. Secondly, any savings achieved from the cost of enforcing criminal drug possession penalties are combined with marijuana sales revenue to fund a new drug addiction treatment and recovery grant program. Senate Bill 755 (2021) modified some of the requirements of Ballot Measure 110, including establishing Behavioral Health Resource Networks (BHRNs), which are a group of organizations that partner to provide substance use services free of charge to individuals seeking care. The measure required a BHRN to be established in each county and tribal area in the state.



ACTION ALERT

Stop the Attack on Professional Employer Organizations and the 3,000 Oregon Small Businesses They Serve - **OPPOSE House Bill 4005**

Today, the House Committee on Business & Labor will hold a public hearing on [HB 4005](#), which would eliminate Professional Employer Organizations (PEO's) in the state of Oregon. It does this by declaring that the "co-employer" business model is no longer allowed in the State of Oregon.

PEO's depend on the "co-employer" model so that they can offer small businesses economies of scale when purchasing workers' comp, health insurance and other benefits products. It gives small businesses the benefits and services of a large employer.

PEO's are a major benefit to over 3,000 small businesses in Oregon who depend on them to be the administrative employer for purposes of payroll, human resources, labor law compliance, tax compliance, and benefits administration.

If you use a PEO or understand what a vital role PEO's play to help support small business growth, [please submit testimony here](#) and say **NO to HB 4005**.

Provide Tax Relief for Oregon Small Business - **SUPPORT Senate Bill 1542**

The business community has a real opportunity to impact positive change in the legislature this session which would provide tax relief to thousands of small businesses across Oregon.

Today, the Senate Finance & Revenue Committee will hold a hearing on [SB 1542](#) to increase the sales threshold to \$5 million for Oregon businesses to pay the Commercial Activity Tax. We believe this is a vital policy to help protect small businesses in Oregon. We are appreciative of Chairman Mark Meek scheduling this bill for a hearing. It is a primary objective of OSCC.

To testify in support of SB 1542, [please follow this link and submit your comments in favor of the bill](#).

Oregon State Chamber of Commerce (OSCC) | 991 Liberty Street SE, Salem,
OR 97302





Small Business Opposes HB 4005

The National Federation of Independent Business (NFIB) and the Oregon State Chamber of Commerce (OSCC) strongly urge the House Committee on Business and Labor to oppose HB 4005. It will harm small businesses and further isolate them from important services that help them grow and make them competitive with much bigger businesses.

To our knowledge, there are thousands of small businesses – in every industry across Oregon, including non-profits and others – that partner and engage with Professional Employer Organizations (PEOs).

PEOs have operated in Oregon for 30 years. Generally speaking, PEOs are “administrative employers” that partner with small businesses to provide payroll, human resources, and employee benefits services. At their core, PEOs give small businesses the administrative resources of large corporations and allow them to focus on their core products and services.

Other valuable services offered by PEOs include compliance with federal and state employment laws, access to corporate-level large groups health and retirement benefits for small business employees, risk management services, and timely payroll and tax remittance.

HB 4005 effectively eliminates the PEO option for small businesses because the bill disallows the “co-employment” model that PEOs need in order to give small businesses economies of scale on their insurance products.

It’s important to remember that small businesses rarely have tax, payroll or human resources professionals on staff. PEOs play an essential role in filling these gaps and providing these administrative services.

Eliminating PEOs would mean that thousands of small businesses will now have to comply with state and federal tax laws and employment requirements on their own, resulting in less efficient businesses, less accurate administration of these programs, and business burnout as key principals are consumed with administrative tasks instead of core products and services.

Please don’t take away a good thing for small businesses.

Preserve PEOs and Oppose HB 4005.

*For more information, please contact Anthony Smith, Anthony.Smith@NFIB.org, (503) 364-4450 or
JL Wilson, jlwilson@pacounsel.com, 503-569-8054*



Support HB 4050 to give Oregon's Public and Private Employers the ability to Invest in Oregon's Workforce

Oregon, like the rest of the country, is experiencing a persistent workforce shortage. Unfortunately, new projections show that employers should brace for a "forever" workforce shortage, as fewer people will be working by the end of this decade than are working now.¹ To compete with public and private employers worldwide, Oregon employers need the Legislature to act.

HB 4050 provides Oregon employers the flexibility to compete with out-of-state employers while still maintaining strong protections under Oregon's Pay Equity Act

HB 4050 adds language used by other states with strong pay equity protections,² like California and New York, to Oregon's own law. The provisions would give Oregon employers the flexibility they need to grow Oregon's workforce by allowing for a pay differential when each of the following criteria are met:

- It does not discriminate on the specified protected classes under the law;
- It is consistent with a business necessity; and
- It fulfills the underlying purpose of the business necessity.

If a worker believes the business necessity could have been resolved without creating a pay differential, HB 4050 allows the worker to file a complaint and maintains all of Oregon's protections against pay discrimination.

Not only will HB 4050 help keep Oregon from falling further behind, but it is necessary to support the Legislature's planned investments in behavioral health and housing

Unless the Legislature acts, Oregon's public and private employers will continue to lack the tools they need to recruit and retain the workers they need, including teachers, nurses, police officers, and transit operators. No other state restricts the ability of employers to pay workers as strictly as Oregon. As a result, we are losing workers to other states, including Washington, where employers have more flexibility.

HB 4050 is also a vital complement to the Legislature's planned investments in behavioral health and housing. Without it, Oregon's public and private employers will struggle to hire enough workers to create the behavioral health systems and supports necessary to get Oregon's neediest residents off the streets and into treatment programs or produce the 36,000 housing units needed every year to tackle our housing crisis.

Please Support HB 4050 to Allow Oregon to be Competitive through this Workforce Shortage

¹ According to a report from the [Portland Business Journal](#), the Bureau of Labor Statistics expects labor participation to fall to 60.4% by 2032 from its height of 67.4% in 2000.

² Per [US News](#), California has the third most narrow pay gap while New York is second. Oregon ranks 11th.

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Oregon State Chamber of Commerce

Bill Number	Priority	Position	Status
HB 4002	2	Support	Pending
Prohibits insurers from requiring prior authorization or other utilization review for coverage of substance use disorder medications. Relating to the addiction crisis in this state.			
HB 4004	No Priority	Not Reviewed	Passed
Increases civil penalties for violating child labor laws. Relating to unlawful employment of minors; creating new provisions; amending ORS 653.370; and prescribing an effective date.			
HB 4005	1	Oppose	Failed
Clarifies when an employee is employed by employing unit or employer for a single hour of work for purposes of unemployment insurance and paid family and medical leave programs. Relating to an individual's performance of services for an employer; creating new provisions; amending ORS 657.020, 657B.010 and 657B.175; and prescribing an effective date.			
HB 4009	No Priority	Not Reviewed	Failed
Directs the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission to study ways to address the use of controlled substances in public places. Relating to public safety.			
HB 4022	No Priority	Not Reviewed	Failed
Requires the Oregon Health Authority to study Oregon's addiction crisis. Relating to addiction.			
HB 4024	2	Watch	Pending
Requires the Secretary of State to study how best to improve the campaign finance system in the State of Oregon. Relating to campaign finance; creating new provisions; amending ORS 162.005, 260.005, 260.042, 260.232, 260.266, 260.345, 260.402, 260.715 and 260.995; repealing ORS 260.275, 260.281 and 260.285 and chapter 3, Oregon Laws 2007; and prescribing an effective date.			
HB 4025	No Priority	Not Reviewed	Failed
Directs the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission to study the deterrent effect of different sentences on the use of controlled substances in public places. Relating to community safety.			
HB 4034	2	Watch	Pending
Updates the connection date to the federal Internal Revenue Code and other provisions of federal tax law. Relating to connection to federal tax law; creating new provisions; amending ORS 178.300, 178.375, 238A.005, 238A.125, 238A.150, 238A.170, 238A.230, 238A.370, 238A.400, 238A.410, 238A.415, 238A.430, 238A.435, 305.239, 305.494, 305.690, 305.842, 314.011, 314.306, 315.004, 316.012, 316.147, 316.157, 317.010, 317.097, 317A.100, 458.670, 657.010 and 657B.010; and prescribing an effective date.			
HB 4035	No Priority	Not Reviewed	Pending
Increases the proportion of employer tax revenues paid into the Supplemental Employment Department Administration Fund. Relating to unemployment insurance taxes; and prescribing an effective date.			
HB 4038	No Priority	Not Reviewed	Failed
Provides a credit against an employer's 2025 unemployment insurance taxes if the employer's tax rate for 2025 is less than the employer's tax rate for 2022, 2023 and 2024 as determined in accordance with Enrolled House Bill 3389 (2021). Relating to employer taxes; and prescribing an effective date.			

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Oregon State Chamber of Commerce

Bill Number	Priority	Position	Status
HB 4040	No Priority	Not Reviewed	Pending
Requires the Oregon Business Development Department to study economic development in Oregon. Relating to economic development; amending ORS 285A.154 and section 10, chapter 546, Oregon Laws 2023; and declaring an emergency.			
HB 4050	2	Support	Failed
Provides factors upon which compensation differentials may be based for an employer to lawfully pay employees who perform work of comparable character at different compensation levels. Relating to compensation differentials under pay equity requirements; amending ORS 652.220; and declaring an emergency.			
HB 4055	1	Support	Failed
Increases the exempt amount and the filing threshold for purposes of the corporate activity tax. Relating to exempt amount under corporate activity tax; creating new provisions; amending ORS 317A.125 and 317A.137; and prescribing an effective date.			
HB 4069	No Priority	Not Reviewed	Failed
Establishes the Aligning for Health Pilot Program, administered by the Oregon Health Authority, to test alternative methods for paying for health care. Relating to paying for health care.			
HB 4072	3	Watch	Failed
Requires the Oregon Department of Administrative Services to pay a fee to the City of Salem for the share of the city's budget for fire, police and emergency medical services provided to state agencies. Relating to governmental payments.			
HB 4076	No Priority	Not Reviewed	Failed
Requires the Oregon Health Authority to study Oregon's addiction crisis. Relating to the addiction crisis in this state.			
HB 4097	No Priority	Not Reviewed	Failed
Modifies the process for setting aside convictions, dismissals, contempt of court findings and guilty except for insanity judgments. Relating to expungements; creating new provisions; and amending ORS 137.223 and 137.225.			
HB 4098	2	Watch	Pending
Establishes the CHIPS Child Care Fund. Relating to child care; creating new provisions; amending section 6, chapter 25, Oregon Laws 2023; and declaring an emergency.			
HB 4101	2	Watch	Failed
Requires the Secretary of State to collect, and share with state agencies, small business development centers and certain organizations, information about the ethnicity, gender and veteran status of an owner or principal of a business that applies for, orU renews or updates a business registration in this state, if the owner or principal chooses to provide the information. Relating to information collected in conjunction with business registrations in this state; creating new provisions; amending ORS 56.180; and prescribing an effective date.			
HB 4106	2	Support	Failed
Directs the State Forester to establish sustainable harvest levels for harvesting timber on state forestland and develop a timber inventory model to inform sustainable harvest levels. Relating to reliable forest management outcomes; creating new provisions; amending ORS 183.480, 526.041, 526.060, 526.255, 526.265 and 526.990; and prescribing an effective date.			

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Oregon State Chamber of Commerce

Bill Number	Priority	Position	Status
HB 4111	2	Support	Pending
Removes the requirement that farm machinery and equipment be tangible personal property for the purposes of exemption from ad valorem property taxation.			
Relating to farm machinery and equipment; creating new provisions; amending ORS 307.394; and prescribing an effective date.			
HB 4124	2	Support	Failed
Appropriates moneys to the Oregon Business Development Department to distribute to Oregon cultural organizations in response to the negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on organization finances.			
Relating to funding for Oregon cultural organizations; and declaring an emergency.			
HB 4126	No Priority	Not Reviewed	Failed
Repeals the prohibition on local rent control.			
Relating to local rent control; amending ORS 197A.465 and section 9, chapter 552, Oregon Laws 2021; repealing ORS 91.225; and declaring an emergency.			
HB 4127	2	Watch	Pending
Creates rules and standards for warehouse employees' quota requirements.			
Relating to protections for warehouse workers; creating new provisions; and amending ORS 653.256.			
HB 4130	2	Watch	Failed
Prohibits a shareholder, director or officer of a domestic or foreign professional corporation organized for the purpose of practicing medicine or naturopathic medicine, or for the purpose of allowing physicians, physician assistants and nurse practitioners to jointly render professional health care services, from owning or controlling shares in, serving as a director or officer of, being an employee or contractor of or otherwise participating in managing both the professional corporation and a management services organization with which the professional corporation has a contract.			
Relating to the practice of health care; creating new provisions; amending ORS 58.375, 58.376, 58.381, 60.754 and 63.074; and prescribing an effective date.			
HB 4133	No Priority	Not Reviewed	Failed
Makes certain changes related to the forest products harvest tax.			
Relating to wildfire; creating new provisions; amending ORS 291.055, 321.005, 321.011, 321.012, 321.015, 321.017, 477.001, 477.205, 477.230, 477.232, 477.270, 477.277, 477.281, 477.295, 477.440, 477.445, 477.450, 477.455, 477.460, 477.750, 477.755, 477.760, 477.770, 477.775, 477.777, 477.880 and 477.970; prescribing an effective date; and providing for revenue raising that requires approval by a three-fifths majority.			
HB 4141	No Priority	Not Reviewed	Failed
Decreases the rate of interest charged on delinquent property taxes from 1.			
Relating to property tax interest; creating new provisions; amending ORS 311.505; and prescribing an effective date.			
HB 4154	No Priority	Not Reviewed	Pending
Establishes the Semiconductor Talent Sustaining Fund and subaccounts of the fund.			
Relating to semiconductors; creating new provisions; amending sections 1 and 6, chapter 25, Oregon Laws 2023; and prescribing an effective date.			
SB 1513	No Priority	Not Reviewed	Failed
Requires the Bureau of Labor and Industries to study issues related to the different federal and state laws under which a worker may take job-protected leave from work for qualifying reasons.			
Relating to laws concerning job-protected leave from work.			

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Oregon State Chamber of Commerce

Bill Number	Priority	Position	Status
SB 1514	2	Watch	Pending
Requires the Director of the Employment Department to conduct periodic assessments to determine the solvency of the Paid Family and Medical Leave Insurance Fund.			
Relating to family and medical leave insurance; and declaring an emergency.			
SB 1515	2	Support	Pending
Directs the Employment Department to collaborate with the Bureau of Labor and Industries to identify statutory changes that are needed to require the department and the bureau to perform certain duties.			
Relating to leave laws concerning time off from work; creating new provisions; amending ORS 653.455, 657B.010, 657B.020, 657B.025, 657B.030, 657B.050, 659A.150, 659A.156, 659A.159, 659A.162, 659A.165, 659A.168, 659A.171, 659A.177 and 659A.186; and declaring an emergency.			
SB 1526	No Priority	Not Reviewed	Unknown
Makes technical, policy and administrative changes to certain Oregon tax laws.			
Relating to changes to certain Oregon tax laws; creating new provisions; amending ORS 34.030, 34.120, 285B.626, 285B.627, 285C.100, 285C.185, 291.349, 305.140, 305.245, 305.275, 305.280, 305.410, 305.501, 305.560, 305.570, 307.181, 307.555, 307.627, 307.651, 307.677, 311.701, 311.795, 311.990, 315.283 and 327.001 and section 17, chapter 579, Oregon Laws 2019, section 16, chapter 82, Oregon Laws 2022, and sections 1 and 2, chapter 423, Oregon Laws 2023; repealing ORS 307.157, 311.702, 311.704, 311.706, 311.708, 311.711, 311.716, 311.718, 311.721, 311.722, 311.723, 311.725, 311.727, 311.729, 311.730, 311.731, 311.732, 311.735 and 315.288; and prescribing an effective date.			
SB 1537	2	Support	Pending
Requires the Department of Land Conservation and Development and the Department of Consumer and Business Services to jointly establish and administer the Housing Accountability and Production Office.			
Relating to housing; creating new provisions; amending ORS 183.471, 197.015, 197.195, 197.335, 197.843, 215.427, 227.178 and 455.770; and prescribing an effective date.			
SB 1542	1	Support	Failed
Increases the exempt amount and filing threshold for purposes of the corporate activity tax.			
Relating to corporate activity tax; creating new provisions; amending ORS 317A.100, 317A.125 and 317A.137; and prescribing an effective date.			
SB 1559	2	Oppose	Failed
Modifies state greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals.			
Relating to climate change; amending ORS 468A.200, 468A.205, 468A.210, 468A.215, 468A.225, 468A.235, 468A.245, 468A.250, 468A.255 and 468A.260; and declaring an emergency.			
SB 1562	No Priority	Not Reviewed	Unknown
Increases the maximum amount of the biennial transfer to the Oregon Rainy Day Fund. Increases the cap on amounts held in the Oregon Rainy Day Fund.			
Relating to state financial administration; amending ORS 293.148.			
SB 1573	No Priority	Not Reviewed	Failed
Makes contractor jointly and severally liable in civil or administrative action for unpaid wages of unrepresented employee of subcontractor at any tier.			
Relating to wages.			
SB 1576	2	Support	Pending
Requires the Judicial Department to study civil law matters.			
Relating to civil matters; creating new provisions; amending ORS 17.095, 105.668, 105.672, 105.688 and 646A.589; and declaring an emergency.			

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Oregon State Chamber of Commerce

Bill Number	Priority	Position	Status
SB 1580	No Priority	Not Reviewed	Pending
Creates the crime of fraudulent misrepresentation by an employer to an insurer of certain employee-related data with the intent to decrease the employer's workers' compensation insurance premium. Relating to fraudulent misrepresentation by employers to reduce workers' compensation premiums; creating new provisions; amending ORS 656.990; and declaring an emergency.			
SB 1582	2	Support	Failed
Appropriates moneys to the Oregon Business Development Department to distribute to Oregon cultural organizations in response to the negative impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on organization finances. Relating to funding for Oregon cultural organizations; and declaring an emergency.			
SB 1584	No Priority	Not Reviewed	Failed
Deletes two bases for a worker to refuse an offer of modified employment without losing temporary total disability benefits. Relating to temporary total disability benefits; amending ORS 656.268.			
SB 1595	2	Watch	Unknown
Increases certain exemptions from garnishment and execution. Relating to protections from debt collection; creating new provisions; amending ORS 18.345, 18.348, 18.385, 18.395, 18.402, 18.412, 18.600, 18.618, 18.658, 18.785, 18.787, 18.788, 18.790, 18.835, 18.838, 18.840, 18.845, 18.847, 18.854, 18.855, 18.888, 18.892, 18.896, 646.639 and 646.641 and ORCP 84 D; repealing ORS 18.784 and 646.643; and declaring an emergency.			

2024 Interim Calendar Key Dates

- **May 21st** : Primary Election
- **May 29-31st** : Legislative Days
- **August 28th** : Revenue Forecast
- **September 23-25th** : Legislative Days
- **September 26th** : *Legislative Counsel request deadline for 2025 pre-session bills*
- **November 5th** : General Election
- **November 20th** : Revenue Forecast
- **December 10-12th** : Legislative Days
- **December 13th** : *Bill filing deadline for 2025 pre-session bills*
- **December 18th** : Revenue Forecast

2024 INTERIM CALENDAR

APRIL						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

MAY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
			1	2	3	4
5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12	13	14	15	16	17	18
19	20	21 Primary Election	22	23	24	25
26	27 Memorial Day	28 Task force	29 Leg Days Rev Forecast	30 Leg Days	31 Leg Days	

JUNE						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
						1
2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9	10	11	12	13	14	15
16	17	18	19 Juneteenth	20	21	22
23	24	25	26	27	28	29
30						

KEY
Legislative Committee Days
Optional task force days
State Holidays
Elections
Projected revenue forecast
LC-Related deadlines

JULY						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
	1	2	3	4 Fourth of July	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30	31			

AUGUST						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
				1	2	3
4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17
18	19	20	21	22	23	24
25	26	27	28 Forecast	29	30	31

SEPTEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2 Labor Day	3	4	5	6	7
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
15	16	17	18	19	20	21
22	23 Leg days	24 Leg days	25 Leg days	26 Task force	27 Request Deadline	28
29	30					

OCTOBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
		1	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

NOVEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
					1	2
3	4	5 General Election	6	7	8	9
10	11 Veterans (Obsvd)	12	13	14	15	16
17	18	19	20 Forecast	21	22	23
24	25	26	27	28 Thanks-giving	29	30

DECEMBER						
S	M	T	W	T	F	S
1	2	3	4 LC Drafts Returned	5	6	7
8	9 Task Force	10 Leg Days	11 Leg Days	12 Leg Days	13 Bill Filing Deadline	14
15	16	17	18 Forecast	19	20	21
22	23	24	25 Christmas	26	27	28
29	30	31				