



2024 Legislative Session REPORT

Oregon's State Chamber
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BUSINESS
& INDUSTRY





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Introduction

Oregon voters approved even-year short sessions in 2010 to improve budgeting consistency and allow legislators to respond quickly to emerging crises. At merely five weeks in length, such sessions are ill-suited to the consideration of complex policy bills. Occasionally, however, circumstances require the Legislature to adopt complicated policy on a tight schedule.

This was one of those years.

Gov. Tina Kotek's one bill for the session, **SB 1537**, initially called for about \$500 million in spending for a range of programs to address Oregon's housing shortage. In addition to the price tag, which the Legislature reduced substantially, the governor's proposal called for a minor adjustment to Oregon's highly restrictive land-use laws that would increase the supply of buildable land within the boundaries of eligible cities. Such regulatory adjustments are necessary, as Oregon's system raises the cost of housing by limiting land supply excessively. This problem has exacerbated the state's chronic workforce shortage. As with any proposed change to Oregon's land-use system, however, this one encountered stiff opposition. If Oregon's housing problem were less urgent, the governor's housing package would have been better suited to the longer 2025 session.

Perhaps even more complex and controversial was the Legislature's response to the addiction crisis that mushroomed after the 2020 passage of Measure 110, which decriminalized hard drugs and allocated substantial money for treatment. While many people have taken advantage of increased drug access, few have taken advantage of treatment options. Meanwhile, law enforcement agencies lack the tools needed to address public drug use and related crime. The consequences have been severe for businesses, employees, city residents and, of course, addicts themselves. The urgency of the problem, and the possibility of a November 2024 ballot measure rolling back Measure 110, pushed legislators to act during this year's short session.

Likewise, a pair of measures headed to the November 2024 ballot motivated the Legislature to adopt a thorough revision of Oregon's campaign finance system (see section below). The product will serve Oregonians far better than either of the initiatives that might have passed had the Legislature declined to act.

Nearly as notable as the Legislature's ability to rewrite the state's campaign finance laws in a matter of weeks was its ability to do so with bipartisan support. **HB 4024** passed the House by a vote of 52 to 5 before clearing the Senate 22 to 6. That bipartisan spirit prevailed throughout the session. Most potentially controversial bills died during the frenzied first two weeks, and most significant legislation passed with support from both Democrats and Republicans. In contrast to the 2023 legislative session, there were no walkouts. The Legislature even adjourned with three days to spare.

These and many other bills considered this session were critical to Oregon's employers, affecting their ability to thrive, and in some cases simply to keep their doors open. OBI's team advocated tirelessly on behalf of Oregon's businesses and in many cases played a leading role in supporting beneficial legislation and challenging harmful legislation. Their work was instrumental in steering this often-chaotic session in a direction that allows businesses to create a healthy, prosperous and competitive Oregon.

This report reviews legislative highlights, and occasional lowlights, in OBI's core policy areas.

Economic Development and Taxation

While focusing primarily on a short list of priorities, OBI's policy team engaged broadly on legislation relevant to the state's economic competitiveness, including Gov. Tina Kotek's signature housing package. Highlighted by **SB 1537**, the package allocates a total of \$376 million to measures designed to increase housing production. OBI supported the effort largely because allows qualifying cities to expand their urban growth boundaries marginally without navigating Oregon's decades-old land-use rules, which inflate housing costs by tightly limiting the supply of buildable land. The high cost of housing in Oregon is a significant problem for employers, as it exacerbates workforce shortages.



OBI'S KEY BILLS INCLUDE:

HB 4031: This bill clarifies state law to ensure that information about payers of local taxes remains confidential. What may seem like an arcane issue became anything but in late 2023 thanks to a public records request filed by an Oregon Public Broadcasting reporter seeking business-tax information related to Portland's clean energy fund. While the city of Portland refused the request, the Multnomah County district attorney disagreed. The DA's order threatened to violate multiple local, state and federal regulations ensuring the confidentiality of tax information, making Oregon a national outlier. This bill ensures that trade secrets and other critical business information will remain confidential, which protects employers and the state's competitiveness. Many businesses would be reluctant to operate in a state that did not protect such sensitive information. **OBI supported. Passed.**

HB 4034: This bill updates Oregon's connection to the federal tax code. This normally uncontroversial step encountered early ambivalence during the 2024 session because of the likely passage of federal tax legislation that would have shifted the timing of some Oregon revenue. Maintaining this connection is important

for Oregon businesses that otherwise would face increased complexity, compliance costs and tax rates. Disconnecting also would have damaged the state's reputation and hampered the competitiveness of Oregon's research-focused businesses. **OBI supported. Passed.**

HB 4042: This bill would have reauthorized the Regionally Significant Industrial Site program and created a \$40 million loan fund for it. While this bill did not pass, the program was reauthorized by SB 1526, an omnibus tax bill. However, that bill did not contain funding. The physical expansion of many Oregon employers is constrained by land use regulations and system development costs. Converting commercially zoned lands into usable, shovel-ready property is vital for future growth and competitiveness. **OBI supported. Died.**

HB 4154: This bill establishes the Semiconductor Talent Sustaining Fund and allocates \$30 million to train workers needed by the state's semiconductor industry. The bill addresses business left unfinished in 2023, when the Legislature – with strong OBI support – invested heavily in the future of Oregon's semiconductor industry. Workforce shortages plague most industries, and this investment will help fill the pipeline for this growing segment. **OBI supported. Passed.**

OTHER NOTABLE BILLS:

HB 4055: This bill would have raised the exempt amount under Oregon's corporate activity tax from \$1 million to \$5 million, providing tremendous relief to the vast majority of businesses that must file CAT returns. According to state data, more than 70% of businesses that filed CAT returns in 2021 had between \$1 million and \$5 million of commercial activity but provided only 7% of CAT revenue. **OBI supported. Died.**

HB 4111: This bill removed the requirement that farm machinery be tangible personal property for the purposes of exemption from ad valorem property taxes. This bill reduces costs for agricultural and farming businesses while creating tax and operational clarity. **OBI supported. Passed.**

HB 4118: This bill would have required the Bureau of Labor and Industries to research youth apprenticeship programs around the

country and report best practices and other information to the Legislature. By establishing best practices, this bill would have improved employers' access to well-trained workers. Workforce shortages affect Oregon employers of all types and sizes. **OBI supported. Died.**

HB 4158: This bill would have established and provided \$5 million for the Home and Small Center Child Care Fund. In 2023, the Legislature made significant investments in child care infrastructure through the passage of **HB 3005**, which established the Child Care Infrastructure Fund and allocated \$50 million in lottery bond funding. Since implementation, in-home and small child care providers have reported challenges accessing those lottery bond funds. HB 4158 was intended to create a less cumbersome avenue for small child care providers to access funds. Improving child care access will increase the pool of workers available for Oregon employers.

OBI supported. Died.

SB 1526: This omnibus tax bill extends the Industrial Site Readiness Program but does not provide funding for a loan program (see HB 4042). The physical expansion of many Oregon employers is constrained by land use regulations and system development costs. Converting commercially zoned lands into usable, shovel-ready property is vital for future growth and competitiveness.

OBI supported. Passed.

SB 1539: This bill would have created a grant program for youth sporting events throughout Oregon. Youth sporting events boost businesses in host cities by drawing visitors, who spend money on food, lodging and other goods. **OBI supported. Died.**

SB 1542: Like HB 4055, this bill would have raised the exempt amount under Oregon's corporate activity tax from \$1 million to \$5 million, providing tremendous relief to the vast majority of businesses that must file CAT returns. According to state data, more than 70% of businesses that filed CAT returns in 2021 had between \$1 million and \$5 million of commercial activity but provided only 7% of CAT revenue. **OBI supported. Died.**

SB 1593: This bill would have imposed a new tax on proceeds from the sale of timber cut on private land larger than 500 acres to fund wildfire prevention. A referral to the November

2024 ballot, the bill also would have repealed the forest products harvest tax. This bill would have harmed an important Oregon industry by replacing a tax that treats timber like other agricultural products and recognizes its role as a renewable resource with an inappropriate tax that would have incentivized the conversion of forestland to other uses. **OBI opposed. Died.**

Campaign Finance Reform

The most unexpected bill of the 2024 legislative session may well prove the most consequential. On the last day of session, the Legislature approved HB 4024, which will fundamentally alter Oregon's campaign finance system beginning in January 2027.

Campaign spending in Oregon has long been characterized by thorough transparency accompanied by an absence of limits. Though OBI does not consider this system flawed, the organization has been open to changes that are fair, constitutional and workable. Two initiative petitions filed for the November 2024 ballot violate one or more of these criteria and would, if approved by voters, severely limit the ability of businesses to participate in campaigns. One, filed by an activist group calling itself **Honest Elections Oregon**, is **IP 9**. The other, supported by public employee unions, is **IP 42**.

The passage of IP 9 would create additional problems. Because it would limit contributions and spending so severely, it inadvertently would increase the role of so-called "dark money" organizations. Candidates would be unable to control their own messages, and transparency – a hallmark of Oregon's system – would all but disappear.

The November 2024 election thus created urgency to act during this year's short session. Fortunately, circumstances – and a shared desire to preserve good government – aligned to create the opportunity.

The result, **HB 4024**, is the product of extensive negotiations involving legislators and affected organizations, including OBI, public employee unions and, critically, IP 9 backers, who ultimately agreed not to pursue their initiative. The system created by HB 4024 will limit how

much any particular donor can contribute. It also will preserve the ability of businesses and membership organizations like OBI to participate in campaigns while mitigating the use of such organizations to evade limits or disclosure. HB 4024 also takes steps to improve the state's campaign finance database and enhance transparency.

The new system is not what any affected group would create on its own, but it is fair, workable and far better than the IP 9 or IP 42.

For contribution and spending details, please see [this grid](#). The limits do not take effect until Jan. 1, 2027. Before then, the secretary of state will issue a new campaign finance manual, and OBI will provide educational resources to its members.

Energy and Environment

Legislation in this area tends to be complex, and its development should involve the careful weighing of benefits against costs and technical feasibility. For these reasons, even legislation that isn't fatally flawed is better suited to long legislative sessions. OBI's policy team devoted much of its time in 2024 to making this case.



OBI'S KEY BILLS INCLUDE:

HB 4044: This bill would have created a study of the risks related to earthquake-induced toxic inhalation. While this was a study bill, it would have created a path for unnecessary regulation. It also wasn't necessary. As OBI testified, the EPA's Risk Management Program already requires facilities that hold more than 250 hazardous substances to submit risk management plans that identify the potential effects of chemical accidents. Applying an additional – and redundant – layer of regulation to affected businesses would raise the cost of compliance unnecessarily, eroding their competitiveness. **OBI opposed. Died.**

SB 1559: This bill would have tightened Oregon's greenhouse gas reduction goals to an unrealistic degree, leading to more regulatory changes. Its passage likely would have led state agencies to reopen recently promulgated climate regulations, exacerbating the instability, complexity and costs businesses face today. OBI urged legislators, instead, to convene climate-policy discussions aimed at a reasonable, workable legislative solution in the 2025 session.

OBI opposed. Died.

OTHER NOTABLE BILLS:

HB 4015: This bill allows certain permitting actions related to battery energy storage systems such as running without their own site certificates in some circumstances. Stand-alone battery storage systems will help Oregon meet its climate goals. This bill will streamline the permitting of such systems, and moderate costs and complexity for affected businesses. **No OBI position. Passed.**

HB 4059: Originally a placeholder study bill, it was intended to regulate brassica crops grown for canola tightly and likely was driven by opposition to genetically engineered crops. Amendments to incrementally ease restrictions failed, and the final bill reverted to current regulatory restrictions. Unnecessarily prohibiting farmers from growing genetically engineered crops, as some would like, would decrease the competitiveness of Oregon's important agricultural sector.

OBI opposed. Passed.

HB 4112: This complex bill would have provided grants and loans for clean energy companies with a bias toward workforces with heightened labor standards and costly procurement standards. This bill's complexity would have made compliance difficult for many Oregon businesses, and its labor standards would have raised costs and reduced competition. **OBI opposed. Died.**

SB 1581: This bill requires an investor-owned utility that sells more than two million megawatt-hours of electricity in a calendar year to report to the Legislature the activities, if any, that the utility has taken toward participating in a regional energy market. This bill will increase compliance costs for affected utilities.

No OBI position. Passed.

Government Programs and Operations

OBI's work in this area focused largely on two bills. These are **HB 4024**, described earlier, which reforms Oregon's campaign finance system, and **HB 4002**, the session's most controversial and closely watched bill. HB 4002 responds to the surge of addiction-related problems that followed the 2020 passage of Measure 110, which decriminalized the possession of hard drugs and steered marijuana-tax revenue toward treatment and recovery programs. While drug use increased across the state, law enforcement agencies were left with few tools to steer addicts to recovery programs. As a result, fatal overdoses increased dramatically, as did activity that harms business owners. This includes theft, drug use in businesses and threats to the safety of employees and customers. OBI supported the recriminalization of hard drugs and other measures to address addiction and its downstream effects.



OBI'S KEY BILLS INCLUDE:

HB 4002: This bill addresses problems with drug-decriminalization Measure 110. It imposes a misdemeanor on drug possession that carries a jail sentence of up to six months. As an alternative to jail time, it offers offenders who enter drug treatment 18 months of probation. The bill will help business owners that have been harmed by Oregon's addiction epidemic, enduring increases in theft, property crime and in-business drug use. Increased crime also has affected employees and potential customers. **OBI supported. Passed**

HB 4091: This bill would have created a health insurance mandate review advisory committee to allow stakeholders to review proposed health insurance mandates and weigh costs and benefits in a holistic manner. Health insurance mandates raise costs for businesses, which must respond by reducing

other costs – often for benefits employees prefer. Meanwhile, legislators often consider mandates in a vacuum, failing to consider the cumulative effect of multiple mandates on employers. This bill would have pushed legislators to consider such factors.

OBI supported. Died.

OTHER NOTABLE BILLS:

HB 4101: This bill would have created a voluntary database to gather information about the race, sex and veteran status of business owners for business-development purposes. This bill would have improved communication with affected businesses about opportunities, increasing their competitiveness. **OBI supported. Died.**

SB 1548: This bill would have established daylight savings in Oregon year-round. The bill was amended to move Oregon to permanent standard time only when California and Washington did the same. Operating at a different time than businesses and government agencies in nearby states could create problems for Oregon employers.

No OBI position. Died.

HB 5204: This companion bill to HB 4002 provides substantial funding for behavioral health and criminal justice. Paying for programs that address Oregon's addiction crisis will improve their effectiveness, reducing the effects of widespread addiction on Oregon businesses.

OBI supported. Passed.

Labor and Employment

The Legislature made significant progress this session in one important policy area and failed, yet again, to do so in another.

First, the good news. OBI and allied groups worked with legislators to better align Paid Leave Oregon, the state's paid family and medical leave program, with the Oregon Family and Medical Leave Act, a pre-existing program that provides unpaid leave under similar circumstances. Most states that adopt paid leave programs eliminate unpaid leave programs to prevent overlap and confusion. Oregon's failure to do

so has complicated the implementation of Paid Leave Oregon and created headaches for employers and employees. Among other things, the continued coexistence of these programs has allowed for leave “stacking,” in which employees exhaust unpaid leave, then claim paid leave for the same circumstances.

Eliminating program conflicts and overlap has been an incremental process. OBI worked with legislators in 2023 to improve program alignment through the adoption of **SB 999**. This year, OBI worked with legislators to pass **SB 1515**, which eliminates unpaid leave conditions in OFLA that qualify for leave under PLO. OBI will continue to work with lawmakers and state officials to address remaining alignment problems.

The Legislature failed again this year to allow employers to offer signing and retention bonuses without clearing onerous regulatory hurdles created by the state’s pay-equity law. Current law effectively prohibits signing and retention bonuses, depriving public- and private-sector employers of a powerful tool to address workforce challenges used regularly by employers in other states – often to the disadvantage of those here. In 2023, the House approved an OBI-supported bill that would have allowed such bonuses, but it died in the Senate. A similar bill introduced in 2024, HB 4050, died in committee. OBI will continue to work on this issue in advance of the 2025 session.



OBI'S KEY BILLS INCLUDE:

HB 4050: This bill would have given employers flexibility to provide incentives, including signing and retention bonuses, under Oregon’s pay equity law. It died in committee. However, OBI and other public and private employers were promised that legislative leaders and representatives of the governor’s office would negotiate on a solution to be considered during the 2025 session. Without the ability to offer such bonuses easily, employers struggle to retain and attract the employees they need. They are particularly vulnerable to competition from employers in states that permit hiring and retention bonuses. **OBI supported. Died.**

SB 1515: This OBI-negotiated bill repeals the provisions of the Oregon Family Leave Act that are duplicated by Paid Leave Oregon to prevent stacking of the programs. Program redundancies have made compliance difficult for employers and employees alike. Leave “stacking” has been particularly problematic for employers, who must operate for long periods without key employees.

OBI supported. Passed.

OTHER NOTABLE BILLS:

HB 4080: This bill applies onerous labor requirements to offshore wind projects, decreasing the likelihood that many Oregon contractors will be eligible for such projects. Adopting labor standards that preclude participation by Oregon contractors hurts them and their employees. **OBI opposed. Passed.**

HB 4127: Requires disclosure of quotas employers use to track the performance of certain warehouse workers. OBI worked to make this potentially damaging bill workable. Such standards increase both costs and liability risk for warehouse operators, reducing their competitiveness while boosting their incentive to automate – which eliminates jobs. **OBI neutral. Passed.**

SB 1506: This bill extended the authorization of pharmacists to test for and treat COVID. The option to test and treat COVID at local pharmacies increases access to care for all Oregonians. **OBI supported. Passed.**

SB 1573: This bill would have held contractors liable for the failure of subcontractors to pay their employees. Not only would doing so be unfair, as contractors would be liable for actions that are not their own, but it would harm small and emerging subcontracting businesses. Contractors likely would work only with subcontractors with which they had a pre-existing relationship. **OBI opposed. Died.**

SB 1580: As introduced, this bill would have imposed felony criminal liability on employees convicted of workers’ compensation fraud, which likely would have led to many unjust convictions. OBI negotiated on an amendment ensuring that this bill only clarifies current law. As introduced, the bill would have created a significant penalty for a very minor problem and introduced unnecessary risk for many employers. **OBI supported. Passed.**

State Budget

Unanticipated revenue has continued to rise since the Legislature adopted the 2023-25 budget last year. About \$650 million of new money had been identified prior to the start of the 2024 session. The March revenue forecast identified a further \$550 million, consisting largely of unspent funds previously allocated to state agencies. This combined \$1.2 billion windfall allowed legislators to support the governor’s housing bill, drug recriminalization and several other funding proposals. Below are this session’s most significant general fund allocations as well as a few smaller allocations OBI believes are important to its members and regional economic development:

\$409 million: Dedicated to wide variety of programs in what’s traditionally called the “Christmas Tree” bill, **SB 5701**. Significant areas include:

- \$86 million for employment-related day care program caseload
- \$76.2 million to Department of Human Services and Oregon Health Authority budgets for changes in forecasted caseloads
- \$42.6 million general fund for fire season costs
- \$39 million to support winter and highway maintenance and health and safety issues along agency rights of way in the Portland area
- \$10 million to higher education institutions for semiconductor workforce development
- \$10 million to Oregon State University to support student scholarships

\$376 million: Dedicated to the governor’s housing package, which includes **SB 1530**, **SB 1537** and **HB 4134**.

\$211 million: Dedicated to behavioral health and criminal justice programs related to **HB 5204**.

\$30 million: Dedicated to educational summer programs related to **HB 4082**.

Additionally: \$15 million for Hillsboro Hops stadium improvements. This money came from “other funds” rather than the general fund.



Notable Bills in Numerical Order

HOUSE BILLS:

HB 4002: This bill addresses problems with drug-decriminalization Measure 110. It imposes a misdemeanor on drug possession that carries a jail sentence of up to six months. As an alternative to jail time, it offers offenders who enter drug treatment 18 months of probation.

OBI supported. Passed

HB 4013: This bill would have delayed the entry of wine bottles into Oregon's extended producer responsibility program. **No OBI position. Died.**

HB 4015: This bill allows certain permitting actions related to battery energy storage systems such as running without their own site certificates in some circumstances.

No OBI position. Passed.

HB 4024: This bill makes sweeping changes to Oregon's campaign-finance regulations, establishing contribution limits and improving public disclosure. **OBI supported. Passed.**

HB 4031: This bill clarifies state law to ensure that information about payers of local taxes remains confidential. It was an OBI priority following a contested public records request for businesses that paid Portland's clean energy tax. **OBI supported. Passed.**

HB 4034: This bill updates Oregon's connection to the federal tax code. This normally uncontroversial step encountered early ambivalence during the 2024 session because of the likely passage of federal tax legislation that would have shifted the timing of some Oregon revenue. **OBI supported. Passed.**

HB 4042: This bill would have reauthorized the Regionally Significant Industrial Site program and created a \$40 million loan fund for it. While this bill did not pass, the program was reauthorized by SB 1526, an omnibus tax bill. However, that bill did not contain funding.

OBI supported. Died.

HB 4044: This bill would have created a study of the risks related to earthquake-induced toxic inhalation. While this was study bill, it would have created a path for unnecessary regulation. The EPA's Risk Management Program already regulates facilities in this fashion.

OBI opposed. Died.

HB 4050: This bill would have given employers flexibility to provide incentives, including signing and retention bonuses, under Oregon's pay equity law. It died in committee. However, OBI and other public and private employers were promised that legislative leaders and representatives of the governor's office would negotiate on a solution to be considered during the 2025 session. **OBI supported. Died.**

HB 4055: This bill would have raised the exempt amount under Oregon's corporate activity tax from \$1 million to \$5 million.

OBI supported. Died.

HB 4059: Originally a placeholder study bill, its intent was to tightly regulate brassica crops grown for canola, likely driven by opposition to genetically engineered crops. Amendments to incrementally ease restrictions failed, and the final bill reverted to current regulatory restrictions.

OBI opposed. Passed.

HB 4080: This bill applies onerous labor requirements to offshore wind projects, decreasing the likelihood that many Oregon contractors will be eligible for such projects.

OBI opposed. Passed.

HB 4091: This bill would have created a health insurance mandate review advisory committee to allow stakeholders to review proposed health insurance mandates and weigh costs and benefits in a holistic manner.

OBI supported. Died.

HB 4101: This bill would have created a voluntary database to gather information about the race, sex and veteran status of business owners for business-development purposes.

OBI supported. Died.

HB 4111: This bill removed the requirement that farm machinery be tangible personal property for the purposes of exemption from ad valorem property taxes. **OBI supported. Passed.**

HB 4112: This complex bill would have provided grants and loans for clean energy companies with a bias toward workforces with heightened labor standards and costly procurement standards.

OBI opposed. Died.

HB 4118: This bill would have required the Bureau of Labor and Industries to research youth apprenticeship programs around the country and report best practices and other information to the Legislature. **OBI supported. Died.**

HB 4127: Requires disclosure of quotas employers use to track the performance of certain warehouse workers. OBI worked to make this potentially damaging bill workable.

OBI neutral. Passed.

HB 4130: This bill would have changed rules governing the ownership of medical practices and use of noncompetition agreements. It was a complex bill better considered during a regular session than during a short one. It was amended initially in response to OBI concerns, but the final amendment created new problems.

OBI opposed. Died.

HB 4154: This bill establishes the Semiconductor Talent Sustaining Fund and allocates \$30 million to train workers needed by the state's semiconductor industry. The bill follows upon the Legislature's significant 2023 investment in the semiconductor industry.

OBI supported. Passed.

HB 4158: This bill would have established and provided \$5 million for the Home and Small Center Child Care Fund. **OBI supported. Died.**

HB 4165 (and SB 1519, SB 1543): These bills address the cost-responsibility imbalance affecting Oregon's trucking industry. **OBI supports appropriate cost responsibility. Died.**

HB 5204: This companion bill to HB 4002 provides substantial funding for behavioral health and criminal justice. **OBI supported. Passed.**

SENATE BILLS:

SB 1506: This bill extended the authorization of pharmacists to test for and treat COVID.

OBI supported. Passed.

SB 1515: This OBI-negotiated bill repeals the provisions of the Oregon Family Leave Act that are duplicated by Paid Leave Oregon to prevent stacking of the programs.

OBI supported. Passed.

SB 1526: This omnibus tax bill extends the Industrial Site Readiness Program but does not provide funding for a loan program (see HB 4042). **OBI supported. Passed.**

SB 1537: This housing-production bill, Gov. Kotek's priority for the session, allocates funding to help cities pay for infrastructure and allows eligible cities to bring additional land into their urban growth boundaries. OBI supported the bill because its slight changes to Oregon's aging land use laws are necessary to increase the state's housing supply and ease workforce challenges. **OBI supported. Passed.**

SB 1539: This bill would have created a grant program for youth sporting events throughout Oregon. **OBI supported. Died.**

SB 1542: Like HB 4055, this bill would have raised the exempt amount under Oregon's corporate activity tax from \$1 million to \$5 million. **OBI supported. Died.**

SB 1548: This bill would have established daylight savings in Oregon year-round. The bill was amended to move Oregon to permanent standard time only when California and Washington did the same.

No OBI position. Died.

SB 1559: This bill would have tightened Oregon's greenhouse gas reduction goals to an unrealistic degree, leading to more regulatory changes. **OBI opposed. Died.**

SB 1573: This bill would have held contractors liable for the failure of subcontractors to pay their employees. **OBI opposed. Died.**

SB 1580: As introduced, this bill would have imposed felony criminal liability on employees convicted of workers' compensation fraud, which likely would have led to many unjust convictions. OBI negotiated on an amendment ensuring that this bill only clarifies current law.

OBI supported. Passed.

SB 1581: This bill requires an investor-owned utility that sells more than two million megawatt-hours of electricity in a calendar year to report to the Legislature the activities, if any, that the utility has taken toward participating in a regional energy market.

No OBI position. Passed.

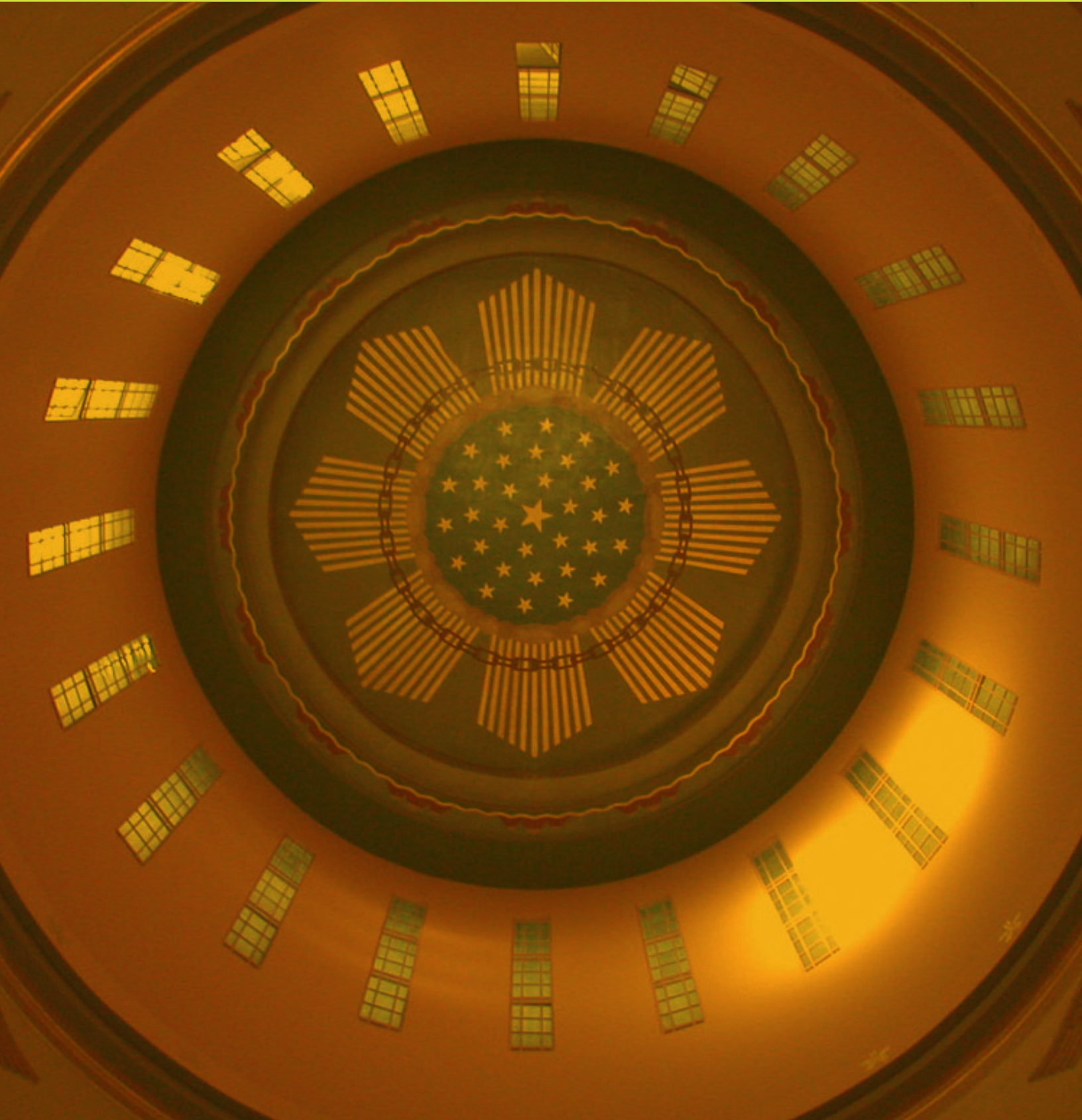
SB 1593: This bill would have imposed a new tax on proceeds from the sale of timber cut on private land larger than 500 acres to fund wildfire prevention. A referral to the November 2024 ballot, the bill also would have repealed the forest products harvest tax.

OBI opposed. Died.

SB 1596: This "right to repair" bill makes it easier for independent repair shops to engage in service relating to a small range of consumer products. OBI helped negotiate increased protections for intellectual property and worked to remove private rights of action.

OBI neutral. Passed.

SB 5701: This so-called "Christmas tree" bill contains more than \$400 million in funding for programs such as employment-related day care, wildfire suppression, highway maintenance and semiconductor workforce training.



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