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**City of Salem
2019 Legislative Report**

prepared by

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2019 LEGISLATIVE SESSION OVERVIEW

The Eightieth Oregon Legislative Assembly ran 160 calendar days ending on June 30, 2019. Oregon's Constitution limits sessions in odd numbered years to 160 calendar days. The Legislature considered 2,768 bills, passing 764.

The Legislature will meet for Interim Legislative Committee Days September 16 – 18, 2019, November 18 – 20, 2019 and January 13 – 15, 2020. The 2020 Oregon Legislative Assembly is scheduled to convene on February 5th and could run until March 8th.

KEY LEGISLATIVE ISSUES

The following bill report includes priority bills tracked during the 2019 session with approved positions by City Council, bills of interest to the City of Salem, and information about legislative concepts and workgroups. The report also includes a table of bills reviewed during the 2019 session.

ENVIRONMENT

HOUSE BILL 2020 B

- In Committee Upon Adjournment
<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/HB2020>

Position / Priority: No position / No priority

Bill Summary: Establishes Climate Policy Office within Oregon Department of Administrative Services and directs office to adopt Oregon Climate Action Program by rule.

Background: A cap-and-trade program is a market-based system designed to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Total allowed emissions are capped at a given level that decreases each year. Polluters are required to buy an allowance for each ton of greenhouse gas they emit above a specified amount, as quantified through mandatory reporting of emissions to the government. Allowances are purchased at auctions held either by the government or a contracted third party. Allowances may also be distributed for free, often to emissions-intensive, trade-exposed industries. Covered entities can also purchase offset credits to meet their compliance obligations. Offsets represent a verified emission reduction of one ton of carbon dioxide equivalent from an uncapped sector. At the end of each compliance period, polluters must remit a number of allowances equal to their emissions or face a penalty. Companies may sell surplus allowances to other companies. A cap-and-invest program uses the proceeds generated from the auction of allowances for designated purposes.

Ten states currently have cap-and-trade systems. Nine are Northeastern states that joined together in 2009 to create a common carbon market through the Regional Greenhouse Gas Initiative. California runs a separate program that began in 2012 and is linked to the Canadian province of Quebec and Nova Scotia through the Western Climate Initiative. These programs include emissions from transportation fuels, natural gas, industrial processes, and electricity generation including emissions associated with imported electricity. The linked jurisdictions participate in joint auctions of allowances, and allowances issued by one jurisdiction can be used by any compliance entity within the linked programs.

During the 2017 session, the Senate and House environment committees held a series of joint meetings focused on state and regional cap-and-invest policies and programs, leading to the introduction of Senate Bill 1070 at the end of the 2017 session. During the interim that followed, the chairs of the Senate and

House environment committees convened four work groups which resulted in the introduction of two similar, but not identical, measures in 2018: House Bill 4001 and Senate Bill 1507. These bills received hearings during the 2018 session but were not enacted. House Bill 5201 was enacted by the 2018 Legislative Assembly which included a one-time appropriation of \$1,435,000 to establish the Carbon Policy Office. The funding included an allotment of \$650,000 for studies to examine certain areas. In March 2018, President Courtney and Speaker Kotek established the Joint Committee on Carbon Reduction.

House Bill 2020A modifies state anthropogenic greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions reduction levels goals. The measure also establishes the Climate Policy Office (CPO) within the Department of Administrative Services and requires the CPO to adopt the Oregon Climate Action Program (OCAP) by rule. The Act declares that the purpose of the regulatory and investment portion of OCAP is to: a) achieve emission level reductions; b) promote GHG emissions sequestration and mitigation; c) promote adaptation and resilience by natural and working lands, fish and wildlife resources, communities and the economy, the state's infrastructure in the face of climate change and ocean acidification; and d) to provide assistance to households, businesses, and workers impacted by climate change or climate change policies that allow the state to achieve greenhouse gas (GHG) goals. Requires OCAP to place a cap on the total regulated anthropogenic GHG emissions through setting allowance budgets starting in 2021 through 2050 and provide a market-based mechanism for covered entities to demonstrate compliance.

HOUSE BILL 2402 EN

- Governor Signed
- Chapter 485 (2019 Laws): Effective September 29, 2019
<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/HB2402>

Note: The enrolled version of HB 2402 was used as a gut & stuff bill. The original content was amended and the City of Salem did not take a position on the amended bill. The following summary reflects both the original and amended versions of the bill.

Position / Priority: Support / 1

HB 2402 Bill Summary: Increases aviation fuel taxes increased by House Bill 2075 (chapter 700, Oregon Laws 2015), and makes increases and distributions of increased revenue permanent.

HB 2402 EN Bill Summary: Modifies rulemaking authority of Oregon Department of Aviation, considerations for reviewing applications for distributions and priority in making certain distributions under section 7, chapter 700, Oregon Laws 2015.

Background: In 2015, the Legislative Assembly enacted House Bill 2075 which increased aircraft fuel taxes by two cents and was set to be effective January 1, 2016, through January 1, 2022. The Oregon Department of Aviation (ODA) received five percent of revenues generated for administration expenses. The remaining revenue generated from the increase in fuel tax is allocated as follows: 50 percent for aviation grants and match for Federal Aviation Administration grants; 25 percent for creating and maintaining commercial air services in rural areas; and 25 percent for state airports to use on safety and infrastructure projects.

According to ODA, 31 percent of the agency's budget and programs are paid for through federal funding and the other 69 percent of funding is primarily from the transfer of fuel tax revenue. ODA has requested approximately \$36 million for the 2019-2021 budget.

House Bill 2402-A authorizes ODA to adopt rules to set higher minimum contribution requirements and maximum grant amounts for these grant programs. It also adds criteria for ODA to consider when making grants, such as improved access to jobs and sources of labor, providing connections to the state's aviation system that measurably improve system efficiency and utilization, readiness for construction and implementation, a life expectancy that maximizes benefit to the state, and how much of the total cost can be borne by other sources.

HOUSE BILL 2509 EN

- Governor Signed
- Chapter 434 (2019 Laws): Effective January 1, 2020
<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/HB2509>

Position / Priority: Support with amendments / 1

Bill Summary: Prohibits retail establishments from providing single-use checkout bags to customers, except in certain cases. Prohibits restaurants from providing single-use checkout bags to customers. Requires retail establishments to charge not less than five cents each for recycled paper checkout bags, reusable fabric checkout bags or reusable plastic checkout bags provided to customers, except in certain circumstances. Requires restaurants to charge not less than five cents each for reusable plastic checkout bags provided to customers, except in certain cases. Establishes certain preemptive restrictions on local governments. Requires Department of Environmental Quality to report on certain impacts. Punishes violations by maximum fine of \$250 per violation. Repeals statute requiring retail establishments that offer plastic bags to customers to also offer paper bags.

Background: Across the U.S., twelve state legislatures have considered measures to regulate the use of single-use checkout bags, especially plastic bags, at grocery stores and other businesses. The first such measure was enacted by the state of Maine in 1991, which required retailers to provide checkout bag recycling as a condition of providing plastic bags to customers at the time of sale of goods. Other states have imposed bans or fees on single-use checkout bags. In Oregon, ten cities have enacted bans on single-use checkout bags, beginning with Portland in 2011. Each local regulation is slightly different, but all require retail stores, including grocery stores, to cease offering single-use bags and instead offer reusable bags or paper bags that are either made of recycled materials or that are recyclable. House Bill 2509 B prohibits retail establishments and restaurants from providing single-use checkout bags to customers, with some exceptions.

HOUSE BILL 2653

- In Committee Upon Adjournment
<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/HB2653>

Position / Priority: Support with amendments / 1

Bill Summary: Prohibits use of single-use checkout bags except in certain cases.

Background: See HB 2509 EN.

HOUSE BILL 2656

- In Committee Upon Adjournment
<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/HB2656>

Position / Priority: Support / 2

Bill Summary: Prohibits certain forest operation activities on forestland that supplies drinking water for one or more public water systems.

Background: No legislative background reported.

HOUSE BILL 2766

- In Committee Upon Adjournment

<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/HB2766>

Position / Priority: Oppose / 1

Bill Summary: Imposes excise tax of five cents per bag on provision of single-use plastic checkout bags by establishments selling raw or processed food or alcohol at retail.

Background: See HB 2509 EN.

HOUSE BILL 2883

- In Committee Upon Adjournment

<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/HB2883>

Position / Priority: No position / No priority

Bill Summary: Prohibits food vendor from using polystyrene container in selling, offering for sale, serving or dispensing prepared food to public. Provides exception if food vendor ensures that polystyrene container is used only on premises of food vendor and that polystyrene containers used on premises of food vendor are delivered to facility for recycling, processing or conversion into new product.

Background: Polystyrene is a plastic used to make a variety of products, including food packaging and packing materials. Products made from the foam version of polystyrene, which is often recognized by the brand name Styrofoam, include cups, plates, and takeout containers. Foam polystyrene is often used to keep prepared food hot, cold, or fresh, and is also used to cushion products, including food products, during transport and storage. Cities and counties in California, Florida, Maine, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Texas, as well as the District of Columbia, have enacted full or partial bans on foam polystyrene products in restaurants and businesses. Currently, there are no state-level bans on polystyrene products.

House Bill 2883B would prohibit Oregon food vendors from using polystyrene containers in selling, offering for sale, serving, or dispensing prepared food to the public. The measure would allow a food vendor to use a polystyrene container if the vendor ensures the container is used only on the premises, is not taken off the premises, and the vendor collects and ensures delivery of all containers to a facility to be recycled, processed, or converted.

HOUSE BILL 3326 A

- In Committee Upon Adjournment

<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/HB3326>

Position / Priority: Support / 1

Bill Summary: Appropriates moneys to Department of Environmental Quality to fund laboratory services for public water systems that are susceptible to hazardous algal blooms and to Oregon Health Authority to hire recreational hazardous algal bloom coordinator.

Background: Harmful algal blooms are high concentrations of certain types of algae that produce toxic compounds. These blooms can cause sickness and death in humans, pets, and livestock who come into contact with or drink the water. Blooms can also result in hypoxia, or low oxygen, in water bodies, which can kill fish and other wildlife. The Oregon Health Authority (OHA) is the agency responsible for posting warnings and educating the public about harmful algal blooms. Once a harmful algal bloom has been identified in a body of water, the Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is responsible for investigating its cause, identifying sources of pollution, and writing a pollution reduction plan.

HOUSE BILL 3340

- In Committee Upon Adjournment

<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/HB3340>

Position / Priority: Support / 1

Bill Summary: Declares harmful algal blooms to be menace to public health and welfare.

Background: See background for HB 3326 A. House Bill 3340 would direct OHA and DEQ to coordinate to address harmful algal blooms in Oregon. The bill would direct OHA to identify water bodies susceptible to harmful algal blooms, to develop a system to monitor and test such water bodies, and to develop a protocol for alerting the public when a harmful algal bloom occurs. The bill would direct DEQ to develop a state strategy for responding to harmful algal blooms, produce timely and high-quality data to allow OHA to calculate level of public health risk, maintain a clearinghouse with data on harmful algal blooms, and identify and work to address point and nonpoint sources of pollutants that contribute to harmful algal blooms.

HOUSE BILL 5030 EN

- Governor Signed
- Chapter Law Pending: Effective July 1, 2019

<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/HB5030>

Position / Priority: Support / 2

Bill Summary: Increases amount of lottery bonds authorized to be issued for Oregon Business Development Department and Housing and Community Services Department.

Background: A total of \$273.2 million of net lottery bond proceeds was authorized to be spent on 37 projects, including:

- City of Salem – Drinking Water Improvements: \$20 million

SENATE BILL 90 EN

- Governor Signed
- Chapter 362 (2019 Laws): Effective June 13, 2019

<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/SB90>

Position / Priority: No position / No priority

Bill Summary: Prohibits food and beverage provider or convenience store from providing single-use plastic straw to consumer unless consumer specifically requests single-use plastic straw. Specifies exemptions from prohibition. Permits enforcement officer to enforce prohibition in course of conducting inspection of food and beverage provider or convenience store. Provides that violation of prohibition is subject to notice in first and second instance and to fine of \$25 for each subsequent instance. Caps allowable fines at \$300 during calendar year. Preempts local regulation after effective date of Act.

Background: Several cities have instituted bans on providing plastic straws to consumers, including Seattle, San Diego, Miami, and New York City. The City of Portland restricts certain establishments from providing single-use plastic serviceware, including plastic straws unless requested by a customer. Some companies are also working to phase out the use of plastic straws in their business practices, including Starbucks, American Airlines, and Hyatt. In 2018, California became the first state to pass legislation which prohibits full-service restaurants from providing single-use plastic straws to consumers unless requested by the consumer.

Senate Bill 90 B would prohibit a food and beverage provider or a convenience store from providing single-use plastic straws unless requested by the consumer. The Act would authorize an enforcement officer to impose a fine of up to \$25 per day after a second violation, up to \$300 in a calendar year for each food and beverage provider or convenience store.

SENATE BILL 451 A

- In Committee Upon Adjournment
<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/SB451>

Position / Priority: No position / No priority

Bill Summary: Establishes eligibility for renewable energy certificates for facilities that generate electricity from direct combustion of municipal solid waste and became operational before January 1, 1995, if such facilities register with Western Renewable Energy Generation Information System at any time, and for up to 11 average megawatts of electricity generated, per calendar year, from the combustion of biogenic material.

Background: The Oregon Renewable Portfolio Standard (RPS) directs Oregon utilities to source a specified percentage of their retail electricity sales with generation from qualified renewable resources by set dates. ORS 469A.130 requires the Oregon Department of Energy to establish a system of renewable energy certificates (RECs) that can be used by an electric utility or service supplier to establish compliance with the applicable RPS. The Western Renewable Energy Generation Information System (WREGIS) issues RECs for Oregon-certified energy facilities that generate qualifying renewable power. Facilities receive one REC for one megawatt-hour of qualifying renewable energy they deliver to the grid. Utilities and electricity service suppliers purchase and then retire these RECs to demonstrate compliance with the RPS. The legislature added facilities that generate electricity from direct combustion of municipal solid waste as an eligible generation source under the RPS in 2010; these facilities are eligible for RECs for electricity generated on or after January 1, 2011.

SENATE BILL 612

- In Committee Upon Adjournment
<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/SB612>

Position / Priority: Oppose / 1

Bill Summary: Requires Department of Environmental Quality to enforce three basin rule equitably.

Background: No legislative background reported.

HARMFUL ALGAL BLOOMS (HABs) WORKGROUP

Background: Harmful algal blooms (HABs) are high concentrations of certain types of algae that produce toxic compounds. These blooms can cause sickness and death in humans, pets, and livestock who come into contact with or drink the water. Blooms can also result in hypoxia, or low oxygen, in water bodies, which can kill fish and other wildlife.

Oregon has been experiencing increasing numbers of HABs, and recent experiences affecting the City of Salem have influenced stakeholders to bring forward legislation to address HABs. The City of Salem, which gets a portion of its municipal drinking water from Detroit Lake by way of the North Santiam River, had to issue multiple drinking water quality alerts during 2018 because of HABs. Increased temperatures and increased nutrient levels in the lake led to the HABs, which can show up at any time, with or without human influence.

During the 2019 legislative session, three measures to address HABs and water quality—both drinking water and recreational water quality—were heard by the House Energy and Environment Committee.

These were HB 2944 (Evans), HB 3326 (Helm), and HB 3340 (Holvey). Those testifying on the bills identified several challenges associated with HABs. These included:

- The need for additional funding for coordinated monitoring and prediction of HABs, especially in HABs-prone waterways
- Resources for testing water for HABs and cyanotoxins, including availability of laboratory staff in state
- Effective treatment options for HABs
- Water distribution systems as part of emergency response
- Considerations for recreational waterways

Issues to be explored include, but are not limited to:

1. Short and long term needs around monitoring vulnerable waterbodies and developing predictive modeling associated with HABs
2. Emergency measures and resilience preparation for public drinking water systems in the event of a cyanotoxin outbreak
3. Coordination and cooperation between the state legislature, state agencies, local governments, special districts, municipal water providers, and utility districts to provide and fund testing and monitoring activities

The goal of the workgroup is to develop proposed legislation to address these issues.

- City of Salem HABs Members:
 - Peter Fernandez, Public Works Director
 - Jason Pulley, Utilities Planning Coordinator

FINANCE & REVENUE

HOUSE BILL 2130 EN

- Governor Signed
- Chapter 578 (2019 Laws): Effective September 29, 2019
<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/HB2130>

Position / Priority: Support / 2

Bill Summary: Creates and extends sunsets for certain property tax exemption programs.

Background: Provides sunset for property tax exemption on land held by non-profit for low income housing to property tax year beginning 2029. Extends sunset on property tax exemption for cargo containers to 2026. Extends sunset of homestead property tax exemption for surviving spouse of fallen public safety officer to 2025. Extends 130% central assessment cap to 2025.

HOUSE BILL 2157

- In Committee Upon Adjournment
<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/HB2157>

Position / Priority: Support / 1

Bill Summary: Disallows discounts, otherwise allowable on timely partial or full payments of property taxes, on payment of taxes imposed on property classified as commercial or industrial.

Background: No legislative background reported.

HOUSE BILL 2167

- In Committee Upon Adjournment
<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/SB2167>

Position / Priority: Support / 1

Bill Summary: Provides that, for ad valorem property tax purposes, real market value of commercial and industrial property be three-year average.

Background: No legislative background reported.

HOUSE BILL 2359

- In Committee Upon Adjournment
<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/HB2359>

Position / Priority: Oppose / 1

Bill Summary: Requires county at higher risk of financial distress to withhold from taxing districts costs to county of assessing property and collecting property taxes.

Background: No legislative background reported.

HOUSE BILL 3067 EN

- Governor Signed
- Chapter 599 (2019 Laws): Effective September 29, 2019
<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/HB3067>

Position / Priority: Support / 2

Bill Summary: Provides for cities and counties to certify annually that city or county has not adopted ordinance prohibiting establishment requiring marijuana-related business license and is therefore eligible for distribution of Oregon Marijuana Account moneys. Requires certification with Oregon Department of Administrative Services. Directs Department of Revenue to collect moneys from city or county subject to order to return moneys from ineligible transfer. Applies to transfers of moneys in calendar quarters beginning on or after January 1, 2020.

Background: Marijuana Revenue is distributed as follows: 40% to the State School Fund, 15% to state police, 10% to mental health, and 5% to the health authority. HB 3470 (2017 session) Changed the distributions formula for cities and Counties.

Distributions to cities of this state in the following shares: Seventy-five percent of the 10 percent must be transferred in shares that reflect the population of each city of this state that is not exempt compared to the population of all cities of this state that are not exempt from distribution due to opt out. Twenty-five percent of the 10 percent must be transferred in shares that reflect the number of licenses held pursuant to ORS 475B.070, 475B.090, 475B.100 and 475B.110.

Distributions to Counties of this state in the following shares: Fifty percent of the 10 percent must be transferred in shares that reflect the total commercially available area of all grow canopies associated with marijuana producer licenses held pursuant to 475B.070 on the last business day of the calendar quarter preceding the date of the transfer for all premises located in each county compared to the total commercially available area of all grow canopies associated with marijuana producer licenses held pursuant to ORS 475B.070 on the last business day of that calendar quarter for all premises located in this state; and Fifty percent of the 10 percent must be transferred in shares that reflect the number of licenses held pursuant to ORS 475B.090, 475B.100 and 475B.110 on the last business day of the calendar quarter preceding the date of the transfer for premises located in each county compared to the number of licenses held pursuant to ORS 475B.090, 475B.100 and 475B.110 on the last business day of that calendar quarter for all premises in this state.

SENATE BILL 108

- In Committee Upon Adjournment

<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/SB612>

Position / Priority: Oppose / 2

Bill Summary: Directs Oregon Liquor Control Commission to establish separate compensation schedules for distillery retail outlet agents and for liquor store agents.

Background: The Oregon Liquor Control Commission (OLCC) oversees the sale of alcoholic beverages and recreational marijuana to allow access to responsible adults while protecting Oregon's public health, safety, and community livability. The OLCC was created in 1933 during a special session of the Legislative Assembly following the end of national prohibition. The OLCC sells distilled spirits through 279 approved retail liquor store agents. Agents are compensated using a formula which includes both a fixed rate determined by the type of store and annual sales volume and a variable rate based on sales. Licensed distilleries can sell bottles of their own products at their tasting rooms if they have a distillery retail outlet agent agreement with the OLCC. Distillers are compensated like a retail liquor agent.

Senate Bill 108-A requires the OLCC to develop separate compensation schedules and expenditure limits for distillery retail outlet agents and retail liquor agents. The measure also allows retail liquor agents to set retail prices that exceed the OLCC wholesale prices and retain the difference. Retail markups may not exceed a fixed percentage yet to be established in the measure.

SENATE BILL 595

- In Committee Upon Adjournment
<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/SB595>

Position / Priority: Support / 2

Bill Summary: Adjusts allocation percentages of net revenue from new or increased local transient lodging tax to allow up to 30 percent of such revenue to be used to fund affordable workforce housing.

Background: The transient lodging tax is a tax imposed on hotels and motels, spaces for recreational vehicles and tents, and other dwelling units that are occupied overnight or on a temporary basis. It is primarily used to promote tourism and may also be used to fund local services. Currently, at least 70 percent of the net revenue from new or increased transient lodging taxes must be used to support tourism and up to 30 percent may be used for local services. Senate Bill 595 shifts the percentage of net revenue from the transient lodging tax that must be used for tourism from at least 70 to at least 40 percent, to allow up to 30 percent to be used for affordable workforce housing.

HOUSE BILL 5050 EN

- Governor signed with line-item veto
- Chapter 644 (2019 Laws): Effective August 9, 2019
<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/SB5050>

Position / Priority: No position / No priority

Bill Summary: Appropriates moneys from General Fund to Emergency Board for allocations during biennium.

Background: HB 5050 approves various one-time General Fund appropriations including:

- Department of Administrative Services
 - Save the Salem Peace Mosaic – \$100,000
 - Liberty House of Salem – \$250,000
 - Gerry Frank / Salem Rotary Amphitheater – \$1 million
- Oregon Department of Veteran's Affairs
 - YMCA of Marion & Polk Counties for Veteran's Housing – \$1 million
- Oregon Military Department
 - Aviation Facility Emergency Enhancement Project – Salem & Pendleton and Armory Service Life Extension Projects at Owen Summers and Anderson Readiness Center facilities, plus other non-Salem facilities – \$348,000 other funds expenditure limitation increase for cost of issuance of \$22,275,000 in Article XI-Q bonds.

HOUSING

HOUSE BILL 2001 EN

- Governor Signed
- Chapter 639 (2019 Laws): Effective August 8, 2019
<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/HB2001>

Position / Priority: No position / 1

Bill Summary: Requires cities with population greater than 10,000 or within Metro to allow duplexes in lands zoned for single-family dwellings within urban growth boundary.

Background: The term "middle housing" refers to a variety of housing designed to accommodate more occupants than single-family homes, but less than large multifamily complexes, such as duplexes, row houses, cottage clusters, stacked flats, and accessory dwelling units. House Bill 2001-A requires certain localities to allow for the development of at least one type of "middle housing" per lot, in areas zoned for single-family dwellings within their UGBs.

HOUSE BILL 2003 EN

- Governor Signed
- Chapter 640 (2019 Laws): Effective August 8, 2019
<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/HB2003>

Position / Priority: Watch / 1

Bill Summary: Requires Housing and Community Services Department with Department of Land Conservation and Development and Oregon Department of Administrative Services to develop methodology to conduct regional housing needs analysis and, for certain cities and Metro, to estimate existing housing stock, to establish housing shortage analysis and to estimate needed housing units for next 20 years.

Background: Oregon's comprehensive land use planning system is based on a set of 19 Statewide Land Use Goals that express the state's land use policies. Goal 10, "Housing," specifies that each city must plan for and accommodate needed housing types, such as multifamily and manufactured housing. It requires each city to inventory its buildable residential lands, project future needs for such lands, and plan and zone enough buildable land to meet those needs. Goal 10 also prohibits local plans from discriminating against needed housing types.

House Bill 2003 EN directs state agencies to develop, establish methodologies for, and conduct regional housing needs analyses; require agencies to submit an evaluative report to the legislature; require each city with a population greater than 10,000 to develop and adopt a housing production strategy; require the Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) to review and either approve or remand each housing production strategy; require the Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) to adopt criteria to identify and review cities with a population greater than 10,000 that have not sufficiently achieved needed housing production or implemented their housing production strategy; allow DLCD to provide enhanced support and regulatory oversight; require certain schedules for housing needs analyses updates; require LCDC to issue an order requiring local governments to bring their comprehensive plan and land use regulations into compliance with statewide housing goals; allow licensed, registered employees who are acting within their scope of employment to provide typical plans and specifications without the plans and specifications being sealed or signed; and appropriates funding from the General

Fund to LCDC for rulemaking and implementation, and to DLCD to provide technical assistance to local governments for implementation.

HOUSE BILL 2055 A

- In Committee Upon Adjournment
<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/HB2055>

Position / Priority: Support / 2

Bill Summary: Establishes Greater Oregon Housing Accelerator Program within Housing and Community Services Department.

Background: Workforce housing is a subset of affordable housing, affordable to workers and close to their jobs. House Bill 2055 originates from the Workforce Housing Initiative being implemented by the Oregon Housing and Community Services (OHCS). HB 2055-A establishes the Greater Oregon Housing Accelerator Program within OHCS to support workforce housing development in targeted areas.

HOUSE BILL 2056 EN

- Governor Signed
- Chapter 576 (2019 Laws): Effective January 1, 2020
<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/HB2056>

Position / Priority: Support / 2

Bill Summary: Establishes Housing Development Grant Program within Oregon Housing and Community Services to support expanding the supply of affordable rental housing. Excludes use of grants for general operations of an organization. Allows grant recipients more discretion in tailoring services to the needs of tenants. Directs OHCS to establish a separate Guarantee Fund. Allows OHCS to guarantee loans made to persons with moderate incomes. Defines moderate income. Removes requirement that the Oregon Housing Stability Council (Council) review loans and instead requires Council to review and approve underwriting policies. Allows OHCS to transfer surplus moneys from the Guarantee Account to the Affordable Housing Land Acquisition Revolving Loan Program.

Background: Loan guarantee programs administered by Oregon Housing and Community Services (OHCS) currently provide guarantees to lenders to help finance housing for lower-income households, that may be up to 25 percent of the original principal amount of a loan. To participate, the lender submits an application for the loan guarantee for the project that requires the credit enhancement necessary to obtain the loan. The purpose of the Affordable Housing Land Acquisition Revolving Loan Program is to provide financial assistance to eligible organizations to purchase land for affordable housing development.

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

HOUSE BILL 2228 A

- In Committee Upon Adjournment
<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/HB2228>

Position / Priority: Support / 2

Bill Summary: Establishes Local Government Technical Assistance Program within Housing and Community Services Department.

Background: House Bill 2228A is a result of meetings that were hosted around the state by Oregon Housing and Community Services (OHCS), the Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD), the Association of Oregon Counties (AOC) and the League of Oregon Cities (LOC), to determine what is needed to enable the efficient use of housing investments by local communities. Technical and financial assistance were identified as critical to local governments at the project-level, to supplement local capacities and improve affordable housing development efforts around the state.

House Bill 2228A requires two state agencies, OHCS and DLCD, to enter into an agreement with AOC and LOC to implement the Local Government Technical Assistance Program (Program). The agreement must address Program implementation; OHCS oversight; defined roles and responsibilities for Program development, work plans, and accountability; coordination with the Regional Solutions Program and existing work of both OHCS and DLCD; measurable goals and evaluation criteria; and how projects are selected and prioritized. The measure also requires all parties to the agreement to develop an overall work plan for the Program that guides the creation of regional work plans by AOC and LOC. Regional work plans may include a wide variety of activities to be performed by local staff.

HOUSE BILL 2237

- In Committee Upon Adjournment
<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/HB2237>

Position / Priority: Support / 2

Bill Summary: Creates income tax credit for operation costs of housing for agricultural workers.

Background: Taxpayers are allowed a credit for the construction, rehabilitation, or acquisition of agriculture workforce housing in Oregon. The credit is 50 percent of the eligible costs of housing projects. The credit can be taken over ten years, with a maximum credit amount taken in any of the ten years equal to 20% of the total credit amount (50%*eligible costs). The credit also has a nine-year carry forward. The policy also allows for the credit to be transferred to a contributor. The Housing and Community Services Department (HCSD) may certify up to \$3,625,000 in credits per year. Certification is received through an application process submitted to and approved by HCSD. The following qualifications must be met for eligibility: Rehabilitation projects must restore housing to a condition that meets building code requirements; Housing must be registered, if required, as an agriculture workforce camp with the Department of Consumer and Business Services; The housing must be occupied by agriculture workers.

House Bill 2237 creates a tax credit to defray costs necessary to operate farm employment-related housing or housing operated by a non-profit or housing authority and occupied by a majority of agricultural workers.

HOUSE BILL 2256

- In Committee Upon Adjournment
<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/HB2256>

Position / Priority: Support / 2

Bill Summary: Creates Oregon Housing Crisis Task Force.

Background: No legislative background reported.

HOUSE BILL 2336 EN

- Governor Signed
- Chapter 32 (2019 Laws): Effective January 1, 2020
<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/HB2336>

Position / Priority: Support / 2

Bill Summary: Removing population requirement for affordable housing pilot program if no qualifying nomination is received for city with population under 25,000.

Background: In 2016, the Legislative Assembly enacted House Bill 4079, creating an affordable housing pilot program to be implemented by the Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC). The measure specified that two projects would be selected from sites nominated by local governments: a city with a population less than 25,000, and a city with a population more than 25,000. The measure targeted a number of counties; imposed certain planning requirements on nominating local governments; and set forth criteria for LCDC to apply when making selections. Bend and Redmond were the only two applicants and both have populations over 25,000, so they were in competition with one another, and Bend was selected. Bend's population is over 90,000 and Redmond is just under 30,000. House Bill 2336-A allows Redmond to participate in the pilot program since no cities with populations less than 25,000 were nominated.

HOUSE BILL 2374

- In Committee Upon Adjournment
<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/HB2374>

Position / Priority: Support / 2

Bill Summary: Allows credit against net income taxes for portion of eligible costs of newly constructed single-family dwelling that sells for price affordable to household with annual income at or below 120 percent of area median income.

Background: No legislative background reported.

HOUSE BILL 2530 EN

- Governor Signed
- Chapter 405 (2019 Laws): Effective January 1, 2020
<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/HB2530>

Position / Priority: Support / 2

Bill Summary: Requires persons who send or serve certain documents related to termination of tenancy, forcible entry or detainer and residential foreclosures to include certain information regarding assistance

that may be available to veterans of armed forces. Directs Department of Veterans' Affairs and Housing and Community Services Department to jointly submit written report on veterans' housing programs to interim House committee related to veterans.

Background: According to data presented to the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), the State of Oregon had an estimated 13,953 persons experiencing homelessness in January 2017. Of those, 1,251 were veterans. Since that time, homelessness among military veterans has increased by nine percent, to 1,363, according to HUD statistics from November 2018. Whenever tenancies terminate in eviction or foreclosure, certain notice and documents must be provided to renters or homeowners, to inform them about the process, what to do, and any corresponding deadlines. House Bill 2530-B requires such notice and documents to include information advising potential eligible veterans that assistance may be available and how to inquire.

HOUSE BILL 2700

- In Committee Upon Adjournment
<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/HB2700>

Position / Priority: Support / 2

Bill Summary: Extends sunset for property tax exemption for multiple-unit housing.

Background: Local jurisdictions in Oregon are authorized to design programs that attract development of multiple-unit housing by means of property tax exemptions. Programs are required to preserve, construct, add or convert existing units, at rental or purchase prices that are within reach of a broad range of the general public. The multi-unit housing property tax exemption is considered integral to the development of affordable housing in many communities. House Bill 2700 extends the property tax exemption for multi-unit housing from 2022 to 2032.

HOUSE BILL 2727

- In Committee Upon Adjournment
<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/HB2727>

Position / Priority: Support / 2

Bill Summary: Allows subtraction from federal taxable income of gain from sale of opportunity zone property, defined as property in low-income census tract developed for affordable housing and held for stated period of time.

Background: No legislative background reported.

HOUSE BILL 2894 A

- In Committee Upon Adjournment
<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/HB2894>

Position / Priority: Support / 2

Bill Summary: Establishes program within Housing and Community Services Department to provide supplementary loans to individuals for new energy efficient manufactured dwellings. Establishes Manufactured Home Replacement and Decommissioning Fund for loan program. Appropriates moneys to the fund.

Background: Manufactured homes are a significant source of affordable housing, but it is more difficult to obtain traditional financing to purchase a manufactured home than other single-family dwellings. In 2015, the average cost for a new single-wide manufactured dwelling in Oregon was \$50,200; \$83,600 for a double-wide. In 2017, according to Oregon Housing and Community Services, there were 170,000 manufactured homes in Oregon representing approximately 11 percent of the total housing stock. House Bill 2894A creates a loan program to assist individuals with replacement of outdated manufactured homes.

HOUSE BILL 2896 EN

- Governor Signed
- Chapter 595 (2019 Laws): Effective September 29, 2019
<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/HB2896>

Position / Priority: Support / 2

Bill Summary: Establishes programs within Housing and Community Services Department to provide loans to one or more nonprofit corporations to develop programs that support manufactured dwelling park preservation and affordability for tenants. Allows department to forgive loans in amount not to exceed programs' losses. Requires nonprofit corporations to provide semiannual reports to department and department to provide biennial report to Legislative Assembly. Requires Office of Manufactured Dwelling Park Community Relations to disseminate notices of manufactured park closures or sales. Establishes programs within department to provide supplementary loans to individuals for new energy efficient manufactured dwellings and to provide grants for decommissioning and disposing of manufactured dwellings. Establishes advisory committee on manufactured housing within department. Requires committee to conduct annual evaluations of goals. Establishes Manufactured Home Preservation Fund for grant and loan programs and advisory committees. Establishes program within department to provide grants to nonprofit organization to develop infrastructure for new manufactured dwelling park in Springfield, Oregon. Appropriates moneys for deposit in Manufactured Dwelling Parks Account for grants. Requires department to submit report to Legislative Assembly on grants by December 15, 2020. Sunsets program June 30, 2023. Renames Mobile Home Parks Purchase Account to Manufactured Dwelling Parks Account. Expands allowable uses of account to support infrastructure for newly purchased manufactured dwelling parks, to support displaced individuals from closed parks and to supplement manufactured dwelling park grants to nonprofit organization.

Background: Manufactured homes are an important source of affordable housing. Individuals and families that reside in manufactured dwellings or mobile homes often own or rent the dwelling but do not own the land the dwelling sits on in a mobile home park. In recent years, mobile home parks in Oregon (and nationally) have been redeveloped and converted to other uses. According to Oregon Housing and Community Services (OHCS), from 2001-2015, 104 manufactured home parks closed, displacing approximately 6,800 individuals and 4,000 spaces. Preservation of manufactured dwelling parks can require capital to buy and replace aging infrastructure or abandoned or dilapidated structures. Since 2006, OHCS's park preservation program has preserved 13 parks for a total of 722 units. House Bill 2896A establishes a loan program to support the preservation of mobile home parks.

HOUSE BILL 5005 EN

- Governor Signed
- Chapter 661 (2019 Laws): Effective August 9, 2019

<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/HB5005>

Position / Priority: Support / 2

Bill Summary: Establishes amounts authorized for issuance of general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, certificates of participation and other financing agreements for biennium. Establishes amounts allocated for private activity bonds. Makes legislative findings regarding benefits to higher education institutions and community colleges from issuance of certain general obligation bonds. Modifies law authorizing issuance of general obligation bonds for biennium ending June 30, 2019.

Background: House Bill 5005 limits the maximum amount of bonds and third party financing agreements state agencies may issue and the amount of revenue state agencies may raise from such issuance. The proceeds from the issuance of bonds are included as revenues in agency budgets. This bill also allocates the federal tax-exempt private activity bond volume cap allowed under the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, as amended, to certain state agencies and the Private Activity Bond Committee established in ORS 286A.615.

HOUSE BILL 5006 EN

- Governor Signed
- Chapter 662 (2019 Laws): Effective August 9, 2019

<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/HB5006>

Position / Priority: Support / 2

Bill Summary: Limits for six-year period beginning July 1, 2019, payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds, collected or received by various state agencies for capital construction. Limits expenditures from federal funds collected or received by various state agencies for capital construction for six-year period beginning July 1, 2019. Limits for six-year period beginning July 1, 2019, payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds, collected or received by Higher Education Coordinating Commission for expenditures of bond proceeds for benefit of public universities and community colleges. Sets expiration date on project approvals and expenditure limitations. Extends expiration dates for certain projects. Modifies expenditure limit for six-year period beginning July 1, 2017, for payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts and certain federal funds, but excluding lottery funds and other federal funds, collected or received by Higher Education Coordinating Commission for expenditures of bond proceeds for benefit of public universities.

Background: HB 5006 provides six-year expenditure limitation for capital construction projects. Projects in excess of \$1.0 million for the acquisition of land and the acquisition, planning, constructing, altering, repairing, furnishing, and equipping of building and facilities are categorized as capital construction projects. In addition, HB 5006 extends the six-year expiration dates and expenditure limitations for specified projects.

SENATE BILL 10

- In Committee Upon Adjournment

<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/SB10>

Position / Priority: Oppose / 1

Bill Summary: Establishes permissible density requirements within urban growth boundaries of cities within metropolitan service district or with population more than 10,000 for areas adjacent to transportation corridors and zoned to allow residential development.

Background: Local jurisdictions in Oregon are required to prepare comprehensive land use plans that are consistent with implementation of a set of statewide planning goals, overseen by the Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC). The goals establish state policies on urban and rural land uses, resource conservation, economic development, affordable housing, urban growth, coastal protection, natural hazards, and citizen involvement. Goal 12 concerns the provision of a safe, convenient transportation system, and during the 2017 regular legislative session, the Legislative Assembly enacted a transportation funding bill to invest in improving transit service around the state. Such infrastructure investments stimulate corresponding development efforts along transportation routes. Senate Bill 10 defines "priority transportation corridor" for purposes of municipal limits on the density of residential development and prohibits the imposition of lower densities than stated in the measure, within urban growth boundaries, near such transportation, and provides for corresponding height limits, parking requirements, and other reasonable restrictions that do not reduce density.

SENATE BILL 202

- In Committee Upon Adjournment
<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/SB202>

Position / Priority: Support / 2

Bill Summary: Extends sunset for tax credits for owner or operator of agriculture workforce housing.

Background: The Agriculture Workforce Housing Tax Credit (AWHTC) program is designed to give a state income tax credit to investors who incur costs to construct, install, acquire, or rehabilitate agriculture workforce housing. The tax credit may be taken on 50 percent of the eligible costs actually paid or incurred to complete an agriculture workforce housing project. The entire credit may be transferred to a contributor of the project. The tax credit program expires January 1, 2020. Senate Bill 202 extends the sunset of AWHTC to January 1, 2026.

SENATE BILL 529

- In Committee Upon Adjournment
<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/SB529>

Position / Priority: Oppose / 1

Bill Summary: Defines "housing-limited city." Allows housing-limited city to support housing construction and increased density by temporarily suspending or exempting properties from certain planning and zoning ordinances and by allowing expansion of its urban growth boundary without review by Land Conservation and Development Commission.

Background: No legislative background reported.

SENATE BILL 534 EN

- Governor Signed
- Chapter 623 (2019 Laws): Effective January 1, 2020
<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/SB534>

Position / Priority: Oppose / 1

Bill Summary: Requires local governments to allow single-family dwellings within urban growth boundary of city with population greater than 25,000 in residential lots platted and zoned for such uses. Applies to dwelling unit applications filed on or after March 1, 2020.

Background: "Skinny lots" were first platted in the Portland area more than a century ago and average about 25-by-100 feet. Skinny houses designed for such lots are typically multi-storied, and range in size from 900 to about 1,500 square feet. In-fill development on these narrow lots, within existing neighborhoods where infrastructure development already exists, can result in homes with lower market values than larger single-story homes on 5,000-square-foot or larger home sites, but comparable or higher in market value than alternatives like condominiums. Such homes may provide additional home ownership opportunities for buyers. So long as certain conditions are met, Senate Bill 534 C requires local governments to allow the development of at least one unit on each platted lot zoned for a single-family dwelling within the urban growth boundary of cities with populations greater than 25,000.

SENATE BILL 621

- In Committee Upon Adjournment

<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/SB621>

Position / Priority: Oppose / 1

Bill Summary: Prohibits local governments from restricting use of lawful dwellings for vacation occupancy.

Background: No legislative background reported.

SENATE BILL 737

- In Committee Upon Adjournment

<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/SB737>

Position / Priority: Support / 2

Bill Summary: Extends sunset for property tax exemption for low income rental housing.

Background: Across Oregon and the nation, property tax abatement is used by local governments as a tool to encourage the development of affordable housing. This tax exemption helps expand the number of housing units that are available and supports extending affordable rents to low income residents. There are several criteria that jurisdictions may elect that developers must meet in order to receive abatement, such as: the occupants of the housing have low income, as defined; lands being held must be designated for development as low income housing; the housing must be rental housing; the developer must be a nonprofit or tax-exempt entity or, if not, the benefit of the property tax savings must be reflected in lower rent. In 2018, House Bill 4028 extended the sunset of the property tax exemption for newly constructed low income rental housing from January 1, 2010 to July 1, 2020. Senate Bill 737 extends the sunset of the property tax exemption for low income rental housing to July 1, 2030.

SENATE BILL 5512 EN

- Governor Signed
- Chapter 642 (2019 Laws): Effective August 8, 2019

<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/SB55512>

Position / Priority: Support / 2

Bill Summary: Appropriates moneys from General Fund to Housing and Community Services Department for biennial expenses and for debt service. Limits biennial expenditures from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts and certain federal funds, but excluding lottery funds and other federal funds, collected or received by department. Limits biennial expenditures by department from certain lottery moneys. Limits biennial expenditures by department from other federal funds. Authorizes specified nonlimited expenditures.

Background: SB 5512 is the budget bill for the Housing and Community Services Department. The recommended budget totals \$1.7 billion and 210 positions (205.91 FTE). Of this amount, \$1.2 billion is related to issuance costs, refinancing and debt service of certain bond indentures, loan purchase and repayment, and pass-through payments of federal rent subsidies.

Human Resources

HOUSE BILL 2418

- In Committee Upon Adjournment

<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/HB2418>

Position / Priority: Oppose / 1

Bill Summary: Specifies certain presumptions as to cause of death, disability or impairment of health of fire service professional, public safety personnel or employee of public or private safety agency with duties related to firefighting, police, ambulance or emergency medical services in claim for benefits related to occupational disease under workers' compensation law.

Background: No legislative background reported.

HOUSE BILL 2643

- In Committee Upon Adjournment

<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/HB2643>

Position / Priority: Oppose / 1

Bill Summary: Provides that membership in public sector labor organization is voluntary.

Background: No legislative background reported.

SENATE BILL 507 EN

- Governor Signed
- Chapter 372 (2019 Laws): Effective September 29, 2019

<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/SB507>

Position / Priority: Oppose / 1

Bill Summary: Specifies certain presumptions as to [cause of] compensability of covered employee's claim of benefits under workers' compensation law for death, disability or impairment of health [of fire service professional, public safety personnel or employee of public or private safety agency with duties related to firefighting, police, ambulance or emergency medical services in claim for benefits related to occupational disease under workers' compensation law]. Specifies standard of evidence necessary for rebuttal of presumption. Provides that insurer or self-insured employer may later deny compensability of claim if

exposure to trauma ceases being of real importance or great consequence in causing disability, impairment of health or need for treatment. Defines "covered employee."

Background: Workers' compensation insurance provides benefits to employees who suffer from an injury that occurs at work. The system also provides benefits for an occupational disease that is caused by substances or activities to which the employee would not ordinarily be subjected or exposed to other than during work. The worker has the burden to prove that employment conditions were the major contributing cause of the occupational disease except when the disease is respiratory, cardiovascular-renal, or certain cancers. In those cases, if a person has worked at least five years as a firefighter, the employer has the burden to prove the cancer, lung, or kidney disease was not caused by employment conditions. Oregon law presumes those conditions were caused by occupational exposure. Current law provides a mental disorder is not a compensable disease unless the employment conditions producing the disorder exist in a real and objective sense and are not generally inherent in the working situation; the disorder is diagnosed by medical or psychological professionals; and clear and convincing evidence exists that the mental disorder arose out of and in the course of employment. Senate Bill 507 A creates a rebuttable presumption, applicable to specified first responders, that certain stress-related disorders are compensable occupational diseases.

Land Use

HOUSE BILL 2322A

- In Committee Upon Adjournment
<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/HB2322>

Position / Priority: Watch / 2

Bill Summary: Requires Land Conservation and Development Commission to amend statewide land use planning goals related to energy conservation to incorporate development of renewable energy facilities and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and to match state energy policies.

Background: Oregon's rapid population growth and development during the 1960s and 1970s prompted concern about the effect growth might have on the environment, natural resources, and the livability of communities. In a state where agriculture and timber are two of the largest industries, there was concern that conversion of farm and resource lands for development presented a threat to the state's economy. Sprawling development was also thought to increase the cost of public services, as unplanned cities require more streets, longer sewers, and more police and fire fighters.

These concerns led to the passage of Senate Bill 100 (1973). The legislation established the Land Conservation and Development Commission (LCDC) that was charged with adopting state land use goals, and the Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD), charged with assisting LCDC and local governments in the implementation of those goals and with coordinating state agencies in land use matters. In addition, SB 100 directed local governments to adopt and implement comprehensive plans and revise them periodically in accordance with statewide goals and the needs and desires of the public.

After extensive review and public input, LCDC initially adopted 14 statewide land use planning goals in 1974, and added five additional goals over the next three years. Most of the goals are accompanied by "guidelines" that suggest how they should be applied, though these guidelines are not mandatory. Administrative rules have been adopted to help interpret and implement many of the statewide goals. The 19 statewide goals are: Goal 1 - Citizen involvement; Goal 2 - Land use planning; Goal 3 - Agricultural

lands; Goal 4 - Forest lands; Goal 5 - Natural resources, scenic and historic areas, and open spaces; Goal 6 - Air, water, and land resources quality; Goal 7 - Areas subject to natural hazards; Goal 8 - Recreational needs; Goal 9 - Economic development; Goal 10 - Housing; Goal 11 - Public facilities and services; Goal 12 - Transportation; Goal 13 - Energy conservation; Goal 14 - Urbanization; Goal 15 - Willamette River Greenway; Goal 16 - Estuarine resources; Goal 17 - Coastal shorelines; Goal 18 - Beaches and dunes; and Goal 19 - Ocean resources. House Bill 2322 A would direct LCDC to update the scope, content, and name of Goal 13, the statewide land use planning goal related to energy conservation, and to consider changes to other related statewide land use planning goals by December 30, 2021. The Act would specify key issues for LCDC to consider when undertaking the update, and would establish an advisory committee to assist LCDC in the update.

House Bill 2322 A would require LCDC to report back to the legislature by December 31, 2020 on the progress of the update, and would appropriate an unspecified amount to DLCD for the biennium beginning July 1, 2019 to administer and implement provisions of this Act.

HOUSE BILL 3226

- In Committee Upon Adjournment

<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/HB3226>

Position / Priority: Oppose / 2

Bill Summary: House Bill 3226 would require local governments to allow building across lot lines if an owner has recorded covenant not to sell separately, and would establish conditions under which a covenant may be recorded.

Background: No legislative background reported.

HOUSE BILL 3334

- In Committee Upon Adjournment

<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/HB3334>

Position / Priority: Oppose / 2

Bill Summary: Provides that local government laws, including land use regulations, do not apply to siting of armories by Oregon Military Department.

Background: No legislative background reported.

SENATE BILL 569

- In Committee Upon Adjournment

<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/SB569>

Position / Priority: Oppose / 1

Bill Summary: Allows certain local governments to include within urban growth boundary lands for needed housing.

Background: No legislative background reported.

SENATE BILL 570

- In Committee Upon Adjournment
<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/SB570>

Position / Priority: Oppose / 1

Bill Summary: Authorizes local government to waive requirements of land use planning goals to establish and maintain five-year supply of employment lands.

Background: No legislative background reported.

Legal

HOUSE BILL 2353 EN

- Governor Signed
- Chapter 205 (2019 Laws): Effective June 4, 2019
<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/HB2353>

Position / Priority: Oppose / 2

Bill Summary: Authorizes Attorney General, district attorney or court to award penalty to public records requester, or order fee waiver or fee reduction, if public body responds to request with undue delay or fails to be responsive to request.

Background: Under Oregon law, every person has the right to inspect any public record of a public body in this state, subject to exemptions. Unless otherwise expressly provided by statute, the custodian of any public record must furnish proper and reasonable opportunities for inspection and examination of the records. A public body must respond to a written public records request as soon as practicable and without unreasonable delay. A response to a public records request is complete when the public body provides access to the requested public record information, asserts an exemption, or provides a combination of the two when some information is exempt and some is not exempt. The failure of a public body to provide a proper and timely response is treated as a denial of the request. House Bill 2353-A allows the Attorney General, a district attorney, or a court, when it finds that a public body responded to a request with undue delay or failed to respond to the request, to order a fee waiver or reduction and may require the public body pay a \$200 penalty to the requester.

HOUSE BILL 2481

- In Committee Upon Adjournment
<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/HB2481>

Position / Priority: Support / 2

Bill Summary: Defines "reports and records" for purposes of public records in child abuse investigations.

Background: A certain amount of cooperation, communication, and exchange of information occurs between the Department of Human Services, law enforcement, and school personnel investigating suspected child abuse, depending on the circumstances. Given the sensitive nature of such allegations, there is also concern with the subject child's ongoing safety, the overall integrity of any investigation, and the need to protect the confidentiality of information. A number of provisions within Oregon's Juvenile Code, and statutes governing the conduct of school personnel, refer to "records" being disclosed or made available. House Bill 2481 clarifies the breadth of information that is contemplated when that term is

used, by defining "reports and records" to include any products of a child abuse investigation, from written reports, documents, and still photographs, to audio and visual recordings.

ORS 192.345 – PUBLIC RECORDS CONDITIONALLY EXEMPT FROM DISCLOSURE

Background: The City of Salem is concerned that the decision in *Pamplin* could have a chilling effect on victim's and complainant's willingness to report incidents of child abuse thereby making investigation of these crimes more difficult.

The Court of Appeals recently ruled in *Pamplin Media Group v. City of Salem*, 449 Or App 755 (2018), that portions of reports and investigations of child abuse, as that term is defined at ORS 419B.005, are disclosable under the public records law as codified at ORS 192.345(3). Of particular concern is the fact that Pamplin could be read to require the disclosure of the identity and of the complaining party and victim. This appears to be contrary to the confidential report and investigation regime described at ORS 419B.035 et seq, which protects makes the victim's and complainant's identity from disclosure. The ruling by the Court of Appeals failed to acknowledge that the legislature previously exempted child abuse reports and investigations from disclosure under the public records law in 2005. See Oregon Law 2005 chapter 659 § 2. *See also* Testimony of Sen. Walker, Senate Judiciary Committee, June 16, 2005. Section 2 which modified ORS 419B.035 reads:

"Notwithstanding the provisions of ORS 192.001 to 192.170, 192.210 to 192.505 and 192.610 to 192.990 relating to confidentiality and accessibility for public inspection of public records and public documents, reports and records compiled under the provisions of ORS 419B.010 to 419B.050 are confidential and [are not accessible for public inspection] may not be disclosed except as provided in this section."

The proposed amendments to ORS 192.345(3) would not prevent public access to the fact that a person has been arrested. Nor would the proposed amendments affect public access to open court proceedings and jailing records. The intention of the proposed amendments is to return the law to its pre-*Pamplin* state.

This issue was discussed with stakeholders including the Oregon Criminal Defense Lawyers Association, Oregon Law Center, Oregon Association Chiefs of Police, Oregon State Sheriff's Association, Oregon Newspaper Publisher's Association. The concept was also discussed with Representative Jeff Barker, House Committee on Judiciary Chair and the Representative's policy advisor Alan Fleischman.

This issue is likely to arise again during the 2021 legislative session.

Miscellaneous

HOUSE BILL 3067 EN

- Governor Signed
- Chapter 599 (2019 Laws): Effective September 29, 2019

<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/HB3067>

Position / Priority: Support / 2

Bill Summary: Provides for cities and counties to certify annually that city or county has not adopted ordinance prohibiting establishment requiring marijuana-related business license and is therefore eligible for distribution of Oregon Marijuana Account moneys. Requires certification with Oregon Department of Administrative Services. Directs Department of Revenue to collect moneys from city or county subject to order to return moneys from ineligible transfer. Applies to transfers of moneys in calendar quarters beginning on or after January 1, 2020.

Background: Marijuana Revenue is distributed as follows: 40% to the State School Fund, 15% to state police, 10% to mental health, and 5% to the health authority. HB 3470 (2017 session) Changed the distributions formula for cities and Counties.

Distributions to cities of this state in the following shares: Seventy-five percent of the 10 percent must be transferred in shares that reflect the population of each city of this state that is not exempt compared to the population of all cities of this state that are not exempt from distribution due to opt out. Twenty-five percent of the 10 percent must be transferred in shares that reflect the number of licenses held pursuant to ORS 475B.070, 475B.090, 475B.100 and 475B.110. Distributions to Counties of this state in the following shares: Fifty percent of the 10 percent must be transferred in shares that reflect the total commercially available area of all grow canopies associated with marijuana producer licenses held pursuant to 475B.070 on the last business day of the calendar quarter preceding the date of the transfer for all premises located in each county compared to the total commercially available area of all grow canopies associated with marijuana producer licenses held pursuant to ORS 475B.070 on the last business day of that calendar quarter for all premises located in this state; and Fifty percent of the 10 percent must be transferred in shares that reflect the number of licenses held pursuant to ORS 475B.090, 475B.100 and 475B.110 on the last business day of the calendar quarter preceding the date of the transfer for premises located in each county compared to the number of licenses held pursuant to ORS 475B.090, 475B.100 and 475B.110 on the last business day of that calendar quarter for all premises in this state.

Public Safety

HOUSE BILL 2339

- In Committee Upon Adjournment

<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/HB2339>

Position / Priority: Support / 1

Bill Summary: Requires Oregon Health Authority to administer program to provide matching grants to registered sobering facilities.

Background: Sobering facilities provide intoxicated individuals a safe, clean, supervised facility where they can spend four to 48 hours to regain sobriety, access treatment options, and be diverted from the criminal justice system. In 2015, the Legislative Assembly required the Oregon Health Authority (OHA) to maintain a registry of sobering facilities. To qualify for registration, a sobering facility must partner with a treatment provider and consult with the provider in the adoption of safety policies and procedures. In 2017, House Bill 2175 passed eliminating the cap on the number of facilities that OHA may register. As of January 2019, there are four registered facilities in Eugene, Medford, Portland, and Grants Pass, and three facilities pending approval in Klamath, Douglas, and Marion counties. House Bill 2339 requires the Oregon Health Authority to establish a grant program to administer funds to sobering facilities.

HOUSE BILL 2449 EN

- Governor Signed
- Chapter 653 (2019 Laws): Effective January 1, 2020
<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/HB2449>

Position / Priority: Support / 2

Bill Summary: Increases rate of tax for emergency communications. Decreases percentage of moneys in Emergency Communications Account that may be expended for administrative costs. Phases in increase and decrease over one-year period. Delays sunset on tax for emergency communications. Provides that interest from Emergency Communications Account and 9-1-1 Subaccount must be credited to 9-1-1 Subaccount. **Background:** The three-digit telephone number 9-1-1 has been designated as the universal emergency number for citizens throughout the United States to request emergency assistance. It traces its origins to 1957, when the National Association of Fire Chiefs recommended usage of a single number for reporting fires; in 1967, the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and Administration of Justice recommended that a single number for reporting emergency situations was preferable to using different numbers for each type of emergency.

Currently the Emergency Communications Tax, commonly referred to as the 9-1-1 Tax in Oregon, is assessed at 75 cents per phone line or per device capable of reaching 9-1-1. The tax is collected quarterly by the Oregon Department of Revenue.

HOUSE BILL 2614

- In Committee Upon Adjournment
<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/HB2614>

Position / Priority: Oppose / 2

Bill Summary: Repeals driving privilege suspension and eliminates imposition of driving privilege restrictions for failure to pay fine.

Background: Under ORS 809.210, a court can order the suspension of an individual's driving privileges if that individual fails to pay court fines related to a driving offense or fails to meet a requirement ordered in lieu of a fine. The suspension will stay in place for 20 years unless the individual presents a reinstatement notice from the court to DMV showing that the individual: has paid the fine in full; is making payments following a court-approved payment plan; is enrolled in a preapprentice program; or is a registered apprentice. As of January 1, 2019, individuals who have had their driving privileges suspended for failure to pay traffic-related fines are eligible to apply for a hardship permit, along with those who have had their driving privileges suspended for failing to appear at a court proceeding. These permits allow suspended individuals to drive for certain specific purposes, such as for work or medical treatment. HB 2614 removes the authority of courts to impose driving privilege suspensions based on an individual's failure to pay traffic-related court fines or meet requirements ordered in lieu of fines.

HOUSE BILL 2962

- In Committee Upon Adjournment
<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/HB2962>

Position / Priority: Support / 2

Bill Summary: Directs Housing and Community Services Department to conduct study to estimate amount of additional homeless shelter capacity necessary in each county and cost of building or acquiring such capacity.

Background: The number of Oregonians experiencing homelessness is significant. During the 2017 Point In Time Homeless Count, community organizations counted almost 14,000 Oregonians experiencing homelessness. Oregon Department of Education also reports that in the 2017-18 school year, almost 22,000 school children experienced homelessness at least once during the year, significantly and negatively impacting their ability to meet benchmarks and learn effectively.

Rent costs are high and vacancy rates are low, and more Oregonians are having difficulty finding safe and affordable housing.

Programs to prevent or end homelessness are typically administered at the local level. Funding from the state goes to community action agencies to provide assistance with rent, deposits, application fees, case management, and more. Local services include crisis intervention, emergency shelters, transitional housing, permanent housing, case management, and homelessness prevention programs.

HOUSE BILL 3435

- In Committee Upon Adjournment

<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/HB3435>

Position / Priority: Oppose / 1

Bill Summary: Establishes additional permissible periods for permits to sell consumer fireworks at retail.

Background: No legislative background reported.

SENATE BILL 560

- In Committee Upon Adjournment

<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/SB560>

Position / Priority: Support / 1

Bill Summary: Authorizes all cities to elect to operate photo radar if city pays costs of operating photo radar.

Background: There are currently ten jurisdictions in Oregon authorized to operate photo radar at their own cost. Photo radar systems are used to detect speeds and capture information on the identify of the driver and the vehicle. The devices are only to be used on residential streets or in school zones, may be operated for up to four hours per day at one location, and are required to have a visible sign posted notifying drivers of photo radar speed enforcement. Participating cities are required to issue an evaluation report on outcomes of the photo radar system to the Legislative Assembly once each biennium.

A 2015 report issued from Oregon Department of Transportation shows that the cities using photo radar programs have had an overall reduction in traffic crashes during the period from 2005 to 2014, and that those jurisdictions have public acceptance of the photo radar systems. In Portland's 2017-2018 report, it identified 30 streets that have the highest number of fatalities or serious injuries from 2004-2013 and has designated ten of them as High Crash Corridors. There has been an overall decline in fatal crashes in Portland since photo radar systems have been used.

SENATE BILL 776

- In Committee Upon Adjournment
<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/SB776>

Position / Priority: Oppose / 2

Bill Summary: Eliminates driving suspension for failure to appear on citation for traffic offense.

Background: No legislative background reported.

Public Works

HOUSE BILL 2408 A

- In Committee Upon Adjournment
<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/HB2408>

Position / Priority: Oppose / 1

Bill Summary: Includes within definition of “public works” project for constructing, reconstructing or performing major renovation of privately owned road, highway, building, structure or improvement that is located in enterprise zone or for which qualified business firm received or will receive exemption from ad valorem property taxation and has total project cost estimated as equaling or exceeding \$20 million. Defines “funds of a public agency,” for purposes of applying prevailing rate of wage to projects for public works, to include tax credits or tax abatements that contractor engaged in public works project receives from state in connection with project. Requires contractor or contractor’s surety to file certified statements with, as appropriate, public agency that awarded contract for public works or sponsor of enterprise zone in which public works project is located.

Background: Under Oregon law, the hourly wage for the workers of any contractor performing a public works contract must be equal to or greater than the prevailing wage rate. The Bureau of Labor and Industries sets the prevailing wage rate based upon the specific trade and region where the workers perform the labor. Though there are exemptions, public works projects are generally covered by the state’s prevailing wage if the total project cost exceeds \$50,000 and the project is for construction, reconstruction, major renovation or painting projects in which public agency performs or contracts for. Any project, public or private, for construction, reconstruction, major renovation or painting that uses at least \$750,000 in public funds is subject to prevailing wage rate requirements. Public funds is defined to exclude tax credits or tax abatements. Also subject to prevailing wage requirements are private projects in which one or more public agencies will occupy or use at least 25 percent of the project’s square footage. Solar projects on property owned by a public body are also subject. Finally, projects on real property owned by a public university are subject.

Enterprise zones are sponsored and administered by a city, county, tribe, port, or any combination of such governments. There are currently 72 enterprise zones in Oregon. A zone must have 50 percent or more households with incomes below 80 percent of the state median, an unemployment rate that is two or more percentage points higher than the state unemployment rate, or similar severe economic hardship. The standard enterprise zone program provides eligible businesses with a three-year total exemption from property taxes if they meet statutory and local criteria. The abatement may be extended for an additional two years. House Bill 2408-A requires prevailing wage rate be paid on projects in enterprise zones in which a property tax exemption has or will be received and in which total project cost is at least \$20 million.

HOUSE BILL 2414

- In Committee Upon Adjournment
<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/HB2414>

Position / Priority: Oppose / 1

Bill Summary: Adds to definition of "public works" project to build or repair ship that public agency owns or for which using funds of public agency serves public interest, maintenance of building that public agency owns or occupies and fabricating or manufacturing custom item under contract and specifically for use in public works.

Background: No legislative background reported.

Transportation

HOUSE BILL 2974

- In Committee Upon Adjournment
<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/HB2974>

Position / Priority: Support / 1

Bill Summary: Authorizes formation of bridge district in capital city region, consisting of Linn, Marion, Polk and Yamhill Counties.

Background: Authorizes formation of bridge district, consisting of Linn, Marion, Polk and Yamhill counties, to plan, finance, construct, operate and maintain bridge over Willamette River. Creates district board of one elected member from each county within district and one member recommended by Department of Transportation and appointed by Governor. Requires petition forming district to include permanent rate limit for operating taxes and, after formation, directs board to annually certify amount or rate of ad valorem property taxes to be assessed. Includes bridge district in specified statutes addressing special districts.

SENATE BILL 463

- In Committee Upon Adjournment
<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/SB463>

Position / Priority: Oppose / 1

Bill Summary: Authorizes Legislative Administration Committee to enter into agreement with City of Salem to assign authority over certain parking spaces.

Background: No legislative background reported.

SENATE BILL 652

- In Committee Upon Adjournment
<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/SB652>

Position / Priority: Oppose / 1

Bill Summary: Modifies laws related to transportation projects.

Background: No legislative background reported.

Urban Development / Community Development

HOUSE BILL 2144

- In Committee Upon Adjournment

<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/HB2144>

Position / Priority: Oppose / 1

Bill Summary: Requires addition to federal taxable income of amounts deducted as gain attributable to investment in federal qualified opportunity zone.

Background: As part of the federal Tax Cuts and Jobs Act (TCJA), the federal government designated low-income communities eligible to receive investments through the Opportunity Zone program. A low-income community is generally defined as a census tract with a poverty rate of at least 20% or a median family income to state median family income ratio of 80% or less. Census tracts may also qualify based on low population or being a rural area with high migration. The federal government used these criteria to identify eligible O-Zones throughout the country. From the list of designated zones, Governors designated zones within their states and were limited in the number of zones they could select. Oregon designated 86 O-Zones.

To participate in the program, investors must invest capital gains income into a Qualified Opportunity Fund (QOF), which then makes investments into O-Zones in the form of stock, partnership interest, or business property. Opportunity Zones (O-Zones) provide investors with three tax incentives. First, upon investing capital gains income into a QOF, the investor excludes the amount of the capital gains investment in the QOF from their federal taxable income in the year of the investment. This initial capital gains income is deferred from taxation until the sale of the investment or 2026, whichever comes earlier. The second tax incentive provides for investors a tiered increase in basis on the initial capital gains investment. After the investment into the zone has been held for 5 years, the basis on the initial capital gain is increased by 10%. That basis increase increases to 15% if the investment is held 7 years. Finally, investors holding investments in O-Zones for 10 years or more experience an increase in basis equal to the sale price of the asset at the time of sale. Effectively, the investor has no income defined as capital gains from the O-Zone investment.

HOUSE BILL 2174 EN

- Governor Signed
- Chapter 580 (2019 Laws): Effective September 29, 2019

<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/HB2174>

Position / Priority: Oppose / 1

Bill Summary: For urban renewal plan proposed on or after effective date of Act, that includes public building

project, requires concurrence of at least three of four taxing districts estimated to forgo most property tax revenue under proposed plan. Requires notice of hearing on proposed urban renewal plan or substantial amendment or change to plan to contain statement that adoption may affect property tax rates for standard rate urban renewal plans or reduced rate plans whose consolidated billing tax rate includes tax pledged to repay exempt bonded indebtedness approved on or before October 6, 2001. Clarifies and modifies inclusions in and exclusions from consolidated billing tax rate of urban renewal plans. Provides that for purposes of 20 percent limit on amount of land added by amendments to total land area of

original urban renewal plan, calculation of total land area excludes reductions of land area made after original plan was adopted. Requires urban renewal agency's annual statement to include maximum indebtedness for each urban renewal area included in urban renewal plan of agency, including amount of indebtedness incurred through end of preceding fiscal year. Requires statement to be distributed to each taxing district affected by urban renewal plan of agency

Background: Oregon law gives each city and county the ability to activate an urban renewal agency with the power to propose and act on plans and projects to remove "blight." Examples of blight include buildings that are unsafe or unfit for occupancy or the existence of inadequate streets, rights of way, and utilities. The area where the work is to be done is known as the plan area, and the urban renewal agency proposes a plan for improving the area. Following public notice and hearing, and after considering public testimony and planning commission recommendations, the city or county may approve the urban renewal plan by ordinance.

Most urban renewal plans are funded through a tax increment financing mechanism. When the urban renewal plan is created, the assessed value of property within its boundaries is locked in time, or frozen, at the amount calculated from the last certified tax roll prior to the plan's approval. The agency then raises revenue in subsequent years from any value growth above the frozen amount; this value growth is referred to as the increment. The tax rate used to calculate taxes imposed for the urban renewal plan is the consolidated tax rate for the taxing districts within the geographical boundaries of the plan. The sharing of tax between taxing districts that each have a portion of the tax imposed on the frozen base value, and urban renewal agencies that have the tax imposed on the excess value, is also referred to as urban renewal division of tax.

According to Oregon Property Tax Statistics, Fiscal Year 2017-18, by the Oregon Department of Revenue, there were 116 urban renewal plan areas that raised revenue from the division of tax in 2017-18. House Bill 2174-A changes the requirements for notification, review, and input by each taxing district affected by an urban renewal plan prior to approval; requires concurrence for public building projects by three of the four taxing districts estimated to forgo the most property tax revenue when a plan, amendment, or certain scopes of work occur after the measure effective date; and makes other modifications to the urban renewal statutes.

HOUSE BILL 2208 A

- In Committee Upon Adjournment

<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/HB2208>

Position / Priority: Support / 2

Bill Summary: Establishes Oregon Business Development Department Unreinforced Masonry Seismic Safety Program to issue grants for improving seismic safety, stability and resiliency of qualifying unreinforced masonry and unreinforced concrete buildings.

Background: The coast of the Pacific Northwest has, for thousands of years, experienced periodic, catastrophic seismic events related to the Cascadia subduction zone (CSZ), which extends from northern California to British Columbia. However, it was not until the 1980s when scientists recognized the CSZ as an active fault that poses a major threat to Oregon. Since then, building codes have been updated, and state and regional preparations have been undertaken to prepare Oregon citizens and the state's

infrastructure and governments to better withstand an earthquake, and also to recover following such an event.

The Oregon Seismic Safety Policy Advisory Committee (OSSPAC) defines the goal of seismic resilience as follows: Oregon citizens will not only be protected from life-threatening physical harm, but because of the risk reduction measures and pre-disaster planning, communities will be able to recover more quickly and with less continuing vulnerability following a Cascadia subduction zone earthquake and tsunami.

HOUSE BILL 3317

- In Committee Upon Adjournment

<https://olis.leg.state.or.us/liz/2019R1/Downloads/MeasureDocument/HB3317>

Position / Priority: Oppose / 1

Bill Summary: Requires cities to amend urban growth boundary yearly to expand in proportion to their most recent estimated population growth.

Background: No legislative background reported.

CITY OF SALEM - 2019 LEGISLATIVE BILL TRACKING (PRIORITY LEGISLATION)

| Status | Bill Name | Bill Summary | Position | Priority | Subject | Effective Date | Notes |
|--------|-------------------------------|--|-------------|----------|---|----------------|--|
| Passed | HB 2001 EN | Requires cities with population greater than 10,000 or within Metro to allow duplexes in lands zoned for single-family dwellings within urban growth boundary. | No Position | 1 | Urban Development | 08/08/19 | HB 2001 would preempt local authority by requiring the City to allow at least a duplex (or a triplex, quadplex, or cottage clusters) in a few zones such as the single-family residential (RS) zone by Dec. 31, 2020. The RS zone already allows duplexes on corner lots that are at least 7,000 square feet, but the bill seems to require the City to allow them on all lots in the RS zone (subject to siting and design regulations). Exploring the allowance of duplexes and triplexes is on the Housing Needs Analysis Work Plan that Council directed staff to implement. HB 2001 would also prohibit the City from collecting system development charges prior to issuing an occupancy permit for all duplexes, triplexes, quadplexes, and cottage clusters. |
| Passed | HB 2003 EN | Requires Housing and Community Services Department with Department of Land Conservation and Development and Oregon Department of Administrative Services to develop methodology to conduct regional housing needs analysis and, for certain cities and Metro, to estimate existing housing stock, to establish housing shortage analysis and to estimate needed housing units for next 20 years. | Watch | 1 | Economic Development | 08/08/19 | HB 2003 would change the requirements for a housing needs analysis by requiring the City, for example, to consider a regional housing needs analysis when estimating its local needs. The City would have to conduct the housing analysis every eight years and subsequently adopt a housing strategy. This type of timing requirement would be challenging to meet. The bill would also require the City to allow housing to be developed on public property if at least half of the units were affordable and the land was either zoned for, or was surrounded by property zoned for, residential development. |
| Failed | HB 2055 A | Establishes Greater Oregon Housing Accelerator Program within Housing and Community Services Department. | Support | 2 | Approved by City Council; Economic Development; Housing | | House Bill 2055 would create a Greater Oregon Housing Accelerator Program to assist local governments with housing projects to serve middle income residents. |
| Passed | HB 2056 EN | Establishes Housing Development Grant Program. | Support | 2 | Approved by City Council; Economic Development; Housing | 01/01/20 | HB 2056 would expand the use of the Housing Development Grant Program for rental or home ownership to moderate income participants, from low and very low income participants. The Bill also stops Oregon Housing and Community Services from lending grant account funds, and separates the grant and guarantee accounts. |
| Failed | HB 2104 INTRO | Reduces discount for on-time payment of property taxes imposed on business property. | Support | 1 | Finance, Revenue and Cost of Service | | HB 2104 would increase property tax collections by reducing the current discount for on-time payment of property taxes for business property. |
| Passed | HB 2130 EN | Creates and extends sunsets for certain property tax exemption programs. | Support | 2 | Approved by City Council; Finance, Revenue and Cost of Service; Housing | 09/29/19 | HB 2130, HB 2700 and SB 737 pertain to extending sunset of tax incentives for affordable housing. |
| Failed | HB 2144 INTRO | Requires addition to federal taxable income of amounts deducted as gain attributable to investment in federal qualified opportunity zone. | Oppose | 1 | Approved by City Council; Urban Development | | HB 2144 would decouple Oregon from the federal capital gains tax benefits of the Opportunity Zone program. Decoupling from the federal capital gains rules lessens the incentive for investment within the State as these projects would no longer receive both state and federal benefits. This could also deter out of state money from being invested in Oregon projects. In Salem, there are currently four potential Opportunity Zone projects in the works we are aware of with the possibility of more to come. |
| Failed | HB 2157 INTRO | Disallows discounts, otherwise allowable on timely partial or full payments of property taxes, on payment of taxes imposed on property classified as commercial or industrial. | Support | 1 | Finance, Revenue and Cost of Service | | HB 2157 would increase property tax collections by disallowing the current discount for on-time payment of property taxes for business property. |
| Failed | HB 2167 INTRO | Provides that, for ad valorem property tax purposes, real market value of commercial and industrial property be three-year average. | Support | 1 | Finance, Revenue and Cost of Service | | HB 2167 would reduce large fluctuations in the Real Market Value (RMV) of commercial and industrial property. |

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|--------|--------------------------------------|---|---------|---|---|----------|--|
| Passed | <u>HB 2174 EN</u> | For urban renewal plan proposed on or after effective date of Act, that includes public building project, requires concurrence of at least three of four taxing districts estimated to forgo most property tax revenue under proposed plan. | Oppose | 1 | Urban Development | 09/29/19 | HB 2174 - Amendments to URA: Concurrence required for public building projects, allow 60 days for taxing district to respond to proposed substantial changes or establishment, additional small modifications to processes. |
| Failed | <u>HB 2208 A</u> | Establishes Oregon Business Development Department Unreinforced Masonry Seismic Safety Program to issue grants for improving seismic safety, stability and resiliency of qualifying unreinforced masonry and unreinforced concrete buildings. | Support | 2 | Approved by City Council; Urban Development | | HB 2208: Establishment of a statewide program which would be administered by Business Oregon to provide grant funding for seismic upgrades to buildings which meet set criteria. |
| Failed | <u>HB 2228 A</u> | Establishes Local Government Technical Assistance Program within Housing and Community Services Department. | Support | 2 | Approved by City Council; Economic Development; Housing | | House Bill 2228 would allocate funds to further a program of technical assistance from regional housing and community development staff in providing needed housing. The State would establish a housing technical assistance program for local governments. Assistance would range from helping prepare zoning code amendments to coordinating with community development partners to build housing. This could benefit the City as it works to address Salem's housing needs. |
| Failed | <u>HB 2237 INTRO</u> | Creates income tax credit for operation costs of housing for agricultural workers. | Support | 2 | Approved by City Council; Housing | | House Bill 2237, Senate Bill 114 and Senate Bill 202 pertain to expanding incentives for farmworker housing. |
| Failed | <u>HB 2239 INTRO</u> | Increases number of circuit court judges in certain judicial districts. | Support | 2 | Municipal Court | | HB 2239 would add an additional judge to the third judicial district of Marion; no additional judges are proposed to be added to the twelfth judicial district of Polk County. An additional Circuit Court judge in Marion County would benefit Salem by adding capacity for additional civil and criminal trials. |
| Failed | <u>HB 2256 INTRO</u> | Creates Oregon Housing Crisis Task Force. | Support | 2 | Approved by City Council; Housing; Urban Development | | HB 2256 creates Oregon Housing Crisis Task Force which would develop recommendations on housing affordability before the end of 2020. |
| Passed | <u>HB 2306 EN</u> | Requires city or county to issue residential building permits upon substantial completion of construction of public improvements in residential subdivisions. | Oppose | 2 | Urban Development | 01/01/20 | HB 2306 would preempt the City's ability to determine when building permits are issued after subdivisions are platted but before all public improvements are completed. Currently, the City requires all improvements to first be substantially completed, considering health, safety, and access issues. The bill would require the City to issue permits if 80 percent of required public improvements are completed (regardless of location, type of improvement, etc.) and a bond is secured for all remaining improvements. |
| Failed | <u>HB 2322 A</u> | Requires Land Conservation and Development Commission to amend statewide land use planning goals related to energy conservation to incorporate development of renewable energy facilities and reduction of greenhouse gas emissions and to match state energy policies. | Watch | 2 | Approved by City Council; Land Use | | HB 2322 could have a significant impact on the City, as the City's Comprehensive Plan and zoning code must be consistent with statewide land use goals. However, the City has an objective in the 2017 Strategic Plan to "develop a Climate Action Plan that prioritizes reductions of greenhouse gas emissions..." so the bill's intent is somewhat aligned with the City's goals. |
| Passed | <u>HB 2328 EN</u> | Modifies culpable mental state for crime of unauthorized use of a vehicle when person takes, operates, exercises control over or otherwise uses vehicle, boat or aircraft without consent of owner. | Support | 1 | Public Safety | 01/01/20 | This legislation would fix the current law to close a loophole to allow for more successful prosecutions of UUMV cases. Current law allows for defendants to claim they received the vehicle in "good faith" from who they thought was the owner and had no knowledge the vehicle was stolen. This legislation would allow for the prosecutors to respond and counter to this defense. |
| Passed | <u>HB 2336 EN</u> | Removing population requirement for affordable housing pilot program if no qualifying nomination is received for city with population under 25,000. | Support | 2 | Approved by City Council; Housing; Urban Development | 01/01/20 | House Bill 2336 and SB 564 would allow more cities to access grants from an affordable housing pilot program. HB 2336 expands the program to cities greater than 25,000 in population, when there is no applicant of that size. SB 564 expands the use of the program to cities of up to 35,000 in population. |
| Failed | <u>HB 2339 INTRO</u> | Requires Oregon Health Authority to administer program to provide matching grants to registered sobering facilities. | Support | 1 | Approved by City Council; Community Development | | HB 2339 provides for a matching grants for sobering facilities based on a formula (community need, availability of funding from other sources). It is unclear whether the proposed funds would support operating needs of capital construction. Regardless, more sobering facilities in local communities throughout the State of Oregon would help reduce demand for the facility planned in Salem. |

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|--------|-------------------------------|--|---------|---|--|----------|--|
| Passed | HB 2353 EN | Authorizes Attorney General, district attorney or court to award penalty to public records requester, or order fee waiver or fee reduction, if public body responds to request with undue delay or fails to be responsive to request. | Oppose | 2 | Approved by City Council; Municipal Court | 06/04/19 | HB 2353 amends Oregon's Public Records law to authorize the Attorney General, the district attorney, or a court to award a penalty and attorney fees if a public body responds to a request with undue delay or fails to be responsive to a request. Proposed amendments to the bill set the penalty at \$200 and also authorize a fee waiver or fee reduction in addition to the penalty. The DA's office reviews a vast majority of appeals of public records denials or fee waiver denials. This review process is provides an expeditious and efficient resolution of most disputes. Adding arguments over whether penalties should be imposed will reduce the efficiency of the process, will increase the formality and possibly the cost of the process, and have a chilling effect on the candor of the parties in response to inquiries from the DA's office. |
| Failed | HB 2359 INTRO | Requires county at higher risk of financial distress to withhold from taxing districts costs to county of assessing property and collecting property taxes. | Oppose | 1 | Approved by City Council; Finance, Revenue and Cost of Service | | HB 2359 authorizes counties in financial distress to withhold taxes from taxing districts, including municipalities. The latest County Financial Condition Report (2016) included Polk County on the list of counties to monitor. |
| Failed | HB 2374 INTRO | Allows credit against net income taxes for portion of eligible costs of newly constructed single-family dwelling that sells for price affordable to household with annual income at or below 120 percent of area median income. | Support | 2 | Approved by City Council; Finance, Revenue and Cost of Service; Housing | | HB 2374 Allows credit against net income taxes for portion of eligible costs of newly constructed single-family dwelling that sells for price affordable to household with annual income at or below 120 percent of area median income. Tax credit allowed to all taxpayers in any tax year may not exceed \$10 million. |
| Passed | HB 2402 EN | Modifies rulemaking authority of Oregon Department of Aviation, considerations for reviewing applications for distributions and priority in making certain distributions under section 7, chapter 700, Oregon Laws 2015. | Support | 1 | Approved by City Council; Economic Development; Finance, Revenue and Cost of Service | 09/29/19 | Amended to replace language as originally drafted (i.e. gut & stuff) HB 2402: Increases aviation fuel tax between 2 and 4 cents per gallon, allowing for grant funds to be available for aviation infrastructure projects. The increase could raise \$8.8 million next biennium. |
| Failed | HB 2408 A | Includes within definition of "public works" project for constructing, reconstructing or performing major renovation of privately owned road, highway, building, structure or improvement that is located in enterprise zone or for which qualified business firm received or will receive exemption from ad valorem property taxation and has total project cost estimated as equaling or exceeding \$20 million. | Oppose | 1 | Approved by City Council; Public Works | | HB 2408: Would impose public procurement requirements on private investors or owners on enterprise zone development projects; specifically the requirements to pay prevailing wages. Requiring the payment of prevailing wage rates on private construction projects offsets the local economic development incentives provided by tax abatements. |
| Failed | HB 2414 INTRO | Adds to definition of "public works" project to build or repair ship that public agency owns or for which using funds of public agency serves public interest, maintenance of building that public agency owns or occupies and fabricating or manufacturing custom item under contract and specifically for use in public works. | Oppose | 1 | Approved by City Council; Public Works | | Purpose: Expands prevailing wage requirements to include maintenance for buildings that a public agency owns or occupies. The bill also expands prevailing wage rate requirements to the fabricating or manufacturing of custom items to be used on public works projects. Potential Impacts: The term "maintenance" is not defined in the bill. Depending on how it is interpreted, the bill could significantly escalate costs on relatively small "maintenance" projects on City buildings and facilities. |
| Failed | HB 2418 INTRO | Specifies certain presumptions as to cause of death, disability or impairment of health of fire service professional, public safety personnel or employee of public or private safety agency with duties related to firefighting, police, ambulance or emergency medical services in claim for benefits related to occupational disease under workers' compensation law. | Oppose | 1 | Approved by City Council; Human Resources | | HB 2418 would expand the types of occupational diseases considered presumptive under workers' compensation for public safety employees. The City is participating with CIS (City-County Insurance Services) and SDAO (special districts) in opposing the bill and looking for alternate solutions (such as employee assistance programs). |

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|--------|-------------------------------|--|-------------------------|---|--|----------|--|
| Passed | HB 2449 EN | Increases rate of tax for emergency communications. | Support | 2 | Approved by City Council; Finance, Revenue and Cost of Service | 01/01/20 | HB 2449 increases 9-1-1 tax for \$0.75 to \$1.50. Under this proposal, Salem could see an additional \$200,000 in revenue to cover more of the cost for 9-1-1 services. Current receipts cover approximately 18% of Salem's cost. Increasing cost recovery through the 9-1-1 tax increase is supported by Salem, with amendments to insure Salem receives its fair share. As introduced, there is a provision in HB 2449 to increase the distribution of tax receipts to counties with less than 40,000 in population. This provision would reduce Salem's share of the 9-1-1 tax increase, and continue to limit Salem's ability to recover cost of 9-1-1 service. |
| Passed | HB 2471 EN | Provides that, in prosecutions for violation of city motor vehicle parking ordinances, defendant may not be required to pay fine or bail amount before requesting hearing or submitting explanation to court. | Neutral | 1 | Finance, Revenue and Cost of Service; Public Works | 01/01/20 | The Salem Municipal Court (SMC) does not require payment of the fine or a bail amount prior hearing. The SMC requires an in-person initial appearance on all parking matters and only allows a written explanation after the initial appearance if the person live more than 100 miles away. I do not believe the bill requires courts to allow for written explanations, rather only that if written explanations are allowed they cannot be conditioned on payment of the fine first. |
| Failed | HB 2481 INTRO | Defines "reports and records" for purposes of public records in child abuse investigations. | Support | 2 | Approved by City Council; Legal | | HB 2481 amends 419B.035 to provide a definition of "reports and records" which are exempt from public disclosure as "reports and records compiled under the provisions of ORS 419B.010 to 419B.050." HB 2481, will help to preserve the confidentiality of child abuse investigation reports and records. However, in light of the Court of Appeals language in Pamplin that a Record of Arrest is not a record mandated by and compiled under the provisions of ORS 419B.005 et. seq., it is still recommended that legislation to amend ORS 192.345(3) be supported. |
| Passed | HB 2509 EN | Prohibits retail establishments from providing single-use checkout bags to customers, except in certain cases. | Support with amendments | 1 | Approved by City Council; Environment | 01/01/20 | HB 2509 would create statewide minimum standards for retailers and restaurants regarding the distribution of plastic carryout bags and allows other jurisdictions to exceed these standards. The proposed bill has similarities to the current plastic bag ordinance in Salem, but also has a few significant differences. HB 2509 would implement a statewide ban on single use bags. Amendments offered to the bill would preempt existing local regulations. In Salem's case, this would mean thick plastic bags would be allowed at check out, the fee for each carry out bag would be \$0.08 (not \$0.05), and restaurants would be required to charge for plastic but not for paper. |
| Passed | HB 2530 EN | Requires persons who send or serve certain documents related to termination of tenancy, forcible entry or detainer and residential foreclosures to include certain information regarding assistance that may be available to veterans of armed forces. | Support | 2 | Approved by City Council; Housing | 01/01/20 | House Bill 2530 would establish a task force surrounding veterans and Housing strategies. Task force to deliver strategies to legislative bodies by September 2020. Sunsets end of 2020. |
| Failed | HB 2575 INTRO | Creates tax credit for eligible costs of removal or remedial action at brownfield property. | Support | 2 | Urban Development | | Creates a tax credit for removal or remedial action at brownfields properties. |
| Failed | HB 2614 INTRO | Repeals driving privilege suspension and eliminates imposition of driving privilege restrictions for failure to pay fine. | Oppose | 2 | Approved by City Council; Municipal Court | | Would eliminate the Salem Municipal Court's ability to suspend or restrict driving privileges for failure to pay a fine imposed on a traffic offense, or comply with any condition upon which suspension of payment of the fine, in whole or part, was conditioned. Suspension for failure to comply is a vital tool to Courts to ensure that there is fair and meaningful enforcement of traffic laws passed by the legislature, and to bring people back into compliance with the Court's orders. The Bill will reduce compliance tools and options for the Court, and will have a substantial financial impact on the Court. |
| Failed | HB 2643 INTRO | Provides that membership in public sector labor organization is voluntary. | Oppose | 1 | Approved by City Council; Human Resources | | This appears to take away dues payment and make payments to support the unions an employer responsibility/cost. The additional cost could be significant. |
| Failed | HB 2653 INTRO | Prohibits use of single-use checkout bags except in certain cases. | Support with amendments | 1 | Approved by City Council; Environment | | HB 2653 would create a statewide standard for retailers and restaurants for the distribution of plastic carryout bags, with no allowance for variation. This proposed bill is most similar to the current ordinance in Salem, but does not allow flexibility for any differences to exist. This bill would apply to all retailers, allow thick plastic bags at check out, allow thin plastic bags in certain scenarios, and require at least a five cent charge for paper bags. Restaurants would not be impacted. It would prohibit local governments from requiring a fee on any type of carryout bag. It does not specify who would retain the fee. This bill is most similar to our ordinance, but is more lenient with plastic bags. |

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| Failed | HB 2656 INTRO | Prohibits certain forest operation activities on forestland that supplies drinking water for one or more public water systems. | Support | 2 | Approved by City Council; Environment | | Prohibits certain forest management activities (fertilizer & pesticide application, new road construction, etc.) in forestland designated as a drinking water source. This would provide a major protection to a portion of the City's North Santiam watershed. However, Federal lands make up 65% of the land in the watershed and would not be affected by the provisions of the bill. |
| Failed | HB 2700 INTRO | Extends sunset for property tax exemption for multiple-unit housing. | Support | 2 | Approved by City Council; Housing | | HB 2130, HB 2700 and SB 737 pertain to extending sunset of tax incentives for affordable housing. |
| Failed | HB 2727 INTRO | Allows subtraction from federal taxable income of gain from sale of opportunity zone property, defined as property in low-income census tract developed for affordable housing and held for stated period of time. | Support | 2 | Approved by City Council; Housing; Urban Development | | House Bill 2727 offers tax deductions from capital gains by meeting housing affordability goals within opportunity zones. |
| Failed | HB 2766 INTRO | Imposes excise tax of five cents per bag on provision of single-use plastic checkout bags by establishments selling raw or processed food or alcohol at retail. | Oppose | 1 | Approved by City Council; Environment | | HB 2766 creates an excise tax on single-use plastic checkout bags of five cents per bag, with no charge for paper bags. The entire amount collected by retailers would be remitted to the State of Oregon to create The Plastic Clean-Up and Recycling Fund to support programs or activities that clean up plastic waste and promote plastic recycling. |
| Failed | HB 2894 A | Establishes program within Housing and Community Services Department to provide supplementary loans to individuals for new energy efficient manufactured dwellings. | Support | 2 | Approved by City Council; Economic Development; Housing | | HB 2894 establishes program within Housing and Community Services Department to provide supplementary loans to individuals for new energy efficient manufactured dwellings. |
| Passed | HB 2896 EN | Establishes programs within Housing and Community Services Department to provide loans to one or more nonprofit corporations to develop programs that support manufactured dwelling park preservation and affordability for tenants. | Support | 2 | Approved by City Council; Economic Development; Housing | 09/29/19 | HB 2896 requires the State of Oregon's Housing and Community Services Department to provide loans to nonprofit corporations to develop program that supports manufactured dwelling park preservation and affordability for tenants. Forgives loan in proportion to program's losses. Participating nonprofit corporations must submit semiannual report. |
| Failed | HB 2962 INTRO | Directs Housing and Community Services Department to conduct study to estimate amount of additional homeless shelter capacity necessary in each county and cost of building or acquiring such capacity. | Support | 2 | Approved by City Council; Housing | | HB 2962 directs Housing and Community Services Department to conduct study to estimate amount of additional homeless shelter capacity necessary in each county and cost of building or acquiring such capacity. |
| Failed | HB 2974 INTRO | Authorizes formation of bridge district in capital city region, consisting of Linn, Marion, Polk and Yamhill Counties. | Support | 1 | Approved by City Council; Public Works | | HB 2974 would establish a Bridge District with Linn, Marion, Polk and Yamhill Counties to levy property taxes for planning, financing, constructing, operating and maintaining bridges over the Willamette River in the capital city region. The premise of this bill was rejected by Yamhill County Commissioners. |
| Failed | HB 3023 B | Requires transportation network company that operates in this state to obtain license from Department of Transportation. | Oppose | 2 | Community Development; Public Works | | HB 3023 would preempt local authority by negating the City's regulations of transportation network companies (e.g., Uber and Lyft). Instead, such companies would be required to get a license from the Oregon Department of Transportation and follow State regulations. |
| Passed | HB 3067 EN | Provides for cities and counties to certify annually that city or county has not adopted ordinance prohibiting establishment requiring marijuana-related business license and is therefore eligible for distribution of Oregon Marijuana Account moneys. | Support | 2 | Approved by City Council; Finance, Revenue and Cost of Service | 09/29/19 | HB 3067 would align the marijuana State shared revenue certification with the other State shared revenues that the City receives. |
| Failed | HB 3226 INTRO | Requires local governments to allow building across lot lines if owner has recorded covenant not to sell separately. | Oppose | 2 | Approved by City Council; Land Use | | HB 3226 would require the City to allow buildings to be constructed across property lines, essentially combining properties for the sake of lot size and building setback requirements. A covenant not to sell the properties separately would have to be recorded. The City already has effective processes that allow property lines to be moved or removed to accommodate developments on multiple properties. This bill would require the City to establish a new process for approving the termination of covenants. |

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| Failed | HB 3317 INTRO | Requires cities to amend urban growth boundary yearly to expand in proportion to their most recent estimated population growth. | Oppose | 1 | Approved by City Council; Urban Development | | HB 3317 would require the City to expand its urban growth boundary (UGB) each year in proportion to the annual percentage of population growth. The City's Housing Needs Analysis and Economic Opportunities Analysis determined that the UGB does not need to be expanded for 20 years. |
| Failed | HB 3326 A | Appropriates moneys to Department of Environmental Quality to fund laboratory services for public water systems that are susceptible to hazardous algal blooms and to Oregon Health Authority to hire recreational hazardous algal bloom coordinator. | Support | 1 | Approved by City Council; Environment | | Directs OHA and DEQ to establish a proactive monitoring program for harmful algal blooms (HABs) throughout the state and conduct research on causes and solutions to HABs. The program would fill a great void in current state efforts and greatly benefit the City. Expected amendments would allocate funding to DEQ for lab analysis and require oversight of OHA expenditures related to drinking water. |
| Failed | HB 3334 INTRO | Provides that local government laws, including land use regulations, do not apply to siting of armories by Oregon Military Department. | Oppose | 2 | Approved by City Council; Land Use | | HB 3334 would preempt local authority by allowing State military armories to essentially be constructed wherever the military department thinks they are needed, regardless of local regulations. |
| Failed | HB 3340 INTRO | Declares harmful algal blooms to be menace to public health and welfare. | Support | 1 | Approved by City Council; Environment | | Directs OHA and DEQ to establish a proactive monitoring program for harmful algal blooms (HABs) throughout the state and conduct research on causes and solutions to HABs. The program would fill a great void in current state efforts and greatly benefit the City. Similar to HB 3326 but does not allocate any funding to the program. |
| Passed | HB 3427 EN | Establishes Fund for Student Success. | Neutral with amendments | 1 | Finance, Revenue and Cost of Service | 09/29/19 | Section 67 of SB 3427-32, titled, "Local taxes preempted," states that "a tax upon the commercial activity of an entity is vested solely in the Legislative Assembly. A [local government] of this state may not impose... a tax upon commercial activity or upon receipts from grocery sales." Local taxes in effect prior to 4/1/19, or adopted prior to 3/1/19 would be grandfathered in. Also, "franchise fees or franchise taxes" would be excluded from preemption. While this bill limits local taxes on gross receipts, a per-item tax or per-quantity tax would be allowed. Aside from the overall preemption of local authority with regard to taxes on commercial activities, staff have a number of concerns: 1. This bill creates inequities between local governments and their ability to generate revenue based on the timing of when such initiatives were approved. (Portland's clean energy tax; Eugene's telecom tax) 2. Current language regarding franchise revenue is still too narrowly focused and should include broader language (e.g., "privilege taxes" or "any tax or fee imposed on a utility for the use of public rights of way"). |
| Failed | HB 3435 INTRO | Establishes additional permissible periods for permits to sell consumer fireworks at retail. | Oppose | 1 | Approved by City Council; Fire | | Current law only allows for retail sales of fireworks from June 23rd to July 6th. HB 3435 would expand and increase the number of times that retail sales would be allowed in the year amounting to an additional 30 days of fireworks sales within the community. In Salem, we are concerned about the impact of additional fire work sales and making more fireworks available in our community on our constituents. We regularly receive complaints about fireworks and are challenged to keep up with enforcement. In addition, more retail sales periods will result in increased workload for the processing of paperwork and site inspections of each retail site. In 2018, the department processed thirty (30) retail sales sites and inspected each location as required for the fourth of July sales season. Many of these sites required several re-inspections to correct fire code deficiencies prior to being issued their permit. |
| Passed | HB 5005 EN | Establishes amounts authorized for issuance of general obligation bonds, revenue bonds, certificates of participation and other financing agreements for biennium. | Support | 2 | Approved by City Council; Housing | 08/09/19 | House Bill 5005 and House Bill 5006 Further funding of the Local Innovation and Fast Track (LIFT) bonds to increase low-income housing across the state through general obligation bond authorization (HB 5005) and agency expenditure limitation (HB 5006) |
| Passed | HB 5006 EN | Limits for six-year period beginning July 1, 2019, payment of expenses from fees, moneys or other revenues, including Miscellaneous Receipts, but excluding lottery funds and federal funds, collected or received by various state agencies for capital construction. | Support | 2 | Approved by City Council; Housing | 08/09/19 | House Bill 5006 and House Bill 5005 Further funding of the Local Innovation and Fast Track (LIFT) bonds to increase low-income housing across the state through general obligation bond authorization (HB 5005) and agency expenditure limitation (HB 5006) |

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| Passed | HB 5030 EN | Increases amount of lottery bonds authorized to be issued for Oregon Business Development Department and Housing and Community Services Department. | Support | 2 | Approved by City Council; Housing | 07/01/19 | House Bill 5030 provides for financial assistance to aid in acquisition, renovation or maintenance of Section 8 housing or other housing with federal rent subsidies (at least \$25 million) and preserves affordable housing through a new Housing Acquisition Fund at Oregon Housing and Community Services (at least \$15 million). |
| Failed | HJR 1 INTRO | Proposes amendment to Oregon Constitution providing that, for purposes of ad valorem property taxation, ratio of maximum assessed value to real market value of property may not be less than 0.75. | Support | 1 | Finance, Revenue and Cost of Service | | The City has an adopted legislative policy to mitigate the negative fiscal impacts created by Measures 5 and 50. HJR 1 attempts to set a floor for the changed property ratio which will ensure new development comes onto the tax rolls at least .75 of the market value. This bill also allows for a homestead exemption of \$25,000 or 25% of Real Market Value (RMV), whichever is less. |
| Failed | HJR 2 INTRO | Proposes amendment to Oregon Constitution relating to ad valorem property taxation. | Support | 2 | Finance, Revenue and Cost of Service | | HJR 2 makes the Assessed Value (AV) for all residential properties that are the subject of sale or other transfer for which seller receives consideration of \$1 million or more, equal to the Real Market Value (RMV). |
| Failed | HJR 3 INTRO | Proposes amendment to Oregon Constitution relating to ad valorem property taxation. | Support | 1 | Finance, Revenue and Cost of Service | | The City has an adopted legislative policy to mitigate the negative fiscal impacts created by Measures 5 and 50. HJR 3 sets the Maximum Assessed Value (MAV) to the Real Market Value (RMV) for commercial or industrial properties with a four year ramp up. |
| Failed | HJR 4 INTRO | Proposes amendment to Oregon Constitution providing that, for purposes of ad valorem property taxation, notwithstanding assessment provisions of Ballot Measure 50 (1997) and collection limit provisions of Ballot Measure 5 (1990), property classified as commercial or industrial shall be assessed at real market value and taxes on such property collected without compression. | Support | 1 | Finance, Revenue and Cost of Service | | The City has an adopted legislative policy to mitigate the negative fiscal impacts created by Measures 5 and 50. HJR 4 would tax industrial and commercial property based on the Real Market Value (RMV) and would be collected without compression. |
| Failed | HJR 11 INTRO | Proposes amendment to Oregon Constitution providing that, for purposes of ad valorem property taxation under Ballot Measure 50 (1997), property that is subject of sale or other transfer shall have maximum assessed value equal to property's real market value, only for first tax year that begins after sale or other transfer becomes final. | Support | 1 | Finance, Revenue and Cost of Service | | The City has an adopted legislative policy to mitigate the negative fiscal impacts created by Measures 5 and 50. HJR 11 would implement a "reset at sale" that would set the Assessed Value (AV) of a property equal to the Real Market Value (RMV) at a sale or transfer of property. |
| Failed | SB 10 INTRO | Establishes permissible density requirements within urban growth boundaries of cities within metropolitan service district or with population more than 10,000 for areas adjacent to transportation corridors and zoned to allow residential development. | Oppose | 1 | Approved by City Council; Housing; Public Works | | SB 10 would require the City to increase the maximum density allowed for housing to 50 units per acre within 1/4 mile of bus routes with 15-minute service (e.g. Commercial, Center, Market, Lancaster, Broadway) and 25 units per acre within a 1/2 mile. In most cases, this would be higher than the densities currently allowed, though developers rarely build to the current maximum densities due to parking or other requirements. SB 10 would also prohibit the City from establishing parking minimums in these transit corridors. |

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| Passed | SB 27 EN | Authorizes Oregon Health Authority to adopt by rule schedule for fees assessed on water suppliers to partially defray costs of authority related to performance of certain duties under Oregon Drinking Water Quality Act. | Oppose | 1 | Public Works | 07/01/19 | <p>SB 27 authorizes the Oregon Health Authority (OHA) to adopt rules to assess fees on water providers. One of our interim priorities is to support increased funding for the Drinking Water Program. However, the State should fully fund their share of this important public health program and not shift the burden to water providers. Two thirds of the program is federally funded (from the Environmental Protection Agency). State General Fund support for this program has been flat and supplemented with medical marijuana fees. As those fees have all but disappeared, the Drinking Water Program is looking to raise revenues by assessing a new fee on water providers.</p> <p>Water providers are willing to pay more into the program but feel that the State also has a role and responsibility in addressing the problem. As currently proposed, the bill sets up the possibility of the State being able to reduce its overall commitment to the program by removing General Funds and shifting the cost burden of the program on local entities more and more over time. The current proposal by OHA has no accountability measures nor is there any overall agreement on what percentage of the budget should be borne by the local water providers. OHA has not described what new or increased services the payers of the fee will receive, which one could argue that the payers of the fee will see no additional services as a result of paying the fee thereby raising the question of whether this "fee" is in fact a tax requiring the measure to start in the House and requiring a 3/5th majority.</p> |
| Failed | SB 108 A | Directs Oregon Liquor Control Commission to establish separate compensation schedules for distillery retail outlet agents and for liquor store agents. | Oppose | 2 | Approved by City Council; Finance, Revenue and Cost of Service | | SB 108 could negatively affect state shared revenue distributions by changing the way liquor is taxed at distilleries. |
| Failed | SB 114 INTRO | Creates income tax credit for operation costs of housing for agricultural workers. | Support | 2 | Approved by City Council; Housing | | Senate Bill 114, House Bill 2237 and Senate Bill 202 pertain to expanding incentives for farmworker housing. |
| Failed | SB 202 INTRO | Extends sunset for tax credits for owner or operator of agriculture workforce housing. | Support | 2 | Approved by City Council; Housing | | Senate Bill 202, House Bill 2237 and Senate Bill 114 pertain to expanding incentives for farmworker housing. |
| Failed | SB 313 INTRO | For urban renewal plan proposed on or after July 1, 2019, that includes public building project, requires concurrence of at least three of four taxing districts estimated to forgo most property tax revenue under proposed plan. | Oppose | 1 | Urban Development | | SB 313 - Amendments to URA: Concurrence required for public building projects, allow 60 days for taxing district to respond to proposed substantial changes or establishment, additional small modifications to processes. Same as HB 2174 |
| Passed | SB 365 EN | Prohibits local governments from imposing system development charge for increased use of transportation facility resulting from marijuana production in exclusive farm use zone. | Oppose | 2 | Community Development | 06/07/19 | Prohibits collection of SDCs for farm use in EFU zones. Farm use includes marijuana production, processing, and retailing. The City opposes any effort to remove local control of SDCs. Large grow operations can have significant impacts on water and wastewater systems and SDCs are needed to cover those impacts. |
| Failed | SB 463 INTRO | Authorizes Legislative Administration Committee to enter into agreement with City of Salem to assign authority over certain parking spaces. | Oppose | 1 | Approved by City Council; Economic Development | | SB463: This Capitol Mall on-street parking bill is one which we oppose for the following reasons: (1) within the bill there is no mention of the acquired spaces being purchased at the daily fee set by Salem City Council, the language implies it would be free parking. Losing the parking revenue during the legislative session would have a negative impact to parking revenues which go to the City's General Fund. (2) The methods of enforcement outlined in the bill are inconsistent with current on-street enforcement which could create confusion to parkers. (3) On-street parking is designated as public parking, this bill would go against the policy of providing public parking in a way which is equitable and fair to all users as it would favor one type of user. |
| Passed | SB 507 EN | Specifies certain presumptions as to compensability of covered employee's claim of benefits under workers' compensation law for death, disability or impairment of health . | Oppose | 1 | Approved by City Council; Human Resources | 09/29/19 | SB507 would expand the types of occupational diseases considered presumptive under workers' compensation for public safety employees. The City is participating with CIS (City-County Insurance Services) and SDAO (special districts) in opposing the bill due to potential additional cost and overbroad scope requirements it would place on employers. |

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| Failed | SB 529 INTRO | Defines "housing-limited city." Allows housing-limited city to support housing construction and increased density by temporarily suspending or exempting properties from certain planning and zoning ordinances and by allowing expansion of its urban growth boundary without review by Land Conservation and Development Commission. | Oppose | 1 | Approved by City Council; Urban Development | | SB 529 would allow the City, if it had a low vacancy rate and decreasing diversity, to temporarily suspend its own zoning regulations, approve any zone change, and more easily expand the urban growth boundary (UGB) to provide more housing. The UGB could be expanded by up to 200 acres or 2 percent of the UGB's area. Salem's Housing Needs Analysis, combined with Salem's Economic Opportunities Analysis, has determined that the City does not need to expand the UGB to meet our housing needs. Defines "housing-limited city". Allows housing-limited city to support housing construction and increased density by temporarily suspending or exempting properties from certain planning and zoning ordinances and by allowing expansion of its urban growth boundary without review by Land Conversation and Development Commission. |
| Passed | SB 534 EN | Requires local governments to allow single-family dwellings within urban growth boundary of city with population greater than 25,000 in residential lots platted and zoned for such uses. | Oppose | 1 | Approved by City Council; Urban Development | 01/01/20 | SB 534 would preempt local authority. It would only let the City prohibit single-family homes to be built on a lot zoned for such homes under certain circumstances, including if it was not adequately served by utilities. The bill would prohibit the City from requiring higher density housing, for example, on larger properties intended for multifamily housing in the Multiple Family 1 zone. Salem's Housing Needs Analysis has determined that the City has a need for more multifamily housing over the next 20 years. Requires city to allow single-family dwellings in residential lots platted and zoned for such uses. |
| Failed | SB 543 A | Authorizes formation of children's service districts. | Oppose | 2 | Finance, Revenue and Cost of Service | | SB 543 creates a new type of taxing district, children's service districts. Falls under the \$10 limit for general government and could cause compression. |
| Failed | SB 560 INTRO | Authorizes all cities to elect to operate photo radar if city pays costs of operating photo radar. | Support | 1 | Approved by City Council; Public Safety | | Would authorize the City of Salem the option of operating photo radar in areas of the city where there are a high number of traffic crashes and traffic complaints. |
| Failed | SB 564 INTRO | Adjusts affordable housing pilot program qualifications to allow one project in city with population over 35,000 and one in city with population of 35,000 or less. | Support | 2 | Approved by City Council; Housing; Urban Development | | HB 2336 and Senate Bill 564 would allow more cities to access grants from an affordable housing pilot program. HB 2336 expands the program to cities greater than 25,000 in population, when there is no applicant of that size. SB 564 expands the use of the program to cities of up to 35,000 in population. |
| Failed | SB 569 INTRO | Allows certain local governments to include within urban growth boundary lands for needed housing. | Oppose | 1 | Approved by City Council; Land Use | | SB 569 would allow the City, if it met certain thresholds for vacancy and new households, to more easily expand the urban growth boundary to provide housing. All land owners to be included in the expansion would have to agree to the expansion. Salem's Housing Needs Analysis, combined with Salem's Economic Opportunities Analysis, has determined that the City does not need to expand the UGB to meet our housing needs. Allows certain local governments to include within urban growth boundary lands for needed housing. Requires consent of city and affected properties. |
| Failed | SB 570 INTRO | Authorizes local government to waive requirements of land use planning goals to establish and maintain five-year supply of employment lands. | Oppose | 1 | Approved by City Council; Land Use | | SB 570 would make it easier for the City to establish and maintain a five-year supply of employment land for industrial/commercial uses. The City, for example, could more easily expand the urban growth boundary for industrial or commercial land. The current Economic Opportunity Analyses (EOA) has determined that Salem has a 20-year supply of industrial land but a projected deficit of commercial land. This bill is similar to SB 614 in 2017. |
| Failed | SB 595 INTRO | Adjusts allocation percentages of net revenue from new or increased local transient lodging tax to allow up to 30 percent of such revenue to be used to fund affordable workforce housing. | Support | 2 | Approved by City Council; Finance, Revenue and Cost of Service | | SB 595 would allow additional flexibility for up to 30% of Transient Occupancy Tax to be used to fund affordable workforce housing . |
| Failed | SB 612 INTRO | Requires Department of Environmental Quality to enforce three basin rule equitably. | Oppose | 1 | Approved by City Council; Environment | | SB 612 is an attempt to soften the Environmental Quality Commission's (EQC)stance on the 3 Basin Rule. The North Santiam Canyon sewer project is looking to petition the EQC for a waiver of the 3 Basin rule, allowing for direct discharge into the North Santiam River and to substantially reduce project costs (20%). Stakeholders in the Canyon argue that keeping the North Santiam pristine by restricting direct discharges unfairly burdens the communities upstream. The sponsor, Sen. Girod, is an advocate for the project and represents the Canyon communities. SB 612 looks to direct the EQC to treat the small canyon communities the same as they would Salem, which would essentially put Salem on equal footing in any attempt to modify or grant a waiver to the 3 Basin Rule. |
| Failed | SB 621 INTRO | Prohibits local governments from restricting use of lawful dwellings for vacation occupancy. | Oppose | 1 | Approved by City Council; Economic Development | | SB 621 would preempt local authority by prohibiting the City from enforcing its regulations of short-term rentals in Salem. |
| Failed | SB 652 INTRO | Modifies laws related to transportation projects. | Oppose | 1 | Approved by City Council; Public Works | | SB 652 prohibits the Oregon Transportation Commission from considering the Center Street Bridge seismic retrofit (Highway 22) in the City of Salem until all other priority transportation projects have been funded. |

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| Failed | SB 737 INTRO | Extends sunset for property tax exemption for low income rental housing. | Support | 2 | Approved by City Council; Housing; Urban Development | | SB 737 extends sunset for property tax exemption for low income rental housing from 2020 to 2030. |
| Failed | SB 776 INTRO | Eliminates driving suspension for failure to appear on citation for traffic offense. | Oppose | 2 | Approved by City Council; Municipal Court | | Would eliminate the Salem Municipal Court's ability to suspend or restrict driving privileges for failure to pay a fine imposed on a traffic offense, or comply with any condition upon which suspension of payment of the fine, in whole or part, was conditioned, as well as for failure to appear on the case. Suspension for failure to comply or failure to appear is a vital tool to Courts to ensure that there is fair and meaningful enforcement of traffic laws passed by the legislature, and to bring people back into compliance with the Court's orders. The Bill will reduce compliance tools and options for the Court, and will have a substantial financial impact on the Court. |
| Failed | SB 927 INTRO | Allows local governments to develop historic resource program to designate resources for protection. | Watch | 2 | Community Development | | SB 927 would preserve the City's local authority to develop and administer its own historic preservation program. The bill would also remove the State requirement that an owner must consent to his/her property being designated a historic resource. The City could continue to require owner consent if it so desired. |
| Failed | SB 955 INTRO | Allows public body to disclose to federal immigration authority information about person convicted of violent crime. | Neutral | 1 | Public Safety | | Amends ORS 180.805 to allow a public body to disclose certain information to a federal immigration authority if the person is convicted of a violent crime. Disclosure would be voluntary. SB 955 is not anticipated to have a meaningful impact on the work of the Salem Police Department. |
| Failed | SB 1050 INTRO | Removes 10-year limitation on subsequent purchasers subdividing or partitioning property or establishing dwelling authorized by Ballot Measure 49 (2007) final order. | Oppose | 2 | Land Use | | SB 1050 would eliminate a 10-year time limit for land divisions authorized under Measure 49. This would create inconsistencies with other land divisions, which expire after 10 years, and could therefore create challenges for the City. |
| Passed | SB 5512 EN | Appropriates moneys from General Fund to Housing and Community Services Department for biennial expenses and for debt service. | Support | 2 | Approved by City Council; Housing | 08/08/19 | Senate Bill 5512 would create a Greater Oregon Housing Accelerator Program to assist local governments with housing projects to serve middle income residents. |
| Failed | SJR 1 INTRO | Proposes amendment to Oregon Constitution directing Legislative Assembly, notwithstanding any provision of Ballot Measure 50 (1997), to enact laws necessary to ensure that property taxes are equitable and fairly apportioned. | Watch | 2 | Finance, Revenue and Cost of Service | | SJR 1 directs the Legislative Assembly to enact laws that is deems necessary to ensure that property taxes are equitable and fairly apportioned. This language is vague and needs to be more detailed to define "fair and equitable" and what may be deemed necessary. |
| Failed | SJR 2 INTRO | Proposes amendment to Oregon Constitution providing that, for purposes of ad valorem property taxation, ratio of maximum assessed value to real market value of property may not be less than 0.75. | Support | 1 | Finance, Revenue and Cost of Service | | The City has an adopted legislative policy to mitigate the negative fiscal impacts created by Measures 5 and 50. SJR 2 attempts to set a floor for the changed property ratio which will ensure new development comes onto the tax rolls at least .75 of the market value. This bill also allows for a homestead exemption of \$25,000 or 25% of Real Market Value (RMV), whichever is less. |
| Failed | SJR 21 INTRO | Proposes amendment to Oregon Constitution repealing ad valorem property tax system created by House Joint Resolution 85 (1997) (Ballot Measure 50 (1997)) and requiring Legislative Assembly to enact such laws as may be necessary or appropriate to transfer repealed provisions to statute without substantive change. | Watch | 2 | Economic Development | | SJR 21 would submit to voters to repeal measures 5 and 50 and directs the Legislative Assembly to enact such laws as may be necessary or appropriate to transfer repealed provisions to statute without substantive change. |

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| Failed | SB 202 INTRO | Extends sunset for tax credits for owner or operator of agriculture workforce housing. | Support | 2 | Approved by City Council; Housing | | Senate Bill 202, House Bill 2237 and Senate Bill 114 pertain to expanding incentives for farmworker housing. |
| Failed | SB 209 INTRO | Provides for exemption from ad valorem property taxation of first \$10,000 of real market value of homesteads. | Support | 3 | Finance, Revenue and Cost of Service | | The City has an adopted legislative policy to mitigate the negative fiscal impacts created by Measures 5 and 50. SB 209 does attempt to address property tax reform, but a flat homestead exemption is not ideal. |
| Failed | SB 258 A | Appropriates moneys from General Fund to Oregon Business Development Department for distribution to certain entities for purposes of building entrepreneurial capacity in rural regions of this state, developing regional assets to support entrepreneurial growth and building network of statewide resources to leverage and accelerate access to resources regardless of location. | Watch | 3 | Economic Development | | SB 258: Business Oregon funding related for entrepreneurial programs based in rural areas, doesn't have direct connection to Salem. But does allow for funding from some regional ec dev programming which benefit the area. |
| Failed | SB 313 INTRO | For urban renewal plan proposed on or after July 1, 2019, that includes public building project, requires concurrence of at least three of four taxing districts estimated to forgo most property tax revenue under proposed plan. | Oppose | 1 | Urban Development | | SB 313 - Amendments to URA: Concurrence required for public building projects, allow 60 days for taxing district to respond to proposed substantial changes or establishment, additional small modifications to processes. Same as HB 2174 |
| Passed | SB 365 EN | Prohibits local governments from imposing system development charge for increased use of transportation facility resulting from marijuana production in exclusive farm use zone. | Oppose | 2 | Community Development | 06/07/19 | Prohibits collection of SDCs for farm use in EFU zones. Farm use includes marijuana production, processing, and retailing. The City opposes any effort to remove local control of SDCs. Large grow operations can have significant impacts on water and wastewater systems and SDCs are needed to cover those impacts. |
| Passed | SB 408 EN | Allows county to approve certain divisions of land zoned for exclusive farm use for purposes of siting utility facilities necessary for public service. | Support | 3 | Land Use | 01/01/20 | Would allow siting public utility facilities in EFU. This is an option the City would agree to have available. |
| Passed | SB 423 EN | Prohibits law enforcement agencies from employing person as law enforcement officer unless person has completed psychological screening to determine person's fitness to serve as law enforcement officer. | Neutral | 3 | Public Safety | 09/29/19 | HB 423 establishes DPSST to make rule standards and procedures for conducting psychological testing. The City does conduct psychological testing for new hires and would continue to support this, however further clarification is needed regarding what the rule standards are before stating a position. The City of Salem currently uses psychological screenings as part of the hiring process. |
| Passed | SB 424 EN | Requires law enforcement agency to establish mental health wellness policy for addressing issues related to mental health wellness of law enforcement officers employed by agency. | Neutral | 3 | Public Safety | 01/01/20 | HB 424 Requires a policy to be in place but further clarification is needed as to what the policy definitions and standards are before being able to state a position. The health and wellness of police officers should be a priority within departments and an important component of that is ensuring officers have access to information related to mental health wellness. |
| Failed | SB 437 INTRO | Modifies provisions relating to arbitration award that orders reinstatement of public employee or otherwise relieves public employee of responsibility for misconduct. | Support | 3 | Human Resources | | SB 437 provides arbitration awards must also comply with local ordinances for matters involving misconduct. This aligns with our legislative policies concerning management rights and would allow local policies be factored in arbitration decisions. |
| Failed | SB 463 INTRO | Authorizes Legislative Administration Committee to enter into agreement with City of Salem to assign authority over certain parking spaces. | Oppose | 1 | Approved by City Council; Economic Development | | SB463: This Capitol Mall on-street parking bill is one which we oppose for the following reasons: (1) within the bill there is no mention of the acquired spaces being purchased at the daily fee set by Salem City Council, the language implies it would be free parking. Losing the parking revenue during the legislative session would have a negative impact to parking revenues which go to the City's General Fund. (2) The methods of enforcement outlined in the bill are inconsistent with current on-street enforcement which could create confusion to parkers. (3) On-street parking is designated as public parking, this bill would go against the policy of providing public parking in a way which is equitable and fair to all users as it would favor one type of user. |

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| Passed | SB 507 EN | Specifies certain presumptions as to compensability of covered employee's claim of benefits under workers' compensation law for death, disability or impairment of health. | Oppose | 1 | Approved by City Council; Human Resources | 09/29/19 | SB507 would expand the types of occupational diseases considered presumptive under workers' compensation for public safety employees. The City is participating with CIS (City-County Insurance Services) and SDAO (special districts) in opposing the bill due to potential additional cost and overbroad scope requirements it would place on employers. |
| Failed | SB 529 INTRO | Defines "housing-limited city." Allows housing-limited city to support housing construction and increased density by temporarily suspending or exempting properties from certain planning and zoning ordinances and by allowing expansion of its urban growth boundary without review by Land Conservation and Development Commission. | Oppose | 1 | Approved by City Council; Urban Development | | SB 529 would allow the City, if it had a low vacancy rate and decreasing diversity, to temporarily suspend its own zoning regulations, approve any zone change, and more easily expand the urban growth boundary (UGB) to provide more housing. The UGB could be expanded by up to 200 acres or 2 percent of the UGB's area. Salem's Housing Needs Analysis, combined with Salem's Economic Opportunities Analysis, has determined that the City does not need to expand the UGB to meet our housing needs. Defines "housing-limited city". Allows housing-limited city to support housing construction and increased density by temporarily suspending or exempting properties from certain planning and zoning ordinances and by allowing expansion of its urban growth boundary without review by Land Conversation and Development Commission. |
| Passed | SB 534 EN | Requires local governments to allow single-family dwellings within urban growth boundary of city with population greater than 25,000 in residential lots platted and zoned for such uses. | Oppose | 1 | Approved by City Council; Urban Development | 01/01/20 | SB 534 would preempt local authority. It would only let the City prohibit single-family homes to be built on a lot zoned for such homes under certain circumstances, including if it was not adequately served by utilities. The bill would prohibit the City from requiring higher density housing, for example, on larger properties intended for multifamily housing in the Multiple Family 1 zone. Salem's Housing Needs Analysis has determined that the City has a need for more multifamily housing over the next 20 years. Requires city to allow single-family dwellings in residential lots platted and zoned for such uses. |
| Failed | SB 543 A | Authorizes formation of children's service districts. | Oppose | 2 | Finance, Revenue and Cost of Service | | SB 543 creates a new type of taxing district, children's service districts. Falls under the \$10 limit for general government and could cause compression. |
| Failed | SB 559 INTRO | Expands authority to operate fixed photo radar systems in high crash corridors to all cities. | Support | 3 | Public Safety | | This bill would allow authority to the city to install photo radar, if desired, which has proved effective in reducing crashes at locations where photo red light is currently utilized. |
| Failed | SB 560 INTRO | Authorizes all cities to elect to operate photo radar if city pays costs of operating photo radar. | Support | 1 | Approved by City Council; Public Safety | | Would authorize the City of Salem the option of operating photo radar in areas of the city where there are a high number of traffic crashes and traffic complaints. |
| Failed | SB 564 INTRO | Adjusts affordable housing pilot program qualifications to allow one project in city with population over 35,000 and one in city with population of 35,000 or less. | Support | 2 | Approved by City Council; Housing; Urban Development | | HB 2336 and Senate Bill 564 would allow more cities to access grants from an affordable housing pilot program. HB 2336 expands the program to cities greater than 25,000 in population, when there is no applicant of that size. SB 564 expands the use of the program to cities of up to 35,000 in population. |
| Failed | SB 569 INTRO | Allows certain local governments to include within urban growth boundary lands for needed housing. | Oppose | 1 | Approved by City Council; Land Use | | SB 569 would allow the City, if it met certain thresholds for vacancy and new households, to more easily expand the urban growth boundary to provide housing. All land owners to be included in the expansion would have to agree to the expansion. Salem's Housing Needs Analysis, combined with Salem's Economic Opportunities Analysis, has determined that the City does not need to expand the UGB to meet our housing needs. Allows certain local governments to include within urban growth boundary lands for needed housing. Requires consent of city and affected properties. |
| Failed | SB 570 INTRO | Authorizes local government to waive requirements of land use planning goals to establish and maintain five-year supply of employment lands. | Oppose | 1 | Approved by City Council; Land Use | | SB 570 would make it easier for the City to establish and maintain a five-year supply of employment land for industrial/commercial uses. The City, for example, could more easily expand the urban growth boundary for industrial or commercial land. The current Economic Opportunity Analyses (EOA) has determined that Salem has a 20-year supply of industrial land but a projected deficit of commercial land. This bill is similar to SB 614 in 2017. |
| Failed | SB 595 INTRO | Adjusts allocation percentages of net revenue from new or increased local transient lodging tax to allow up to 30 percent of such revenue to be used to fund affordable workforce housing. | Support | 2 | Approved by City Council; Finance, Revenue and Cost of Service | | SB 595 would allow additional flexibility for up to 30% of Transient Occupancy Tax to be used to fund affordable workforce housing . |
| Passed | SB 608 EN | Prohibits landlord from terminating month-to-month tenancy without cause after 12 months of occupancy. | Watch | 3 | Economic Development | 02/28/19 | SB 608: Could be amended to include language from HB 2001 (requires cities to allow at least duplexes in single-family zones), so we should watch this bill. |

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| Failed | SB 612 INTRO | Requires Department of Environmental Quality to enforce three basin rule equitably. | Oppose | 1 | Approved by City Council; Environment | | SB 612 is an attempt to soften the Environmental Quality Commission's (EQC) stance on the 3 Basin Rule. The North Santiam Canyon sewer project is looking to petition the EQC for a waiver of the 3 Basin rule, allowing for direct discharge into the North Santiam River and to substantially reduce project costs (20%). Stakeholders in the Canyon argue that keeping the North Santiam pristine by restricting direct discharges unfairly burdens the communities upstream. The sponsor, Sen. Girod, is an advocate for the project and represents the Canyon communities. SB 612 looks to direct the EQC to treat the small canyon communities the same as they would Salem, which would essentially put Salem on equal footing in any attempt to modify or grant a waiver to the 3 Basin Rule. |
| Failed | SB 621 INTRO | Prohibits local governments from restricting use of lawful dwellings for vacation occupancy. | Oppose | 1 | Approved by City Council; Economic Development | | SB 621 would preempt local authority by prohibiting the City from enforcing its regulations of short-term rentals in Salem. |
| Failed | SB 652 INTRO | Modifies laws related to transportation projects. | Oppose | 1 | Approved by City Council; Public Works | | SB 652 prohibits the Oregon Transportation Commission from considering the Center Street Bridge seismic retrofit (Highway 22) in the City of Salem until all other priority transportation projects have been funded. |
| Failed | SB 737 INTRO | Extends sunset for property tax exemption for low income rental housing. | Support | 2 | Approved by City Council; Housing; Urban Development | | SB 737 extends sunset for property tax exemption for low income rental housing from 2020 to 2030. |
| Failed | SB 776 INTRO | Eliminates driving suspension for failure to appear on citation for traffic offense. | Oppose | 2 | Approved by City Council; Municipal Court | | Would eliminate the Salem Municipal Court's ability to suspend or restrict driving privileges for failure to pay a fine imposed on a traffic offense, or comply with any condition upon which suspension of payment of the fine, in whole or part, was conditioned, as well as for failure to appear on the case. Suspension for failure to comply or failure to appear is a vital tool to Courts to ensure that there is fair and meaningful enforcement of traffic laws passed by the legislature, and to bring people back into compliance with the Court's orders. The Bill will reduce compliance tools and options for the Court, and will have a substantial financial impact on the Court. |
| Failed | SB 787 INTRO | Directs Board on Public Safety Standards and Training to require all police officers and certified reserve officers to be trained to recognize, investigate and report cases involving labor trafficking and sex trafficking of children and adults. | Support | 3 | Public Safety | | There is currently little/no training on this topic which exists in our area. Unknown how this will fit in with the current DPST recruit officer training schedule - also unknown if this would be a training offered to current officers or only to new recruits going through the academy. |
| Failed | SB 839 INTRO | Directs Board on Public Safety Standards and Training to ensure that all police officers and certified reserve officers are trained in treatment of allergic responses. | Watch | 3 | Public Safety | | There is no estimate on cost that this bill would impose on law enforcement agencies, no information if this would require agencies to partner with a doctor for a prescription and what cost associated with that would be and what the on going cost of replacing expired doses of the drug. |
| Failed | SB 927 INTRO | Allows local governments to develop historic resource program to designate resources for protection. | Watch | 2 | Community Development | | SB 927 would preserve the City's local authority to develop and administer its own historic preservation program. The bill would also remove the State requirement that an owner must consent to his/her property being designated a historic resource. The City could continue to require owner consent if so desired. |
| Failed | SB 955 INTRO | Allows public body to disclose to federal immigration authority information about person convicted of violent crime. | Neutral | 1 | Public Safety | | Amends ORS 180.805 to allow a public body to disclose certain information to a federal immigration authority if the person is convicted of a violent crime. Disclosure would be voluntary. SB 955 is not anticipated to have a meaningful impact on the work of the Salem Police Department. |
| Failed | SB 965 INTRO | Expands offense of driving while under influence of intoxicants to include any drug that is used in combination with intoxicating liquor, inhalant, cannabis or controlled substance. | Support | 3 | Public Safety | | |
| Failed | SB 1050 INTRO | Removes 10-year limitation on subsequent purchasers subdividing or partitioning property or establishing dwelling authorized by Ballot Measure 49 (2007) final order. | Oppose | 2 | Land Use | | SB 1050 would eliminate a 10-year time limit for land divisions authorized under Measure 49. This would create inconsistencies with other land divisions, which expire after 10 years, and could therefore create challenges for the City. |
| Passed | SB 5512 EN | Appropriates moneys from General Fund to Housing and Community Services Department for biennial expenses and for debt service. | Support | 2 | Approved by City Council; Housing | 08/08/19 | Senate Bill 5512 would create a Greater Oregon Housing Accelerator Program to assist local governments with housing projects to serve middle income residents. |

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| Failed | SJR 1 INTRO | Proposes amendment to Oregon Constitution directing Legislative Assembly, notwithstanding any provision of Ballot Measure 50 (1997), to enact laws necessary to ensure that property taxes are equitable and fairly apportioned. | Watch | 2 | Finance, Revenue and Cost of Service | | SJR 1 directs the Legislative Assembly to enact laws that is deems necessary to ensure that property taxes are equitable and fairly apportioned. This language is vague and needs to be more detailed to define "fair and equitable" and what may be deemed necessary. |
| Failed | SJR 2 INTRO | Proposes amendment to Oregon Constitution providing that, for purposes of ad valorem property taxation, ratio of maximum assessed value to real market value of property may not be less than 0.75. | Support | 1 | Finance, Revenue and Cost of Service | | The City has an adopted legislative policy to mitigate the negative fiscal impacts created by Measures 5 and 50. SJR 2 attempts to set a floor for the changed property ratio which will ensure new development comes onto the tax rolls at least .75 of the market value. This bill also allows for a homestead exemption of \$25,000 or 25% of Real Market Value (RMV), whichever is less. |
| Failed | SJR 21 INTRO | Proposes amendment to Oregon Constitution repealing ad valorem property tax system created by House Joint Resolution 85 (1997) (Ballot Measure 50 (1997)) and requiring Legislative Assembly to enact such laws as may be necessary or appropriate to transfer repealed provisions to statute without substantive change. | Watch | 2 | Economic Development | | SJR 21 would submit to voters to repeal measures 5 and 50 and directs the Legislative Assembly to enact such laws as may be necessary or appropriate to transfer repealed provisions to statute without substantive change. |