



2022 Legislative  
Session

# Summary of Bills

APRIL 2022

# Table of Contents

<b>COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT</b> .....	<b>3</b>
Economic Development.....	3
Housing & Land Use.....	3
<b>Energy &amp; Environment</b> .....	<b>5</b>
<b>FINANCE &amp; TAXATION</b> .....	<b>7</b>
Finance .....	7
Property Taxes .....	7
Marijuana Taxes.....	8
<b>GENERAL GOVERNMENT</b> .....	<b>9</b>
Public Safety Reform.....	9
Public Contracting .....	10
Public Records .....	11
<b>TELECOMMUNICATIONS</b> .....	<b>11</b>
<b>TRANSPORTATION</b> .....	<b>12</b>
<b>WATER AND WASTEWATER</b> .....	<b>13</b>
<b>STATE BUDGET</b> .....	<b>14</b>

# COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

## Economic Development

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### PASSED BILLS

#### **HB 4015: Entrepreneurial Development Loan Eligibility**

*Effective Date: March 2, 2022*

HB 4015 makes changes to the Entrepreneurial Development Loan Fund program administered by Business Oregon. The bill also increases the maximum loan amount to individual businesses from \$100,000 to \$1 million. In addition, it increases maximum annual revenue limit for loan eligibility from \$500,000 to \$1.5 million and adds alternative qualification criteria of having less than 25 employees. HB 4015 directs Business Oregon, starting in 2023, to adjust maximum loan amount and maximum revenue limit in accordance with changes in the Consumer Price Index. The bill reduces the required amount of equity funds that a business must provide for loan eligibility from at least 20% of the loan amount to either 15% of proceeds that will be used for working capital and equipment or 10% of the amount that will be used to acquire real property.

#### **SB 1545: Workforce Development Package**

*Effective Date: March 17, 2022*

SB 1545 is Governor Brown's workforce development package that includes \$200 million in total investments for new and existing programs in the technology, health care, and manufacturing sectors. Funds are allocated across five agencies, but significant resources will flow through to local workforce development boards, community colleges, universities, community-based organizations, apprenticeship programs, and other providers. More details on the specific investments is available in the [SB 1545 Budget Report and Measure Summary](#).

## Housing & Land Use

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### PASSED BILLS

**Please note- the Department of Land Conservation & Development (DLCD) has produced a supplemental document with a summary of specific land use bill, which can be accessed [here](#).**

#### **HB 4021: SDC Study Timeline Extension**

*Effective Date: March 2, 2022*

HB 4021 extends the deadline for submission of a final report on system development charges required under [HB 3040](#) from 2021.

#### **HB 4054: Historic Property Special Assessment** ([See Property Tax Section](#))

#### **HB 4064: Manufactured Housing**

*Effective Date: March 2, 2022*

HB 4064 provides an important standardization that will allow siting of prefabricated structures in mobile home or manufactured dwelling parks, including parks that are cooperatively owned. Due to a pre-session agreement between Democratic and Republican leadership, a [section](#) of the House version that would have clarified that landlords cannot charge tenants for certain improvements was stripped out. HB 4064 also gives clarification to local governments for the

siting of manufactured homes and prefabricated structures in single-family dwelling zones inside an urban growth boundary.

### **HB 4051: Homeless Support**

*Effective Date: June 3, 2022*

HB 4051 has three key extensions that are critical for responding to the current statewide homeless crisis: 1) Adding one additional year to the shelter siting provisions from HB 2006 (2021); 2) A necessary technical fix to SB 8 (2021), which allows more flexibility by clarifying that eligibility is based on ownership of a property not the housing unit; and 3) HB 2100 (2021) called for a Task Force on Homelessness and Racial Disparities. To fully address the issues and offer a more comprehensive assessment, additional time was added.

### **\$400 Million Homelessness and Affordable Housing Package**

This is a combination of bills and the Christmas Tree Bill that passed this session, establishing additional funding for local governments related to [a \\$400 million package](#) in response to Oregon's homelessness crisis. The funding for homelessness assistance includes: \$145 million to help cities and local governments around the state address homelessness, including:

- \$37 million for emergency shelters and navigation centers in cities across the state;
- \$75 million for motel-to-shelter conversions through Project Turnkey; and
- \$25 million for shelter operations and technical assistance allocated to the cities of Beaverton, Hillsboro, Bend, Eugene, Salem and Medford, along with Washington, Clackamas and Multnomah counties, which will work with their respective cities for further distribution.

### **HB 4123: Homeless Services Coordination Pilot**

*Effective Date: March 3, 2022*

HB 4123 establishes a locally led, regional housing coordination effort through eight pilot programs across the state. The pilots include 22 local governments, each of which receives \$1 million in state funding over two years to operationalize coordinated offices to strengthen their communities' homeless response. The bill requires grantees to report to the Housing Stability Council within Oregon Housing and Community Services, and one or more interim committees of the Legislature no later than November 15, 2023 and September 15, 2024 on the grantee's adopted plan and related opportunities.

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## **FAILED BILLS**

### **HB 4063: Substantial Completion**

This bill has received considerable attention from many cities concerned about possible confusion with [HB 2306](#) in 2019, which established criteria for a substantial completion standard to provide builders a chance to start the construction and development process without final completion of permit approval. HB 4063 would have added flexibility for builders to initiate the development/construction process. The LOC, along with our county partners and several cities, worked with home builders and eventually identified an amendment we would support. The bill, however, was not advanced during the last week of session.

# ENERGY & ENVIRONMENT

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## PASSED BILLS

### **HB 4057: Energy Efficient Sprinklers**

*Effective Date: June 3, 2022*

HB 4057 establishes energy efficiency standards for spray sprinkler bodies manufactured on or after January 1, 2023 and sold or offered for sale in Oregon. These standards will be included in the Oregon Department of Energy's appliance efficiency standards.

### **HB 4058/SB 1536: Emergency Heat Relief**

*Effective Date: March 8, 2022*

HB 4058 and SB 1536 were combined into one and continued as SB 1536, which requires landlords to allow installation of portable air conditioning units and provide cooled spaces for tenants in certain conditions. Note: This bill preempts local governments from enforcing any ordinance or design regulation restricting the use of a portable cooling device in homes with a historic property designation that are used for a residential tenancy, unless: the restriction is necessary to protect or prohibit the removal of historical architectural features of the property; or the restriction only requires that the device be removed from October 1 through April 30.

SB 1536 creates the following programs:

- An Oregon Health Authority (OHA) program to acquire and distribute air conditioners and air filters on emergency basis to individuals eligible for medical assistance (\$5,000,000 appropriation);
- The **Heat Pump Deployment Program** within Oregon Department of Energy (ODOE), which will provide and administer grants to entities to provide financial assistance, including loans, grants, rebates, or incentives, to one eligible entity for each region and federally recognized Indian tribe in Oregon to cover purchase and installation of heat pumps and related upgrades (\$10M, appropriation);
- The **Residential Heat Pump Rebate Fund** within the ODOE to provide rebates to owners of residential dwelling units and rented spaces in manufactured dwelling and recreational vehicle parks for the purchase or installation of air-source or ground-source heat pumps (\$15,000,000 appropriation), repealed on January 2, 2025;
- An ODOE program to provide grants to the nongovernmental entity administering public purpose charge funds to assist landlords in creating or operating one or more private community cooling spaces available to tenants during extreme heat events (\$2,000,000 appropriation); and
- An expanded grant program for local governments to establish emergency shelters for clean air, warming, and cooling, and to upgrade public building facilities to include warming and cooling as acceptable uses of grant funds (\$2,000,000 appropriation).

SB 1536 also directs the ODOE, with assistance from the Building Codes Division of the Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services, to study the cooling and electrical needs of publicly supported housing, manufactured dwelling parks, and recreational vehicle parks.

### **HB 4077: Environmental Justice Mapping Tool**

*Effective Date: June 3, 2022*

HB 4077 renames the Environmental Justice Task Force as the Environmental Justice Council (Council) and establishes the council within the office of the governor. The bill directs the council, with staff support from the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality and Oregon Health Authority, in collaboration with the Office of Enterprise Information Services, the Institute for Natural Resources, Portland State University's Population Research Center, and natural resource agencies, to develop an environmental justice mapping tool.

### **HB 4139: ODOT Environmental Product Declaration Program**

*Effective Date: June 3, 2022*

HB 4139 establishes an environmental product declaration program within the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT) to encourage the use of materials that will help the state meet its greenhouse gas reduction goals. The bill sets up a technical advisory committee with broad representation and provides for different assessments in different areas of the state. HB 4139 also directs ODOT to set up a grant program to assist smaller contractors and materials suppliers to comply with the program's requirements.

### **SB 1518: Resilient Efficient Buildings Task Force**

*Effective Date: March 17, 2022*

As introduced, SB 1518 was a local option reach code bill. As the session progressed, the bill was amended to create a Resilient Efficient Buildings Task Force. The task force will identify and evaluate policies related to building codes and building decarbonization for new and existing buildings that would enable the state to meet greenhouse gas emissions reduction goals.

### **SB 1519: Community Solar Property Tax Exemption**

*Effective Date: June 3, 2022*

[See Property Tax Section](#)

### **SB 1520: Bottle Bill Expansion**

*Effective Date: June 3, 2022*

SB 1520 expands the materials recovered by Oregon's Bottle Bill by including wine in cans. This bill would also enhance redemption access for consumers in areas of the state that do not have redemption centers and bulk/bagged return options by changing the requirements for distributors that do not participate in a distributor cooperative.

### **SB 1567: Critical Energy Infrastructure Resiliency**

*Effective Date: June 3, 2022*

SB 1567 directs the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality to require specific fuel storage facilities to assess their seismic vulnerability and implement mitigation plans to reduce risks, and to direct the Oregon Department of Energy to develop an Energy Security Plan that recommends steps to improve community resilience by increasing geographic diversity of fuel storage capacity.

### **SB 1576: Mattress Stewardship Program**

*Effective Date: June 3, 2022*

SB 1576 establishes a statewide product stewardship system for the collection and management of discarded mattresses. The bill requires manufacturers to take responsibility for establishing a stewardship organization for developing, financing and implementing the program. SB 1576 requires the producer organization to submit a plan to the Oregon

Department of Environmental Quality describing how they will meet the requirements in the legislation. Those requirements include: coordinating with existing recycling programs and non-profit mattress recyclers; and showing how they will meet a convenience standard establishing permanent, free drop-off collection sites across the state.

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## FAILED BILLS

### **[HB 4141](#): Diesel Preemption/Renewable Diesel Study**

HB 4141 would have set timelines for prohibition of non-retail and retail sale of petroleum-derived diesel to consumers for use in motor vehicles. Section 5 of the bill would have preempted public bodies, including cities, from purchasing petroleum diesel for use in a motor vehicle subject to the control of the public body starting: January 1, 2025 for public bodies in Clackamas, Washington, and Multnomah counties; January 1, 2027 for public bodies in western Oregon; and January 1, 2029 for all public bodies throughout all of Oregon. The [A-Engrossed version of the bill](#) would have created a study on renewable diesel. Both the introduced bill and the A-engrossed version of the bill died.

### **[SB 1534](#): Carbon Sequestration on Natural And Working Lands**

SB 1534 would've created a framework to advance the carbon sequestration strategies identified in the [Natural and Working Lands Proposal](#), adopted by the Oregon Global Warming Commission in 2021. This bill died in the Ways and Means Committee.

## FINANCE & TAXATION

### Finance

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#### PASSED BILLS

### **[SB 1565](#): Cash Transactions (See General Government Section)**

### Property Taxes

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#### PASSED BILLS

### **[HB 4021](#): Property Tax Deferral Program Change**

*Effective Date: June 3, 2022*

HB 4021 makes a minor change to extend the deadline from September 1 to October 31 for taxpayers wishing to discontinue participation in the homestead property tax deferral program for seniors and disabled residents. The bill requires payment in full of deferred property tax lien to exit the program.

### **[HB 4054](#): Historic Property Special Assessment**

*Effective Date: June 3, 2022*

HB 4054 extends the historic property special assessment program sunset for new applications

by two years, to 2024. The bill also includes an LOC requested change to amend the formula for assessing property coming onto the program in the future by eliminating a double Measure 50 benefit that appears to have been inadvertently occurring due to statutory language predating that ballot measure. As introduced, HB 4054 made comprehensive changes to the program, including eliminating eligibility of single-family residential property, but was amended due to a lack of consensus on the larger program changes. An interim workgroup will be looking at this issue, and another bill is expected in the 2023 session.

### **HB 4067: Urban Flood Safety District Change Bill**

*Effective Date: June 3, 2022*

HB 4067 revises organizational and financial provisions related to the governing board for urban flood safety and water quality districts established under [SB 431](#) in 2019 to improve levee infrastructure in east Multnomah County. Of particular importance to cities are the provisions in HB 4067 clarifying that the district may not levy a local option tax that could otherwise create compression issues.

### **SB 1519: Community Solar Exemption**

*Effective Date: June 3, 2022*

SB 1519 grants a property tax exemption for whatever portion of a community solar project is owned by residential customers or leased by residential subscribers. These projects are almost exclusively located outside of city limits, and the expected the revenue impact to city budgets should be minimal.

### **SB 1524: Tax Omnibus Bill (Rural Housing Exemption and Gain Share)**

*Effective Date: June 3, 2022*

This is the annual omnibus tax bill, which includes numerous changes to income taxes and the corporate activities tax. Cities are most affected by two changes related to property taxes. First, in Section 8, the bill clarifies that for the rural housing exemption ([HB 2438](#) from 2021) the income limitations of \$75,000 single and \$150,000 joint apply to adjusted gross income. Second, in Section 11, the bill extends the sunset on the gain share provisions of the Strategic Investment Program (SIP) by one year, to 2025.

### **SB 1559: Floating Home Return Requirements**

*Effective Date: June 3, 2022*

SB 1559 eliminates the requirement for floating homes to file a personal property tax return unless new property or new improvements have been added.

## **Marijuana Taxes**

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### **PASSED BILLS**

### **HB 4056: Marijuana Distribution Indexing**

*Effective Date: June 3, 2022*

HB 4056 requires an annual adjustment by Consumer Price Index of the amount distributed to cities, counties and other entities from the Oregon Marijuana Account, prior to the transfer of the remainder of the account balance to the Drug Treatment and Recovery Services Fund. This requirement applies to distributions from the Oregon Marijuana Account beginning in 2023. The adjustment is anticipated by the state's Legislative Revenue Office to increase total distributions to cities by about \$110,000 annually.

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## FAILED BILLS

### **SB 1506: Local Marijuana Tax Increase**

SB 1506 would have allowed local governments, with voter approval, to increase local marijuana taxes from the current maximum of 3% up to a possible 10%. Based on an agreement between the LOC and the Association of Oregon Counties, the bill required 20% of newly enacted or increased amounts to be transferred to the county where a collecting retail establishment is located, provided the county is eligible for Oregon Marijuana Account distributions. SB 1506 was [amended](#) in the Senate to be applicable only to the city of Ontario. The statewide version of the bill had support in the Senate, but the House Revenue Committee chair indicated she would only hear the bill if it was limited to Ontario. Ultimately, the Senate President chose not to send the bill to the House as amended.

### **SB 1587: State Marijuana Tax Backfill**

Among other changes, Section 8 of SB 1587 would have made a one-time \$50 million backfill to cover city and count losses for the 2021-23 biennium due to state marijuana distribution changes in [Measure 110](#). The LOC also tried to get the same language into the Christmas Tree Bill, but was unsuccessful.

## GENERAL GOVERNMENT

### Public Safety Reform

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## PASSED BILLS

### **SB 1565: Cash Transactions**

*Effective Date: June 3, 2022*

SB 1565 requires places of public accommodation to accept cash payments for goods and services. Establishments, public and private, will also have to accept coin payments of up to \$100. There are exceptions to this requirement for large denomination bills, electronic transactions, parking under certain circumstances and electric vehicle charging stations. Utilities, library services and parking and local courts are required to meet the requirements of this statute.

### **HB 4008: Further Public Safety Reforms**

*Effective Date: March 4, 2022*

HB 4008 addressed administrative issues that arose from the passage of public safety reform legislation in 2021 which authorized the hiring of staff to implement changes to police discipline policies at the Oregon Department of Public Safety Standards and Training. The legislation also addressed legal interpretations of changes to crowd control statutes passed in the previous session. Specifically, HB 4008:

- Creates a definition of “crowd management” to help clarify when crowd dispersal tactics and tolls may and may not be utilized by law enforcement;
- Distinguishes handheld chemical incapacitants, such as belt cannister of pepper spray from tear gas;

- Prohibits the use of handheld chemical incapacitants for crowd control while ensuring that a police officer may use this tool in situations that would otherwise be allowed by law, thus preventing the indiscriminate use of chemical agents;
- Allows the deployment of tear gas only when “objectively reasonable” as opposed to only when a riot exists;
- Bans the use of kinetic projectile munitions for crowd management and prohibits an officer from targeting a person’s head unless deadly force is authorized. Officers could still utilize these munitions when doing so would be otherwise allowed under Oregon’s use of force statute;
- Requires local hospitals to be notified when tear gas and impact munitions are deployed in a crowded setting; and
- Requires agencies to clean up spent munitions as soon as is practicable after their deployment.

Cities should contact their attorney, CIS and/or LOC staff when updating their police crowd management policies to accommodate for changes related to this statute.

### **HB 4016: Cannabis Regulation**

*Effective Date: March 2, 2022*

To curb the overproduction and unlawful production of cannabis products and associated illegal activity, the Legislature passed HB 4016, which will allow the Oregon Liquor and Cannabis Commission (OLCC) to limit the number of production licenses issued based on supply and demand in the legal marketplace.

HB 4016 also expands an existing lien statute to include property cleanup costs when a landowner knowingly allows their property to be used for illicit marijuana activities, and allows the OLCC to revoke licenses issued under ORS 475C, which deals with hemp cultivation.

### **HB 4098: Opioid Settlement Implementation**

*Effective Date: March 3, 2022*

HB 4098 allows Oregon to receive funds from the national opioid legal settlement with Johnson & Johnson and three distributors. Over 18 years, Oregon will receive \$329 million from this settlement to abate opioid abuse. From the total amount, 55% will be distributed to counties and cities with a population greater than 10,000, and 45% will be distributed by a stakeholder board that all jurisdictions will have access to. Cities will have three seats on the stakeholder board, as will the state, counties, and service providers.

## **Public Contracting**

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### **FAILED BILLS**

### **HB 4019: QRF Contracts**

HB 4019 would have given the Oregon Department of Administrative Services (DAS) the authority to audit and enforce public contracts issued to Qualified Rehabilitation Facilities. Public bodies are required to offer contracts for certain services to entities that work to employ persons with disabilities. Some interest groups have raised concerns that these contracts have not been appropriately awarded. HB 4019 did not move forward, but DAS was asked to issue a report on the matter before 2023.

## Public Records

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### FAILED BILLS

#### **HB 4140: OGEC Enforcement of Open Meeting Statutes**

HB 4140 would have given the Oregon Government Ethics Commissions jurisdiction over open meetings violations. The LOC opposed the bill on the grounds that the OGEC is not the appropriate body for this task, and the bill would expose public officials to unwarranted and harassing complaints. The Legislature elected not to move the bill forward but did assign members to a workgroup to develop recommendations on open meeting reforms for next session.

## TELECOMMUNICATIONS

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### PASSED BILLS

#### **HB 4092: Broadband Omnibus**

*Effective Date: TBD*

HB 4092 helps the state address barriers to broadband by: strengthening the state broadband office's governance structure; setting a strategic framework to guide the broadband office; allowing the broadband office to access more mapping data to guide their decisions and bring in more federal broadband dollars; and creating paths for more digital equity.

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### FAILED BILLS

#### **HB 4017: Data Broker Registration**

Internet enabled devices collect and share personal information. Manufacturers sometimes facilitate access to this information by applications, or by directly sharing the information gathered by these smart devices with data brokers, which are entities that purchase and sell personal information. HB 4017-A would have required data brokers handling the personal information of Oregonians to register annually with the Oregon Department of Consumer and Business Services, which must make the information of all registrants available to the public on its website. This bill was designed to support comprehensive data privacy legislation that is currently being developed by the Attorney General's Consumer Privacy Task Force.

#### **HB 4155: Cybersecurity Center of Excellence**

The LOC had been working with many stakeholders in support of HB 4155. Unfortunately, the bill died in the Joint Ways and Means Committee. HB 4155I would have created a multifaceted approach to address the cybersecurity needs of Oregon within public and private sectors by:

- Creating a Cybersecurity Center of Excellence (CCOE);
- Revising the Oregon Cybersecurity Advisory Council (OCAC) membership and mission, and provide that the new iteration of the OCAC be a governing body for the CCOE;
- Creating a Workforce Development Fund;
- Creating a Public Awareness Fund; and

- Creating a Cybersecurity Grant Fund for public bodies. The creation of this fund was important because it could be supplemented with federal dollars. In the next few years, Oregon is set to receive approximately \$15 million total from Infrastructure Investment and Jobs Act for cybersecurity. 80% of the money must be passed onto local governments.

A similar bill is likely to be considered in the 2023 legislative session.

## TRANSPORTATION

### PASSED BILLS

#### **[HB 4105](#): Traffic Enforcement**

*Effective: January 1, 2023*

HB 4105 permits duly authorized traffic enforcement agents, in addition to sworn police officers, to review and issue citations based on photographs taken by photo red light cameras or by photo radar cameras. Without this legislation, cities with photo radar authority would have been required to continue using police officers for review and issuing citations. This new enforcement approach is expected to help focus police time on other core duties.

#### **[HB 4189](#): Bridge Commission Formation**

*Effective Date: June 3, 2022*

HB 4189 provides a framework for local governments to enter into a commission formation agreement once both Oregon and Washington enact enabling legislation. The bill's impact is with the cities of Hood River and White Salmon, Washington. HB 4189 outlines requirements for the formation agreement, and requires a commission to provide information, upon request, to state or local governments. The bill also gives the commission exclusive power to impose, fix, and adjust bridge toll rates. Finally, HB 4189 authorizes agreements necessary to enforce payment of tolls, including use of radio frequency identification tags and photographs.

#### **[SB 1558](#): Omnibus Transportation Bill**

*Effective Date: June 3, 2022, Operative Date: January 1, 2023*

SB 1558 clarifies that the enhanced penalty in existing law for failure to use vehicle traction tires or chains applies to commercial vehicles at the time of an offense. The measure also repeals the traffic citation moratorium from [SB 1601](#) during 2020's 1st Special Session. SB 1558 also changes the allocation of vehicle dealer privilege tax revenues to the Zero-Emission Incentive Fund from \$12 million to the greater of \$12 million or 45% of gross revenues received with the remaining balance allocated to the Connect Oregon program.

#### **[SB 5974](#): Washington Infrastructure Investment**

The LOC would typically not get involved in another state's legislative process, but during this short session Washington legislators brought forward SB 5974, which would have triggered a .06/gallon export tax on sales of gasoline from refineries located in Washington. The legislation in effect would have required the surrounding states of Oregon, Idaho, and Alaska fund infrastructure projects in Washington state. The LOC, along with the state municipal leagues from Idaho and Alaska and governors of the respective states, all expressed opposition to the language. Other business interests also chimed in opposing the export tax, which was subsequently pulled out of the bill before final passage.

# WATER AND WASTEWATER

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## PASSED BILLS

### **HB 4061: Hauled Water Records Requirements**

*Effective Date: June 3, 2022*

HB 4061 certain water suppliers to maintain certain records for at least 12 months and provide records to law enforcement or the Oregon Water Resources Department upon request. The water supplier shall maintain records of water sales that include: the name and contact information of the person who purchased the water; the date of the sale; the quantity of the water; and the license plate number of the vehicle used to haul the water.

### **HB 4062: Pesticide Applicator Regulations**

*Effective Date: June 3, 2022*

HB 4061 establishes a noncommercial pesticide applicator license and a noncommercial pesticide trainee's certificate. The bill authorizes the Oregon Department of Agriculture (ODA) to prepare and maintain examinations, and establishes license renewal, suspension, and revocation processes, and license fees, that are the same as those of existing pesticide applicator licenses.

### **SB 1501: Private Forest Accord**

*Effective Date: March 8, 2022*

SB 1501 directs the Oregon State Board of Forestry to adopt a single rule package on or before November 30, 2022 to implement a Private Forest Accord Report. The bill directs the board to adopt by rule the Small Forestland Investment in Stream Habitat Program. SB 1501 also establishes a Private Forest Accord Mitigation Advisory Committee and directs the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission to establish by rule a Private Forest Accord Grant Program.

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## FAILED BILLS

### **HB 4116: Harmful Algal Blooms – Interagency Coordination & Data Collection**

HB 4116 would have required the Oregon Health Authority to: identify water sources susceptible to harmful algal blooms; monitor and test susceptible waters; and develop protocol for advisory alerts. The bill would have also directed the Oregon Department of Environmental Quality to: develop a response strategy to harmful algal blooms; produce and maintain relevant data; identify sources of pollutants; develop strategies to reduce pollutants; determine causes; and a prepare biennial report.

### **HB 4148: Habitat Mitigation**

HB 4818 would have directed the Oregon Department of State Lands, in consultation with the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife, to establish a salmon credit program to encourage voluntary restoration of salmonid habitat and allow persons to meet compensatory mitigation obligations. Finally, the bill would have established a Salmon Credit Trust Fund.

# STATE BUDGET

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## PASSED BILLS

### **[HB 5202: Christmas Tree Bill](#)**

*Effective Date: April 4, 2022*

This session's Christmas Tree Bill includes appropriations that will be of significant benefit to city residents across Oregon. Details are available in this [budget report](#), and cities can search for their city name by using CTRL+F or see below for specific page numbers from that report. The following items outlined below are by no means a complete list of the investments found in HB 5202:

- \$50 million for distribution to the Oregon Community Foundation (OCF), which will in turn make grants by Dec. 31, 2023, for community supported projects to convert motels and other existing structures to shelters and temporary housing following the Project Turnkey model (page 25).
- \$25 million to specific local governments for responses to homelessness (page 26).
- \$3 million for trash and sanitation expenses for cities outside the Portland Metro area, the Metro regional government is also receiving \$10 million (page 26).
- \$100 million in grants to rural communities for infrastructure and economic development (pages 28 and 29).
- \$18 million in American Rescue Plan Act funds for grants to cities and other authorized organizations for water related infrastructure projects (page 37).
- \$2 million was approved for Business Oregon to provide grants to local governments for administrative support to aid in the short and long-term efforts to recover from the recent wildfire seasons (page 37).

### **[SB 5701: Bond Authorization Bill](#)**

*Effective Date: April 4, 2022*

This session's bond authorization includes significant appropriations to two individual cities (Portland and Milton-Freewater). For a list of projects, see page 5 of the [staff measure summary](#).