



# **2017 Legislative Recap and Report Card**



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Oregon State Chamber of Commerce

## 2017 Legislative Recap and Report Card

The 2017 OSCC Legislative Priorities represents the legislative agenda of Oregon's local business communities as represented by the 80 local Chambers of Commerce members of the Oregon State Chamber of Commerce.

OSCC is organized to give a voice to the local business communities throughout Oregon in support of policies that enable business success, job growth and income growth in each of our local communities. We believe a healthy business climate, and the jobs that such a business climate creates, is the key to building up our local communities, adequately funding social services and making our state prosperous.

The 2017 OSCC Legislative Agenda is a reflection of our collective desire to see that every Oregon community is able to grow and develop a vibrant local economy that can support each community's needs.

For 2017, the OSCC Board approved the following Legislative Priorities. These policy areas were the focus of OSCC's advocacy for the session.

**The Members of the OSCC are united in support of:**

**1. Comprehensive transportation funding package (with real low carbon fuel standard cost containment).**

*A comprehensive transportation funding package is the highest pro-growth priority of the unified business community in 2017. It is a staple of the Oregon Business Plan. However, many of our key business association partners believe that an increase in the gas tax should be contingent on full repeal of the low carbon fuel standard or real cost containment in the standard. Without it, the low carbon fuel standard will begin to exact a heavy cost on motorists and eliminate the ability to raise gas taxes for future transportation project funding.*

**2. State spending reform (PERS, Medicaid, Personnel costs)**

*State expenditures are now growing faster than revenues. State revenue has grown 40% since 2009. In that same time, PERS costs have grown 140% and Medicaid costs have grown 134%. Slowing the unsustainable growth in state government costs is a major initiative of the business community which OSCC supports.*

**3. Pre-emption of local employment regulations.**

*The business community is concerned about local workplace scheduling mandates coming out of Portland. Our experience from 2015 and 2016 is that the City of Portland passes local mandates which creates pressure on the legislature to pass similar new employment regulations on the rest of the state.*

**4. Expanding eligibility for the 2013 ‘small business tax cut’.**

*The ‘small business tax cut’ was passed by the 2013 Legislature in the PERS “Grand Bargain.” The tax cut is a lower rate (starting at 7% instead of 9%) on the income of pass-through businesses (S Corps, LLCs, partnerships) with at least one employee. OSCC believes that eligibility for the tax cut should be expanded to sole proprietors and other ‘mom and pop’ family businesses.*

**5. Increased availability and affordability of workforce housing.**

*The lack of affordable housing options for local employees is a top-tier concern for local business communities across the state. Not only is there a shortage of local affordable housing, there is a shortage of local market-rate housing as well. OSCC will support measures to increase housing supply.*

**6. Increased resources for mental health programs and homelessness prevention.**

*Local communities and downtowns across the state are feeling the effects of the proliferation of homelessness, much of which stems from lack of available treatment options for people suffering from mental health issues. For the first time, local business communities across the state are coming together to help find solutions.*

**7. Land use/UGB expansion for industrial development and housing.**

*Availability of land for new industries, new jobs, and affordable housing is critical to support local economic growth.*

**The Members of the OSCC are united in opposition to:**

**1. Predictive Scheduling mandate.**

*The business community is prepared to defend against this mandate as the City of Portland has made its intentions known that it will impose this mandate on local employers. Such a mandate would require employers to guarantee employee schedules weeks in advance under the threat of penalties or additional wages due when schedules change.*

**2. Employer-funded ‘paid family leave’ program.**

*An extension of the paid sick leave mandate that would require that employers offer extended paid leave – in the range of 4 to 6 weeks – for qualifying events. Would likely require a new bureaucracy to administer along with a new funding stream (i.e. tax). OSCC will oppose additional taxes on employers to fund this program.*

**3. ‘Cap and Trade,’ carbon tax, or *Cleaner Air Oregon* regulations that imposes burdensome costs on local manufacturers.**

*There are several threats facing local manufacturers on the issue of tighter air emissions controls. A ‘cap and trade’ or carbon tax would impose up to \$3 billion in additional taxes per year solely on manufacturers. It is also known that the ‘Cleaner Air Oregon’ regulations may be so stringent that they have the effect of simply shutting down some local manufacturers.*

**4. Increasing damage awards for liability, medical lawsuits.**

*Oregon law imposes a \$500,000 limit on non-economic damages that can be awarded in medical and wrongful death lawsuits. Economic damages are unlimited. Limits on non-economic damages keep professional liability insurance policies affordable for physicians and health care providers, specifically those in high risk specialties. Without the limits, Oregonians would face serious challenges accessing specialty physicians and health care providers throughout the state.*

**5. Elimination of the small business tax cut.**

*Governor Brown has proposed to eliminate the 'small business tax cut' in her 2017 budget. OSCC believes the new tax structure for small business should be expanded, not eliminated.*

**6. Taxes not supported by the business community.**

*There will be enormous pressure on the business community to support additional taxes to help bridge the 2017-19 state budget deficit. Above all else, OSCC believes that Oregon business should be unified in which tax proposals it will support and which it will oppose.*

## OSCC 2017 Legislative Recap

The 2017 Legislative Session had a far different tenor than 2015 or 2016, which both started at an explosive pace. The 2017 Session returned to historical norms with a slow and cautious start.

The two critical issues of the 2017 legislature were the need to balance a state budget that started in a \$1.8 billion deficit as well as the need to pass a major transportation funding package. By the opening gavel, there was no "master plan" to deal with the state's \$1.8 billion budget deficit.

In OSCC's view, the commitment to bipartisanship, particularly in the Senate, was the defining theme of 2017. From the beginning, Senate President Peter Courtney (D-Salem) committed the Senate to bipartisanship that had the effect of derailing many partisan issues that could have harmed sensitive negotiations around balancing the budget and passing a transportation funding plan.

The below report encompasses the outcome of the session based on OSCC Legislative Priorities.

### 1. **Comprehensive transportation funding package (with real low carbon fuel standard cost containment).**

**Transportation Package (HB 2017):** Legislators approved a \$5.3 billion transportation package. This measure raises taxes and fees to fund new infrastructure upgrades. Legislation increases the gas tax by 4 cents effective January 1, 2018 and provides additional two-cent increases effective January 1, 2020, 2022, and 2024, if the Oregon Transportation Commission meets certain conditions. It creates tiered vehicle registration rates, which require the owners of fuel-efficient cars to pay more. Legislation places a 0.5 percent tax on the sale of new cars sold. These funds will go to fund rebates to encourage purchasing and leasing of electric cars. The transportation package includes a 0.1 percent payroll tax to fund public transportation projects. Legislation also places a \$15 fee on the sale of new bicycles. The bill allows for the possibility of tolling during rush hour on parts of I-5 and I-205. Revenue from the package will be dedicated to improving the road infrastructure – with a focus on reducing traffic congestion. The proposal would alleviate traffic congestion by adding lanes to I-5 through the Rose Quarter. It would also add lanes to portions of I-205 and replace the Abernathy Bridge in West Linn. Additionally, the package adds lanes to Hwy 217, in both directions.

The bill included cost containment changes to the low carbon fuel standard needed to get support from House and Senate Republicans.

**OSCC Action:** [OSCC sent Action Alerts on HB 2017 in support of the bill.](#)

**Outcome:** Transportation package passed.

### 2. **State spending reform (PERS, Medicaid, Personnel costs)**

**Cost Containment (SB 1067):** This bill had some good provisions - eliminating automatic inflation increases for services and supplies in state budgets, slowing down the process for filling vacant state government jobs, and eliminating jobs that have been left vacant more than six months. Theoretically, the legislature could balance the remainder of the final \$500 million budget deficit with this legislation.

But the part of the bill that drew strong opposition from the business community is a limitation on health care reimbursements to hospitals for services rendered to public employees. This represents

a \$200 million cost shift onto the commercial market in addition to the \$145 million health insurance premium tax that passed in HB 2391.

**OSCC Action:** OSCC joined the Business Coalition in opposing SB 1067 as a result of the damaging price control mechanism in the bill.

**Outcome:** The Business Coalition largely opposed SB 1067 due to health care cost shifts onto private employers, however the bill passed.

**PERS Reforms (SB 559, SB 560, SB 913, SB 1068):** SB 1068 was the only bill that leadership would conceivably pass. It re-directed 2% of employee contributions from the Individual Account Program to shore up the unfunded liability of the pension program. It was scored as a \$400 million biennial cost savings to the system. Democratic leadership offered the bill as a “carrot” to help incentivize Republicans to support the revenue increases in HB 2830. Republicans concluded that the bill didn’t generate enough real savings to warrant tax increases. No agreement was reached.

**OSCC Action:**

- OSCC supported SB 559, SB 560 and SB 913
- OSCC joined the business community in not taking a position on SB 1068 because it was being offered as legislative leadership’s bargaining chip to trade for increased business taxes.

**Outcome:** All PERS reform legislation stalled in 2017.

### 3. Pre-emption of local employment regulations.

**Preemption on Local Employment Law Mandates (SB 329):** SB 329 extended the state preemption of local government authority to regulate work schedule requirements. As deadlines approached, SB 329 was passed without recommendation from Senate Workforce to Senate Rules in order to keep the concept alive.

**OSCC Action:** OSCC supported SB 329, which was eventually folded into SB 828.

**Outcome:** SB 329 did not receive a hearing in Senate Rules and died upon adjournment of the legislature.

### 4. Expanding eligibility for the 2013 ‘small business tax cut’.

Amidst a frugal legislative climate and talks of reducing and even eliminating the small business tax cut, a bill aimed at expanding the tax cut would have been dead on arrival in the Capitol.

**Outcome:** There were no opportunities in 2017 to expand the eligibility of the 2013 ‘small business tax cut’. See HB 2060 page 8.

### 5. Increased availability and affordability of workforce housing.

HB 2377 was the primary victory here. It provides relief to qualified individuals and organizations from all or part of property taxes on newly constructed or rehabilitated multiunit rental housing. It was passed to help incentivize the addition of affordable housing options. The legislature also approved \$80 million in **Local Innovation and Fast Track (LIFT) Housing Program** funding to build new affordable housing for low-income households.

**6. Increased resources for mental health programs and homelessness prevention.**

There was not an emphasis in 2017 on policies for homelessness prevention. However, the legislature did put a record \$40 million into the state’s Emergency Housing Account (EHA) and State Homeless Assistance Program (SHAP). OSCC was not aware of any legislative initiative to expand mental health programs.

**7. Land use/UGB expansion for industrial development and housing.**

The Oregon Legislature did not pass legislation that would have increased the amount of available land for development and housing.

**The Members of the OSCC are united in opposition to:**

**1. Predictive Scheduling mandate.**

**Predictive Scheduling (SB 828):** Senate Bill 828 initially posed a significant threat to all employers, setting new onerous wage requirements for shift changes and ‘show up pay’ as well as requiring an ‘interactive’ schedule setting process with each employee.

Business was willing to negotiate a deal on predictive scheduling in order to stop local jurisdictions from passing their own scheduling mandates. The compromise bill is limited to only food service, retail and hospitality businesses with 500 or more employees. Franchise businesses are exempted unless the franchisee has 500 or more employees. The bill requires 7-day advance notice of work schedules for these industries, moving to 14-day notice by 2020. Local businesses scored a significant win with the statewide preemption on local government scheduling ordinances.

**OSCC Action:**

- OSCC sent multiple Action Alerts on SB 828
- OSCC actively engaged in amendment negotiations
- OSCC stood neutral on the bill when the amendment including the preemption provision was reached. OSCC felt that the amended bill was the best possible deal that could be made.

**Outcome:** Predictive scheduling compromise reached, SB 828 passed. Businesses protected from local scheduling mandates.

**2. Employer-funded ‘paid family leave’ program.**

**Paid Family Leave (HB 3087):** Paid Leave was on our radar even before the 2017 legislative session began. However, the concept as presented in HB 3087 was too egregious to muster bipartisan support. To pay for the family leave program, the bill would have established a new 0.5% payroll tax on employers and a new 0.5% income tax on employees. New taxes are only possible with a 3/5 majority vote of the legislature. Both the House and Senate Republicans locked up on this issue and prevented the bill from passing.

**OSCC Action:**

- OSCC sent Action Alerts on HB 3087
- OSCC actively opposed and testified in against Paid Family Leave.

**Outcome:** Paid Family Leave failed to advance. However it will be a top priority for legislative leaders in the 2018 session.

3. **'Cap and Trade,' carbon tax, or *Cleaner Air Oregon* regulations that imposes burdensome costs on local manufacturers.**

**Cap & Trade; Carbon Tax (HB 2135; HB 2468; SB 557; SB 748; HB 3023; HB 2478; HB 3307):** This session, numerous bills aimed at increasing the cost of emitting carbon were introduced and considered. Legislators held evening hearings throughout March and April on the concepts aimed at pricing carbon to reduce GHG emissions and add revenue to state coffers. Bills required the DEQ to develop emissions limits and create a carbon pollution market (cap & trade). Other concepts set prices for carbon emissions (carbon taxes). All carbon legislation was sidelined this session as legislators focused instead on passing a transportation package.

**OSCC Action:** OSCC opposed all cap and trade legislation and participated in coalition meetings to coordinate lobby efforts.

**Outcome:** All carbon pricing bills were defeated.

**'Cleaner Air Oregon' & DEQ Budget (HB 2269; SB 5518):** Perhaps the biggest environmental issue of the session hinged on air quality issues, particularly the DEQ/OHA 'Cleaner Air Oregon' menace. HB 2269 would have increased Title V and ACDP fees to 'stand up' the new 'Cleaner Air Oregon' regulatory scheme. Business gained the key votes in the Senate to stop these fee increases. In addition to defeating HB 2269, industry gained further ground when the DEQ budget was stripped of all additional money for further 'Cleaner Air Oregon' regulatory work.

**OSCC Action:**

- OSCC actively engaged members to send testimony or testify against HB 2269. A noted moment was testifying side by side with the City of Springfield opposing the bill.
- OSCC lobbied against Title V increases and participated in coalition meetings to coordinate lobby efforts.

**Outcome:** Air quality fee increases failed. Legislature refuses to fund DEQ "Cleaner Air Oregon" policy option package.

4. **Increasing damage awards for liability, medical lawsuits.**

**Wrongful Death & Non-economic Damages (SB 478; SB 737; HB 2807):** On the liability front, legislative leadership pursued increased damage awards for wrongful death, negligence and personal injury lawsuits. The first bill, SB 487, increased the wrongful death cap from \$500,000 to \$1 million and eliminated the non-economic damage cap altogether for all other civil suits. After SB 487 failed to gain support, then came SB 737, which kept the \$500,000 wrongful death cap intact, but eliminated the non-economic damage cap for all other injury claims. Again, our votes to stop the bill held. The third and final iteration was HB 2807, which again kept the \$500,000 wrongful death cap intact but replaced the \$500,000 non-economic damage cap for all other claims with a \$10 million cap. The bill passed out of Senate Judiciary, but sat in the committee for over a month as our votes held up. Recognizing the controversy behind the bill, the Senate President killed the bill in the final days as a key part of the 'go home' strategy.

**OSCC Action:**

- OSCC actively opposed and lobbied against SB 478, SB 737 and HB 2807
- Multiple Chambers is key Senate Districts were engaged in grassroots efforts

**Outcome:** All attempts to increase non-economic damage awards were defeated.

## 5. Elimination of the small business tax cut.

**Repeal of Small Business Tax Cut (HB 2060):** HB 2060 was like a last-minute temper tantrum thrown by House leadership when the gross receipts tax bill – HB 2830 – fell apart. House leaders then immediately resurrected HB 2060, which repealed the ‘small business tax cut’ passed by the 2013 legislature. The ‘small business tax cut’ lowered pass-through businesses’ tax rates to 7% on business income for active owners of small businesses with at least one employee. HB 2060 eliminated the lower rates for all employers with fewer than 10 employees. \$196 million tax increase on small employers.

### **OSCC Action:**

- [OSCC sent multiple Action Alerts on HB 2060](#)
- [A significant amount of testimony from Chambers and their members was submitted](#)

**Outcome:** Although HB 2060 passed the House 31-28, it died in the Senate. OSCC was strongly engaged in defeating the bill in Senate.

## 6. Taxes not supported by the business community.

**Corporate Taxes, Commercial Activities Tax (HB 2830):** HB 2830 was the focus of most of the post-Measure 97 corporate tax reform discussions in 2017. The bill took many forms during the course of the session, but at its core, it implemented a new gross receipts tax on all businesses with Oregon sales above \$3 million. The base tax rate was 0.48% for most businesses. In most versions of the bill, it repealed the corporate income tax and raised around \$1 billion in net revenue for the upcoming budget cycle and over \$2 billion in outlying budget cycles. Oregon’s business community rallied in opposition with the position that it could not support a gross receipts tax, especially in the wake of defeating Measure 97’s \$6 billion gross receipts tax just months earlier.

### **OSCC Action:**

- [OSCC sent multiple Action Alerts on HB 2830](#)
- [A significant amount of testimony from Chambers and their members was submitted](#)

**Outcome:** HB 2830 failed; businesses with Oregon sales emerged from 2017 with no added tax liability.

**Corporate Tax Disclosure (HB 2019):** Corporate tax disclosure legislation never emerged from the House Revenue Committee despite several work sessions to consider amendments. Oregon businesses argued that there is no policy justification for requiring public disclosure of tax liability for companies utilizing tax credits. It doesn’t provide any useful data, that doesn’t currently exist, about what companies are currently utilizing tax credits. The bill didn’t advance to the Senate and will likely be back as a ballot measure or a bill next session.

**OSCC Action:** OSCC testified in opposition to HB 2019 and actively opposed the bill.

**Outcome:** Corporate tax disclosure defeated.

**Hospital & Insurance Premium Tax (HB 2391):** HB 2391 was the single most important piece of legislation in solving the state’s budget deficit. The legislation was the centerpiece of a \$900 million package to shore up the state’s Medicaid shortfall. Included in the package was nearly \$600 million in new tax revenue derived from increased taxes on hospitals, health care providers and CCOs that were pre-negotiated. But most impactful to small and medium businesses were the \$145 million in added taxes on commercial health insurance premiums.

**OSCC Action:** HB 2391 was a pre-negotiated deal. OSCC joined the Business Coalition in remaining reluctantly neutral despite the \$150 million tax on healthcare premiums.

**Outcome:** HB 2391 passed, adding a 1.5% tax on health insurance premiums for commercial health insurance policies.

**Tourism taxes (HB 2744, HB 2768, HB 2064):** Several bills would have allowed local governments to expand their use of room tax dollars for ‘tourism-related’ expenditures instead of tourism promotion. HB 2744 and HB 2768 were defeated early in session when they failed to pass out of their original committee. The League of Oregon Cities tried to resuscitate and amend another bill at the end of session – HB 2064 – which would allow cities to spend room tax dollars on ‘tourism-related facilities’ or ‘tourism amenities,’ but that attempt stalled as well.

**OSCC Action:**

- OSCC sent multiple Action Alerts on HB 2064
- A significant amount of testimony from Chambers and their members was submitted

**Outcome:** Current laws governing room tax expenditures were kept intact.

#### **Other Issues of Concern:**

**Wage Equity (HB 2005):** HB 2005 was a wage equity bill that prevents employers from discriminating in payment of wages based on any of Oregon’s many protected classes. It also makes it an unlawful employment practice to base an employee’s pay on salary history and expands remedies for wage discrimination cases, but gives employers several affirmative defenses and exceptions based on bona fide business reasons as well. The final version of the bill garnered strong support in both chambers and passed unanimously.

**OSCC Action:**

- OSCC lobbied members of the House Business Committee and influential legislators to remove threats to business and clarify ambiguous sections of the bill.
- OSCC supported the product of the negotiations.

**Outcome:** HB 2005 passed.

**BOLI Overtime Fix for Manufacturing/Food Processing (SB 984, HB 3458):** SB 984 was the business community’s response to a hyper-political decision by BOLI to require employers to pay both daily and weekly overtime, instead of the higher of the two. OSCC engaged in talks around SB 984, which would have reverted Oregon back to paying the higher of the two overtime wages. The bill passed the Senate unanimously but was subjected to negotiations with the unions in the House. The AFL-CIO attached several conditions onto SB 984, the most egregious of which was a 60-hour work week cap, and ultimately defeated the bill in the House. With the defeat of SB 984, HB 3458 became the new vehicle for the overtime fix. Passage of the bill hinged on how the bill would affect the food

processing industry. The compromise bill allowed food processors to exceed the 60-hour work week cap for 21 weeks per year. In addition, all seafood processing was exempted from work week caps.

**OSCC Action:** OSCC supported SB 984 as well as the amended version of HB 3458.

**Outcome:** An overtime compromise was reached. The final product passed both the House and Senate and was signed into law. Manufacturing employers will only pay greater of daily or weekly overtime, but the work week was capped at 60 hours. Food processors can exceed 60-hour work weeks for 21 weeks per year.

**Union Organizing (HB 2856):** This bill created a grant program for private worker advocate organizations to use Wage Security Funds (100% employer paid) to inform workers of their rights at the workplace. The bill passed the House Business and Labor Committee, but an intensive lobby effort killed the bill in the Ways and Means Committee.

**OSCC Action:** OSCC actively opposed HB 2856.

**Outcome:** Wage Security Funds grant program for union organizing was killed.

**Workplace Bullying (SB 292):** Senate Bill 292 would have created an unlawful employment practice creating or maintaining an abusive work environment. It provided employees with a private right of action and created a rebuttable presumption that the employer should have known about the work environment. Proponents introduced an amendment to help the bill move out of Senate Judiciary but were unsuccessful.

**OSCC Action:** SB 292 was too egregious for the business community to come to the table.

**Outcome:** SB 292 died in committee.

**Marijuana Accommodation (SB 301):** Would have made it an unlawful employment practice to discriminate against users of a “lawful substance” – intended to create a non-discrimination policy for marijuana users. This bill passed the Senate Judiciary Committee on a partisan 3-2 vote but was quickly killed in the Senate.

**OSCC Action:**

- OSCC sent Action Alerts in opposition of SB 301
- Proponents were forced to amend the bill to pass it out of committee
- OSCC organized a final round of targeted lobby appointments with key legislators and secured the votes to kill the bill when it was sent to the Senate floor.

**Outcome:** The Marijuana accommodation was defeated.

**Health Insurance Mandate (SB 997):** Senate Bill 997 proposed to levy fines on all employers with 50 or more employees who do not provide health insurance to employees. The bill unfairly exempted public employees, leaving businesses at a competitive disadvantage. SB 997 received a public hearing in late March, but did not move out of the committee.

**OSCC Action:** OSCC, along with the Business Coalition, testified in opposition to SB 997 on the basis that it was effectively a \$60 million tax on business.

**Outcome:** Health Insurance Mandate failed to pass committee and died.

**Clean Diesel Regulations (SB 1008):** This was one of the major environmental bills this session. It contained critical provisions surrounding the distribution of the Volkswagen settlement funds. Stakeholders had an incentive to come to the table to try and pass that portion of the bill. The original bill outlined a costly mandate for both on road and off-road diesel engine retrofits and replacements as well as provisions for a statewide inventory of off-road diesel engines. Those provisions were stripped down and the legislature passed an amended version of SB 1008 that simply dealt with the VW settlement money going to replace outdated school bus fleets.

**OSCC Action:** OSCC opposed several iterations of SB 1008. However OSCC shifted to a neutral position as it became clear that the final bill would be inconsequential to our membership.

**Outcome:** A watered down diesel bill passed with business support.

## OSCC 2017 Legislative Report Card

The 2017 session was unique. There were fewer votes in both legislative chambers on policy that impacted the business community than in past sessions. As described in the Legislative Recap, significant work was done to stop many bills before they reached the floor for a vote in both legislative chambers.

Representative	SB 1067 31-28	HB 2005* 36-24	HB 2060 31-28	Senator	SB 1067 17-12
Alonso Leon	Aye	Aye	Nay	Baertschiger	Nay
Barker	Nay	Aye	Aye	Beyer	Aye
Barnhart	Aye	Aye	Aye	Boquist	Excused
Barreto	Nay	Nay	Nay	Burdick	Aye
Bentz	Nay	Nay	Nay	Courtney	Aye
Boone	Aye	Aye	Excused	DeBoer	Nay
Buehler	Nay	Nay	Nay	Dembrow	Aye
Bynum	Aye	Aye	Aye	Devlin	Aye
Clem	Nay	Aye	Aye	Ferrioli	Nay
Doherty	Aye	Aye	Aye	Frederick	Aye
Esquivel	Nay	Nay	Nay	Gelser	Nay
Evans	Nay	Aye	Aye	Girod	Nay
Fahey	Aye	Aye	Aye	Hansell	Nay
Gomberg	Aye	Aye	Aye	Hass	Aye
Gorsek	Nay	Aye	Aye	Johnson	Aye
Greenlick	Aye	Aye	Aye	Knopp	Nay
Hack	Nay	Nay	Nay	Kruse	Nay
Hayden	Excused	Nay	Nay	Linthicum	Nay
Heard	Nay	Nay	Nay	Manning	Aye
Helm	Aye	Aye	Aye	Monnes Anderson	Aye
Hernandez	Aye	Aye	Aye	Monroe	Aye
Holvey	Aye	Aye	Aye	Olsen	Nay
Huffman	Nay	Nay	Nay	Prozanski	Aye
Johnson	Nay	Nay	Nay	Riley	Aye
Kenemer	Nay	Nay	Nay	Roblan	Aye
Keny-Guyer	Aye	Aye	Aye	Stenier Hayward	Aye
Kotek	Aye	Aye	Aye	Taylor	Aye
Lewis	Nay	Nay	Nay	Thatcher	Nay
Lininger	Aye	Aye	Aye	Thomsen	Nay
Lively	Aye	Aye	Aye	Winters	Aye
Malstrom	Aye	Aye	Aye		
Marsh	Aye	Aye	Aye		
McKeown	Aye	Aye	Nay		
McLain	Aye	Aye	Aye		
McLane	Nay	Nay	Nay		
Meek	Aye	Aye	Aye		
Nathanson	Aye	Aye	Aye		
Nearman	Nay	Nay	Nay		
Noble	Nay	Nay	Nay		
Nosse	Aye	Aye	Aye		
Olson	Nay	Nay	Nay		
Parrish	Nay	Nay	Nay		
Piluso	Aye	Aye	Aye		
Post	Nay	Nay	Nay		
Power	Aye	Aye	Aye		
Rayfield	Aye	Aye	Aye		
Reardon	Aye	Aye	Aye		
Reschke	Nay	Nay	Nay		
Sanchez	Aye	Aye	Aye		
Smith DB	Nay	Nay	Nay		
Smith G	Aye	Nay	Nay		
Smith Warner	Aye	Aye	Aye		
Sollman	Aye	Aye	Aye		
Sprenger	Nay	Nay	Nay		
Stark	Nay	Nay	Nay		
Vial	Nay	Aye	Nay		
Whisnant	Nay	Nay	Nay		
Williamson	Aye	Aye	Aye		
Wilson	Nay	Nay	Nay		
Witt	Nay	Aye	Nay		

OSCC Position Taken

\*First House vote on HB 2005 shown.  
House concurrence vote: 58-0