

**2021 Legislative Session
Summary of Bills Passed Impacting Community Colleges**

<i>Bill Number</i>	<i>Summary</i>	<i>Effective Date(S)</i>	<i>New Requirements and Action Needed</i>	<i>Relevant Affinity Group(S)</i>
CAMPUS SAFETY				
SB 554	Securing Firearms – Requires person to secure firearm with trigger or cable lock, in locked container or in gun room except in specified circumstances.	September 25, 2021	<p>Requires person to secure firearm with trigger or cable lock, in locked container or in gun room except in specified circumstances. In addition, the bill authorizes school district, community college, and public university governing boards to adopt policies prohibiting all firearms on campus, including firearms possessed by concealed handgun licensees. Persons who violate a college policy are guilty of a Class A misdemeanor if they are convicted of possessing a firearm in violation of the policy.</p> <p>Action: This bill does not require action from colleges or universities but authorizes institutional governing boards to adopt policies prohibiting firearms on campus including firearms possessed by concealed handgun licensees.</p> <p>If a college board of education adopts a policy as permitted by this bill, the college must post signs at all normal points of entry to college grounds and post a notice on the website identifying all campus areas subject to the policy.</p>	Board of Education members
CORRECTIONS				
SB 234	Adults in Custody Student Grants Study – Directs Higher Education Coordinating Commission to convene stakeholder group to study ways to best serve adults in custody who	June 15, 2021	<p>Directs Higher Education Coordinating Commission to convene stakeholder group to study ways to best serve adults in custody who are recently eligible to receive student grants. This stakeholder group will be charged with studying Second Chance Pell.</p> <p>Action: Participate in stakeholder group to be convened by HECC/CCWD.</p>	Corrections Education & Training Directors

	are recently eligible to receive student grants.			
DATA SYSTEMS				
SB 564	Student Parent Demographic Reporting – Requires Higher Education Coordinating Commission to design question or questions allowing each student to identify whether student is parent or person acting as parent or legal guardian.	January 1, 2022; Applies to forms created or updated for the 2022-2023 academic year.	Requires Higher Education Coordinating Commission to design question or questions allowing each student to identify whether student is parent or person acting as parent or legal guardian that may be placed on one or more forms used on annual basis to collect demographic information by public post-secondary institutions of education. Action: OCCA will monitor HECC development of the question to be inserted in forms and will disseminate to all community colleges via CSSA and OCCCIRS listservs as soon as it is available. Colleges must then include the new question on updated electronic and paper forms for next academic year, 2022-2023. The question will allow, but not require, students to report their status as a parent/guardian.	CSSA, OCCCIRS
EQUITY				
SB 713	Disclosure of Criminal Conviction – Prohibits public or private post-secondary institution of education from requiring prospective student to disclose whether prospective student has criminal conviction before institution makes final determination on whether to admit student.	June 15, 2021	Prohibits public or private post-secondary institution of education from requiring prospective student to disclose whether prospective student has criminal conviction before institution makes final determination on whether to admit student. This bill applies only to general admission and not special admit programs (e.g.: Nursing) where criminal backgrounds preclude gainful employment in that field. Action: Review of general admission application and remove any reference/questions where the student must report past convictions.	Registrars

HB 2835	Benefits Navigator – Requires each community college and public university to hire a benefits navigator to assist students in determining eligibility and applying for federal, state and local benefits programs.	July 27, 2021	Requires each community college and public university to hire a benefits navigator to assist students in determining eligibility and applying for federal, state and local benefits programs. This legislation provides funding for each college to hire a navigator or to fund positions currently doing that work. Action: Each college will receive \$85,000 from the HECC to hire a benefits navigator who will help students navigate the process of acquiring federal and other available benefits such as SNAP and STEP. Institutions are further required to provide training for navigators, participate in a statewide consortium of benefits navigators, provide culturally specific resources (including resources for non-English speakers), and create an internal process for student feedback.	Business Officers, CSSA
HB 2590	Underrepresented Students Task Force – Establishes Task Force on Student Success for Underrepresented Students in Higher Education.	July 19, 2021	Establishes Task Force on Student Success for Underrepresented Students in Higher Education. This bill is a higher education equivalent to the previously passed legislation that led to increased funding for K12. The bill calls for a taskforce of eight legislators (four from Oregon House of Representatives and four from Oregon Senate) to visit higher education institutions across the state with the purpose of meeting with students of color and their communities along with the organizations that support them. The intent of the bill is to develop policies and funding proposals for the 2023 Legislative Session. Action: OCCA is working with Rep. Teresa Alonso Leon’s office and will notify colleges as soon as the campus tour schedule is released. OCCA will then coordinate with campus-based groups (i.e., Campus Advocacy Coordinators) to mobilize students and other key stakeholders for participation in campus visits.	OPC, CACs
HB 3265	Immigration Enforcement – Prohibits law enforcement agency or public body from denying services, benefits, privileges or opportunities to certain individuals on basis of federal civil immigration actions, inquiring about	July 19, 2021	Prohibits law enforcement agency or public body from denying services, benefits, privileges, or opportunities to certain individuals on basis of federal civil immigration actions, inquiring about individual's citizenship status without connection to criminal investigation or providing information about individual in custody to federal immigration authority. Prohibits use of public resources to assist in federal immigration enforcement and specifies those prohibited actions. Requires a public body to decline any request or communication for assistance from federal immigration authority and to report the request or communication to the director or similar management personnel of the public body. Directs public body to submit information about request	OPC, Business Officers, Admin VPs

	individual's citizenship status without connection to criminal investigation or providing information about individual in custody to federal immigration authority.		to the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission (CJC) for publication on a website operated by the CJC. Action: Colleges must adopt an internal procedure to implement the requirements of the bill related to declining requests from federal immigration enforcement, reporting requests to the college president, and submitting information about the request to the Oregon Criminal Justice Commission.	
OPERATIONS				
HB 2542	Display of Mandatory Fees – Requires each public university and community college to prominently display mandatory fees charged.	January 1, 2022; 2021-2022 academic year	Requires each public university and community college to prominently display mandatory fees charged. Only those mandatory fees that impact every student (ex: technology fee) must be displayed. Action: Each college must prominently display mandatory fees that are paid by every student such as technology or transportation fees. This DOES NOT include course or specific program fees. It only includes fees paid by every enrolled student. Colleges must display the information on their websites or in other materials where it easy for students to locate when looking at costs of attendance.	Business Officers
HB 2560	Remote Public Meeting Law – Requires governing body of public body, to extent reasonably possible, to make all meetings accessible remotely through technological means and provide opportunity for members of the general public to remotely submit oral and written testimony.	January 1, 2022	Requires governing body of public body, to extent reasonably possible, to make all meetings accessible remotely through technological means and provide opportunity for members of the general public to remotely submit oral and written testimony. This bill requires public bodies to make public meetings more accessible to the public through telephone, video or other electronic or virtual means when possible. In addition, if oral or written public testimony is allowed, members of the general public must be allowed to provide testimony through electronic or virtual means. This continues practices adopted during the COVID-19 pandemic. Action: Provide an opportunity when reasonably possible for the public to access meetings of the Board of Education through phone, video, or other virtual or electronic means. This requirement does NOT apply to executive session. If written or oral public comment is permitted, the board must provide a way for public to do so in person, or	Board Secretaries, Executive Assistants

			through virtual or other electronic means such a phone, video, email or other virtual technology.	
HB 2168	Juneteenth – Establishes Juneteenth as legal state holiday.	September 25, 2021	Establishes June 19 th (Juneteenth) as legal state holiday. On June 17 th , 2021, President Joe Biden signed a bill establishing Juneteenth as a federal holiday, effective immediately. Action: Update employee leave policies to reflect new state holiday.	HR Directors
PERSONNEL				
SB 551	Part-time Faculty Healthcare – Provides that part-time faculty member at public institution of higher education who qualifies for healthcare benefits will pay 10 percent of insurance premiums for employee coverage.	June 25, 2021 Applies to healthcare plans offered on or after October 1, 2021.	Provides employee-only healthcare benefits to part-time faculty member at public institutions of higher education who qualify by working at least half of a full-time equivalent employee at a single higher education institution or in aggregate at multiple institutions at least 3 of the previous 4 terms. Replaces current HB 2557 self-pay program administered by OEBC. Employee must pay 10% of insurance premiums for employee-only coverage. HECC must develop a process to reimburse institutions quarterly for the remaining 90% cost of premiums. Eligibility verification must occur semi-annually. Action: Colleges and universities are required to determine employee eligibility, determine continued eligibility semi-annually, collect premiums from eligible employees, and administer the program for part-time faculty who select the college as their home institution for purpose of health insurance coverage under the program. A work group of college and university benefits administrators, HECC and OEBC are working through implementation issues.	HR Directors, Business Officers
HB 3398	Delayed Implementation of Paid Family Medical Leave – Delays implementation requirements for paid family and medical leave program.	September 25, 2021 January 1, 2023: Employer and employee contributions	Delays implementation requirements for paid family and medical leave program. The Employment Department is charged with implementing Oregon’s new insurance program passed by the Legislature in 2019 to fund paid family and medical leave. Due to COVID-related unemployment impacts, it was impossible for the Department to undertake the work necessary to implement the program by the effective date. This bill extends the deadlines in the original statute by one year. The start date for employer and employee contributions is delayed until January 1, 2023. The benefit payment start date is delayed until September 3, 2023.	HR Directors

		September 3, 2023: Benefit payment	Action: No action is required at this time. College representatives should participate in rulemaking process when initiated by the Employment Department.	
HB 3071	Public Official and Mandatory Reporting – Modifies definition of "public or private official" with mandatory duty to report suspected abuse to include all state and local elected officials.	January 1, 2022	<p>Modifies definition of "public or private official" with mandatory duty to report suspected abuse to include all state and local elected officials. This bill adds elected community college board of education members as mandatory child and elder abuse reporters under state law.</p> <p>Action: Notify elected board of education members of this mandatory duty. The duty to report suspected or known abuse is personal to the board member alone. It exists regardless of college policy or procedure. Resources and training about the duties of mandatory reporters can be accessed here. Existing college training may also be utilized.</p>	Board of Education Members, Executive Assistants
SB 496	Unemployment Insurance Benefits – Removes prohibition on payment of unemployment insurance benefits to nonprofessional employees of educational institution providing school food services, early intervention services or pre-kindergarten services for weeks of unemployment commencing during period between two successive academic years or terms.	September 1, 2021	<p>Removes prohibition on payment of unemployment insurance benefits to nonprofessional employees of educational institution providing school food services, early intervention services or pre-kindergarten services for weeks of unemployment commencing during period between two successive academic years or terms. This bill creates an exception to current unemployment insurance (UI) laws and allow non-instructional food service and early intervention employees to receive unemployment insurance during the summer if they meet other UI eligibility criteria even if they have reasonable assurances of continuing employment.</p> <p>Action: Non-instructional food services and early intervention/pre-K college employees may be eligible for UI insurance during summer and breaks between terms if they meet UI eligibility criteria. Reasonable assurances of continuing employment will not impact eligibility. Consider and plan for potential budget impact of increased UI benefit eligibility for these employees.</p>	HR Directors, Business Officers
HB 2026	Preference for Eastern Oregon Economic Development Region –	July 19, 2021	Requires public employers to give preferences to residents of Malheur County for civil service positions if majority of work of position will be performed within Eastern Oregon Border Economic Development Region. Preference is for Malheur County	TVCC HR Director

	<p>Requires public employers to give preferences to residents of Malheur County for civil service positions if majority of work of position will be performed within Eastern Oregon Border Economic Development Region.</p>		<p>residents in vacant positions, or promotion to positions with a higher maximum salary rate.</p> <p>Action: For Malheur County Employers (TVCC) ONLY: Update employment applications to state all of the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Malheur County residents receive 5% points of preference over non-resident applicants ● If hired, residents must continuously reside in Malheur Co. for five years after date of hire or will be terminated ● To be exempt from the five-year residency requirement, a resident applicant can elect to give up their 5% points of preference and must do so at the beginning of the application process. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Consider requiring applicant to make an active selection with a check box (e.g., “check here if you want resident preference points or check there if you DO NOT want resident preference points.”) ● Update applicant scoring rubric to reflect resident preference percentage points 	
<p>HB 2474</p>	<p>Expansion of Family Medical Leave – Expands eligibility for protected leave under Oregon Family Leave Act to all employees of covered employer during public health emergency unless employee was employed for fewer than 30 days prior to commencing leave or worked average of less than 25 hours per week in 30 days prior to commencing leave.</p>	<p>January 1, 2022</p>	<p>Expands eligibility for protected leave under Oregon Family Leave Act to all employees of covered employer during public health emergency unless employee was employed for fewer than 30 days prior to commencing leave or worked average of less than 25 hours per week in 30 days prior to commencing leave.</p> <p>Action: These new provisions apply when the Governor has declared a public health emergency. Update HR and employee policies to reflect increased employee eligibility, and the expansion of family leave to an employee’s child who requires home care due to the closure of the child’s school or childcare provider when a public health emergency is declared.</p>	<p>HR Directors</p>

SB 184	Veterans Preference – Modifies laws relating to preference given to veterans in public employment.	January 1, 2022	Modifies laws relating to preference given to veterans in public employment. Expands the definition of “veteran” for the purpose of veteran’s preference points on job applications for public employment to include military personnel who expect to be honorably discharged from the military within 120 days of certifying veteran status on a job application. Changes the term “preference points” to “percentage points”. Action: Update all employment application materials and job postings to include updated definition of “veteran.” Replace all instances of “preference points” to “percentage points” in reference to veteran job applicants.	HR Directors
SB 483	(Prospective) Employee Harassment/Retaliation – Creates rebuttable presumption that person violated prohibition against retaliation or discrimination against employee or prospective employee if person takes certain action against employee or prospective employee within 60 days after employee or prospective employee has engaged in certain protected activities.	June 15, 2021	If an employer fires or otherwise discriminates against an employee (or prospective employee) within 60 days after the employee reports or complaints about the employer’s violation of law, there is a rebuttable presumption that the employer has acted in retaliation. If the adverse action against an employee happens more than 60 days after an employee’s report or complaint, there is no presumption of retaliation and the burden of proof of retaliation is on the employee. Action: Inform all managers/supervisors of this new law.	HR Directors
PUBLIC CONTRACTING				
HB 3082	Public Contracting – Raises contract price at which public improvement contract solicitations are exempt from competitive	September 25, 2021 Applies to contracts entered into on	Raises contract price at which public improvement contract solicitations are exempt from competitive bidding requirement from \$5,000 to \$10,000. Action: Revise Community College Rules of Procurement (or local contracting rules if not CCRP member) to increase exemption from solicitation threshold for public improvement contracts from \$5,000 to \$10,000. Attorney General will revise Model Rules for institutions that follow the Model Rules.	Business Officers, Procurement Managers

	bidding requirement from \$5,000 to \$10,000.	or after January 1, 2022		
SB 420	Community Benefit Contracts – Permits contracting agency or local contract review board to enact or adopt, as appropriate, ordinance, resolution, rule, regulation or other legislative or administrative measure to designate certain public improvement contracts as community benefit contracts.	Applies to contracts advertised or entered into on or after January 1, 2022	Permits contracting agency or local contract review board to enact or adopt, as appropriate, ordinance, resolution, rule, regulation or other legislative or administrative measure to designate certain public improvement contracts as community benefit contracts. Establishes that community benefit contracts may include terms and conditions such as a requirement that contractor qualify as apprentice training agent, employ apprentices to perform specified percentage of apprenticeable work hours, provide employer-paid family health insurance, and meet any other requirements adopted by the college. Action: College boards/local contract review boards may adopt by resolution a community benefit contract for certain public improvement projects. Contractors must agree to the terms of the contract to be considered in the lowest responsible bidder process.	Business Officers, Procurement Managers
STUDENTS				
HB 2919	Display of Estimated Costs of Required Course Materials – Requires each public university and community college to prominently display, or establish link to website that displays, estimated costs of all required course materials and directly related course fees for no less than 75 percent of total for-credit courses offered	January 1, 2022 2022-2023 academic year	Requires each public university and community college to prominently display, or establish link to website that displays, estimated costs of all required course materials and directly related course fees for no less than 75 percent of total for-credit courses offered by public university or community college. Many of our community colleges already have systems in place to provide students this information as there are federal laws requiring timely and accurate course material information and affordability. Action: Display be made no later than when course registration begins: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Must include the title and, if available, the International Standard Book Number (ISBN) for each book required for the course • Must appear in the published course schedule and on the campus bookstore’s course materials list These requirements apply only to courses for the next non-summer academic term. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HECC will consult with relevant stakeholders to adopt a list of incidental items that are not required to be prominently displayed. 	CIA, CSSA

	by public university or community college.		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In deciding which courses to prioritize for prominent display of fees, schools shall prioritize not providing information for courses where the instructor has or will change, or for courses where the instructor determines that previous course materials are no longer effective and will select new materials. • Institutions will set deadlines by which instructors or departments must submit course material information to publish the required prominent display of fees by the required deadline. 	
HB 3294	Feminine Hygiene Products – Requires every public education provider to provide both tampons and sanitary pads at no cost to students.	July 27, 2021	<p>Requires every public education provider to provide both tampons and sanitary pads at no cost to students. The bill gives authority to HECC to establish rules providing the number of dispensers that must be placed in each student bathroom, the types of products that must be available, and how payments will be distributed from the Community College Support Fund to each institution to cover the cost of this mandate. This requirement is phased in over two years. The first year requires products to be placed at no cost in at least 2 student bathrooms in every public education building. Starting on July 1, 2022, colleges are required to place no cost feminine products in every student bathroom.</p> <p>Action: HECC must adopt rules for community colleges and universities necessary to implement the requirement to provide no cost feminine hygiene products in student bathrooms. HECC rules will provide for: 1) the number of dispensers required in each student bathroom; 2) the types of products available in each student bathroom; and 3) payments to community colleges for costs incurred from the CCSF based on college student FTE.</p>	Facilities Managers, Business Officers, HR Directors
HB 2589	Developmental Education and Placement Tests – Requires public institutions of higher education to have same developmental educational requirements and	January 1, 2022 2022-23 academic year	<p>Requires public institutions of higher education to have same developmental educational requirements and placement tests for incoming student who completes high school and institution determines is college-ready and incoming student who received certificate for passing approved high school equivalency test and received grade indicating student is college-ready.</p> <p>Action: The standard for “college ready” for high school diploma recipients is determined by the postsecondary institution. The standard for “college ready” for GED recipients is a score in the range designated “GED College Ready” (165-174) or higher.</p>	CSSA

	<p>placement tests for incoming student who completes high school and institution determines is college-ready and incoming student who received certificate for passing approved high school equivalency test and received grade indicating student is college-ready.</p>		<p>Colleges should ensure the GED score is captured on admission applications so students may be properly identified as “college ready” and review placement policies to confirm that the two student populations are treated the same regarding placement in developmental education courses.</p>	
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TRANSFER

<p>SB 233</p>	<p>Common Course Numbering – Requires Higher Education Coordinating Commission to establish common course numbering system for introductory and lower-level courses with similar learning outcomes offered at accelerated college credit programs, public post-secondary institutions of education and participating non-public post-secondary institutions of education.</p>	<p>July 19, 2021</p>	<p>Requires Higher Education Coordinating Commission to establish common course numbering system for introductory and lower-division courses with similar learning outcomes offered at accelerated college credit programs, public post-secondary institutions of education and participating non-public post-secondary institutions of education.</p> <p>Action: HECC will establish the common course numbering system through the Transfer Council (a body created by this law), which will have 15 voting members appointed by HECC. The voting members must include, among others, a person employed by a community college who assists in student transfers to 4-year public universities, two community college faculty members, and a community college student. Colleges may be asked to have faculty or staff participate on the Transfer Council or one of its subcommittees. The Transfer Council will establish a list of initial courses for the common course numbering system that will first apply during the 2023-2024 academic year with full implementation of the common course numbering system by the 2025-2026 academic year.</p>	<p>CIA</p>
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WORKFORCE

SB 623	<p>Establishment of Committee for Continuous Improvement – Directs State Workforce and Talent Development Board to establish Committee for Continuous Improvement to assess effectiveness of Oregon's public workforce development system.</p>	<p>June 11, 2021</p>	<p>Directs State Workforce and Talent Development Board to establish Committee for Continuous Improvement to assess effectiveness of Oregon's public workforce development system. The Committee is charged with assessing workforce programs in even numbered years. Costs of the assessment are shared between state and local workforce programs.</p> <p>Action: Connect with CCWD and OPC representative on the Oregon Workforce and Talent Development Board to stay informed on the WorkSource Oregon assessment and any recommendations/changes that could impact community colleges.</p>	<p>OPC</p>
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