House Bill 2018

Sponsored by Representative BARNHART; Representative HOLVEY, Senator WALKER

SUMMARY

The following summary is not prepared by the sponsors of the measure and is not a part of the body thereof subject to consideration by the Legislative Assembly. It is an editor's brief statement of the essential features of the measure **as introduced.**

Increases limit on fees imposed by local government for implementing local community right to know regulatory program.

A BILL FOR AN ACT

2 Relating to local community right to know regulatory programs; amending ORS 453.370.

Be It Enacted by the People of the State of Oregon:

SECTION 1. ORS 453.370 is amended to read:

453.370. (1) In order to maintain and ensure the effectiveness of state programs established under ORS 453.307 to 453.414, as well as to ensure the effectiveness of local efforts, a local government may establish, enforce or enact a local community right to know regulatory program provided that the local program complies with the requirements of this section.

- (2) To the extent that a local program is supported in whole or in part by fees, those fees may be set, imposed or assessed only by the local government that is implementing the local program. Such fees are allowed only to the extent not otherwise prohibited or limited by law. Such fees:
 - (a) Shall be adopted by ordinance as a fee schedule, after notice and public hearing; and
 - (b) May not exceed [\$2,000] \$10,000 for any single facility in any calendar year.
- (3)(a) All local community right to know regulatory program enforcement, including but not limited to penalties, may be imposed only by a local fire official or a board established by the local government to implement the local community right to know regulatory program.
- (b) Penalties for violations of a **local** community right to know regulatory program may not exceed \$1,000 per day and shall be assessed according to a schedule adopted by the local government after notice and public hearing. Except when a local government has reasonable grounds to find that an employer willfully and knowingly avoided compliance with the local program, and as long as the employer submits the required information within 30 days following a written notification of noncompliance, penalties shall be suspended if the employer has no history of violating the local program.
- (4) In order to establish, enforce or enact a local community right to know regulatory program, after notice and public hearing, the local government must determine that:
- (a) Existing reporting to local, state or federal agencies is inadequate to meet the needs and concerns of the local government;
- (b) The state or federal government does not collect data that will provide substantially the same information desired by the local government;
- (c) The local government has asked the appropriate state agency to operate the program desired by the local government and the state agency has not committed to do so within 180 days;

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- (d) The Department of Environmental Quality, the State Fire Marshal and the Department of Human Services have had an opportunity to comment on the proposed program and the local government has responded to those comments; and
- (e) The local government has provided an opportunity for written and oral public comment on the proposed program.
- (5) Any local government that [operates] **establishes, enforces or enacts** a local community right to know regulatory program shall:
 - (a) Provide for an opportunity to report data electronically;

- (b) Place data reported under the program on the Internet with instructions for the general public that explain the organization of the data; and
 - (c) Keep records of data usage and otherwise document interest in the collected data.
- (6) Data and other information presented under a local community right to know regulatory program:
 - (a) Shall clearly distinguish, where appropriate, public health interpretations from the raw data;
- (b) May, where feasible, indicate specifically which hazardous substances and toxic substances are being released into the local air, water and land; and
- (c) Shall include locations where a person may obtain epidemiological statistics related to health effects of the hazardous substances and toxic substances, if available.
- (7) For any hazardous substance or toxic substance that a local government proposes to require an employer to report under a local community right to know regulatory program established pursuant to this section, the local government shall:
- (a) Seek written and oral public comment and provide written notice to interested parties prior to adoption as a reporting requirement[. The local government must];
- **(b)** Provide the public with an opportunity to comment on the appropriateness of reporting on the proposed hazardous substance or toxic substance, including but not limited to commenting on health and environmental considerations, economic concerns and feasibility of compliance[. *The local government shall*]; and
- (c) Consider the comments before adopting a list or making additions to a list of hazardous substances and toxic substances to be reported.
- (8) In administering a local community right to know regulatory program, a local government shall establish procedures to exempt, when reasonable, an entity from all or part of the local program for the purpose of protecting trade secrets or where the local government determines that the operations of the entity pose little or no risk to the public health or the environment.
- (9) Except as [prohibited] **required** by federal or state law, a local program may not differentiate between public and private employers.
- (10) Nothing in this section [shall] **may** be construed to limit the authority of a local government to:
- (a) Distribute information collected under the state Community Right to Know and Protection Act; or
 - (b) Adopt or enforce a local ordinance, rule or regulation strictly necessary to comply with:
- 41 (A) The Uniform Building Code as adopted and amended by the Director of the Department of 42 Consumer and Business Services;
 - (B) A uniform fire code; or
 - (C) Any requirement of a state or federal statute, rule or regulation, including but not limited to those controlling hazardous substances, toxic substances or other environmental contaminants.

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