

REVENUE: No revenue impact  
FISCAL: Fiscal statement issued

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<b>Action:</b>	Do Pass the A-Engrossed Measure and Be Referred to the Committee on Rules
<b>Vote:</b>	3 - 2 - 0
<b>Yeas:</b>	Monnes Anderson, Prozanski, Shields
<b>Nays:</b>	Baertschiger, George
<b>Exc.:</b>	0
<b>Prepared By:</b>	Channa Newell, Administrator
<b>Meeting Dates:</b>	5/15, 5/31

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**WHAT THE MEASURE DOES:** Modifies definition of “supervisory employee” for purposes of public employee collective bargaining law. Specifies public employee prohibited from striking who merely assigns, transfers, or directs work of another, and does not have authority to impose economic discipline on employees, is not supervisory employee.

**ISSUES DISCUSSED:**

- Protections needed for fire fighters and police officers
- Distinctions between supervisory employees and non-supervisory employees
- Distinctions between needs and structures of urban departments and rural departments
- History of collective bargaining law in Oregon
- Examples of potential conflict of interest when supervisory employees have bargaining rights

**EFFECT OF COMMITTEE AMENDMENT:** No amendment.

**BACKGROUND:** The Public Employee Collective Bargaining Act (PECBA), enacted in 1973, codifies laws governing employment relations and public employers and employees in state, counties, cities, school districts, transportation districts, and other local governments, as well as private employees not subject to the jurisdiction of the National Labor Relations Board. Employees who are covered un PECBA and who are prohibited by law from organizing include elected officials, persons appointed to serve on boards or commissions, certain incarcerated persons, or persons who are confidential employees, managerial employees, or supervisory employees.

House Bill 2418-A modifies the definition of supervisory employees to exclude deputy district attorneys, 9-1-1 operators, employees of the Oregon Youth Authority who have custody, control or supervision of youth offenders, firefighters, guards at correctional institutions or mental hospitals, parole and probation officers and police officers. The measure specifies that these employees who merely assign, transfer, or direct the work of another and do not have authority to impose economic discipline on other employees qualify for exclusion as a supervisory employee.