

REVENUE: No revenue impact

FISCAL: Fiscal statement issued

Action: Do Pass with Amendments to the B-Engrossed Measure. (Printed C-Engrossed)

Vote: 3 - 2 - 0

Yeas: Beyer, Burdick, Rosenbaum

Nays: Ferrioli, Starr

Exc.: 0

Prepared By: Patrick Brennan, Administrator

Meeting Dates: 7/2

WHAT THE MEASURE DOES: Requires Oregon Health Authority (OHA) maintain and post on website list of designated high priority chemicals of concern for children’s health used in children’s products. Defines “intentionally added chemical.” Requires manufacturers of specified children’s products provide notice to authority regarding intentionally added chemicals or chemicals at levels above 100 parts per million. Allows OHA to enter into data sharing agreements with other states and participate in Interstate Chemicals Clearinghouse. Allows OHA to establish certain fees by rule, impose civil penalties and accept specified funding. Establishes High Priority Chemicals of Concern for Children’s Health Fund. Continuously appropriates moneys to OHA and specifies uses of moneys. Declares emergency, effective on passage.

ISSUES DISCUSSED:

- Desire to provide better information to health authorities and the public
- Does not apply to vaccines or other pharmaceuticals approved by federal Food Drug Administration
- Effect of amendment

EFFECT OF COMMITTEE AMENDMENT: Deletes definitions related to term “mouthable.” Specifies Oregon Health Authority may adopt rules necessary to implement provisions of measure. Deletes sections related to assessment and waiver requirements.

BACKGROUND: Recent recalls of children’s toys and products containing dangerous chemicals have increased awareness and regulation around exposure to dangerous chemicals. These chemicals can cause damage to young and developing children because of their increased metabolic rate and developing organs.

House Bill 3162-C requires the Oregon Health Authority to maintain a list of high-priority chemicals and manufacturers to remove those chemicals from certain specified products. Proponents assert that educating the public on the health impacts and known sources of these chemicals can help reduce exposure, and that the phase out requirement for manufacturers will encourage companies to create safer products and protect children.