

**HB 2574 A STAFF MEASURE SUMMARY**

**Carrier:** Sen. Beyer

**Senate Committee On Health Care**

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**Action Date:** 05/19/21  
**Action:** Do pass the A-Eng bill.  
**Vote:** 4-1-0-0  
**Yeas:** 4 - Beyer, Knopp, Manning Jr, Patterson  
**Nays:** 1 - Heard  
**Fiscal:** Has minimal fiscal impact  
**Revenue:** No revenue impact  
**Prepared By:** Oliver Droppers, LPRO Analyst  
**Meeting Dates:** 4/26, 5/19

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**WHAT THE MEASURE DOES:**

Clarifies permissibility of disposition of human bodies by alternative authorized processes that include alkaline hydrolysis and natural organic reduction. Clarifies authority of Mortuary and Cemetery Board to license and regulate alternative disposition facilities. Provides that lands, buildings, and personal property of alternative disposition facilities are granted the same property tax exemptions granted to crematories. Becomes operative July 1, 2022.

**ISSUES DISCUSSED:**

- Natural organic reduction (NOR) process
- Environmental benefits of NOR
- Legislation in other states
- Cost of NOR in comparison to burial and cremation

**EFFECT OF AMENDMENT:**

No amendment.

**BACKGROUND:**

Oregon statutes generally contemplate the disposition of human remains either through cremation or leaving the body whole for burial or entombment. Cremation uses direct flame and heat to reduce remains to bone fragments. Crematories are licensed and regulated by the Oregon Mortuary and Cemetery Board. Alternative methods to reduce human remains have been developed, but are not expressly allowed in Oregon. Two such alternative methods are gaining interest: hydrolysis and natural organic reduction. Hydrolysis uses water, pressure, relatively lower heat than cremation, and an alkaline agent to reduce the human remains to bone fragments and essential elements. Natural organic reduction uses straw, wood chips, and other natural materials to convert the human remains to soil.

House Bill 2574 A clarifies that it is permissible that disposition of remains occur through alternative authorized processes such as hydrolysis, natural organic reduction, and any other process approved by the Mortuary and Cemetery Board. The measure requires practitioners to obtain a certificate of authority from the Board in order to operate an alternative disposition facility.