

**HB 2134 A STAFF MEASURE SUMMARY**  
**Senate Committee On Housing and Development**

**Carrier:** Sen. Anderson

---

**Action Date:** 04/30/25  
**Action:** Do pass the A-Eng bill.  
**Vote:** 5-0-0-0  
**Yeas:** 5 - Anderson, Broadman, Nash, Patterson, Pham  
**Fiscal:** Has minimal fiscal impact  
**Revenue:** No revenue impact  
**Prepared By:** Kaia Maclaren, LPRO Analyst  
**Meeting Dates:** 4/21, 4/30

---

**WHAT THE MEASURE DOES:**

The measure allows a tenant in a fixed-term tenancy to terminate their rental agreement early if their landlord has already given them the required 90-day notice that the tenancy will not continue past the fixed term, provided the tenant gives at least 30 days' written notice to the landlord. The measure prohibits landlords from collecting any fees or unpaid rent that would have accrued after the date designated in the tenant's termination notice and the date the tenant returns possession of the premises. The measure applies to fixed-term rental agreements entered into on or after the effective date of the measure.

**ISSUES DISCUSSED:**

- Provisions of the measure

**EFFECT OF AMENDMENT:**

No amendment.

**BACKGROUND:**

Oregon law contains guidelines for when and how a landlord may terminate a tenancy without cause, depending on the type of rental agreement and the duration of the tenant's occupancy ([ORS 90.417](#)). In week-to-week tenancies, either the landlord or the tenant may terminate the lease with at least 10 days' written notice. For month-to-month tenancies, tenants may end the tenancy with at least 30 days' written notice. Landlords can only terminate a month-to-month tenancy without cause within the first year of occupancy, also requiring at least 30 days' written notice. Once the tenant has lived in the unit for more than a year, the landlord may only end the tenancy for specific qualifying reasons, such as plans to demolish the unit, conduct major renovations, move in a family member, or sell the property to a buyer who intends to occupy it. In such cases, the landlord must provide at least 90 days' written notice and, in most situations, pay the tenant one month's rent as relocation assistance unless they own four or fewer rental units. For fixed-term tenancies, landlords may only terminate the lease before the lease term ends if they have a legally justified cause. However, if the fixed term ends within the first year of occupancy, the landlord may give at least 30 days' written notice to end the tenancy without cause. If the lease term extends beyond the first year of occupancy, the lease automatically converts to a month-to-month tenancy, unless both parties agree to a new fixed-term lease or the landlord has a qualifying reason for termination, requiring 90 days' notice. Landlords who own and live in a property with only one additional rental unit have more flexibility. After the first year, they may terminate a month-to-month tenancy with 60 days' notice, or 30 days' notice if they sell the property to a buyer who intends to live there. Fixed-term tenancies in this situation may also be ended with 30 days' notice before the lease expires. If a landlord fails to follow the legal procedures for termination, the tenant may be entitled to three months' rent in damages plus actual losses. Tenants who receive a notice of termination that violates the law may also use it as a defense against eviction. If a tenant stays beyond the legally required move-out date, the landlord can take legal action to regain possession

**HB 2134 A STAFF MEASURE SUMMARY**

and may seek damages for any losses resulting from the holdover period.