Senate Bill 979

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.**

Provides that constructing child care facility within project for affordable housing does not subject project for affordable housing to prevailing wage requirements if child care facility meets specified requirements. Provides that prevailing wage requirements do apply to construction of child care facility.

Takes effect on 91st day following adjournment sine die.

A BILL FOR AN ACT

Relating to constructing child care facilities within projects for affordable housing; amending ORS 279C.810; and prescribing an effective date.

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

- **SECTION 1.** ORS 279C.810 is amended to read:
- 6 279C.810. (1) As used in this section:

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- 7 (a) "Funds of a public agency" does not include:
 - (A) Funds provided in the form of a government grant to a nonprofit organization, unless the government grant is issued for the purpose of construction, reconstruction, major renovation or painting;
 - (B) Building and development permit fees paid or waived by the public agency;
- 12 (C) Tax credits or tax abatements;
 - (D) Land that a public agency sells to a private entity at fair market value;
- 14 (E) The difference between:
 - (i) The value of land that a public agency sells to a private entity as determined at the time of the sale after taking into account any plan, requirement, covenant, condition, restriction or other limitation, exclusive of zoning or land use regulations, that the public agency imposes on the development or use of the land; and
 - (ii) The fair market value of the land if the land is not subject to the limitations described in sub-subparagraph (i) of this subparagraph;
 - (F) Staff resources of the public agency used to manage a project or to provide a principal source of supervision, coordination or oversight of a project;
 - (G) Staff resources of the public agency used to design or inspect one or more components of a project;
 - (H) Moneys derived from the sale of bonds that are loaned by a state agency to a private entity, unless the moneys will be used for a public improvement;
 - (I) Value added to land as a consequence of a public agency's site preparation, demolition of real property or remediation or removal of environmental contamination, except for value added in excess of the expenses the public agency incurred in the site preparation, demolition or remediation

NOTE: Matter in **boldfaced** type in an amended section is new; matter [*italic and bracketed*] is existing law to be omitted. New sections are in **boldfaced** type.

- or removal when the land is sold for use in a project otherwise subject to ORS 279C.800 to 279C.870;
- 3 (J) Bonds, or loans from the proceeds of bonds, issued in accordance with ORS chapter 289 or ORS 441.525 to 441.595, unless the bonds or loans will be used for a public improvement.
 - (b) "Nonprofit organization" means an organization or group of organizations described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code that is exempt from income tax under section 501(a) of the Internal Revenue Code.
 - (2) ORS 279C.800 to 279C.870 do not apply to:
 - (a) Projects for which the contract price does not exceed \$50,000. In determining the price of a project, a public agency:
 - (A) May not include the value of donated materials or work performed on the project by individuals volunteering to the public agency without pay; and
 - (B) Shall include the value of work performed by every person paid by a contractor or subcontractor in any manner for the person's work on the project.
 - (b) Projects for which no funds of a public agency are directly or indirectly used. In accordance with ORS chapter 183, the Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor and Industries shall adopt rules to carry out the provisions of this paragraph.
 - (c) Projects:

- (A) That are privately owned;
- (B) That use funds of a private entity;
- 21 (C) In which less than 25 percent of the square footage of a completed project will be occupied 22 or used by a public agency; and
 - (D) For which less than \$750,000 of funds of a public agency are used.
 - (d) Projects for residential construction that are privately owned and that predominantly provide affordable housing. As used in this paragraph:
 - (A) "Affordable housing" means housing that serves occupants whose incomes are no greater than 60 percent of the area median income or, if the occupants are owners, whose incomes are no greater than 80 percent of the area median income.
 - (B) "Predominantly" means 60 percent or more.
 - (C) "Privately owned" includes:
 - (i) Affordable housing provided on real property owned by a public agency if the real property and related structures are leased to a private entity for 50 or more years; and
 - (ii) Affordable housing owned by a partnership, nonprofit corporation or limited liability company in which a housing authority, as defined in ORS 456.005, is a general partner, director or managing member and the housing authority is not a majority owner in the partnership, nonprofit corporation or limited liability company.
 - (D) "Residential construction" includes the construction, reconstruction, major renovation or painting of single-family houses or apartment buildings not more than four stories in height and all incidental items, such as site work, parking areas, utilities, streets and sidewalks, pursuant to the United States Department of Labor's "All Agency Memorandum No. 130: Application of the Standard of Comparison "Projects of a Character Similar" Under Davis-Bacon and Related Acts," dated March 17, 1978. However, the commissioner may consider different definitions of residential construction in determining whether a project is a residential construction project for purposes of this paragraph, including definitions that:
 - (i) Exist in local ordinances or codes; or

- (ii) Differ, in the prevailing practice of a particular trade or occupation, from the United States Department of Labor's description of residential construction.
- (3)(a) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this subsection, projects described in subsection (2)(d) of this section do not become subject to ORS 279C.800 to 279C.870 as a consequence of constructing within the project a child care facility, as defined in ORS 329A.250, and operating the child care facility as a commercial enterprise, if:
- (A) The child care facility throughout the calendar year serves an average of 75 percent of the children who reside in the project and who are eligible for government-subsidized child care or early learning; and
- (B) The owner of the project each year provides evidence to the commissioner of the child care facility's compliance with subparagraph (A) of this paragraph on a form or in a manner the commissioner specifies.
- (b) ORS 279C.800 to 279C.870 apply to the labor costs involved in constructing a child care facility described in paragraph (a) of this subsection.
- <u>SECTION 2.</u> The amendments to ORS 279C.810 by section 1 of this 2023 Act apply to contracts entered into by an owner, on or after the operative date specified in section 3 of this 2023 Act, for constructing an affordable housing project.
- SECTION 3. (1) The amendments to ORS 279C.810 by section 1 of this 2023 Act become operative on January 1, 2024.
- (2) The Commissioner of the Bureau of Labor and Industries may adopt rules and take any other action before the operative date specified in subsection (1) of this section that is necessary to enable the commissioner, on and after the operative date specified in subsection (1) of this section, to undertake and exercise all of the duties, functions and powers conferred on the commissioner by the amendments to ORS 279C.810 by section 1 of this 2023 Act.
- <u>SECTION 4.</u> This 2023 Act takes effect on the 91st day after the date on which the 2023 regular session of the Eighty-second Legislative Assembly adjourns sine die.