

SB 1512 -2 STAFF MEASURE SUMMARY

Senate Committee On Judiciary and Ballot Measure 110 Implementation

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Meeting Dates: 2/2, 2/3

WHAT THE MEASURE DOES:

Restricts consideration of criminal convictions to deny, suspend or revoke an occupational or professional license unless substantially related to the duties of the occupation or profession, and it provides criteria to determine whether a substantial relationship exists. The measure establishes a process for requesting a determination of whether a person's criminal conviction will result in the denial of a license. The measure prohibits employer inquiries into juvenile court records, except for those employers, agencies or licensing boards explicitly authorized by law to consider juvenile case history or the case history relates to juvenile adjudications for crimes listed in ORS 137.707(4). It bars the use of juvenile court records to disqualify a person from public office, or from an occupation, profession or other lawful activity unless otherwise authorized by law. The measure requires disclosure of and access to certain juvenile case information to a crime victim but removes permission to disclose the information to the general public.

ISSUES DISCUSSED:

EFFECT OF AMENDMENT:

-2 Makes technical changes. Expands consideration of convictions to include qualifying juvenile adjudications. Defines qualifying juvenile adjudications. Provides access to certain juvenile adjudication records to entities authorized or required to consider an applicants criminal history. Allows district attorneys to view certain juvenile case information and requires information be provided to the victim. Allows specified agencies share certain juvenile case information with entities authorized by measure.

BACKGROUND:

The Council of State Governments Justice Center (CSG) conducted a comprehensive assessment of employment/licensing related barriers in the state to identify opportunities to reduce barriers while maintaining public safety. The CSG reported that while Oregon has established foundational statutory best practices, such as Fair Chance Licensing and Fair Chance Hiring laws, there was a lack of comprehensiveness, legislative carve outs, and vague language undermine these best practices and create legal barriers to school and work for Oregonians with a juvenile and/or adult criminal record.

Senate Bill 1512 restricts how occupational or professional licensing boards may consider criminal convictions of an applicant and establishes a process for requesting a determination of whether a person's criminal conviction will result in the denial of license. The measure also prohibits inquiries into juvenile court records except for certain employers, agencies or licensing boards explicitly authorized to do so.