

Summary SB 907 (-1, -2 Amendments)

1. What This Bill Does: Keeps Things Clear and Honest

- SB 907 makes sure anyone wanting to grow or process marijuana or psilocybin (magic mushrooms) tells the state—either the Oregon Health Authority (OHA) or the Oregon Liquor and Cannabis Commission (OLCC)—exactly where they’ll do it and who owns that land.
- If they don’t own the property, they need the landowner’s okay, and the state checks to make sure it’s all legit.
- This applies to psilocybin manufacturing licenses, marijuana grow or processing licenses, and medical marijuana grow or processing site registrations.

2. Why It Matters: Stopping Sneaky Setups

- Right now, people can apply to grow or process this stuff without proving they have permission from the landowner. That could mean someone’s using a property without the owner knowing—or worse, lying about it.
- This bill stops that by making sure the owner signs off and the state double-checks the details with the county. It’s about keeping everything above board.

3. How the -1 and -2 Amendments Change Things: Applicants Take the Lead

- The original bill had the OHA or OLCC mailing forms to landowners to get their permission. The -1 and -2 amendments flip that—now the person applying has to:
 - Tell the landowner in writing what they’re planning.
 - Get the landowner’s notarized signature saying it’s okay.
 - Hand that permission to the state with their application.
- The -2 version also lets landowners say how long they’re okay with it (like one year or more) and adds a rule for renewals—if the permission’s expired, they need a new one.

4. Big Perk: Less Work for the State

- By making applicants handle the landowner talks, the state doesn’t have to spend time and money mailing forms and chasing down signatures. It’s simpler and cheaper for taxpayers.
- The state still checks ownership with the county and cancels applications if something’s fishy, so we’re not losing oversight—just shifting who does the legwork.

5. Extra Safety with -2: Counties Can Help

- The -2 amendment adds a bonus—it lets counties peek at some registration info to confirm who owns what. This extra set of eyes helps catch mistakes or fraud, making the system tougher to trick.

6. When It Starts: Plenty of Prep Time

- These rules kick in on January 1, 2026, giving everyone—applicants, landowners, OHA, and OLCC—time to get ready. The law itself starts 91 days after our session ends in 2025.

- That means businesses and the state can figure out the new steps without rushing.

7. Why We Need This: Building on What Works

- Back in 2019, House Bill 3200 set up similar rules for recreational marijuana producers and medical marijuana grow sites. This bill just takes that idea further—covering psilocybin and more marijuana activities—to keep things consistent, fair, and honest.
- With marijuana and psilocybin being big deals (and still tricky under federal law), we need clear rules to protect landowners and make sure only honest players get in.

8. No Big Costs: Easy on the Budget

- The -1 amendment says this won't cost much, and -2 says it might but isn't sure yet. Either way, it's not a budget-buster—mostly just changes who handles the paperwork, not adding tons of new work.

Bottom Line

SB 907 with the -1 or -2 amendments is about making sure people growing or processing marijuana or psilocybin have real permission from landowners and aren't hiding anything. The amendments make it smoother by putting applicants in charge of getting that okay, saving the state some hassle while keeping the process tight. It's a practical fix that builds trust and keeps Oregon's system running clean—worth supporting!