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Support SB 300 Private Security Fix Bill

Background & Why a Fix is Needed

[HB 2527](#), which passed in 2021, mirrored a previous concept aimed at janitorial providers and wage theft. The model doesn't translate as well when applied to in-house security professionals, so some provisions of the law don't make sense. DPSST supported the effort as they were seeking to license contracted security firms and wanted to ensure that this contract workforce was licensed, trained, and their employers followed basic employment laws. Unfortunately, the definition of "private security entity" was drafted to be overinclusive than was explained in legislative history and captured all entities that employ in-house security guards, loss prevention employees or even bouncers. As a result, the law applied a complicated and burdensome new licensure scheme onto grocers, retailers, restaurants, schools, hospitals, general contractors and other businesses that provide their own "private security providers" – essentially any business that has employees performing security or loss prevention services.

The Solution

SB 300 simply remove entities who have in-house security employees from the licensure requirement and narrows the law to contract or for-hire security firms. This ensures contract and for-hire security providers meet the new licensure requirements outlined by HB 2527 and DPSST rules and in-house employers continue to ensure their professionals are certified by DPSST and trained under existing law.

Today, entities with in-house security professionals ensure professional training and compliance. These professionals are already certified by DPSST. This makes additional entity-level licensure unnecessary and redundant – in addition to many of these new requirements being cost prohibitive for smaller employers.

Contact: Mia Noren Mia@NWGrocery.org

Derek Sangston dereksangston@oregonbusinessindustry.com