Oregon ends mask and social-distancing mandates

End of most restrictions marks major milestone as state moves forward into the next phase of pandemic

By ERIN ROSS

Oregon Public Broadcasting

SALEM — The era of mandatory masks and social distancing is at an end in Oregon — at least, for most people, most of the

Gov. Kate Brown signed an executive order last week that declared an end to Oregon's mask mandate and social distancing restrictions either Wednesday, June 30, or when 70% of adults 18 and over were vaccinated, whichever came first. (Spoiler alert: as of Tuesday, Oregon was over 19,000 people short of that goal.)

"Oregon is 100% open for business," Brown said at a press conference announcing her reopening plan on June 25.

The only places masks are still required by state mandate now are transit hubs like train stations and airports; on local, state and national transportation like buses and airlines; and in medical facilities. Any Oregon business, or any county, can still choose to require them. So, masks aren't quite dead.



Kristyna Wentz-Graff/Oregon Public Broadcasting

A sign on Hwy. 26 outside of Portland encourages people to get their COVID-19 vaccination, June 28, 2021. Although the push to reopen Oregon was tied to vaccination levels, Gov. Kate Brown ultimately eased restrictions without having met the target she set.

But in a state like Oregon, where masks were widely adopted before they were required, it's a big change

June 30 also marks the start of a big shift in how Oregon plans to manage the pandemic.

"Going forward, it will be up to county commissioners, who act as local health boards, and local

public health officials to intervene to slow the spread of COVID-19," Oregon Health Authority Director Patrick Allen said at the June 25 press conference announcing the end of statewide restrictions. Counties will be responsible for conducting case investigations, contact tracing, and implementing social distancing

and mask requirements,

should the need arise.

The Oregon Health Authority will focus on collecting and reporting data and providing support to local officials through advice, contact tracing support, vaccine allocation, and by making sure adequate testing is available.

The state agency will also continue to monitor the emergence and spread

of new COVID-19 variants, like the more-contagious and more-deadly delta variant that originated in India and has been simmering in Oregon for several months.

Although Oregon's vaccination rate is rising, Allen emphasized that the pandemic isn't over for unvaccinated individuals, or people with compromised immune systems who may not have responded fully to the vaccine. The unvaccinated population also includes a large portion of Oregonians: all children under the age of 12.

"Low vaccination rates in local communities are dry tinder for new COVID-19 outbreaks to emerge and variants to evolve," Allen said. While many Oregon counties have reached the state-set benchmark of vaccinating 65% of those 16 and older, others have vaccinated about 40%.

As long as a virus is circulating, it will mutate and it is always possible for new variants to emerge. And variants that are better at infecting vaccinated people will have an evolutionary advantage.

When the alpha variant, originally called B.1.1.7 and first discovered in the United Kingdom, came to Oregon, COVID-19 cases in unvaccinated people rose dramatically, and cases in vaccinated people rose slightly. Even though unvaccinated people were somewhat protected by the vaccinated people around them, the beta variant offset that gain, and disease circulation in unvaccinated people was higher than ever. There are concerns that the delta variant could do the same, creating COVID-19 crisis hotspots.

The risk of a vaccinated person contracting COVID-19 also goes up the more they are exposed: not significantly, but catching the disease is an odds game. Vaccinated people, who only make up 2% of recent COVID-19 deaths, have much better odds.

That's why, unlike the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, the World Health Organization continues to recommend masks in all indoor spaces. Yes, even vaccinated people.

Bailey's Bill reaches the finish line after difficult journey

By KATHY ANEY

East Oregonian

SALEM — With several strokes of her pen, Gov. Kate Brown signed Bailey's Bill into law.

The bill, named for Weston-McEwen High School student Bailey Munck, increases penalties for criminal sexual contact with an underage victim if the offender was the victim's teacher. Munck, now 17, testified to the Oregon Senate and House judiciary committees, telling of sexual abuse in 2019 during a volleyball road trip by Andrew DeYoe, an English teacher and also a scorekeeper for the volleyball team.

Sen. Bill Hansell, R-Athena, who sponsored Senate Bill 649, likely did some mental handsprings and backflips when Brown signed the legislation Wednesday, June 23. The bill, despite attracting no vigorous objections, nearly ended up in the place where bills go to quietly die when they don't make it out of committee.

"We had to be tenacious in ways we never expected to move this bill," Hansell

Hansell took a few minutes to recap the fraught journey of his bill. First stop for the proposed legislation was the Oregon Senate's judiciary committee, where Chairman Floyd Prozanski would decide whether to schedule the bill for a hearing. Hansell said Prozanski, a practicing prosecuting attorney, was initially skeptical about whether such legislation

was needed. When the bill still wasn't scheduled within days of the deadline, Hansell got worried. Conversations were had and eventually the bipartisan bill got a hearing. On March 25, Munck testified before the committee via

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tors during the hearing. "Do coaches somehow carry more authority than a teacher might?"

video chat.

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Munck

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After pleading guilty, Munck's

abuser spent only two days in jail and received five years probation. He did not have to register as a sex offender. If he had been her coach rather than her teacher, he would have received up to five years in prison.

The committee voted to send the bill to the Senate floor with a do pass recommendation. But it wasn't a slam dunk. Three Republican senators on the committee, Sen. Dallas Heard of Myrtle Creek, Sen. Dennis Linthicum of Klamath Falls and Kim Thatcher of Keizer routinely vote against every bill that comes before the committee as a way to express their displeasure about the closure of the Capitol. If one Democrat is gone, bills won't advance. That day, all the Democrat senators were in attendance. Another hurdle jumped.

On the floor, the bill passed unanimously and headed to the House.

There, the bill hit another wall. Rep. Janelle Bynum, chair of the House Judiciary Committee, seemed ready to doom the proposed legislation by not scheduling it for a hearing. If nothing happened by the deadline, the bill was officially dead.

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The other members of the committee dusted off a seldom-used rule to force a hearing. They invoked House Rule 8.20, which states if a majority of committee members request a hearing in writing, the chair must schedule it within five days. When the members signed a letter requesting a hearing, Bynum obliged.

The next obstacle came in the form of two amendments proposed by Rep. Marty Wilde, D-Eugene, that would have replaced most of the verbiage with different language that reflects Wilde's interest in starting a discussion on sentencing reform. During the hearing, Wilde spoke about that, but acknowledged he planned to vote for Bailey's Bill sans amendments. All 10 members voted aye.

When the bill reached the House floor, it passed unanimously. On June 23, Gov. Brown signed it into

Munck heard the news on June 26.

"I felt really happy and sort of relieved," she said. "There were so many obstacles. I'm really happy that a teacher can now be prosecuted differently than DeYoe."

Hansell attributed the bill's passage to "tenacity, teamwork and truth."

"The bill was about dealing with the abuse of children and closing a loophole in the law,' he said. "It was a fight to the bitter end to get that embodied in Oregon law."

He pointed to a team of supporters that included Munck, Umatilla County District Attorney Dan Primus, former Umatilla County Chief Deputy

District Attorney Jaclyn Jenkins, retired Athena-Weston teacher John Bartron, Rep. Bobby Levy, who shepherded the bill through the House, and co-sponsor Sen. Kathleen Taylor, D-Milwaukie.

He reserved his biggest praise for Munck.

"She was the star of the team," Hansell said. "Bailey's willingness to step up was huge. Not everybody could have done it."

The senator said he spoke to the governor about the possibility of doing a ceremonial signing with Munck in attendance.

"I told her, 'I want you to meet her and her to meet you," Hansell said. "She

said, 'Absolutely."

He said he believes the signing likely will take place in the fall during the Pendleton Round-Up. If that happens, Munck said she would make the trip back to Pendleton from Moscow, Idaho, where she will be attending the University of Idaho to study criminal justice.

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