

Val Hoyle supported a tax hike on Oregon's hospitals and health insurers, which meant patients and their families could be burdened with even higher medical bills.

BACKUP:

Val Hoyle supported an up-to-\$320 million tax increase on health insurers and hospitals, which insurance companies were allowed to pass along to consumers:

Editor's Note: Measure 101 was a 2018 ballot measure which sought to repeal an up-to-\$320 million tax increase on health insurers and hospitals. A "yes" vote on Measure 101 was a vote for the taxes while a "no" vote was a vote to reject the taxes.

- **Val Hoyle opposed Measure 101, which sought to repeal \$320 million in taxes on health insurers and hospitals.** "An architect of Measure 101, the state ballot measure to repeal \$320 million in taxes on health insurers and hospitals for Oregon's Medicaid program, faced off with a supporter of the funds at a public forum in Springfield on Tuesday night... Val Hoyle, a former state representative from Eugene who supports the funding package, and state Rep. Cedric Hayden, a Fall Creek Republican and one of the chief petitioners of the effort to put a repeal of some of the taxes on the ballot through Oregon's referendum process, gave their pitches for and against the measure to about 50 people at the Richard E. Wildish Community Theater in downtown Springfield." (Elon Glucklich, "Springfield forum airs pros and cons of Measure 101," [Register Guard](#), 1/10/18)

Editor's Note: Val Hoyle opposed the goal of Measure 101 (repealing the health care taxes); however, due to the nature of the ballot measure, Hoyle supported a "yes" vote on Measure 101, which would allow the taxes to take effect.

- **Measure 101 was a referendum that gave Oregonians the opportunity to approve or reject health care taxes that were passed by the legislature in 2017.** "The Oregon Constitution provides registered voters the opportunity to vote on a law passed by the legislature if a referendum is placed on the ballot. In a referendum, a 'yes' vote means you want the law to take effect, and a 'no' vote means you do not want the law to take effect. This past fall, 70,320 Oregonians signed a petition to allow citizens to vote on Measure 101. The provisions of Measure 101 will not become law unless Oregon voters approve it at a special election to be held on January 23, 2018." (Oregon Secretary of State, "[2018 Special Election Voters Pamphlet](#)," Accessed: 8/5/22)
 - **The measure asked voters to approve or reject temporary "assessments" created as part of House Bill 2391, which was enacted by the 2017 Oregon Legislature to address certain health care funding issues.** "This measure asks voters to approve or reject temporary assessments created as part of House Bill 2391, enacted by the 2017 Oregon Legislature to address certain health care funding issues. The House Bill provided funding to pay costs for providing health care to low-income adults, children, families, and individuals with disabilities, and to stabilize premiums charged by insurance companies for health insurance purchased by individuals and

families. The House Bill provided the funding through 1.5 percent assessments on premiums and premium equivalents (defined in the House Bill) of health insurance companies, the Public Employees' Benefit Board, and managed care organizations for a two-year period, and additional 0.7 percent assessments on the net revenue of some hospitals that begins on October 6, 2017, and ends on July 1, 2019. This measure asks voters to approve or reject the assessments on insurance companies, the Public Employees' Benefit Board, and managed care organizations, and specifies that insurance companies may not increase rates on health insurance premiums by more than 1.5 percent as a result of these assessments. If this measure passes, the assessments on some hospitals will be approved, subject to approval by a federal agency. If the measure does not pass, the assessments on some hospitals will either be rejected, or delayed until approved by a federal agency." (Oregon Secretary of State, ["2018 Special Election Voters Pamphlet,"](#) Accessed: 8/5/22)

- A **“yes” vote on Measure 101 was a vote to allow the health care taxes to take effect, while a “no” vote on Measure 101 was a vote against the taxes.** “The Oregon Constitution provides registered voters the opportunity to vote on a law passed by the legislature if a referendum is placed on the ballot. In a referendum, a ‘yes’ vote means you want the law to take effect, and a ‘no’ vote means you do not want the law to take effect. This past fall, 70,320 Oregonians signed a petition to allow citizens to vote on Measure 101. The provisions of Measure 101 will not become law unless Oregon voters approve it at a special election to be held on January 23, 2018.” (Oregon Secretary of State, [“2018 Special Election Voters Pamphlet,”](#) Accessed: 8/5/22)
- **Measure 101 sought to repeal \$320 million in taxes on health insurers and hospitals.** “An architect of Measure 101, the state ballot measure to repeal \$320 million in taxes on health insurers and hospitals for Oregon’s Medicaid program, faced off with a supporter of the funds at a public forum in Springfield on Tuesday night... Val Hoyle, a former state representative from Eugene who supports the funding package, and state Rep. Cedric Hayden, a Fall Creek Republican and one of the chief petitioners of the effort to put a repeal of some of the taxes on the ballot through Oregon’s referendum process, gave their pitches for and against the measure to about 50 people at the Richard E. Wildish Community Theater in downtown Springfield.” (Elon Glucklich, “Springfield forum airs pros and cons of Measure 101,” [Register Guard](#), 1/10/18)
 - ***Bend Bulletin* headline: “Editorial: Don’t hide a tax by calling it something else”** (Editorial, “Editorial: Don’t hide a tax by calling it something else,” [Bend Bulletin](#), 9/25/17)
 - **VIDEO: Hoyle admits that Measure 101 “allows us to raise three hundred and thirty million dollars” which could be passed along to consumers.** ANCHOR: “Doesn’t Measure 101 now, as it stands now, pass along the cost to consumers? Because insurers are already raising their premiums, from what I understand, because of this. Isn’t that correct? HOYLE: “Well, it’s— you know, health care is complicated. I think, I think our president said that. Health care is complicated. So, what this does is... this is an assessment that allows us to raise three hundred and thirty million dollars. With that,

we're able to get a seven hundred and seventy million dollar federal match..." (KATU Staff, "Your Voice, Your Vote: Oregon voters decide the fate of Measure 101 on Tuesday, Jan. 23," [KATU 2](#), [CLIP](#) begins at 6:45, 1/21/18)

- **Measure 101 was approved by voters, meaning that Oregon would raise hundreds of millions of dollars in health care taxes on hospitals and health insurance policies.** "Oregon's Medicaid program survived intact Tuesday, after voters approved hundreds of millions of dollars in health care taxes in a special election. Measure 101, which led 62 percent to 38 percent with returns partially tallied, was the only issue on the ballot. It will raise \$210 million to \$320 million in taxes on Oregon's largest hospitals and many health insurance policies by 2019." (Hillary Borrud, "Oregon voters overwhelmingly pass health care taxes," [The Oregonian](#), 1/24/18)
- **Under the funding plan, insurance companies would pay a 1.5 percent tax on most policies—which they are allowed to pass along to consumers—and large hospitals would pay a 0.7 percent tax.** "Large hospitals will pay a 0.7 percent tax. Insurance companies will pay a 1.5 percent tax on most policies, which they are allowed to pass along to consumers." (Hillary Borrud, "Oregon voters overwhelmingly pass health care taxes," [The Oregonian](#), 1/24/18)
- **The "hefty tax increase" on hospitals can be passed along to patients.** "The measure has enormous institutional support. These supporters include public employee unions, whose members have health care and social service jobs at stake and whose lower-paid members could lose coverage. And hospitals, even though they would pay a hefty tax increase. It's also supported by health insurers, who would also pay more in taxes. Why would groups support a tax increase on themselves? First of all, they can pass the tax along to patients and insurance companies. Second, and more importantly, they benefit from the federal matching dollars." (WW Staff, "Answers To Your Questions About Measure 101—including How You Should Vote," [Willamette Week](#), 1/10/18)

Between 2013 and 2019, Oregon health care costs increased by about 50-percent – faster than the national average:

- **Between 2013 and 2019, Oregon health care costs increased by about 50 percent.** "Health care costs for Oregonians increased more per year than the rest of the U.S. Spending on health care went up by about 50% between 2013 and 2019, an average of 7% every year. That's according to a new report from the Oregon Health Authority." (Alex Hasenstab, "Oregon health care costs increased faster than the rest of the country," [OPB](#), 7/21/22)
- **OPB headline: "Oregon health care costs increased faster than the rest of the country"** (Alex Hasenstab, "Oregon health care costs increased faster than the rest of the country," [OPB](#), 7/21/22)

In 2013, Val Hoyle voted for a bill that would extend special taxes on large hospitals and long-term nursing homes:

- **On May 14, 2013, Val Hoyle voted for HB 2216.** (Oregon State Legislature, 2013 Regular Session, [HB 2216](#), Third Reading, Passed: 54-5, Hoyle Voted Aye, 5/14/13)

5-14 (H)		Third reading. Carried by Nathanson. Passed. Ayes, 54; Nays, 5--Freeman, Parrish, Sprenger, Tomei, Whitsett; Excused, 1--Thatcher.	
Vote:			
Hoyle	Aye	McLane	Aye
Bailey	Aye	Barker	Aye
Barnhart	Aye	Barton	Aye
Bentz	Aye	Berger	Aye
Boone	Aye	Buckley	Aye
Cameron	Aye	Clem	Aye
Conger	Aye	Davis	Aye
Dembrow	Aye	Doherty	Aye
Esquivel	Aye	Fagan	Aye
Frederick	Aye	Freeman	Nay
Gallegos	Aye	Garrett	Aye
Gelser	Aye	Gilliam	Aye
Gomberg	Aye	Gorsek	Aye
Greenlick	Aye	Hanna	Aye
Harker	Aye	Hicks	Aye
Holvey	Aye	Huffman	Aye
Jenson	Aye	Johnson	Aye
Kennemer	Aye	Keny-Guyer	Aye
Komp	Aye	Krieger	Aye
Lively	Aye	Matthews	Aye
McKeown	Aye	Nathanson	Aye
Olson	Aye	Parrish	Nay
Read	Aye	Reardon	Aye
Richardson	Aye	Smith	Aye
Sprenger	Nay	Thatcher	Excused
Thompson	Aye	Tomei	Nay
Unger	Aye	Vega Pederson	Aye
Weidner	Aye	Whisnant	Aye
Whitsett	Nay	Williamson	Aye
Witt	Aye	Speaker Kotek	Aye

(Oregon State Legislature, 2013 Regular Session, [HB 2216](#), Third Reading, Passed: 54-5, Hoyle Voted Aye, 5/14/13)

- **House Bill 2216 would renew special taxes on large hospitals and long-term nursing homes.** “The Oregon House easily approved on Tuesday the renewal of special taxes on large hospitals and long-term nursing homes, a key assumed component of the state’s upcoming two-year spending plan. House Bill 2216 passed on a 54-5 vote, and now heads to the Senate.” (Saul Hubbard, “House OKs renewal of special tax on big hospitals, nursing homes,” [Register Guard](#), May 15, 2013)
 - “Hospitals and nursing homes, meanwhile, would be reimbursed for their initial outlay in taxes under HB 2216 ~ totaling \$745 million and \$58 million, respectively ~ when they treat the low-income patients on the plan.” (Saul Hubbard, “House OKs renewal of special tax on big hospitals, nursing homes,” [Register Guard](#), May 15, 2013)