



# **2023 Legislative Session Accomplishments**

## Table of Contents

Access to Health Care.....	3
Addiction Treatment & Behavioral Health.....	7
Affordable Housing.....	10
Climate & Environment.....	14
Community Safety.....	20
Consumer Protection & Economic Fairness.....	25
Economic Development.....	27
Homelessness.....	33
Reproductive Health.....	37
Strengthening Democracy.....	38
Stronger Schools.....	43
Investments in Oregon.....	51

## Access to Health Care

### **The Challenge**

Despite Oregon's trailblazing work to transform our health care system and ensure that all Oregonians have access to quality care, too many of our neighbors are unable to seek medical care when they need it due to high costs. The negative impacts are wide ranging and can be seen in our workforce challenges, housing, education, and behavioral health, as well as in household finances with medical debt being one of the leading contributors to personal bankruptcy. Meanwhile, the healthcare workforce across the entire spectrum of care—from clinics to nursing homes to hospitals—is still dealing with the lingering effects of the pandemic, burnout, and inadequate staffing.

### **Our Plan**

With the passage of Measure 111, access to health care is now a constitutional right in the state of Oregon (though it must be balanced against the state's other budget needs). House Democrats will pass legislation to get us closer to our shared goal of ensuring that every Oregonian has access to quality, affordable care. We will begin implementing a historic Medicaid Waiver that allows us to expand coverage and the quality of the coverage to those on the Oregon Health Plan (OHP). We will pass policies to make it easier to purchase affordable health care from the exchange for low-income and working-class Oregonians who do not qualify for Medicaid/OHP. We will also address workforce challenges and ensure better and safer staffing in health care settings.

### **Passed or Funded**

Oregon Health Authority investments include \$278 million split in the following ways:

- \$110 million for supporting Medicaid Redeterminations
- \$138.5 million for the Medicaid waiver
- \$30 million in investments in public health modernization

### ***Addressing the Staffing Crisis***

#### **Protecting Nurses and Patients**

For years, patients and nurses alike have suffered from a lack of staffing in hospitals,

causing unsafe situations, bad health outcomes, high turnover, and nurse burn out – making it impossible for nurses to provide the quality-of-care patients deserve. The COVID-19 pandemic only exacerbated this issue. Adequate staffing protects these critical workers and the patients they serve. HB 2697 addresses the dire lack of nurses in hospitals by mandating hospitals establish staffing plans with adequate nurse-to-patient ratios and meal and break requirements. To hold the workplaces accountable to these staffing levels, it creates a system for violation complaints within OHA and BOLI, and civil penalties for violations.

### Capping Rates for Temporary Staffing Agencies

As permanent health care staff burn out and switch careers due to the staffing crisis, Oregon's health care systems have become over-reliant on contracted, temporary staff. The pandemic worsened this trend, and the high cost of these temporary agency workers has been a major source of financial strain on hospitals and other health care providers and threatens the quality of care for patients. In rural, underserved parts of Oregon, this exacerbates the health care desert, making care even more inaccessible for Oregonians. HB 2665 puts a cap on the yearly rates a temporary staffing agency can charge, based on average wage data, geographic region, and other factors. To allow flexibility during emergencies, that cap can be waived.

### Behavioral Health Staffing

Oregon's behavioral healthcare system is in crisis. The essential workers in this system are overworked and the turnover is high. Wages for these workers are low, caseloads are high, and they cannot provide adequate care for the desperate need. This crisis is particularly acute in rural and underserved parts of the state. HB 2235 convenes a workgroup of behavioral healthcare workers, providers, and community organizations to study and make policy recommendations for how we can strategically invest in our communities, our essential workers, and our most vulnerable neighbors who deserve care.

### Adequate Staffing During an Emergency

During the worst moments of the COVID-19 pandemic, Oregon desperately needed more nurses. The Oregon Nursing Board issued approximately 10,000 "emergency authorizations" to nurses and nursing assistants from other states who came to our aid. However, the nursing board had no authority to regulate these nurses or respond to complaints. SB 227 allows nurses from other states to practice in Oregon during an emergency, while still maintaining the regulations needed to keep Oregonians safe.



### Increasing Access to Care with Physician Assistants

In 2021, Oregon modernized the use of physician assistants in Oregon by removing barriers to Oregonian's accessing care from these practitioners. HB 3412 builds on this work by expanding the amount of time a PA can care for a worker with a worker's compensation case, expanding workers' access to necessary care.

### ***Access to Life Saving Drugs***

#### Access to Opioid Reversal Medications

The opioid crisis has claimed thousands of lives in Oregon alone, and the presence of manufactured fentanyl has worsened the addiction and behavioral health crisis. 332 Oregon lives were lost to fentanyl overdose in 2022 alone. HB 2395, 2023's Opioid Package, takes immediate action to save lives and put struggling Oregonians on the path to recovery by expanding access to and education about opioid antagonists (commonly known as naloxone), and expanding protection for people who administer it.

#### Access to PeP

Although post-exposure prophylaxis, or PEP, is a valuable tool to prevent HIV, preventing infection when taken within 72 hours of exposure, the drug is often not available in urgent care facilities and emergency departments, and pharmacies often need days to order it. HB 2574 ensures Oregonians have access to this life-saving drug by requiring all Oregon hospitals to prescribe and dispense a five-day supply. To support rural hospitals, PEP will be provided by OHA.

#### Access to Affordable Medications

No family should have to decide between putting food on their table and affording their necessary medications. SB 192 continues Oregon's work to ensure all Oregonians have access to the medications they need by adding transparency to Pharmacy Benefit Managers business activities and directing the Prescription Drug Affordability Board to provide a plan for upper payment limits on certain drugs.

#### Regulating Pharmacy Benefit Managers

Pharmacy Benefit Managers often charge fees on rural pharmacies after the point of sale -- sometimes months after a transaction. These fees burden small, rural pharmacies, limiting medication access for Oregonians that are already struggling with lack of access. In 2008, Oregon had 248 independent pharmacies; in 2021, there were

only 90 remaining. HB 2725 protects those small pharmacies and protects access to medication by prohibiting PBMs from charging these fees.

### ***Equitable Care for All***

#### Strengthening Health Care for Oregon's Tribes

In 2018, Oregon implemented a program using enhanced federal Medicaid funding to save money on Medicaid reimbursements and return savings to the Tribes. Participating Tribes of Oregon use the funding to reinvest and strengthen their health care system, increasing access to quality, affordable care for their communities, and reducing health inequities across Oregon. HB 2286 ensures the continuity of this essential program.

#### Access to Sign Language Interpreters

More than 4,021 Oregonians use sign language to communicate. These Oregonians deserve the same access to quality health care. But without the passage of HB 2696, anyone in Oregon can legally represent themselves as a Sign Language interpreter whether they are qualified or not, working in places like emergency departments and clinics. HB 2696 protects patients by creating a State Board of Sign Language Interpreters within the Oregon Health Authority.

#### Access to Dental Care

A significant barrier to increasing access to dental care for Oregonians is a lack of dental assistants. Especially in rural Oregon, clinics struggle to find staff. HB 3223 reduces barriers to becoming a dental assistant by removing a costly written exam, replacing it with other pathways.

#### Protecting Low-Income Oregonians

Many Oregonians struggle to pay their basic costs of living, and a medical emergency should not destabilize their financial wellbeing. In 2019, Oregon required nonprofit to create financial assistance policies, and in 2021, prohibited them from first requiring a patient to apply for Medicaid before providing financial assistance. HB 3320 continues this work by requiring hospitals to be proactive about finding Oregonians who may need help, and screen patients for assistance eligibility.

# Addiction Treatment & Behavioral Health

### **The Challenge**

For too long Oregon has lagged behind other states on access to behavioral health and addiction treatment. The opioid/fentanyl and meth addiction crisis is destroying lives, tearing families apart, and contributing to the rise in property crime and homelessness. In many cases, a lack of access to affordable housing or quality healthcare leads to self-medication, which can spiral into addiction. With voters' passage of Measure 110 in 2020, Oregon is shifting away from criminalizing drug use, but our treatment and support systems have not yet caught up to meet the need. As with so many of the major issues facing Oregon in 2023, workforce challenges are impeding our ability to make progress.

### **Our Plan**

This session, we'll work to bolster the recruitment and retention of behavioral health workers; partner with local communities on effective, proven programs and provide more funding to those that work; stand up more residential treatment options; implement Measure 110 programs; fix our patient flow challenges at the State Hospital in Salem and Junction City; and hold state agencies accountable for the glacial pace of their program rollouts.

### **Passed or Funded**

Over \$150 million investments in the behavioral health system. Some include:

- \$37.1 million for OHA programming
- \$5.4 million for OHSU Mission Control for behavioral health
- \$50 million for physical and provider capacity in the behavioral health system

### ***Addiction Treatment and Recovery Supports***

#### **Opioid Harm Reduction**

HB 2395 makes naloxone available for use in public spaces. Individuals can administer naloxone to a person they believe need it and are protected from civil and criminal

liability. First responders, school administrators, teachers, and school employees are now permitted to administer naloxone.

### Improving Measure 110 Implementation

Voters in 2020 passed Measure 110, creating a statewide drug addiction treatment and recovery program. In January, a state audit identified that the program designated to award grants to local organizations providing treatment took longer than expected. HB 2513 addresses the legislative recommendations identified in the audit – HB 2513 staggers the appointment terms of the council's membership to avoid turnover and loss of institutional memory, directs local organizations to coordinate with area resource networks, streamlines the grantmaking process, and clarifies the operations of the different hotlines to ensure that resources are used efficiently.

### Supporting Students in Recovery

For students to complete school and be able to access the education and career pathways growing in Oregon, they need access to wrap-around services that can help them stay in, or return to, and complete school. HB 2767 provides a long term financial and governance model to offer educational environments for students recovering from substance use or mental health disorders.

### Task Force on Alcohol Pricing and Addiction Services

HB 3610 creates the Task Force on Alcohol Pricing and Addiction Services. Due by September 15, 2024, the task force is required to submit a report on the following: alcohol addiction and prevention, distribution of resources for addiction treatment, current funding for alcohol addiction treatment programs, cost of alcohol addiction to the state, benefits/costs of a tax on malt beverages and wine, and other funding options for supporting treatment.

### Substance Abuse Treatment for Adults in Custody

According to the Department of Corrections (DOC), 63% of adults in custody (AIC) have a substance use disorder (SUD). The Alternative Incarceration Program (AIP) statute currently requires 14 hours of highly structured and regimented routine every day and requires that the program be at least 270 days in duration. According to DOC, this is a level of intensity that is not available. SB 529 amends the AIP statutes to allow DOC to treat SUDs with a range of professional treatment services, recovery activities, engagement with peer mentors, educational and vocational services and self-help groups.

### New Education Curriculum

SB 238 directs the OHA, State Board of Education, and Alcohol and Drug Policy Commission to work together to produce curriculum related to the dangers of synthetic opioids, laws that protect those who report drug or alcohol abuse. Curriculum should be in place for the 2024-2025 school year.

### ***Expanding Access to Mobile Crisis Response Services:***

#### Building the Infrastructure for 9-8-8 and Mobile Crisis Response

In 2019, the federal government established 9-8-8 as the nationwide 3-digit number for people to use to connect to suicide prevention and mental health support services. HB 2757 creates the 9-8-8 trust fund in OHA. This fund, supported by fees collected by a 40-cent tax on phone lines, will be used to build the infrastructure for delivering mobile crisis response services. HB 2757 also allows a city to enter into a memorandum of understanding (MOU) with their county to operate mobile crisis services. Mobile crisis services operated under a city/county MOU are eligible for Medicaid reimbursement if certain conditions are met with OHA.

#### Training for 9-8-8 Call Center Staff

For call center staff to meet the needs of callers seeking help on the 9-8-8 line, they need to have robust training. HB 3426 directs 9-8-8 call centers to create policies and procedures to train staff on how to respond to calls from firefighters and first responders.

#### Targeted Support for Rural Oregonians

Access to suicide prevention and mental health support services is needed across the state. SB 955 will create the AgriStress Helpline, a dedicated hotline providing mental health supports for farmers and farmworkers.

# Affordable Housing

### The Challenge

Like much of the rest of the country, Oregon is in a housing affordability crisis. Recent estimates have shown that Oregon is more than 100,000 housing units short of what is needed. We simply do not have enough homes to meet the need for our current residents, let alone those who will move here in future years. The result is skyrocketing housing costs that are pricing families out of their homes and exacerbating our homelessness crisis.

### Our Plan

Meeting the housing shortfall will involve short-, medium-, and long-term solutions. In this session, Democrats will take the lead on bold, evidence-based reforms and investments that will dramatically increase our housing supply over the next decade. We also need to ensure that we're protecting access to existing affordable housing units, so that vulnerable renters aren't pushed out into the streets, as well as increasing access to homeownership opportunities, particularly for marginalized and underserved communities.

### Passed or Funded

#### HB 2001 – Housing Planning, Tenant Protections, and Homelessness Response

HB 2001-B directs multiple agencies to take immediate action by responding to the housing crisis and plan for future housing production.

1. Oregon Housing Needs Analysis – Directs OHCS to do a statewide assessment of the total need for different housing types and set targets for building housing in cities over 10,000 in population,
2. Increasing services for homeless youth – The Emergency Housing Account is one of two standing sources of funding that helps communities and organizations provide housing or homelessness support services. The EHA account was expanded to allow organizations that serve youth experiencing homelessness apply seek financial assistance from this account.
3. Tenant protections – After 10 days, a landlord is permitted to issue a notice to terminate a rental agreement with a tenant due to nonpayment of rent. This is



increased from 72 hours that was in place during the pandemic. OHCS and DOJ will update standard termination language into multiple languages.

4. Building modular housing – Allocates \$20 million to fund loans to developers that build modular housing units.
5. Predevelopment loans for building moderate income housing – Allocates \$3 million in funding to individual developers or cities for costs related to planning or initial development of moderate-income housing. Loans are capped at \$500,000 per project.
6. Grants for agriculture workforce housing.

### Financing Mixed-Income Developments

HB 2761 grants OHCS with broader authority to finance housing projects that include more affordable housing units per project and across multiple projects. Rulemaking will take place later this year to determine how this bill is implemented.

### Convert Commercial Buildings to Residential Housing

Changing consumer habits and working conditions pre- and post-pandemic have resulted in increasing vacancy rates in commercial buildings. As Oregon continues to be in a housing crisis, these vacant spaces provide an opportunity to address the housing shortage. HB 2984 requires local governments to allow owners of commercial buildings located within an urban growth boundary to convert those spaces to residential units if certain conditions are met.

### Preserving Publicly Supported Housing

When housing units are built using public resources, the monthly rent that a property manager can charge a tenant is capped, and the duration of that limit sunsets. After the sunset, the rent increases to current market rates. HB 3042 requires landlords to provide 20-month notice to tenants informing them that the affordability protections for their units will expire, creates a three-year safe harbor period for impacted tenants, and requires a landlord seeking to increase the rent by over 5% to seek approval from OHCS before proceeding.

### Building Accessible ADUs

Homeowners are recognizing that building an accessible dwelling unit, or ADU, is one way to create more space on their property for families to live on-site with them or create additional rental housing and generate more income for their household. However, it is not clear how many ADUs currently built, or will be built in the future, are accessible for people with disabilities. HB 3309 directs OHCS to track the number of

ADUs that the agency financed were built with accessible features for people with disabilities.

### Targeted Housing Investments

HB 3395 consolidates several housing policy bills and allocates \$48.5 million:

- \$5 million - Grants to local governments and economic development districts to support housing and community development capacity within cities, counties, and the nine federally recognized Indian tribes in Oregon.
- \$1.25 million - Technical assistance grants to support cities in amending their comprehensive plans or land use regulations relating to allowing additional middle housing.
- \$4 million - Financial support to nonprofit organizations providing affordable housing support to low-income college students.
- \$10 million - Affordable community-based housing for farmworkers.
- \$7.5 million - A grant to the Network for Oregon Affordable Housing (NOAH) to establish a revolving loan fund that will allow a first-time home buyer who is purchasing a home, cooperative, or condominium to establish equity at a faster rate.
- \$20 million - Affordable housing loan guarantee fund: grants to one or more nonprofit corporations to develop affordable housing loan guarantee funds for the purpose of guaranteeing the repayment of loans to finance construction of housing subject to affordable housing covenants for low- and moderate-income households.
- Reduces barriers to building more shelters and to people utilizing shelters.
- Reduces red-tape in building affordable housing.

### Transparency in Costs for Owning a Manufactured Home

There are approximately 140,000 manufactured homes in Oregon. For new owners or tenants of manufactured homes, HB 3151 will clarify the relationship between the homeowner and the park manager. HB 3151 defines which types of costs the park owner may or may not require a new tenant to pay when moving into a new unit.

### Racial Bias Training for Real Estate Appraisers

As Oregon makes significant investments in building housing, we need to ensure that all Oregonians are able to purchase these homes. SB 702 would allow the state board that oversees real estate appraiser licenses to require appraisers to complete relevant training related to implicit bias and federal fair housing laws. This will help increase

access to home ownership opportunities, including Oregonians of color seeking to buy their first home.

### OHCS Private Activity Bond Bill

SB 225 closes the black-out period for private activity bonds. According to OHCS, this allows the agency to close on bond sales deals faster to finance the construction of affordable housing projects. In addition, SB 225 allows OHCS to award bond funds to local public housing authorities, providing additional resources for local jurisdictions to finance local housing projects.

### OHCS Statute Clean-up Bill

SB 892 is one of OHCS's statute clean-up bills for the 2023 session. This bill includes additional language allowing the agency to provide loans directly to individuals for down payment assistance or closing costs towards purchasing a home.

### Continuing the Work of the Task Force on Homelessness and Racial Disparities

SB 893 directs OHCS to work with the task force to develop recommendations to modify Oregon's homeless services funding structure. The work will focus on how to direct resources to: the 9 federally recognized tribes that border in Oregon, Community Action Agencies, the Continuums of Care and local planning groups, and culturally specific organizations. These recommendations are due to the Legislature's housing committees by March 15, 2024 and should be implemented at the beginning of the 2025-27 biennia.

### Additional Investments

#### SB 5505

- \$900 million – Private activity bonds to finance affordable housing construction.

#### SB 5511

- \$9.7 million - Bridge financing for pre-development costs
- \$7.5 million - Down payment assistance
- \$2.5 million - Manufactured Home Replacement Program
- \$2.5 million - foreclosure avoidance counseling

# Climate & Environment

### **The Challenge**

In the past two years, Oregon has seen an increasing incidence of destructive wildfires, persistent drought, tumultuous winter storms, and heat events—much of which is directly attributable to climate change—resulting in deaths and the destruction of homes, businesses, the agricultural industry, and landscapes. This crisis is threatening our way of life.

### **Our Plan**

Oregon may not be a large state, but we set the pace for the rest of the country. By partnering with our nearby states on shared policies, we can model effective practices for meeting our climate goals while bolstering local economies. Oregon Democrats will continue to address the core sources of greenhouse gas; ensure that our homes and commercial buildings are healthy, safe, and energy efficient; and mitigate the role that transportation plays in carbon emissions. With support, our renewable energy sector will ensure that we meet the goals of our 100% clean electricity legislation, while providing jobs and economic development in more rural and coastal parts of the state. Recognizing that Oregonians need to be prepared for changing conditions, we will support residents and local governments to build resilient communities, address the water challenges and drought conditions threatening agricultural centers, and continue work on transforming the state's emergency management system so we can better respond to intensifying natural disasters.

### **Passed or Funded**

#### ***Building Resilient, Sustainable Communities***

##### **Resilient and Efficient Buildings**

Created in 2022, the Resilient and Efficient Buildings Task Force recommended a package of four policies designed to both address greenhouse gasses emitted by large commercial and residential buildings in Oregon and protect vulnerable communities from extreme weather events. In HB 3409, the climate omnibus package for 2023, new buildings are required to follow building codes aligned with the greenhouse gas reduction goals from the Executive Order 20-04. Building Performance Standards will also be created for the energy efficiency of existing buildings over 50,000 square feet in

size, with incentives and financial assistance for building owners. The package also set a statewide goal of 50,000 energy efficient heat pumps installed, along with financial assistance and training for technicians, protecting Oregonians from extreme weather while increasing their buildings' efficiency. Regulations limiting state owned buildings were adjusted to allow the state to lead by example and increase the energy efficiency of public buildings as well.

### Natural Climate Solutions

Oregon's natural and working lands – our farms, forests, urban parks, and wetlands – are not only a rich resource to be protected, but a resource to utilize in our fight against the climate crisis. The climate omnibus package includes incentives, financial assistance, and technical support for landowners, Indian tribes, land managers, and environmental justice communities who are working on projects that protect and utilize Oregon's natural and working lands, sequester and store carbon, reduce greenhouse gas emissions. In addition to these funds, the package creates a net biological carbon sequestration and storage baseline number and inventory for natural and working lands.

### The Trees Act

The Trees Act invests in green infrastructure projects throughout Oregon to build community resilience against extreme climate effects and bolster their local economy. Tree canopies already protect higher income neighborhoods from extreme weather, protect ecologies, and provide more livable communities. The Trees Act is an equity-focused investment to expand infrastructure like tree canopy to protect all Oregonians from extreme weather.

### Community Resilience Hubs

Over the past few years, communities across Oregon have faced wildfires, ice storms, the COVID pandemic, heat waves, toxic smoke events, and much more. Throughout these emergencies, local, community-based organizations played key roles in protecting our most vulnerable Oregonians, providing supplies, services, and information. The climate omnibus package invests in building out these invaluable community resources by providing grants to community resilience hubs.

### Critical Staffing for Climate and Environment Programs

Within several state agencies, we invested in programs and positions needed to continue our national leadership in environmental justice and protection, including funding for Environmental Justice Coordination positions, Community Climate Investment Accountability positions, and a State Climatologist.



### ***Building a Sustainable Energy Future***

#### Renewable Hydrogen

In 2022, the Oregon Department of Energy produced a report on the opportunities and barriers to using renewable hydrogen as a major source for Oregon's energy system. A major barrier to the development of renewable hydrogen is the upfront cost needed. That is why we invested \$200,000 in upfront costs for up to \$1 billion in federal funds for a regional green hydrogen hub in Oregon. We also passed HB 2530, a commitment to a green energy future, which directs the Oregon Department of Energy to seek out and apply for federal funds and provide education and increasing awareness of renewable hydrogen.

#### Comprehensive State Energy Strategy

Oregon has set an ambitious path to 100% clean energy by 2040, but there is more work to be done to realize a future where Oregon's energy use is clean, efficient, equitable, and renewable. That is why a critical part of the energy omnibus package in 2023 includes an investment to build on previous studies, provide needed analysis and data, and provide a comprehensive state energy strategy on how to utilize our rich natural resources.

#### Assist Communities in Resilience Planning

As the climate crisis strains communities' electrical grids, Oregonians have faced increasing incidents of disruption, putting families in danger during extreme weather events. The energy omnibus package protects those families and communities by providing grant funding to counties for energy resilience planning.

#### Incentives for Large Electric Vehicles

Large and medium vehicles, like trucks, delivery vans, and buses are a major source of emissions in Oregon, and the transition to more renewable fuels for these vehicles can be costly. To decrease this financial barrier for businesses, local governments, and individual Oregonians, HB 2714 provides rebates for electric medium and heavy-duty vehicles.

#### Funding Existing Renewable Energy Programs

Oregon has many programs available to support and protect communities and individuals from extreme weather events, and to plan for community renewable energy. In 2023, we continued those investments in the Community Renewable Energy Grant



Program, the Rooftop Solar Incentive Fund, rebates for residential solar panels, assistance for installing heat pumps in homes, a position to aid environmental justice communities.

### Simplifying Access to Energy Efficiency

Oregon is a national leader in sustainable energy because we have invested in many programs designed to support communities in their energy efficiency plans. Unfortunately, this leadership has included the complexity of navigating the programs. That's why the energy omnibus package includes a one-stop shop for consumers and businesses, as they navigate Oregon's various energy efficiency grant programs. This navigational support was a critical component of the Resilient and Efficient Buildings work.

### Climate-Focused Housing and Transportation

Intentional housing and transportation planning can play an important role in the path towards a sustainable, equitable future. We invested \$3 million in grants to cities to support their ongoing housing and transportation planning within the Climate Friendly and Equitable Communities program.

### ***Minimizing Oregon's Waste***

#### Phase Out of Styrofoam in Restaurants

Plastic pollution and toxic chemicals are a continuing threat to the health of Oregon's wildlife, ecosystem, and communities. Polystyrene (or Styrofoam), specifically, is not readily recyclable, and the foam breaks down into small pieces that can easily contaminate the environment. Food containers can also contain highly toxic perfluoroalkyl or polyfluoroalkyl substances, or PFAs, known as "forever chemicals." SB 543 phases out the use of polystyrene foam containers and intentionally added PFAs in food packaging.

#### Helping Oregonians Recycle

In 2021, Oregon established a Truth in Labeling Task Force. The Task Force reported Oregonians are confused about what is recyclable and how to recycle, leading to more waste and an instability in our recycling systems. To address this, SB 123 requires producer responsibility organizations to use digital labeling about recyclability claims and recommend ways to improve their systems in their program plans.

### Modernizing Electronics Recycling

Oregon passed the Oregon E-Cycles program in 2007 to reduce the waste created by electronics and requires manufacturers to provide responsible recycling for their electronic products. Since 2007, Oregonians' use of electronics have expanded, and we need an even more stable and understandable recycling system. HB 3220 modernizes and expands this successful program by expanding the list of covered devices, ensuring the program provides equitable service, and allows for reuse.

### ***Protecting Oregonians from Toxic Chemicals & Pollutants***

#### Protection from Harmful Algal Blooms

Harmful Algal Blooms are a threat to safe drinking water, harming the health of Oregonians, animals, and ecosystems. To reduce this risk, more robust data is needed. The climate omnibus package tackles this issue and directs the Oregon Health Authority to identify drinking water sources susceptible to harmful algal blooms, regularly monitor and test those sources. OHA must also develop hazard advisory alerts, a coordinated state response strategy, and an accessible database of water quality samples.

#### Expanding the Toxic Free Kids Act

In 2015, Oregon passed the Toxic Free Kids Act, directing the Oregon Health Authority to classify certain chemicals as unsafe for children's products, and requiring manufacturers to list the toxic chemicals on their products. This Act only allowed five specific chemicals to be added every three years. HB 3043 expands Oregon's protection for children and consumer transparency for families by lifting that cap, and allowing classes of chemicals to be listed.

#### Transparency in Cosmetic Products

SB 546 requires the public disclosure of all chemical ingredients on a company's product webpage so Oregonians can easily make purchasing decisions with all the information they need. It also protects Oregonians from the worst carcinogens found in cosmetics -- formaldehyde and formaldehyde releasers -- entirely by 2027.

### ***Wildfire Preparation and Protection***

### Helping Communities Recover After Fires

As wildfires become more severe and more frequent, Oregonians are losing their homes and property. The effort to rebuild is lengthy and difficult and can send Oregonians into homelessness and poverty. Previously, to receive payout from personal insurance, an inventory of all property lost was necessary. HB 2982 makes the process of recovering from tragedy easier by allowing Oregonians with personal insurance who experience a total loss due to a major disaster to receive a 70% payout of the personal property coverage without an inventory documentation.

### Supporting Landowners and Responsible Burns

Prescribed burning is a critical tool in the management of Oregon forests, protecting communities from extreme wildfires. SB 80 creates a Prescribed Fire Liability Fund to support landowners as they navigate the risk of escaped prescribed burns, and communities engaging in cultural burns.

### Protecting Volunteer Firefighters

In 2019, Oregon provided civil immunity to volunteers who fight wildfire on private cropland, pasture, or rangeland, but it did not extend to the immunity to volunteers fighting fires burning on private forestland. During the 2020 fire season, wildfires in the state burned more private forestland than ever. SB 864 protects more volunteers and more Oregonians by extending the civil immunity to volunteers fighting a wildfire on private forestland.

### Drought Response

HB 2010 will provide technical assistance to farmers to improve water management practices, enhancements and restoration to critical drinking water systems, and support robust data collection to better detect future risk and coordinate water management. In addition, \$23 million in funding is included to fund drought and water programs related to place-based water planning, agricultural water technical assistance, water reuse and recycling, and small community water systems.

HB 2929 allows the Water Resources Department to seek relief against persons they believe are illegally using or harming water sources.

### Community Safety

#### **The Challenge**

After years of historically low crime rates, events of the last few years have destabilized many of the social and economic underpinnings of both public safety and our perception of it in too many of our neighborhoods and schools. While gun violence in Portland has risen, the good news is that the state's homicide rate is below the national average and property and violent crimes are on a downward trend statewide. Addiction rates and access to behavioral health treatment continue to be a problem in Oregon, and the longstanding challenge with our public defense system has reached crisis levels.

#### **Our Plan**

Improving public safety across the state must take various forms. A critical component of this work will include major reforms to and investments in the state's public defense system. This session, we will also continue supporting effective programs that reduce gun violence (including implementation of the voter-passed Measure 114) and improve behavioral health and addiction programs so that we're preventing problems before they lead to violence or police intervention. We will make sure that Oregon State Police have the resources they need to address serious crime, and partner with local law enforcement and community groups to fund proven violence prevention efforts. We will stand up to threats against Oregon's BIPOC, LGBTQ+, Jewish and other religious minority communities, and Oregonians with disabilities.

#### **Passed or Funded**

##### **More than \$4 Billion in Investments Include:**

- \$813 million to fully fund the Department of Justice
- \$611 million to fund the Oregon State Police, including improvements to technology and processing background checks for firearm purchases
- \$83 million for the Department of Public Safety and Safety Standards Training, increasing capacity and training for new law enforcement officers
- \$90 million to bolster Oregon's public defense system

##### **Cracking Down on "Ghost Guns"**

Nationally, officials have observed a massive increase in undetectable firearms or

“ghost guns,” weapons that can be 3D printed or purchased as separate components and assembled—and some are made from components that can’t be stopped in metal detectors. House Bill 2005 addresses this growing threat to public safety by making it illegal to own a firearm without metal parts or a serial number. Gun owners with currently unserialized weapons will have a year to get their gun serialized.

### Public Defense Reform

Oregon’s public defense system is in a state of crisis that includes funding, administrative failures, and a lack of confidence in the management and direction of the agency. Senate Bill 337 is the culmination of a year’s worth of work to reform the agency by bringing it under the purview of the executive agency and placing it within the same oversight and supervision as every other agency.

### Fentanyl Possession

House Bill 2645 responds to the ongoing fentanyl crisis and closes a loophole created by Measure 110. The bill establishes a Class A misdemeanor penalty for possession of certain amounts of fentanyl and sets measurements to better calculate crimes of possession, manufacture and distribution.

### Centralized Child Abuse Reporting System

Oregon law obligates certain professionals such as doctors and teachers who have close contact with potentially vulnerable populations, including children, to report instances of abuse to law enforcement and the Oregon Department of Human Services. In 2019, Oregon launched the Child Abuse Hotline, a centralized place to make such reports. SB 231 establishes a centralized abuse reporting system that includes a website for submitting reports electronically.

### Organized Retail Theft

Senate Bill 900 creates and funds an Organized Retail Theft Grant Program to assist counties, cities, Oregon State Police, and community-based organizations to address organized retail theft. Senate Bill 340 adds organized retail theft to the repeat property offender statute and gives prosecutors more tools for charging those involved in organized retail theft.

### Protecting Oregonians from Paramilitary Activity

House Bill 2572 gives the Attorney General the authority to investigate and intervene in suspected paramilitary activity. The bill also allows anyone to bring forth a civil action if they have been injured due to paramilitary activity.

### Responding to Domestic Terrorism

Earlier in the year, national reports emerged of threats and violence carried out against municipal infrastructure, like power stations, as a form of political terrorism. House Bill 2772 responds to these and other growing threats by creating a new crime of Domestic Terrorism in the First and Second Degree, both felonies. A person commits the Class B felony crime of domestic terrorism if they intend to cause widespread sickness, contagion, serious physical injury, death or the disruption of services provided by critical infrastructure *and* intentionally destroys or substantially damages critical infrastructure; or intentionally introduces, releases or disperses a toxic substance into widespread contact with human beings.

### Expansion of the Crime Victim Compensation Program

House Bill 2676 modifies and expands eligibility for the Crime Victim Compensation funds, which assists victims and survivors with expenses associated with a crime, including domestic violence, sexual assault, child abuse, robbery, assault, homicide, or other crimes resulting in a physical or psychological injury. The bill will make it easier for crime victims to receive needed support with fewer administrative roadblocks in the way.

### Shielding Victims of Bias Crimes

House Bill 3443 expands protections for victims of bias crimes by adding them to address confidentiality programs, making them eligible for protected leave from work, and ensuring that they're protected under tenant laws. The bill also requires training for District Attorney victims assistance program staff.

### Racial and Demographic Disparities in the Justice System

Senate Bill 234 expands authority for the Chief Justice to collect demographic data and analyze disparities in the criminal justice system.

### Fraud and False Claims

Oregon's False Claims Act prohibits individuals from making false claims to an agency in order to secure payment or avoid financial liability. Senate Bill 311 increases the maximum penalty and expands the statute of limitations from three years to five years.

### Fair Process for Dealing with Non-Unanimous Jury Convictions

In the *Ramos v. Louisiana* ruling, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that conviction for a serious offense requires a unanimous jury verdict. A later ruling by the Oregon Supreme Court held that that requirement is retroactive, meaning that people convicted by a non-unanimous jury could have their convictions vacated. Senate Bill 321 creates a



coherent process and timeline, along with guidelines for the types of evidence that can be considered, for people seeking to have their non-unanimous jury convictions vacated.

### Cracking Down on Illegal Cannabis Grows

Senate Bill 326 increases penalties associated with illegal cannabis grow operations.

### Sexual Abuse by Fraudulent Representation

Senate Bill 974 creates a new crime of sexual abuse by fraudulent representation if the perpetrator is a medical professional and knowingly subjects another individual to sexual contact and falsely or fraudulently represents that the sexual contact serves a legitimate medical purpose.

### Earned Reduction in Post-Prison Supervision

When an individual has completed a prison sentence for committing a crime, they are placed in a post-prison supervision program to ensure that they are complying with the terms of their release and are on track to getting their lives back in order. Senate Bill 581 affirms that people who are in good standing, have completed or are on track to complete restitution payments to victims, and have the approval of their parole officer can receive a reduction in their supervision term.

### Data Protection

Senate Bill 619 gives consumers more control over how their internet data is used. The bill allows consumers to access their data that is in the hands of tech companies and demand that it be corrected or deleted.

### Illegal Street Racing

Senate Bill 625 will crack down on illegal street racing by including anyone who places an obstruction or barricade in a road way in order to facilitate illegal racing, includes speed racing in the definition of reckless driving, and allows for civil forfeiture of a vehicle used in illegal street racing or the facilitation of racing.

### Sex Trafficking Screening

Senate Bill 745 requires county juvenile departments to conduct screenings for all youth in the juvenile system to determine if they have been the victim of sex trafficking, and to connect them to appropriate services.

### Drone Safety

Senate Bill 810 clarifies that using an unmanned drone to interfere with an aircraft is a Class A misdemeanor, and a Class A felony for knowingly, intentionally, or recklessly

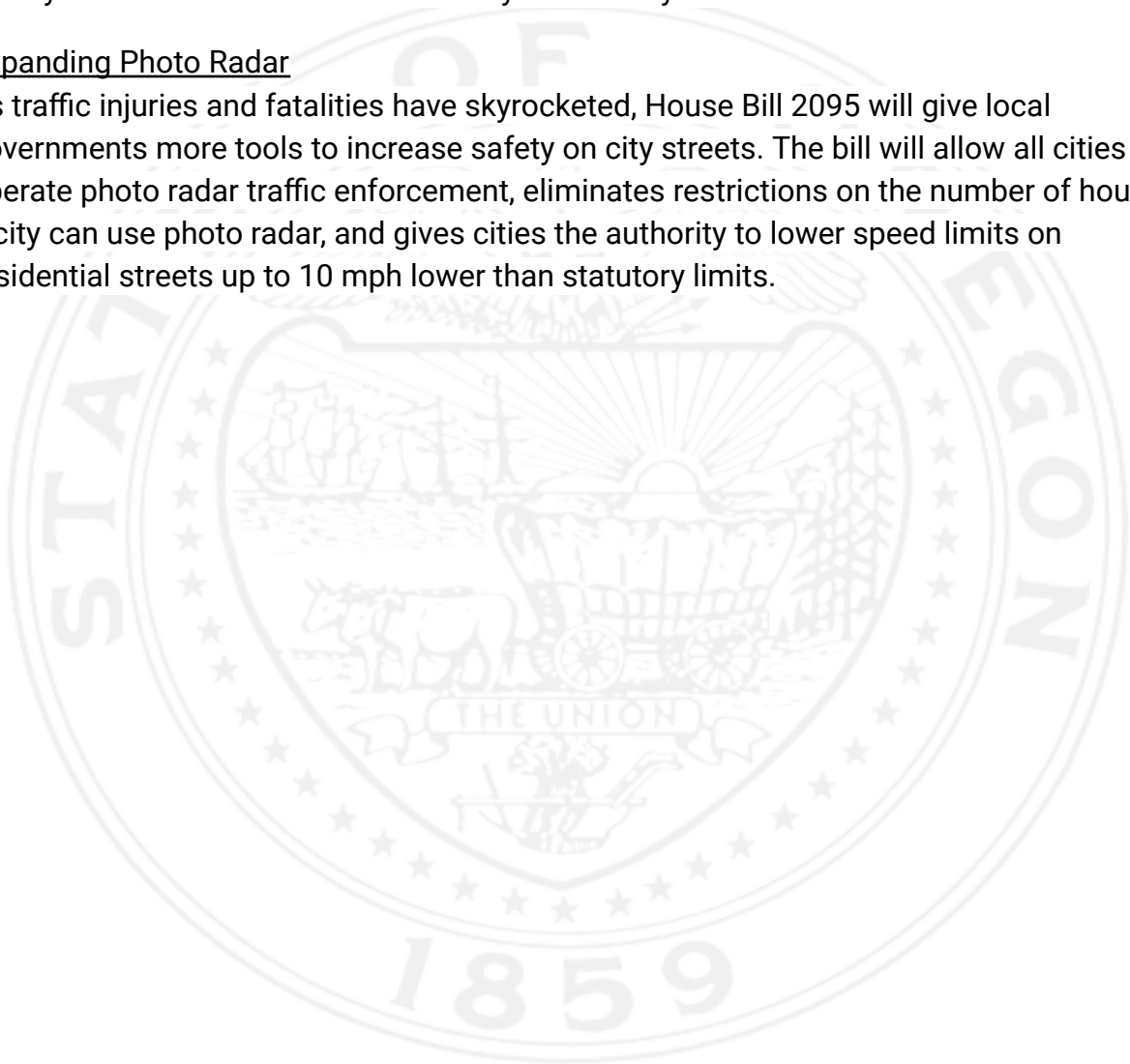
causing injury or death. SB 812 allows local governments to prohibit drones from taking off or landing in local parks.

### Restraining Orders

Senate Bill extends the standard time period for a restraining order issued under the Family Abuse Prevention Act from one year to two years.

### Expanding Photo Radar

As traffic injuries and fatalities have skyrocketed, House Bill 2095 will give local governments more tools to increase safety on city streets. The bill will allow all cities to operate photo radar traffic enforcement, eliminates restrictions on the number of hours a city can use photo radar, and gives cities the authority to lower speed limits on residential streets up to 10 mph lower than statutory limits.



# Consumer Protection & Economic Fairness

### **The Challenge**

Consumers and working families continue to be victimized by wage theft and predatory lending and debt-collection practices, placing further limits on Oregonians' spending power as costs of living rise. These practices are further pushing our vulnerable neighbors to the breaking point.

### **Our Plan**

This year, House Democrats will build on past policy victories by further reigning in industries where wage theft is most prevalent, ending loopholes that allow bad actors to avoid accountability. We'll also strengthen our laws around debt collection to ensure that Oregonians—especially low-income families, seniors, and the veterans—aren't further victimized by aggressive and predatory debt collectors.

### **Passed or Funded**

#### Protecting Consumer Data

Every day, businesses large and small collect millions of personal data points about where we shop, where we go, and what we search for online. HB 2052 makes it so that a data broker cannot collect, sell or license brokered personal data within Oregon unless they first register with the Department of Consumer and Business Services. This will increase transparency and give Oregonians more control over how their data is used.

#### Improvements to PERS

The Public Employees Retirement System (PERS) provides retirement benefits for employees of state agencies, as well as employees of hundreds of local governments. HB 2296-A extends unlimited reemployment of retired PERS members by extending the sunset on the provision allowing for unlimited reemployment of PERS members without reduction of benefits.

#### Reducing Robocalls

HB 2759 stops predatory robocalls by strengthening Oregon's anti-robocall law to hold telemarketing companies liable for illegal robocalls if they knew, or conspicuously avoided knowing, that their lines were being used this way.

### Disaster Recovery Rights for Oregonians

Extreme heat, drought, and wildfires are threatening our way of life. Under HB 2982, survivors have the option to recover 70% of insured value of property lost during a major disaster. This provides survivors an option to collect resources quickly without re-living their traumatic experiences during a disaster by documenting every personal effect that was damaged or destroyed.

### Family Financial Assistance

To support working families, we passed Oregon's first-ever child tax credit. Child tax credits are a proven way to reduce poverty and bring stability to families. Under HB 3235, this \$1000-per-child credit will put money into the hands of struggling families for essentials like groceries and rent.

### Transparent Insurance Rate-setting Practices

As wildfires impact communities across the state, SB 82 enhances insurance carriers' obligation to consider property owner's efforts to reduce wildfire risk in rate-setting and policy coverage decisions. It will also improve transparency on policy renewals and premium decisions related to wildfires by requiring insurers to tell homeowners how they can lower their premiums through home hardening or other wildfire mitigation.

### Civil Penalties for Antitrust Violations

SB 310 improves the enforcement of Oregon's antitrust law by increasing civil penalties for antitrust violations. This will help encourage free and open competition in the interest of the general welfare and economy of Oregon.

### Oregon Consumer Privacy Act

Senate Bill 619 gives consumers more control over how their internet data is used. The bill allows consumers to access their data that is in the hands of tech companies and demand that it be corrected or deleted.

### Economic Development

#### **The Challenge**

Many economists believe a mild or moderate recession may be on the horizon, slowing our robust growth in jobs and the economy. Fostering a healthy, vibrant, and varied economy is not just good for the financial bottom line, but also creates an environment that supports a high quality standard of living. This year, the federal government is offering incentives for investments in the semiconductor industry, but the state has to act swiftly to take advantage of those funds.

#### **Our Plan**

Now is the time to invest in opportunities that will provide good-paying jobs in communities across Oregon. This includes making use of the opportunity provided by the federal government to make investments in the semiconductor industry that will benefit the entire state. Working with state agencies, local communities, labor unions, businesses, and other key stakeholders, we'll create a plan to build up these job-creation opportunities. We'll also provide support for the homegrown industries and small businesses that are the backbone of the state's economy, including sports, agriculture, professional services, manufacturing, arts & culture, and timber. Additionally, we'll continue to bolster the systems that help low- and middle-income workers participate in the workforce, particularly access to quality childcare.

#### **Passed or Funded**

##### Financial Assistance for Implementing Farm Worker Overtime Program

In 2022, the Legislature passed HB 4002 which established a timeline for farmworkers to be brought under a standard 40-hour-per-week overtime protection, for the first time since overtime protections were established more than 80 years ago. HB 2058 provides financial assistance for employers who pay overtime for their agricultural worker employees. HB 2058 directs the Oregon Business Development Department to develop and administer a repayable award program to eligible employers.

##### Investing in Oregon's Film Economy

HB 2093 extends the sunset date for the film production development tax credit from 2023 to 2030. This credit will promote statewide development of the film, video and

multimedia industry in Oregon. This will help create jobs and enhance the industry's revenues, profile, and reputation.

### Investing in Port Infrastructure

Two bills passed this session invest in Oregon's port infrastructure and increase Oregon's long-term economic competitiveness:

- Port Revolving Fund - HB 2270 updates the Oregon Port Revolving Fund in three ways: it eliminates the \$100 application fee, removes the \$3 million lending cap on proposals, and extends the maximum loan repayment term from 25 years to no more than 30 years. This fund program assists ports with funding for the planning and construction of infrastructure and facilities that are key to Oregon businesses' success and growth.
- Port of Coos Bay - Oregon's system of 23 public ports plays an important role in the state's economy, providing the gateway through which numerous products produced throughout the state make their way to international markets. Under HB 3382, a local jurisdiction may begin the process to apply for a land use exception for expanding or deepening draft channels in the International Port of Coos Bay.

### Diverse Workforce Targets for Public Projects

The Legislature has made significant targeted investments over the past decade to improve K-12 graduation outcomes. This includes investments in career and technical education and hands-on learning. As we rebuild Oregon's infrastructure, we will need a trained, diverse workforce. HB 2649 requires that work performed under agency-issued public project contracts be made up of a minimum of 15% of women, minorities, or veterans.

### Upgrading Airport Infrastructure

Oregon's aviation infrastructure includes 97 public use airports and 4,500 aircrafts. HB 3058-A directs the Oregon Department of Aviation to study and report on aviation infrastructure resilience and ability to respond in the face of a disaster such as wildfires or Cascadia.

### Expanding Broadband Infrastructure

The pandemic underscored the importance of having strong, affordable, reliable internet access. Further, as we build more housing across the state, residents will also need access to the internet. HB 3201 allows Oregon to draw down up to \$700 million in federal funding to expand access to high-speed internet coverage across the state. With



strong broadband infrastructure, communities will be able to easily access services like telehealth and grow their businesses.

### On-the-Job Training

On-the-job training programs are an important part of the workforce system to help create career pathways and get Oregonians back to work. HB 3307 ensures that existing civil rights, discrimination and harassment protections extend to workers in public or private training programs in a skilled trade.

### Work Share

Work Share helps Oregon businesses avoid layoffs, retain talent during a temporary decline in business, and continually provide reduced wages plus unemployment benefits to subsidize the reduction in wages. HB 3331 expands eligibility so that more Oregon businesses and workers are protected.

### Buy America

Oregon has a long history of manufacturing iron and steel that are later used in buildings, ships, barges, and other projects. HB 3332 requires any public project contracted through DAS or ODOT, which are priced at or above \$250,000 and use iron, steel, or iron or steel coatings, the projects must use iron or steel that is produced in the United States. Setting this standard will leverage resources closer to home, as well as create and sustain manufacturing jobs.

### Growing Oregon's Semiconductor Industry

SB 4, Oregon CHIPS Act, invests over \$200 million to secure Oregon as a global leader in the semiconductor industry, create good paying jobs, and boost our economy for generations to come. SB 4 provides resources to assist companies applying for federal assistance to expand in Oregon. The Governor is given time-limited authority to bring land into an urban growth boundary to support a company relocation or expansion plan.

### Safe Workplaces

Workers deserve to be safe in their workplaces. SB 592 makes sure workplaces are safer by requiring a comprehensive workplace inspection when an accident investigation reveals a violation caused or contributed to a work-related fatality or when three or more willful or repeated violations occur within a one-year period at a place of employment. SB 592 also establishes minimum and maximum civil penalties for specified violations of state occupational safety or health requirements and requires the director to annually adjust civil penalties.

### Prevailing Wage Rates for Workers

SB 594 creates more stable employment opportunities with good wages and benefits for workers employed in the demolition and hazardous waste removal industry. It ensures that there are more opportunities for registered apprentices to learn their craft and removes the existing carve outs from prevailing wage on public projects for this industry.

### Updates to Paid Leave Oregon

Paid Leave Oregon was passed by the Legislature in 2019 and allows Oregonians to take paid time off for specified family, medical, or safety-related leave, such as family leave to care for a family member with a serious illness or family leave to care for a child following birth. SB 912 creates requirements relating to overpayment of Paid Leave Oregon benefits, collection of overpaid benefits, and penalties for employers who offer, but fail to meet requirements for employer equivalent benefit plans.

### Increasing Access to Public Contracts

SB 1047 raises the contract price threshold under which contracting agencies may apply certain solicitation and procurement methods for public contracts. This will allow more emerging small businesses and minority owned businesses to apply for state contracts.

### Rural Infrastructure Package

Known as the Rural Infrastructure and Economic Development Package, HB 3410 revitalizes rural communities by investing \$32.2 million in building critical infrastructure, bolstering key rural industries and sectors, and addressing workforce housing shortage.

- Investing \$32.2 million in building critical infrastructure, bolstering key rural industries and sectors, and addressing workforce housing shortage.
  - \$10 million - DAS - Regional Rural Revitalization Strategies Consortium grant
  - \$9 million - ODA - Meat processing grants
  - \$3 million - OBDD - County fair grants
  - \$3 million - OBDD - Small Business Development Centers (SBDCs)
  - \$2 million - HECC - Maritime workforce
  - \$1.2 million - DAS - Oregon Coast Visitors Association to support Oregon's coastal seafood and terrestrial food system
  - \$3 million - HECC - OSU Extension Center for the Outdoor Recreation Economy

- \$0.5 million - HECC - OSU Cascade fabrication and maker space
  - \$0.5 million - OBDD - Outdoor gear and apparel industry capacity building and technical assistance matching grants
- To DAS: \$10 million General Fund for a grant to the Regional Rural Revitalization Strategies Consortium to:
  - Provide planning, infrastructure, capital equipment, and predevelopment costs for housing,
  - Award grants and loans to capacity builders and developers of housing and
  - Enter into public-private partnerships for the development of housing

Housing supported with money appropriated may be located in any area of the state except for within the urban growth boundary of a city with a population greater than 50,000.

- To DAS:
  - \$1.19 million GF to the Oregon Coast Visitors Association to be expended as follows:
    - \$190,000 to develop a GIS tool for food systems with blue economy layers.
    - \$700,000 to fill gaps in regional food system aggregation and production infrastructure, including development of coastal ports mariculture and coculture facility in partnership with the Oregon Kelp alliance; installation of a shared-use certified commercial kitchen, processing center and cold storage at the Newport Seafood Analytical Lab of the Coastal Oregon Marine Experiment Station; and development of a mobile processing unit to be shared across multiple port districts.
    - \$300,000 to support existing businesses connected to the projects above, as well as businesses identified in a technical assistance survey for rural seafood businesses that is currently being conducted and coproduced by the Oregon Coast Visitors Association, the Oregon State University Food Innovation Center and the Oregon State University Seafood Research and Education Center
- To Department of Agriculture:

- \$9 million GF on a one-time basis to continue a grant program that provides infrastructure and capacity building grants for establishments that sell and process meat
- To OBDD:
  - \$6.5 million in Lottery Funds:
    - \$500,000 in matching grants to membership organizations and business accelerators to support the outdoor gear and apparel industry
    - \$3 million to develop and implement a program for awarding grants directly to county fair operators for the operation of county fairs and the maintenance and repair of county fairgrounds
    - \$3 million for the existing Small Business Development Centers program that provides services and training to small businesses and entrepreneurs
- To HECC:
  - \$5.5 million:
    - \$2 million to OSU's Center for the Outdoor Recreation Economy for professional and workforce development programs.
    - \$1 million to OSU's Center for the Outdoor Recreation Economy for facilitation and technical assistance in communities affected by wildfire for community engagement in the planning and construction of outdoor recreation facilities to support the communities' economic recovery.
    - \$500,000 to Oregon State University-Cascades to equip a fabrication and maker space to support new product prototyping by outdoor recreation entrepreneurs in rural and central Oregon.
    - \$2 million to implement and administer a new maritime workforce development program to support strategic investments in maritime workforce development programs and activities.

In addition to the investments above, a total of \$35 million is included for industrial lands and capital projects financed with net lottery bond proceeds (\$9.5 million) and General Fund/Lottery Funds (\$25.5 million).

# Homelessness

### **The Challenge**

Every county in the state is grappling with a rise in homelessness due to out-of-control housing costs, housing scarcity, a lack of access to substance abuse and mental health supports, and limited shelter options. This crisis manifests in many ways, including people living on the streets, in temporary shelters, or in cars or RVs, as well as families and children in unstable housing situations.

### **Our Plan**

We will work closely with local governments and service providers to bolster programs that are working, repair or shutter those that aren't, and find innovative solutions to this crisis. This will require partnerships across programs that address housing, addiction treatment, mental health, job training, neighborhood cleanup work, and more. House Democrats will require accountability and transparency for how state funds are spent by local governments.

### **Passed or Funded**

#### Refunding Application Screening Fees

The cost of submitting multiple applications for an apartment can add up quickly. However, if your application is not accepted, applicants cannot recover those fees. HB 2680 requires the property manager to refund the application fee within 30 days if the available unit is filled, or the prospective tenant withdraws their application. In addition, HB 2680 requires the screening company to provide confirmation to the applicant that the screening has been conducted.

#### Disaster Recovery Rights for Oregonians

Extreme heat, drought, and wildfires are threatening our way of life. Under HB 2982, survivors have the option to recover 70% of insured value of property lost during a major disaster. This provides survivors an option to collect resources quickly without re-living their traumatic experiences during a disaster by documenting every personal effect that was damaged or destroyed.

#### Rebuilding Housing After a Disaster

HB 3215 creates the Disaster Housing Recovery Fund. This fund, located in OHCS, will

allow the agency to provide financial assistance to providers that are supporting homeowners who are rebuilding their homes after a disaster.

### Early Session Housing Funding Package

In January 2023, Governor Kotek issued EO 23-02 declaring a homelessness state of emergency. HB 5019, signed into law two months later, allocates \$150 million to invest in emergency housing response services. Funding allocations include:

- \$33.6 million in eviction diversion and rapid response services.
- \$200,000 for designing a long-term rent assistance program.
- \$85.2 million for shelter capacity and rapid rehousing.
- \$5 million to the 9 federally recognized tribes for supporting tribal members experiencing homelessness.
- \$2.2 million for homelessness prevention programs.
- \$1.6 million to the Dept. of Emergency Management for coordination response efforts.
- \$27.3 million for homelessness response for communities located in the “balance of state” continuum of care.
- \$10.2 million for Emergency Housing Account to prevent children and families from becoming homeless.
- \$19.9 million for services supporting youth experiencing homelessness

### Stabilizing Rental Rate Increases

Meeting the Governor’s annual housing production goal can be achieved. For this to be realized, we must ensure that Oregonians can remain in their current housing. In the 2019 session the Legislature passed SB 608 that provided a formula for the maximum rate that a renter’s rental payment could be increased. SB 611 amends that formula by limiting the maximum amount that a landlord can increase a tenant’s rent payment to no more than 7% plus the CPI rate for the west coast, or a total of 10% whichever is less.

### Extending Non-Payment Eviction & Certain Sealing Records

The Legislature provided support for renters during the pandemic through rental assistance or protecting them from receiving notice of eviction if they could show that they had applied for rental assistance. SB 799 provides a 60-day safe harbor period for tenants if they can show that they have applied for assistance, as well as establishes a 10-day notice period for a landlord to terminate a rental agreement if the tenant has not paid rent.



### Expanding Access to Resources for Homelessness Response

Following passage of HB 2100 in the 2021 session, SB 893-A directs OHCS to develop a new methodology for how resources for homelessness response are distributed across the state. Due by March 15, 2024, the agency will have developed this proposed methodology for Legislative consideration based on feedback from the 9 federally recognized Indian tribes, community action agencies, culturally specific providers, as well as organizations in continuums of care and local planning groups. The methodology will expand the types of programs and services eligible for funding, including acquisition and renovation of shelters, supportive housing, homeless system response and coordination, and strategies to prevent eviction and homelessness.

### Additional Investments

- In total, \$220 million in emergency declaration funding for shelter and rehousing (HB 5019, SB 5511)
- Better preparedness to recover and rebuild housing destroyed by a disaster (HB 3215)
- \$39 million to expand rehousing and long-term rent assistance
- Reducing barriers to building new homeless shelters and to individuals seeking shelter (HB 3395)
- Homeless services and assistance to members of Oregon's nine federally recognized tribes (\$10 million, HB 5019 and SB 5511)
- Support for City of Sheridan for homeless community shelters.
- Support for City of Salem for the renovations of ARCHES and Wallace Early Learning Center sheltering service.
- \$16 million for the Crime Victims and Survivor Services Division to assist victims of domestic violence and sexual assault with emergency shelter, services and housing assistance.

### SB 5511

- \$107.8 million - Continuation of emergency declaration funding (HB 5019, 2023) for shelter and rehousing through the remainder of the 2023-25 biennium.
- \$61 million - Rental assistance through the Oregon Eviction Diversion and Prevention and Rapid Response programs (\$55 million) and tenant resources to prevent eviction (\$6 million).
- \$24.1 million - Support for existing navigation centers and shelter operations

- \$5 million - Homeless services and assistance to members of Oregon's nine federally recognized tribes.
- \$4 million - Permanent Supportive Housing Risk Management Fund.
- \$2.5 million - Foreclosure Prevention Counseling.
- \$1.7 million - Support language access to services.
- \$1 million - Emergency Housing Account for supporting services or accommodation of companion animals.



# Reproductive Health

### **The Challenge**

The decision by the U.S. Supreme Court to overturn Roe v. Wade has stripped people in many states of their right to an abortion. The ruling underlined the urgency of acting to further protect reproductive care in Oregon.

### **Our Plan**

Even before the Court's recent actions, Oregon Democrats have been laying the groundwork to protect access to abortion, contraception, and other reproductive health measures. In 2023, we'll build on that work with measures that include closing insurance gaps, including for gender affirming care; protecting clinics and patients; and expanding access for patients in rural parts of the state where obtaining an abortion is often difficult and costly.

### **Passed or Funded**

#### Reproductive Health and Access to Care

The Reproductive Health and Access to Care Bill (HB 2002) protects Oregonians' right to make their own decisions about their own bodies, without interference from the government. It simply restores the abortion rights Oregonians had under Roe v. Wade, expands insurance coverage for gender-affirming care, and protects Oregon medical providers' ability to give the best, most appropriate care to their patients.

### Strengthening Democracy

#### **The Challenge**

Our system of democracy is under attack from partisan political operatives, including the January 6 insurrection and election denialism. Unfortunately, too many people have lost faith in democratic institutions and don't see them improving their lives.

#### **Our Plan**

This session, Democrats will work to defend, strengthen, and modernize our systems to rebuild trust in our state government. This work will include bills to reduce the influence of big money in politics, increase transparency and accountability, improve access to voting, and reduce barriers that make it more difficult for diverse candidates to run for office and represent their constituents.

#### **Passed or Funded**

##### ***Transparency and Accountability:***

##### **Impeachment of Statewide Officials**

Currently, Oregon is the only state in the country without a provision giving the legislature the authority to impeach statewide executive branch officials. House Joint Resolution 16 will ask voters to amend the Oregon Constitution to allow for the impeachment of the Governor, Secretary of State, Treasurer, Attorney General, and BOLI Commissioner for malfeasance or corrupt conduct in office, willful neglect of statutory or constitutional duty or other felony or high crime. The proposed amendment will appear on the Nov 2024 ballot.

##### **Independent Commission for Public Official Pay**

Currently, legislators have the authority to set salaries for themselves and other elected officials, creating major conflicts of interest and injecting partisan politics into decisions about public official compensation. Senate Joint Resolution 34 will send a constitutional amendment to the ballot, asking voters to create an Independent Commission for Public Official Compensation and giving it the sole authority to set salaries for elected leaders, taking this authority out of the hands of legislators. The proposal will be on the November 2024 ballot.

### Financial Transparency for Public Officials

House Bill 2038 fixes a longstanding loophole that allowed some politicians to shield the sources of their personal finances by running the funds through a company they control, like an LLC—even if those funds come from lobbyists. The bill now requires public officials to list any funds received by a company they control if the source of the funds has a legislative or governmental interest and the funds represent at least 10% of the company's revenue.

### Public Meetings Oversight

The Oregon Government Ethics Commission has broad oversight of Oregon's ethics and public meetings laws, but until now they haven't been able to initiate their own investigations into inappropriate use of executive sessions by public bodies. Senate Bill 207 fixes this by giving OGEC specific authority to launch probes into executive session violations.

### Lobbyist Regulations

Senate Bill 661 prohibits lobbyists from chairing certain legislative work groups, task forces, and interim committees.

### Voting Protections and Campaign Finance

Senate Bill 166 is an elections omnibus bill, meaning it contains several needed fixes in one bill. Among the most critical things the bill contains is a codified guarantee of each eligible elector's right to vote and to cast a secret ballot, improves address confidentiality for vulnerable voters, and prohibits candidates and campaigns from accepting more than \$100 in cash or physical currency.

### Updating Public Records Laws

House Bill 2112 modernizes and clarifies public records laws to improve the public's access to key government information and documents.

### Conducting Official Public Business

HB 2805 establishes that if a quorum of members of a governing body conducts business using electronic communications, such as emails or text messages, that quorum is conducting official public business. The Oregon Government Ethics Commission has the authority to investigate complaints of potential violations.

## ***Strengthening Democracy***

### Expanding Automatic Voter Registration

In 2015, Oregon led the nation in voter access by establishing automatic voter registration through the DMV. Hundreds of thousands of eligible voters were added to the voter rolls, dramatically expanding voter participation. There are still many eligible voters who are unregistered, because they don't interact with the DMV. House Bill 2107 will reach many of them by expanding automatic voter registration to Oregon Health Plan enrollments. An estimated 170,000 new eligible voters are expected to be added to the rolls.

### Ranked Choice Voting

House Bill 2004 will send a measure to the November 2024 ballot establishing Ranked Choice Voting for certain elections in Oregon: President and Vice President of the United States, U.S. Senator, Representative in Congress, Governor, Secretary of State, State Treasurer, and Attorney General. HB 2004 also authorizes local government and service districts to use RCV to elect candidates for office and nominate candidates for any partisan office. It also eliminates the nominating election for Commissioner of Bureau of Labor and Industries and moves election to the primary election using RCV. If approved by voters, the measure would be effective January 1, 2028.

### ***Safe and Secure Elections***

#### Address Confidentiality

Unfortunately, many public employees and elected officials have been targeted for physical harassment, threats, and even violence. Oregon has address protections in place, but they can be difficult to navigate for some. A pair of House bills makes some important improvements: HB 3073 sets up a process for county clerks to remove the addresses of elected officials from the voter file, and HB 3111 further shields the home addresses of public employees and retirees in retirement systems.

#### Elections Security

Senate Bill 1094 allows the Secretary of State to secure federal grant dollars to fund a pilot project setting up live video feeds inside county facilities where ballots are being counted and processed.

### ***Government Effectiveness and Efficiency***



### Rescinding Outdated Calls for a Constitutional Convention

Over the past century and a half, legislators have called for an Article V convention to amend the US Constitution, for a variety of now-irrelevant issues. Some legal analyses have argued that Oregon's outdated calls for a convention could still be added to open calls from other states, potentially triggering a chaotic and uncertain constitutional convention. House Bill 3625 formally rescinds all open calls for an Article V convention. House Joint Memorial 3 sends a message to Congress informing them that Oregon has rescinded these calls.

### Tribal Consultation

House Bill 3173 creates the 15-member Task Force on Tribal Consultation, which will identify and clarify the requirements of state agencies to engage in tribal consultation. The task force is required to report back to the Legislature no later than September 15, 2024.

### Expanding Boards and Commissions Following Redistricting

Many state boards and commissions base their membership on Oregon's Congressional districts. If, following the redistricting process, Oregon gets an additional Congressional District (like it did this time), the state will need a process to expand those memberships. Senate Bill 1095 provides guidance and direction for boards and commissions on expanding their membership to include the 6<sup>th</sup> CD, and expands the membership of the Oregon Growth Board, Early Learning Council, and Oregon Liquor and Cannabis Commission.

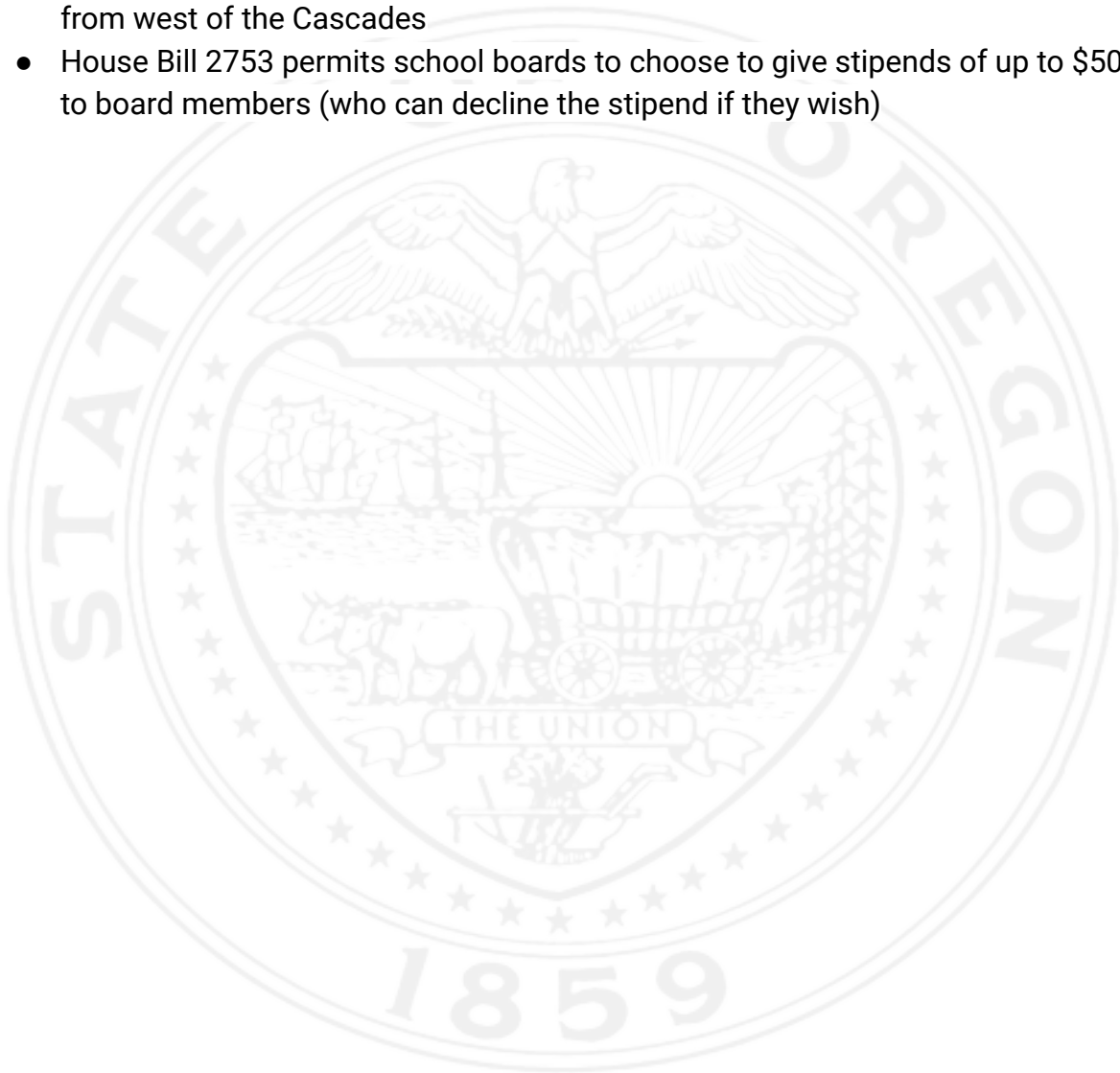
### Other Reforms to Boards and Commissions

- House Bill 2600 requires the Governor to consider diversity in setting when appointing members to the State Board of Nursing.
- Senate Bill 629 updates the membership of the Oregon State Hospital Advisory Board to include increased representation by individuals who have been recipients of mental health care, as well as their families.
- House Bill 3383 modifies the State Board of Education by adding a member from the 6<sup>th</sup> Congressional District and increasing classified staff representation.
- House Bill 3563 creates the Oregon Youth Works Advisory Board to advise on and oversee implementation of youth workforce development programs.
- Senate Bill 273 increases representation of undergraduate and graduate students on public university governing boards

## 2023 Legislative Session Accomplishments

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- Senate Bill 423 adds faculty and non-faculty staff positions to the OHSU Board of Directors
- House Bill 3086 alters the composition of the Oregon Department of Fish & Wildlife Commission to be based on the state's five river basins, rather than Congressional districts, and specifies that two at-large members will be selected from west of the Cascades
- House Bill 2753 permits school boards to choose to give stipends of up to \$500 to board members (who can decline the stipend if they wish)



## Stronger Schools

### **The Challenge**

From early childhood through higher education, our schools and students face serious challenges: recovery from the pandemic, increasing behavioral health needs, recruitment and retention of a diverse educator workforce, decades of inadequate funding, housing and food insecurity, and threats to school safety.

### **Our Plan**

Lifting up our schools, educators, and students this session must include stable and sufficient education funding from cradle to career; support for our workforce; equity initiatives for underserved student populations at all levels, including higher education; and modernizing K-12 budgets. With the passage of the Student Success Act in 2019, we made historic investments in our classrooms; now, we'll focus on making sure that those investments are moving the needle and improving students' lives. These are among the critical steps needed to ensure stronger schools that are prepared to close persistent gaps in educational outcomes, respond to challenges of recent years, and address safety concerns. We will strengthen our workforce and continue to build high-quality early learning, pre-school, and K-12 opportunities, and bolster achievable pathways to living-wage jobs and careers of the future.

### **Passed or Funded**

#### **\$10.2 Billion State School Fund**

HB 5015 funds K-12 schools at a record \$10.2 billion, the largest school budget in Oregon history to ensure students have the support they need to succeed. When paired with local property tax revenues, the total formula resources for K-12 schools for the 2023-2025 biennium will reach \$15.3 billion.

#### **Higher Education Funding**

- \$1 billion for the Public University Support Fund (HB 5025)
- \$800 million for the Community College Support Fund (HB 5025)
- \$300 million for the Oregon Opportunity Grant (HB 5025)
- \$24.2 million for the Oregon Tribal Student Grant Program (HB 3565)

### Appropriate Caseloads for School-Based Health Practitioners

Currently, there are no clear guidelines on a manageable caseload size for school-based health practitioners. HB 2618 requires the Oregon Department of Education (ODE) to study and to develop or recommend adoption of a workload metric for school-based speech-language pathologists, occupational therapists, and physical therapists for use in Oregon.

### Student Surveys

Student surveys, such as the Student Educational Equity Development Survey, give schools and the Oregon Department of Education important insight about the educational experiences of students in Oregon; however, many schools do not participate in the survey. HB 2656 requires school districts to ensure their students' participation in statewide health and climate surveys and requires the Governor (Superintendent of Public Instruction) to convene an advisory committee on accountability in Oregon's K-12 education system. Parents or guardians, as well as students, may decline participation.

### Alternative Transportation Options for Students

HB 3014 increases local control and flexibility for school districts regarding transportation decisions by allowing them to utilize public transit, crossing guards, and walking/biking groups (a.k.a. a Bike Bus) to get students to school safely.

### Prenatal to Kindergarten Program

HB 3435 updates statutory definitions and provisions referring to the Oregon Pre-kindergarten Program and changes the program's name to "Oregon Prenatal to Kindergarten Program."

### Oregon Opportunity Grant

Oregon Opportunity Grant (OOG) is Oregon's largest state-funded, need-based grant program for low-income college students. The grant is funded by tax credits purchased from an auction conducted by the Department of Revenue; however, due to federal tax changes in 2019, the current funding mechanism results in a net loss, meaning less funding for the OOG. SB 129 sunsets the OOG contributions tax credit since it no longer works as intended and moves Oregon toward a more equitable tax system.

### TSPC Investigations

The Teacher Standards and Practices Commission (TSPC) is Oregon's licensing agency for educators and is authorized to investigate complaints against licensees. SB 218 requires the Oregon Department of Education (ODE) to make documents and materials

from sexual conduct investigations available to Teacher Standards and Practices Commission (TSPC) for TSPC investigations into complaints against commission licensee that does not concern allegations of sexual conduct.

### Centralized Child Abuse Reporting System

Oregon law obligates certain professionals such as doctors and teachers who have close contact with potentially vulnerable populations, including children, to report instances of abuse to law enforcement and the Oregon Department of Human Services. In 2019, Oregon launched the Child Abuse Hotline, a centralized place to make such reports. SB 231 establishes a centralized abuse reporting system that includes a website for submitting reports electronically.

### Post-Secondary Education for Adults in Custody

SB 269 creates a new partnership between the Department of Corrections (DOC) and the Higher Education Coordinating Commission (HECC) to improve delivery of prison education. The bill requires the DOC and HECC to enter a memorandum of understanding regarding the correctional education system with input of an advisory committee.

### Department of Early Learning and Care

SB 427 clarifies that both the Oregon Department of Education and the Oregon Department of Early Learning and Care can access the Early Learning Account for specific purposes.

### Unemployment Benefits for Nonprofessional Educational Workers

In 2019, HB 2660 allowed janitorial and maintenance employees of public and nonprofit educational institutions to receive unemployment insurance during school breaks. SB 489 extends these benefits to all educational workers who are not performing instructional, research, or principal administrative work.

### Access to Records for Employees Working with Students with Disabilities

SB 756 requires that employees who work with students with disabilities have access to student records and receive adequate training to safely carry out their duties.

### Classified School Employees Week

Classified school employees go above and beyond for public schools in this state every day and keep students safe, healthy, nourished, and learning. HB 2708 codifies the designation of the first full week in March as Classified School Employees Week.

### **Workforce**

#### Early Learning

HB 2504 addresses the shortage of early childcare workers by reducing the barriers that impede international early childhood professionals from entering the early learning workforce in Oregon. The bill directs the Department of Early Learning and Care to develop and implement a system of professional development that provides early childhood professionals from other countries with career pathways, mentorship, and coaching opportunities.

#### K-12 Educator Workforce Package

SB 283 addresses the shortage of educators in K-12 schools by: creating a robust statewide educator workforce data system; establishing apprenticeship and mentorship grants to pay Oregonians to become teachers and improve diversity in our educator workforce; allowing school districts to boost pay for teachers and classified staff who work in special education; addressing the issue of districts under-employing workers serving students with the highest needs by requiring a minimum of 25 hours per week and just cause protections for classified jobs; increasing the number of substitute teachers who are district employees and paying for their training; allowing recently retired teachers to convert to substitute licenses at no charge; directing the Oregon Department of Education to study and plan for statewide minimum salaries for our education workforce.

#### Oregon Department of Education Budget

HB 5014 invests \$25 million to address some of the big challenges educators—particularly, special education, substitute, and apprenticeship program teams—are experiencing, including:

- \$10 million to promote registered apprenticeships for the beginning teacher and administrator mentorship program with focus on special education teachers, diversity, and rural workforce.
- \$5 million to train educators in special education de-escalation training.
- \$795,000 to convene a task force on statewide educator salary schedules and a task force on substitute teachers.
- \$8.9 Million to support special education workforce with additional stipends through a Special Purpose Appropriation reserved for school districts to use in 2024-25 school year.



### Interstate Teacher Mobility Compact

SB 279 makes it easier for teachers licensed in other states to move to and work in education in Oregon.

### Scholarships for Diverse Teacher Candidates

Oregon's students deserve educators that reflect their diverse backgrounds. The Oregon Teacher Scholar Program offers a scholarship for ethnically diverse or Heritage Speakers of a language other than English. Scholarships may be used for costs like tuition and "hidden costs" such as fees, supplies, and living expenses. HB 3178 expands the scholarship amount to \$12,000 per year.

### ***Rights for Students***

#### Students who are deaf or hard of hearing

HB 2669 declares that children who are deaf, hard of hearing, or deaf-blind (DHH) have the same rights and potential as children who are not. School districts are required to provide DHH children with screenings and assessments, support, and access to relevant resources and programs.

#### Students with disabilities

SB 819 enforces students with disabilities' right to attend school full time. The bill requires informed and written parental consent before a student can have a shortened school day. It also requires the Oregon Department of Education to enforce the law and empowers the Teacher Standards and Practices Commission to investigate and hold superintendents accountable for refusing to restore equal access to schools for students with disabilities.

#### Civil Rights Support for Schools

HB 2281 empowers school districts to address and prevent discrimination more effectively.

The bill requires the designation of civil rights coordinators within school districts, ensuring there is a dedicated point of contact for matters related to civil rights violations. These coordinators will be tasked with coordinating efforts to prevent discrimination, providing guidance on civil rights issues, and monitoring compliance with state and federal laws.

### **Curriculum**

#### Wildfire Preparation

HB 2902 encourages wildfire preparation and recovery to be taught in schools to better prepare Oregon students for fire emergencies. Currently, schools are encouraged to prepare students in case of earthquakes, tsunamis, safety treats, and other regional-specific natural disasters.

#### Jewish Culture

HB 2905 aims to counter antisemitism by educating students about Jewish culture. The bill adds a requirement that academic content standards for history, geography, economics, and civics include instruction on individuals who are of Jewish descent.

#### Personal Finance

SB 3 requires all high school students to receive credit in personal finance to graduate.

#### Drug Use Prevention

Fentanyl deaths are on the rise. SB 238 requires Oregon Health Authority, State Board of Education, and Alcohol and Drug Policy Commission to collaborate on developing curricula supplements related to dangers of synthetic opioids, such as fentanyl, and laws that provide protections for those who report drug or alcohol use or who seek treatment for themselves or others.

#### Ethnic Studies

SB 1050: In 2019, the legislature established content standards for ethnic studies and Holocaust and genocide studies (SB 664, HB 2023). SB 1050 aligns the implementation date for both sets of standards and adds a requirement for ODE to provide professional development related to Holocaust and genocide studies to the existing requirement for professional development related to ethnic studies.

#### Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander Student Success

Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (NH/PI) students experience the second highest dropout rates among all races in Oregon and the highest rate of chronic absenteeism. HB 3144 invests \$2.1 million in the Native Hawaiian/Pacific Islander (NH/PI) Student Success Plan and will provide targeted interventions to improve access to educational opportunities of Oregon's NH/PI students.

#### Early Literacy Success Initiative

HB 3198 invests in research-aligned literacy instruction in Oregon classrooms and

develops and expands student and family-centered early literacy supports. In total, the Early Literacy Success Initiative invests \$144.3 million across three new grant programs: the Early Literacy Success School Grant, the Birth Through Five Literacy Plan, and the Early Literacy Success Community Grant.

### ***Education Boards***

#### Addition of Sixth Congressional District

HB 3383 modifies the membership of the State Board of Education, the Teacher Standards and Practices Commission, the Educator Advancement Council, and the Oregon Educators Benefit Board to account for the addition of a sixth congressional district in Oregon and to add members who are employed as classified staff at a public school or an education service district to each body.

#### Oregon Youth Works Advisory Board

HB 3563 establishes the Oregon Youth Works Advisory Board in the Higher Education Coordinating Commission (HECC) to replace the Oregon Youth Corps Advisory Board and Oregon Conservation Corps Advisory Committee.

#### Student Representation on Public University Governing Boards

SB 273 requires public university governing boards to have additional undergraduate student and graduate student members; modifies the nominating process for faculty, staff, and student members; and requires public university governing boards to adopt specified policies for transparency and community feedback.

#### Oregon Health and Science University Board of Directors Change

SB 423 adds faculty and non faculty staff members to the composition of the Oregon Health and Science University Board of Directors.

#### School Board Stipends

HB 2753 permits district school boards to provide members with a stipend of up to \$500 per month and requires districts that do not provide a stipend to reimburse expenses incurred in the performance of duties.

### ***Facilities***

#### Early Childhood Infrastructure Fund

HB 3005 establishes the Early Childhood Infrastructure Fund to administer financial

assistance programs for childcare providers to cover the costs of expansion and improvements of childcare facilities and services.

### Air Quality in Schools

HB 3031 requires school districts to conduct assessments on air quality every five years, undertake corrective repairs or upgrades to HVAC systems, applies labor standards to the ensuing work, and leverages federal funds so school districts don't undertake the costs.

### Oregon School Capital Improvement Matching Program

SB 285 modifies grant amounts and enacts new provisions related to biennial adjustments for inflation for the Oregon School Capital Improvement Matching (OSCIM) program, which provides matching grants to school districts that pass a local bond measure to update their school infrastructure.

### ***School Safety***

#### Parental Notification of Safety Threats

HB 3584 requires school district boards to adopt a policy for notifying parents, guardians, and school employees when school initiates emergency procedures in response to a safety threat.

#### Panic Alarms

HB 5014, the Oregon Department of Education Budget, provides \$2.5 million for schools to install panic alarm systems (also known as Alyssa's Law), another tool to ensure enhanced safety and security of our schools.

## Investments in Oregon

### Access to Health Care, Addiction Treatment & Behavioral Health Care

- \$138.5 Million General Fund for the New Medicaid waiver ([SB 5525](#))
- \$110.2 Million General Fund for the Basic Health Plan ([SB 5525](#))
- \$50 Million General Fund for Public Health Modernization ([SB 5525](#), [SB 5506](#))
- \$50 Million for Community Acute Psychiatric Capacity ([HB 5030](#))
- \$20 Million General Fund the Essential Healthcare Workforce Trust ([SB 5506](#))
- \$27 Million investment in Health Care Workforce Development ([HB 3396](#))
- \$15 Million towards Substance Use Disorder Facility Capacity ([SB 5525](#))
- \$10 Million investment in IMPACTS grants ([SB 5506](#))
- \$7 Million for Community Mental Health Provider Civil Commitment ([SB 5525](#))
- \$6 Million for Oregon State Hospital Transitional Case Management ([SB 5525](#))
- \$5.4 Million towards OHSU Mission Control for Behavioral Health ([SB 5025](#))
- \$4.9 Million for Jail Diversion Through CMHPs ([SB 5506](#))
- \$3.1 Million for Training for Pediatricians & Child Psychiatry ([SB 5525](#))
- \$3 Million for the Community Based Mental Health Services Risk Pool ([SB 5506](#))

### Affordable Housing & Homelessness

- \$2.5 Billion Oregon Housing & Community Services Budget ([SB 5511](#))
- \$600 Million in Bonding for LIFT and Permanent Supportive Housing ([HB 5005](#))
- \$200 Million Housing & Homelessness Package ([HB 2001](#) / [HB 5019](#))
- \$139.3 Million for Homelessness Initiatives ([SB 5511](#))
- \$50 Million in Lottery Bonds for Affordable Housing Preservation ([HB 5030](#))
- \$48 Million to Expand Housing Opportunity ([HB 3395](#))
- \$39 Million for Rehousing After Homelessness ([SB 5506](#))
- \$7.5 Million towards Down Payment Assistance ([SB 5511](#))

### Climate & Environment

- \$20 Million towards the Community Renewable Investment Fund ([SB 5506](#))
- \$10 Million Build Out Emergency and Natural Disaster Resilience ([HB 3409](#))
- \$10 Million to Establish the Natural and Working Lands Fund ([HB 3409](#))
- \$10 Million towards the Rooftop Solar Incentive Fund ([SB 5506](#))
- \$6.5 Million for Community Green Infrastructure Projects ([HB 3409](#))
- \$3 Million for Medium / Heavy Duty Zero-Emission Vehicle Incentives ([HB 3409](#))
- \$3 Million towards Climate Friendly and Equitable communities Grants ([SB 5506](#))

### Community Safety

- \$611 Million Oregon State Police Budget ([SB 5530](#))
- \$124 Million for Circuit Courthouses ([SB 5506](#))
- \$95 Million for Addressing Oregon's Public Defense Crisis ([SB 337](#), [5506](#), [5532](#))
- \$25 Million for Community Based Violence Prevention ([SB 5514](#), [SB 5506](#))



- \$20 Million for Renovations of Circuit Courthouses ([SB 5506](#))
- \$17 Million for OYA Behavior Rehabilitation Service Rates ([SB 5541](#), [SB 5506](#))
- \$10 million for the Pretrial Release Program ([SB 5512](#))
- \$10 Million for DV and SA Emergency Shelter and Safety Planning ([SB 5506](#))
- \$6.4 Million for Additional Basic Police Courses & OSP-trained courses ([SB 5533](#))
- \$6 Million for DV and sexual assault housing assistance ([SB 5506](#))
- \$6 Million for Children's Advocacy Centers ([HB 2732](#))
- \$5 Million for the Organized Retail Theft Grant Program ([SB 900](#))
- \$1.6 Million for Fresh Start Expungement Program ([SB 5512](#))

### Stronger Schools

- \$10.2 Billion towards the State School Fund ([HB 5015](#))
- \$3.7 Billion for the Higher Education Supports ([HB 5025](#))
- \$144.3 Million for Early Literacy ([HB 3198](#))
- \$16 Million towards K-12 Educator Workforce Investments ([SB 283](#))
- \$8.9 Million for Special Education Stipends ([SB 5506](#))

### Economy, Child Care & Cost of Living

- \$200 Million towards Building Oregon's Semiconductor Industry ([SB 4](#))
- \$75 Million investing in Oregon's Child Tax Credit ([HB 3235](#))
- \$50 Million towards the Child Care Infrastructure Fund ([SB 5506](#) / [HB 3005](#))
- \$27 Million investment in Health Care Workforce Development ([HB 3396](#))
- \$16 Million towards K-12 Educator Workforce Investments ([SB 283](#))
- \$5 Million for Firefighter Apprenticeship Training ([HB 2294](#))

### Rural Oregon Infrastructure

- \$10 Million for Regional Rural Revitalization Grants ([HB 3410](#))
- \$9 Million for Meat Processing Grants ([HB 3410](#))
- \$3 Million for County Fair Grants ([HB 3410](#))
- \$3 Million for Small Business Development Centers ([HB 3410](#))
- \$3 Million to support the Outdoor Recreation Economy ([HB 3410](#))
- \$2 Million towards Maritime Workforce Development ([HB 3410](#))
- \$1.2 Million for the Oregon Coast Visitors Association ([HB 3410](#))

### Drought and wildfire

- \$50 Million Statewide Irrigation Modernization Grants ([HB 5030](#))
- \$17 Million towards Water Quality and Drought Prevention ([HB 2010](#))
- \$10 Million for Wildfire Mitigation and Response ([SB 5506](#))
- \$10 Million for the Oregon Youth Conservation Corp ([SB 5506](#))
- \$5 Million for Firefighter Apprenticeship Training ([HB 2294](#))
- \$5 Million for the Prescribed Fire Liability Fund ([SB 80](#))
- \$2.2 Million for water use, supply and availability data ([HB 5043](#))



### Transportation

- \$250 Million for the Interstate 5 Bridge Replacement Project ([HB 5005](#))
- \$20 Million for the Hood River-White Salmon Bridge ([HB 5030](#))
- \$20 Million for the Earthquake Ready Burnside Bridge project ([HB 5030](#))
- \$5 Million for the Hawthorne Ave. Overcrossing project in Bend ([HB 5030](#))
- \$3 Million for SW Hall Boulevard pedestrian improvements ([SB 5506](#))

### Community Investments

- \$7.5 Million for Willamette Falls Locks and Canal Restoration
- \$5 Million for Housing and Economic Development on Portland's 82nd Avenue
- \$5 Million for the Behavioral Health Stabilization Center in Lane County
- \$5 Million for the Center for Addictions Triage and Treatment in Wash. County
- \$5 Million for Port of Portland Terminal 2 Building Innovation Hub
- \$5 Million for the Benton County Emergency Operations Center
- \$5 Million for Northpoint Vista Mixed-Income Neighborhood Project in Redmond
- \$5 Million for the Eugene Civic Alliance Civic Park Project
- \$4.9 Million for Affordable Housing and Early Learning in Eugene
- \$4 Million for Infrastructure Improvements in Oregon City
- \$4 Million for La Plaza Esperanza service hub for Portland and Gresham residents
- \$4 Million for the Family Justice Center of Washington County
- \$4 Million for Early Childhood Education & Health Careers Center in Jeff. County
- \$3 Million for the Redmond Public Safety Center
- \$2.8 Million Serendipity Center therapeutic center
- \$2.65 Million for Oregon Community Food System Network grants
- \$2.25 Million for Baker County for infrastructure improvement projects
- \$2.2 Million for La Clinica Acute Care Clinic expansion in Medford
- \$2 Million for the Polk County Mental Health Treatment & Crisis Center
- \$2 Million for City of Springfield Mill Street reconstruction
- \$2 Million for the Klamath County Rose facility
- \$2 Million for the Happy Valley Library Expansion
- \$1.9 Million for the Philomath Frolic and Rodeo
- \$1.85 Million for ARCHES & Wallace Early Learning Center sheltering service
- \$1.6 Million to build the Water System Training Center
- \$1.5 Million for the Gresham-Barlow School Based Health Center
- \$1.5 Million for the LA Pine Incubator
- \$1.5 Million for Depoe Bay docks and pilings restoration center
- \$1.5 Million to develop food hubs and regional food system infrastructure
- \$1.5 Million for Harney County water delivery infrastructure
- And many more community investments under \$1.5 Million

### ***Links to Budget Summary Press Releases***

- [\\$153 Million Behavioral Health Budget](#)
- [\\$2 Billion Housing Affordability and Supply Budget](#)
- [\\$90 Million Climate Budget](#)
- [\\$110 Million Drought and Water Security Budget](#)
- [\\$67 Million Bipartisan Rural Infrastructure and Economic Development Budget](#)
- [CHIPS & Economic Incentive Modernization Budget](#)
- [\\$10.2 Billion State School Fund, \\$140 Million Early Learning and Literacy Success Budget](#)
- [\\$2.2 Billion Higher Education Opportunity Package](#)
- [\\$167 Million Early Childhood Budget Package, \\$75 Million to Child Tax Credit](#)

