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The seal of the State of Oregon is a large, faint watermark in the background. It features an eagle with wings spread, perched on a globe. Below the eagle is a landscape with a sun rising over mountains, a river with a boat, and a plow. The words "STATE OF OREGON" are written around the perimeter, and "1859" is at the bottom. A banner at the bottom of the seal reads "THE UNION".

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2024 SESSION ACCOMPLISHMENTS

2024 Session Agenda Checklist

Housing and Homelessness

- ✓ *Helping unhoused Oregonians find stability and a path to a better life (SB 1529, SB 1530, SB 1537, SB 1585, HB 4134).*
- ✓ *Putting affordable housing within reach for every Oregon family (SB 1527, SB 1530, SB 1537, SB 1564, HB 4063, HB 4134).*

Safe, Healthy Communities

- ✓ *Taking on the drug crisis (SB 1553, HB 4001, HB 4002, HB 4150, HB 5204).*
- ✓ *Cleaning up our streets (SB 1553, SB 5701, HB 4002, HB 5204).*
- ✓ *Reducing crime and supporting victims (SB 1503, HB 4140, HB 4146, HB 4156).*
- ✓ *Increasing access to mental health care and drug treatment (SB 1508, SB 1557, SB 1578, HB 4002, HB 4081, HB 4092, HB 4149, HB 5204).*
- ✓ *Preventing and responding to climate disasters (SB 1545, SB 1561, HB 4015, HB 4083, HB 4132).*
- ✓ *Keeping our government accountable, stable, and transparent (SB 1515, SB 1538, SB 1571, HB 4026).*
- ✓ *Balancing the budget and maintaining funding for critical state services (various).*

Strong Schools, Strong Economy

- ✓ *Ensuring schools are protecting the rights and safety of students (SB 1502, SB 1532, SB 1552, HB 4084, HB 4147).*
- ✓ *Setting Oregon students up to succeed in the 21st century (SB 1532, SB 1551, SB 1552, HB 4082, HB 4084, HB 4154).*
- ✓ *Lowering rising costs for hard-working Oregonians (SB 1530, SB 1585, SB 1595, SB 1596, HB 4113).*
- ✓ *Supporting Oregon's workforce (SB 1580, HB 4004, HB 4045, HB 4080, HB 4092, HB 4098, HB 4127).*



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Education & Kids

SB 1552 – Education Omnibus

Senate Bill 1552 is an education omnibus bill. This bill establishes a Youth Advisory Group within the Oregon Department of Education to advise on issues impacting young Oregonians. It directs the Higher Education Coordinating Commission and Department of Education to collaborate on implementing direct admission for Oregon students into Oregon Colleges. This bill will stabilize the funding methodology for youth in county and state correctional institutions and create a process to examine evidence-based co-curricular models for traditional students who would have to take remedial courses and are now allowed to go directly to college-level courses. The bill also helps teachers to access a predetermined licensing board before beginning a career program and directs a study on the Quality Education Model to provide a uniform and equitable design for financing the cost of an adequate education.

HB 4082 – Summer Learning

Educators increasingly view summer learning as an effective way to combat learning loss during summer breaks. House Bill 4082 appropriates \$30 million to establish a summer learning grant program for kindergarteners through 12th grade students to access enrichment in math, science, language arts, or personal finance.

HB 4147 – School Bus Safety

All school buses have a mechanical stop arm that extends and flashes when students get on or off the bus. Drivers are required to stop when buses turn on these signals. House Bill 4147 authorizes school districts, education service districts, and early learning programs to install cameras on their stop arms and use footage from these cameras to identify drivers who put students in danger by failing to stop. It also allows law enforcement to issue citations based on the recordings from these cameras.

SB 1532 – Student Success Act for Immigrant and Refugee Students

Senate Bill 1532 establishes a Student Success Plan for asylum seekers, refugees, or students with other immigration statuses. The need for this intervention is growing as Oregon's immigrant population is rising, with approximately 413,000 residents in 2022. Oregon has successfully established Student Success Plans that create statewide education plans, advisory groups, and grant programs for historically under-served students, including American Indian, Alaska Native, Black or African American, LGBTQ+, Latino and Indigenous, and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander students.



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HB 4084 – Foster Youth Student Success Act

Foster students' graduation rates are significantly lower than the general student population. House Bill 4084 establishes a pilot program to provide grants to specific schools to address academic disparities experienced by students in foster care. Oregon has successfully established Student Success Plans that create statewide education plans, advisory groups, and grant programs for historically under-served students, including American Indian, Alaska Native, Black or African American, LGBTQ+, Latino and Indigenous, and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander students.

SB 1502 – School Board Transparency

Individual Oregon school boards have different practices regarding their remote meeting access. Senate Bill 1502 creates more transparency by requiring governing bodies of common or union high school districts, education service districts, community college districts, and public universities – except those with less than 50 students – to post videos or audio recordings of each meeting on their website or social media within seven days of the meeting.

SB 1551 – Modifying the Oregon Promise

The Oregon Promise was created by Senate Bill 81 in 2015 and provides state grants to cover college tuition for Oregon high school graduates. It is the second largest state-funded financial aid program. Senate Bill 1551 requires the Higher Education Coordinating Commission to provide a one-time waiver to students who had the Oregon Promise and dropped out of college or university within one term or those who never applied.



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Elections, General Government & Accountability

HB 4024 – Campaign Finance Reform

House Bill 4024 sets campaign contribution limits for candidates running for non-federal office in Oregon. It also sets disclosure and reporting requirements for candidate campaign independent expenditures, establishes complaint investigation requirements and deadlines, creates civil penalties for contribution limit and disclosure requirement violations, and requires the Secretary of State's Office to create a campaign finance dashboard to promote accountability and transparency. The bill also requires an incumbent to file for office at least seven days before the filing deadline.

SB 1562 – Stabilizing the Rainy Day Fund

The Rainy Day Fund was created by the legislature in 2007. Funding sources include the end of the biennium balance and the amount of corporation income/excise taxes attributable to any tax rate above 7.2%. Senate Bill 1562 increases the Rainy Day Fund cap and requires a transfer if monies in the fund are below 12.5% of the revenue collected during the prior biennium.

SB 1538 – Elections Omnibus

This measure improves election administration by making several changes to current election laws. Senate Bill 1538 will make it easier to file translations of the Oregon voters' pamphlet and help ensure those translations meet county-by-county linguistic needs. It also adjusts certain campaign filing thresholds for inflation.

SB 1533 – Additional Languages on Voter Pamphlets

The Oregon voters' pamphlet is produced and distributed by the Secretary of State (SOS) Elections Division. A voters' pamphlet is produced for each primary and general election, as well as for any special statewide election. Senate Bill 1533 increases the number of the most commonly spoken languages in each county, other than English, into which the Secretary of State is required to translate state and county voters' pamphlets from the top five to the top ten.

SB 1571 – Regulating Artificial Intelligence in Elections

As the use of Artificial Intelligence (AI) becomes more prevalent, Senate Bill 1571 requires campaigns to disclose the use of AI in campaign communications materials. Failing to disclose the use of AI can result in a fee of up to \$10,000.

HB 4153 – Task Force on Artificial Intelligence

Artificial Intelligence (AI) is an emerging technology that continues to evolve and develop new practical applications. House Bill 4153 creates a task force to identify terms and

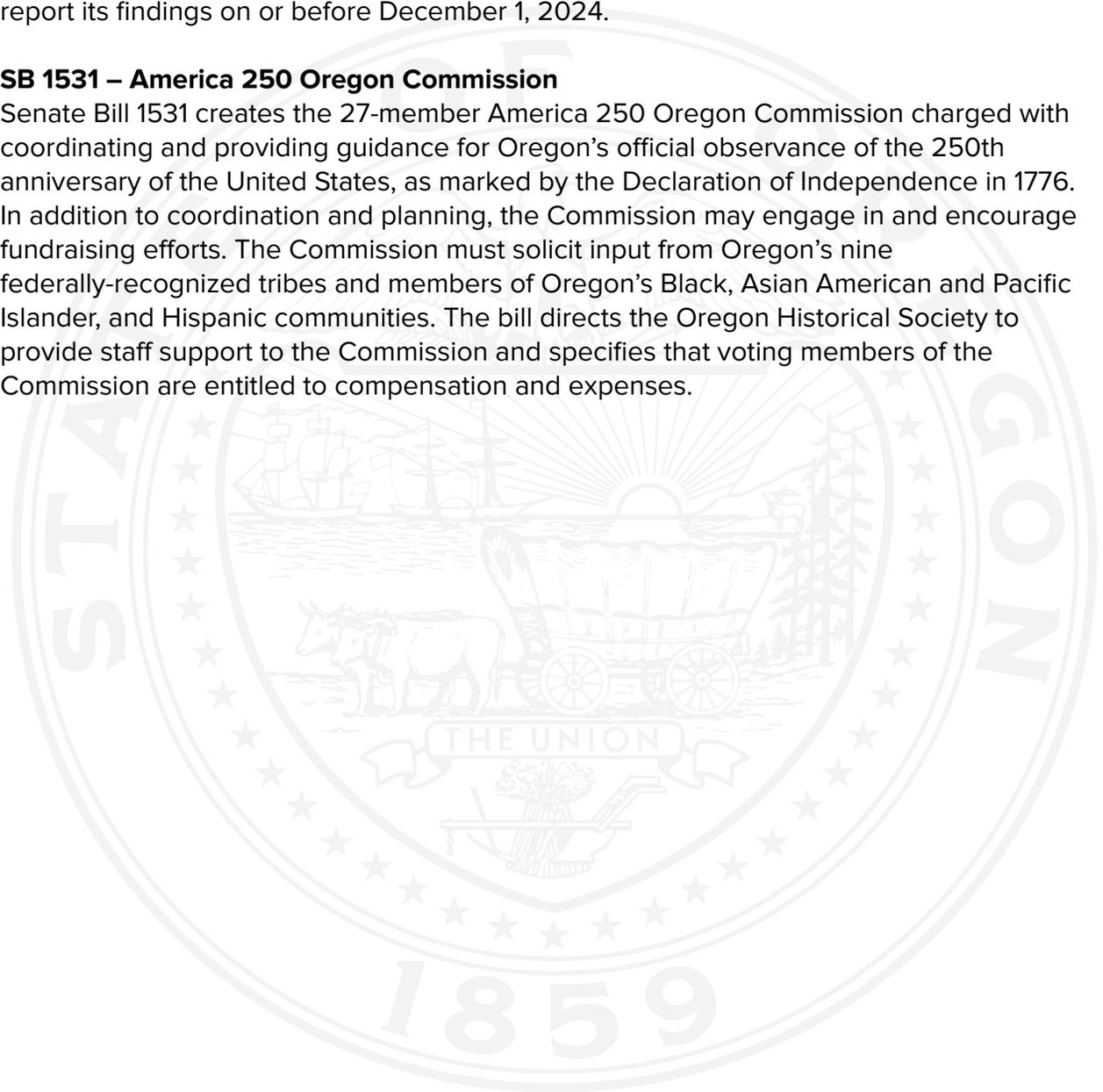


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definitions related to AI that may be used in future laws. The bill directs the task force to report its findings on or before December 1, 2024.

SB 1531 – America 250 Oregon Commission

Senate Bill 1531 creates the 27-member America 250 Oregon Commission charged with coordinating and providing guidance for Oregon’s official observance of the 250th anniversary of the United States, as marked by the Declaration of Independence in 1776. In addition to coordination and planning, the Commission may engage in and encourage fundraising efforts. The Commission must solicit input from Oregon’s nine federally-recognized tribes and members of Oregon’s Black, Asian American and Pacific Islander, and Hispanic communities. The bill directs the Oregon Historical Society to provide staff support to the Commission and specifies that voting members of the Commission are entitled to compensation and expenses.





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Environment & Wildfire

SB 1596 – Right to Repair

Senate Bill 1596 gives Oregon consumers more choices regarding where and how they can repair their devices. The bill requires original equipment manufacturers (OEMs) to make documentation, tools, and parts available to owners or independent repair providers for diagnosing, maintaining, or repairing equipment on fair and reasonable terms. The bill authorizes the Attorney General to investigate violations.

HB 4132 – Marine Reserves

A "marine reserve" is an area within coastal waters dedicated to scientific research and conservation. Ocean development and removal of marine life are prohibited in marine reserves. Oregon currently has five marine reserve areas. House Bill 4132 directs the Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife (ODFW), in partnership with the Oregon Fish and Wildlife Commission and State Land Board, to develop an adaptive management plan for Oregon's marine reserves.

SB 1545 – Supporting Wildfire Recovery and Home Rebuilding

Approximately 4,000 homesteads were destroyed by wildfires in 2020. Legislation in 2021 allowed county tax collectors to provide property tax relief to destroyed or damaged property. Senate Bill 1545 continues this work by authorizing counties to receive a specially assessed value equal to the destroyed homestead's real market value for the 2020-2021 tax year to provide relief for homeowners.

HB 4083 – State Treasury Coal Divestment

The Oregon State Treasury has fiduciary responsibility for managing public investments and securing adequate returns for large funds, such as the Oregon Public Employee Retirement Fund. House Bill 4083 aligns Oregon's financial and environmental goals by directing the State Treasurer, in accordance with current statute, to divest – without monetary loss – from funds that support thermal coal companies or funds containing thermal coal companies. The State Treasurer may retain a coal investment if the company demonstrates it is transitioning to clean energy on a reasonable timeline.

SB 1561 – Establishing the Environmental Restoration Council

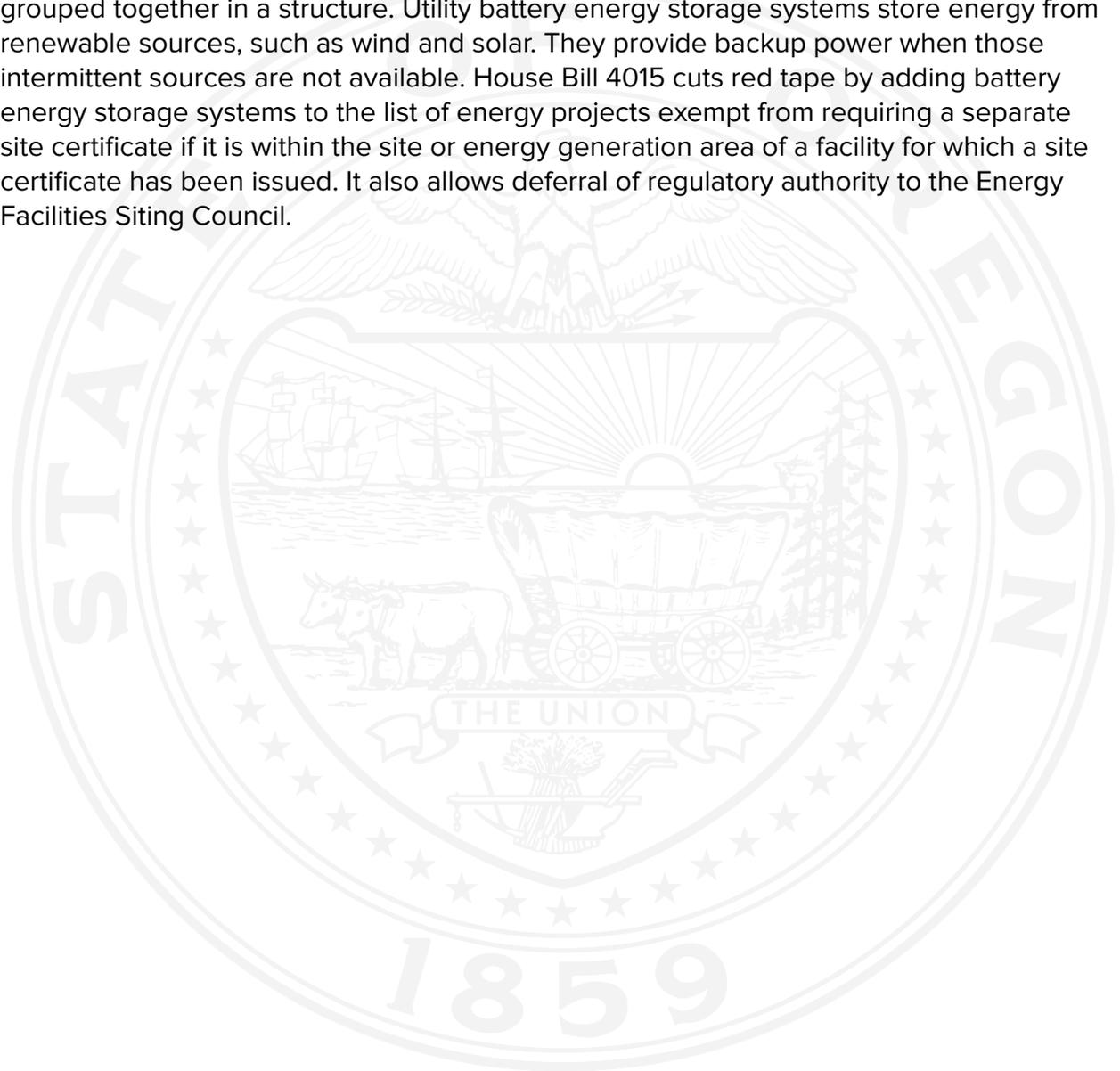
In 2018, the State of Oregon filed a lawsuit against Monsanto for polluting Oregon's lands and waterways with polychlorinated biphenyls (PCBs). In 2022, the State of Oregon and Monsanto reached a settlement for \$689 million, the largest environmental settlement in the state's history. Senate Bill 1561 establishes the Environmental Restoration Council to invest and distribute money from the settlement for environmental remediation projects.



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HB 4015 – Battery Siting

Battery energy storage systems are composed of individual battery cells that are grouped together in a structure. Utility battery energy storage systems store energy from renewable sources, such as wind and solar. They provide backup power when those intermittent sources are not available. House Bill 4015 cuts red tape by adding battery energy storage systems to the list of energy projects exempt from requiring a separate site certificate if it is within the site or energy generation area of a facility for which a site certificate has been issued. It also allows deferral of regulatory authority to the Energy Facilities Siting Council.





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Homelessness & Housing

SB 1530 – Homelessness & Housing Funding

Senate Bill 1530 is the primary funding component of the Emergency Housing Stabilization and Production Package. It invests \$279 million towards Oregon’s immediate housing and homelessness needs by funding homeless shelters, supporting renters, and boosting housing production and infrastructure. Highlights include support for emergency shelters, Project Turnkey sites and navigations centers, rental assistance – with 30% set aside for culturally specific programs – and capacity for 27 recovery housing projects. \$101.4 million is set aside for direct allocations to cities across the state for 44 shovel-ready infrastructure projects. Additional funds are directed toward land acquisitions for affordable housing, climate-friendly energy home improvements, and warming and cooling shelters statewide.

See “Budget Action Summary” section for investment details.

SB 1537 – Housing Production

Oregon must develop more than 550,000 new housing units across all income levels to accommodate population growth and previous lack of housing production. Governor Kotek issued an executive order establishing an annual housing production target of 36,000 homes. Senate Bill 1537 establishes the Housing Accountability and Production Office to assist local governments in housing production and enforcement. It allows cities and counties to opt into amending housing regulations. This bill creates the Oregon Infrastructure Financing Authority and Housing Project Revolving Loan program, to help fund production. It also allows cities to apply for a one-time urban growth boundary expansion if they can demonstrate a need and allows for a land swap under certain circumstances.

See “Budget Action Summary” section for investment details.

SB 1527 – Supporting More First-Time Homebuyers

First-Time Home Buyer Savings Accounts (FHSA) are designed to make saving for a first home easier. FHSAs are deducted from taxable income and allow up to \$5,000 annually for single taxpayers and \$10,000 for joint taxpayers. Senate Bill 1527 defines beneficiaries of FHSAs and allows them to withdraw money from these accounts. Funds may be withdrawn by account owners or beneficiaries without penalty so long as they are used for a qualified purpose. This bill also establishes that financial institutions are not required to designate accounts as FHSAs; instead, it requires the account owner to establish its designation.



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HB 4134 – Infrastructure Grants

According to the Oregon Housing Needs Analysis Report, Oregon needs to build 20%, or about 112,000 units, more affordable to moderate-income households for people earning between 80% and 120% of the area median income. House Bill 4134 appropriates approximately \$21.9 million to cities across Oregon to fund infrastructure projects that will be completed within 24 months and directly benefit planned housing development.

SB 1564 – Model Ordinances for Housing Goals

In the last few years, the Oregon legislature has worked to update its local laws to allow more middle housing development in residential-zoned areas. Senate Bill 1564 allocates \$550,000 to the Land Conservation and Development Commission to create and adopt model ordinances for cities to help comply with building requirements.

HB 4026 – UGB Expansion Ballot Referrals

House Bill 4026 disallows final land use decisions made by a local government from being subject to referral to voters by referendum petition. Urban growth boundary decisions are only allowed to be reviewed by the Land Conservation and Development Commission.



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Jobs, Economy, & Workforce

SB 1595 – Family Financial Protection Act

The Unlawful Debt Collection Practices Act (UDCPA) sets parameters on how a debt collector may attempt to collect unpaid debts. Oregon statute also has minimum exemptions that protect a limited amount of an individual's money from collections for unpaid debts. Senate Bill 1595 improves outdated and flawed consumer protection and debt statutes by strengthening economic protections for Oregonians working to pay back their debts and providing recourse for Oregonians subjected to unfair debt collection practices. The bill phases in an increase in the minimum amount of wages protected from garnishment to reach Oregon Standard Minimum Wage on July 1, 2027. It also increases the values protected for vehicles and homesteads, and creates a new \$2,500 bank account balance protection. Additionally, the bill strengthens the UDCPA by expanding the statute of limitations to three years and protects consumers from unfair attorney fees.

HB 5701 – Stabilizing Oregon's Employment Related Day Care Program

The Employment Related Day Care (ERDC) program helps families who are working, in school, or receiving Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) pay for child care, including registration fees. Between January and August of 2023, more than 4,000 families enrolled in the program, a more than 50% increase in recipients. HB 5701 included \$163 million in new resources to stabilize Oregon's ERDC Program through the 2023-25 biennium.

HB 1514 – Ensuring Paid Leave Oregon Remains Solvent

The Oregon legislature established Paid Leave Oregon in 2019, and in January 2023, employers and employees began making contributions to the fund so that benefits could start in September 2023. Senate Bill 1514 requires the Director of the Oregon Employment Department to conduct periodic assessments of the Paid Family and Medical Leave Insurance Fund to determine the solvency of the fund and specify actions the Director may take to address the sustainability of the fund.

HB 4098 – CHIPS Child Care Fund

During the 2023 session, Senate Bill 4 established a grant program to support the semiconductor industry and incentivize economic development. The federal CHIPS Act funding opportunity includes requirements for recipients to craft location-specific child care for workers. House Bill 4098 directs Business Oregon to establish a CHIPS Child Care Work Group to develop recommendations for requiring businesses receiving state and federal semiconductor financial assistance to contribute to the CHIPS Child Care



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Fund. It also directs Business Oregon and the Bureau of Labor and Industries (BOLI) to develop a program to provide financial support and childcare subsidies to semiconductor construction workers.

SB 1585 – Task Force on Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Benefits

The federal government created the Restaurant Meals Program, which allows states the option for people on the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program to purchase ready-made meals at restaurants. Senate Bill 1585 creates a task force to create a plan for Oregon SNAP recipients to access this federal program and report back to the legislature by January 31, 2025.

SB 1575 – Protecting Small Businesses

Currently, contractors and subcontractors who have construction agreements with governmental bodies have a “duty to defend” clause, which requires them to defend themselves and the government body in the event of a lawsuit or claim that alleges property damage by the construction or design of the project. Senate Bill 1575 limits the governmental bodies' ability to include a duty to defend clause in a construction agreement, except to the extent the person's liability or fault is determined by adjudication, dispute resolution, or a settlement agreement.

SB 1580 – Safeguarding Oregon Workers' Compensation

In Oregon, workers' compensation laws require employers to maintain insurance coverage for their employees to receive compensation for workplace injuries. Senate Bill 1580 states that an employer commits a Class A misdemeanor if the employer knowingly submits a false payroll report to the Workers' Compensation Board, or an insurer, with the intent to decrease the employer's premium for coverage under workers' compensation laws.

HB 4127 – Warehouse Worker Protections

Warehouse workers perform dangerous jobs, and strenuous quota requirements may contribute to high injury rates. House Bill 4127 requires employers to provide each employee with written documentation summarizing any quota to which the employee is subject. It also grants current and former employees who have been disciplined for failing to meet a quota the right to request records of their written documentation of quota requirements and the employee's work speed data for the 90 days immediately preceding the date of the employee's request or separation from the employer. An employer's failure to comply shall be subject to a civil penalty not to exceed \$1,000.

HB 4154 – Semiconductor Talent Sustaining Fund

During the 2023 session, Senate Bill 4 established a grant program to support the semiconductor industry and incentivize economic development. House Bill 4154 requires



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the Higher Education Coordinating Commission to establish a statewide semiconductor industry consortium. It creates the Semiconductor Talent Sustaining Fund in order to build an education-to-industry pipeline and promote STEM in education.

HB 4080 – Offshore Wind Energy Roadmap and Labor Standards

Oregon has significant potential for energy production through offshore wind projects on the southern coast. In anticipation of the Federal Bureau of Ocean Energy Management announcing the leasing auctions of two Wind Energy Areas offshore Oregon, near Coos Bay and Brookings, the legislature passed House Bill 4080. The bill directs the Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) to develop an Offshore Wind Roadmap to define standards for offshore wind energy development and approval processes. It also requires offshore wind project developers and contractors to follow standards for apprenticeship utilization, recruit certain minority groups, pay and receive benefits, comply with state employment laws, and use steel or iron produced in the US.

SB 1515 – Improving Paid Leave Oregon

Senate Bill 1515 aligns Oregon Family Leave Act (OFLA) and Paid Leave Oregon. These two protected leave programs assist Oregonians when employees need to take a leave of absence. Protection under Senate Bill 1515 includes a two-week temporary leave with OFLA, for employees in the legal process of fostering or adopting children. Senate Bill 1515 also adds protection for employers regarding scheduling conflicts of employees due to paid leaves of absence.

HB 4004 – Increases Penalties for Violating Child Labor Laws

House Bill 4004 allows the Bureau of Labor and Industries (BOLI) to impose a civil penalty of up to \$10,000 for child labor law violations, even when a penalty is also paid to the U.S. Department of Labor. The bill also states that BOLI doesn't need to give a refund for penalties already paid in a federal case.

HB 4045 – Expanding Early Retirement for First Responders

The Public Employees Retirement System (PERS) offers additional benefits to Tier One and Tier Two PERS members, who often hold positions like law enforcement, parole and probation, deputy district attorneys investigators, corrections officers, school police officers, and some residential care workers. House Bill 4045 lowers the retirement age from 60 to 55 for police and fire professionals. It also adds more professions to Tier One and Tier Two PERS, including forensic scientists and evidence technicians employed by the State Police, as well as district attorneys.



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Public Safety and Justice

HB 4002 – Oregon Drug Intervention Plan

House Bill 4002 is a treatment-focused plan that will give providers and law enforcement the tools they need to keep people safe and save lives. The bill makes changes aimed at improving access to substance use disorder (SUD) treatment by (1) removing insurance barriers to SUD medications, (2) allowing for pharmacists to prescribe and dispense emergency refills of SUD medications, (3) codifying Oregon's Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinic Program, (4) establishing task forces on Regional Behavioral Health Accountability and Behavioral Health Worker Safety and (5) requiring the ADPC to develop strategic plans to expand youth access to SUD treatment and overall SUD statewide system capacity. This measure also makes changes to Oregon's criminal justice response to the drug crisis including (1) stopping drug dealing by restoring enforcement of "Boyd deliveries", (2) introducing penalties with a public health door first approach for minor possession of controlled substances, (3) encouraging local jurisdictions to adopt deflection programs to divert individuals away from the criminal justice system and into behavioral health treatment, and (4) institutes various policies to mitigate the long-term equity impacts of the criminal justice system, such as automatic expungement and enhanced data collection.

See *"Budget Action Summary"* section for investment details.

HB 4001 – Stabilizing Drug Courts and Task Force on Speciality Courts

Specialty courts divert people away from jail or prison towards court-directed supervision, which can include mandated treatment to nonviolent individuals with substance use or mental health needs. Due to the growth in specialty courts, they are in need of a review. House Bill 4001 establishes the Task Force on Specialty Courts, which examines statutory authority, programmatic structure, coordination of funding, measurements of performance, legislative oversight, standardization of best practices and expected outcomes, and reporting back to the legislature.

See *"Budget Action Summary"* section for investment details.

SB 1553 – Protecting Transit Riders from Illicit Drugs on Public Transit

People riding on buses often are exposed to illicit drugs or threatening behavior in enclosed, moving spaces. They often have no other option but to deal with these issues as this is their only mode of transportation. Senate Bill 1553 includes use of a controlled substance on a transit vehicle as a Class A misdemeanor offense of interfering with public transportation and adds the crime as a designated drug-related misdemeanor, subject to community-based supervision.



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SB 1503 – Suicide and Gun Violence Prevention Task Force

Suicide is the leading cause of death in Oregon. In 2022, 878 people died by suicide, and 477 of those people used firearms. Senate Bill 1503 establishes the Task Force on Community Safety and Firearm Suicide Prevention to study public health best practices to save lives from gun suicide and violence in our communities.

HB 4140 – Victims Protections Package

To continue providing services and support to victims of child abuse and domestic or sexual violence, House Bill 4140 allocates ongoing funding to children advocacy centers, the Survivor Housing Funds grant program, and the Oregon Domestic and Sexual Violence Services Fund.

HB 4156 – Updating Stalking Laws to Match Modern Technology

Approximately 13.5 million people are threatened by stalking every year. 42% of stalkers are acquaintances, and 40% are intimate partners. Senate Bill 4156 modernizes Oregon's stalking laws by adding to the definition of contact to include using personal identification, images without consent, electronic devices, or causing a third party to harass or humiliate a person.

HB 4146 – Sexual Abuse Restraining Orders

In Oregon, a Family Abuse Prevention Act order, Elderly Persons and Persons with Disabilities Abuse Prevention order, or a Sexual Abuse Restraining Order can only be filed in the county where the person filing it or the alleged perpetrator lives. House Bill 4146 adds to the law and allows a person to file the order in the county where the abuse occurred.



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Health Care & Human Services

SB 1508 – Reducing the Cost of Insulin and Improving Health Equity

In recent years, the cost of insulin has skyrocketed by 55%. Senate Bill 1508 provides certainty and protection from the rising cost of insulin for Oregonians living on tight budgets, especially seniors. The bill sets a \$35 co-pay cap on each 30-day supply of insulin prescribed for diabetes, and \$105 for each 90-day supply. To ensure equitable healthcare for all Oregonians, Senate Bill 1508 also prohibits the Health Evidence Review Commission (HERC) from using Quality Adjusted Life Year (QALY) models in determining which services to cover under the Oregon Health Plan.

HB 4149 – Increasing Transparency for Prescription Drug Costs

Pharmacy benefit managers (PBMs) are companies that manage prescription drug benefits on behalf of health insurers and payers. PBMs operate in the middle of the prescription drug supply chain, acting as brokers between payers, drug manufacturers, and pharmacies, thereby influencing drug availability, drug pricing, and pharmacy reimbursement. House Bill 4149 requires PBMs to be licensed, to report additional information to the Department of Consumer Business Services (DCBS). The bill also prohibits PBMs from discriminating against 340B drug dispensation and from setting limits on the number of pharmacies in a network that can dispense 340B drugs.

HB 4113 – Reducing Out-of-Pocket Costs for Prescriptions

Prescription drug manufacturers sometimes offset the out-of-pocket cost of brand name drugs by offering copay assistance programs. In response, health insurers implemented "copay accumulator" programs that do not count amounts paid using copayment assistance programs towards the deductible. House Bill 4113 ends this practice and requires insurers to include all amounts paid by the enrollee, or paid on behalf of the enrollee by another person, to the cost of a covered prescription drug when calculating the enrollee's contribution to an out-of-pocket maximum.

SB 1578 – Health Care Interpreters

Currently, Oregon Health Plan members who need language support primarily access interpreters through private agencies that contract with Coordinated Care Organizations. Senate Bill 1578 directs the Oregon Health Authority (OHA) to establish and maintain an interpreter management system that has the functionality to provide an online scheduling mechanism for providers to schedule directly with interpreters and to process billing and payments. The bill also directs OHA to enter a contract with a nonprofit entity to develop and administer a health care interpreter recruitment and retention program.



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SB 1521 – Human Services Omnibus

Senate Bill 1521 is an omnibus bill for human services that makes policy changes in multiple areas. It creates an agency with choice service delivery model for people with disabilities to provide better in-home support services. It prohibits agencies from providing prizes or other non-monetary incentives as a form of payment to direct support workers and extends exemptions for sprinkler systems in adult foster homes.

SB 1557 – Culture of Yes

Oregon's confusing and disjointed array of services for youth who are struggling with mental health and/or substance use is almost impossible to navigate. When we fail to meet the needs of our youth and their families, they needlessly end up in our child welfare system. Senate Bill 1521 directs the Oregon Department of Human Services to lay a foundation for statewide home and community-based service systems for youth in crisis and to slash red tape for essential services.

HB 4086 – Study of Abuse Definition

The Oregon Department of Human Services (ODHS) is required to investigate all reports of abuse, regardless of who is alleged to have committed abuse. House Bill 4086 directs ODHS to hire a third-party facilitator to conduct a study on the scope of child abuse investigations and to conduct a study on working with children who exhibit problematic sexual behavior.

HB 4092 – Study on Community Mental Health Funding

Oregon local mental health authorities are required to develop comprehensive plans for delivering mental health services to children, families, adults, and older adults. These services are delivered through Community Mental Health Programs (CMHPs). House Bill 4092 requires the Oregon Health Authority (OHA) to conduct a study to determine the funding needed by CMHPs and to convene a group of behavioral health partners to evaluate laws, rules, and contracts affecting behavioral health providers. It also requires a report on CMHP substance use treatment responsibilities by January 1, 2026.

HB 4150 – Overdose Notifications

The Oregon Prescription Drug Program (PDPM) was established in 2009 to collect information about certain dangerous prescriptions. Providers may access information about what a patient is prescribed, but the system doesn't alert providers when a patient experiences an overdose. House Bill 4150 authorizes the Oregon Health Authority to provide electronic notification to a health care provider when their patient experiences an overdose.



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HB 4081 – EMS Modernization

Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs) and paramedics are critical first responders, but their standards and practices vary across Oregon. House Bill 4081 establishes a statewide EMS program to improve EMS standards and creates a State EMS Director to oversee the work. The bill also forms an EMS Advisory Board to participate in developing the program and provide recommendations. Moving forward, Regional Advisory Boards will develop plans to implement best practices informed by local resources and capacity within hospital trauma regions.

HB 4129 – Agency with Choice

Oregon has two models of in-home care services: a traditional agency model, where an agency employs support workers, and a personal employment model, where the person employs the support worker for in-home services to people aging. House Bill 4129 creates a new model called Agency with Choice, where an agency employs the support worker, but the person receiving the services is empowered to pick, dismiss, and direct the daily work of the employees based on their needs and preferences.



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Task Forces

Task Force on Regional Behavioral Health Accountability (HB 4002)

- Directed to make recommendations to improve the governance of behavioral health systems and strengthen evidence-based and equitable funding decisions and accountability of behavioral health systems.
- Final report due December 15, 2025.

Task Force on Improving the Safety of Behavioral Health Workers (HB 4002)

- Directed to make policy recommendations to address the safety concerns that are prevalent in the behavioral health industry, including recommendations by type of behavioral health facility or workplace setting.
- Final report due December 1, 2024.

Task Force on Specialty Courts (HB 4001)

- Directed to make recommendations on appropriate funding mechanisms to ensure long-term stability of specialty courts.
- Final report due November 15, 2024.

Task Force on Artificial Intelligence (HB 4153)

- Directed to examine and identify terms and definitions related to artificial intelligence that are used in technology-related fields and may be used for legislation.
- Final report due December 1, 2024.

Task Force on Maximizing Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) Benefits (SB 1585)

- Directed to analyze options available under any applicable federal waivers or federal programs to maximize the food choices for recipients of Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program benefits, including by allowing benefits to be used to purchase hot foods and hot foods that are ready for immediate consumption.
- To be staffed by the Department of Human Service.
- Final report due January 31, 2025.



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Budget Actions Summary

Addressing Homelessness & Building Affordable Housing

([SB 1530](#), [SB 1537](#), [HB 4134](#), [SB 5701](#))

- Housing Infrastructure Development – \$101.4 Million
- Housing Project Revolving Loan Fund – \$75 Million
- Supporting Shelters, Turnkey Sites and Navigation Centers – \$65 Million
- Homeless Prevention Services – \$41 Million
- Albina Vision Trust for Affordable Housing Development – \$25 Million
- Substance Use Disorder Recovery Housing – \$18 Million
- Healthy Homes Repair Fund – \$15 Million
- Housing Accountability and Production Office – \$10.6 Million
- Supporting Individual Development Accounts – \$5 Million
- Residential Heat Pump Fund – \$4 Million
- Air Conditioner and Filter Deployment – \$3.5 Million
- Housing Infrastructure Support Fund – \$3 Million
- Benton County’s Coordinated Homelessness Response – \$2.5 Million
- Supporting Emergency Warming & Cooling Shelters – \$2 Million

Responding to the Drug Crisis & Expanding Behavioral Health Capacity

([SB 5701](#), [HB 5204](#))

- Shovel-Ready Behavioral Health Facility Capacity – \$75.4 Million
- Multnomah County Behavioral Health Drop-Off Center – \$25 Million
- Oregon Behavioral Health Deflection Program – \$20.7 Million
- Community Corrections Funding – \$16 Million
- Public Defense Services – \$12.2 Million
- Opioid Use Disorder Medications in Jails – \$10 Million
- Community Mental Health Program Deflection Services – \$9.8 Million
- Speciality Court Grants – \$8.2 Million
- Community Restoration Services – \$7.5 Million
- Behavioral Health Workforce Apprenticeships – \$4.7 Million
- Behavioral Health Workforce Education – \$4 Million
- Restorative Justice Grant Program – \$4 Million
- Parrott Creek Youth Residential Treatment Campus– \$4 Million
- Nurse Family Partnership Program – \$3.2 Million



2024 SESSION ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Judicial Department Staffing – \$3 Million
- Relief Nurseries – \$2.7 Million
- Youth Success in East Multnomah County – \$2.5 Million
- Public Defense Law Clinic Collaboration – \$2.1 Million
- Youth Opioid Use Prevention Education – \$2 Million
- Drug Chemistry Evidence Analysis at OSP – \$1.6 Million
- Lincoln County Residential SUD Treatment Facility – \$1.3 Million
- Supporting a Drug Possession Public Service Campaign – \$1 Million
- POIC Peer-to-Peer Mentoring Outreach – \$1 Million

Supporting Working Families & Economic Opportunity

[\(SB 5701, HB 4082\)](#)

- Oregon’s Employment Related Day Care Program – \$163 Million
- Summer Learning Grant Program – \$30 Million
- Summer Meals for Kids to Reduce Food Insecurity – \$12.2 Million
- Semiconductor Workforce Development – \$10 Million
- Economic Equity Investment Program – \$8 Million
- CHIPS Child Care Fund – \$2.5 Million

Community Investments

[\(SB 5701\)](#)

- Roseburg Veterans’ Home – \$35 Million
- ODOT Graffiti and Trash Clean-Up – \$20 Million
- ODOT Winter Road Maintenance – \$19 Million
- Hillsboro Hops Ballpark – \$15 Million
- Eugene Emeralds Ballpark – \$7.5 Million
- Bridge of the Gods Preservation Study – \$6 Million
- Milwaukee Head Start Center – \$3.6 Million
- Pendleton Regional Sports Complex – \$3 Million
- Keene Stadium Renovations for Salem Youth Baseball and Softball – \$3 Million
- Marion & Polk YMCA Affordable Housing & Social Service Center – \$3 Million
- Oregon Shakespeare Festival – \$2.6 Million
- Emergency Radio Modernization in Southern Oregon – \$2.5 Million
- Oregon Vietnamese American Cultural Center – \$2.5 Million
- Nehalem Bay Health & Senior Care Project – \$2 Million
- Oregon City Resource Center – \$2 Million
- Park Erosion Control within the City of Willamina – \$1.7 Million
- Japan Institute at the Portland Japanese Garden – \$1.5 Million



2024 SESSION ACCOMPLISHMENTS

- Ollie Court Housing Project in Eugene – \$1.5 Million
- Marylhurst Center for Children and Families – \$1.4 Million
- Alderdale Well Project – \$1 Million
- Oregon Film Museum in Astoria – \$1 Million
- Linn County YMCA Veterans Housing – \$1 Million
- And many community investments under \$1 Million.

