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Harm Reduction	Specific Activities
Develop and fund a statewide strategy for the purchase and distribution of short-acting overdose reversal medications, such as naloxone, which will ensure access in rural areas and include education	Promote greater use of Oregon's bulk purchasing system (MMCAP) by state and local agencies, public health departments, and community-based organizations to reduce cost and increase supply access.
	Support increased distribution opportunities through other existing channels, including the Clearinghouse, pharmacies and other access points

<p>and include education strategies to ensure proper administration and dosage during overdose emergencies.</p>	<p>Encourage more naloxone distribution in communities with low access, especially rural, tribal, LGBTQ+, and communities of color, by coordinating outreach, providing messaging tools, and reducing barriers.</p>
<p>Expand access to safer use supplies to ensure comprehensive harm reduction services are available to all Oregonians by incentivizing existing</p>	<p>Actively support community-led syringe access programs, and policies that support state-wide syringe and drug-checking access with pathways to infection/infectious disease testing and treatment.</p>
	<p>Develop clear, shared definitions of safer use supplies, including syringes and smoking equipment, with guidance on best practices, and implementation of services through a variety of different community setting-types</p>

<p>by incentivizing existing programs to provide mobile services and encouraging community safety net providers (like FQHCs and health departments) to include safe supply services.</p>	<p>Encourage organizations in low-access communities, especially rural and underserved, to participate in comprehensive supply distribution and related support efforts by reducing barriers and supporting best practices.</p>
	<p>Harm Reduction services will continue to evolve as new approaches, and further integration of substance use services into the broader health care ecosystem continues. ADPC will focus on monitoring additional opportunities to expand the reach and impact of harm reduction services and strategies</p>
<p>Implement a statewide drug-checking strategy that is available at the state, regional, and community</p>	<p>Support a tiered, multi-level approach to drug checking strategies, including regional/community-level wastewater testing, efficient lab testing, and street-level drug checking to assess the nature and risk of current drug supply. Strengthen communication pathways to ensure CBOs and individuals who use drugs are informed in a timely manner</p>

levels.	Support community access to testing materials for use by local CBOs and individual who use drugs
Ensure cross-sector education, awareness, and infrastructure that promotes safer use programs, practices, and policies that welcome and support individuals who use drugs.	Develop a clear definition of comprehensive harm reduction services that encapsulates the activities, services, providers, and partners needed to ensure adequate reach and provision of services
	Issue Statewide guidance brief on all of the access points for Naloxone for individuals, organizations and agencies, including distribution of the briefing focusing on underserved communities

	<p>Expand access to trainings for the health care and social service workforce, and community members, on harm reduction strategies, benefits, and utilization of overdose reversal drugs</p>
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Lead Organization	Baseline indicators
ADPC/Settlement Board/OHA	% state agencies participating in MMCAP; # of community partners participating in MMCAP
ADPC/Settlement Board/OHA	Current distribution channel data (clearinghouse reporting, etc). <i>ADPC notes that Over the Counter (OtC) purchasing is not trackable and therefore not part of priority measurement</i>

ADPC/Settlement Board/OHA	High need communities/populations, and agencies who serve and/or are lead by leaders from those communities are identified. Targeted strategy to increase access formulated with access points well positioned to dispense naloxone to identified communities.
ADPC	Recent legislative sessions have included bills that could restrict or eliminate community based Syringe Service Programs (SSPs). Such legislation has not passed, but could return in future sessions
ADPC	There is not clear consensus or common understanding of what constitutes safer use supplies.

ADPC	Low-access communities and populations identified, informational and other resources distributed in those areas to encourage additional supply distribution.
ADPC	Evaluation of future innovation, including overdose prevention site models, opportunities to further integrate SUD harm reduction approaches as a part of overall health care, and other evidence-based harm reduction strategies
ADPC/OHA/OSP	Lab testing capacity exists but timeliness is a concern; wastewater pilot under consideration for certain counties.

ADPC/OHA	Test strips for certain substances are available through the Clearinghouse and other channels
ADPC	Language and understanding of harm reduction services varies, and often does not encapsulate the full suite of approaches that can ensure robust harm reduction access in communities
ADPC/OHA	Tools to outline the resources and pathways for naloxone access and purchasing are not uniformly available to all; organizations and individuals remain uncertain if and how to access and use overdose reversal drugs

ADPC/OHA/Opioid Settlement Board	Training and public awareness infrastructure can be better leveraged to ensure communities and decision makers are aware of and supporting comprehensive harm reduction strategies at the local, regional and state level
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Oregon Alcohol and Drug Policy Commis

Improve the effectiveness of alcohol and drug abuse prevention and treat

Near term impact	Mid term impact
Increase in state agency and CBO utilization of MMCAP	100% of state agencies purchasing do so through MMCAP, ongoing increase in utilization by CBOs noted
Distribution through current channels stable, potential access points that are underutilized are identified for outreach and communications	Number of access points increases, reporting reflects increase in naloxone reaching access points

<p>Increase in identified CBOs outreaching to identified populations with naloxone to distribute</p>	<p>Access point data indicating adequate naloxone supply to meet demand in identified communities</p>
<p>Regulatory environment supports community based SSPs</p>	<p>SSPs - equitably available in high need areas of Oregon</p>
<p>An issue brief, defining safer use supplies developed for specific populations (policymakers, providers, etc). Identification of regulatory barriers or gaps that may be needed to clarify definitions.</p>	<p>Address regulatory barriers in order to align definitions to be adopted by state, regional, and local governments, and CBOS</p>

Identify localized barriers to implementation within low-access communities	Provide support to localities to encourage alignment with best practices
White papers and other educational opportunities developed, annual scan of new best practice guidance/innovation opportunities shared with the committee	Opportunities for further innovation are reviewed by ADPC, who provides guidance to state agencies, policymakers and community leaders on future program and strategy innovation
Testing pathways confirmed, with educational/information briefs to ensure community leaders and CBOs are aware of testing methods, limitations and utilization at a regional and state level	Wait times for lab testing results decreases, additional lab testing capacity sought and acquired, informational system in place to notify communities and partners of risks to supply in a timely fashion

<p>Distribution pathways and current reached understood; issue briefs developed to expand public awareness around access points for test strips and related supplies. Gaps in access by populations/regions is understood</p>	<p>Access pathways for personal testing supplies increased, public awareness efforts underway to both inform public about testing options, and to ensure CBOs are notified of trends in testing regardless of method</p>
<p>Common definitions and vision of comprehensive service array developed, issue briefs, white papers and other outreach tools curated to specific audiences that can inform public policy and practice at the state, regional and local levels</p>	<p>Dissemination of issue briefs reaches existing and new audience for harm reductions services; consistency in harm reduction frameworks demonstrated at the local, regional and state level</p>
<p>Harm Reduction Committee understands current processes to acquire and distribute naloxone. Publication of guidance document around naloxone access pathways, translated as needed and distributed to stakeholders statewide. Strategy identified to gather feedback from distribution sources on increases in naloxone requests</p>	<p>Distributors note increase in community requests for naloxone</p>

Additional training opportunities and barriers identified, barriers addressed and new trainings launched	Expanded training opportunities are available to additional stakeholder groups, access to trainings is demonstrated by priority groups/stakeholders identified by the committee
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Long term impact

- MMCAP engagement by state agencies and CBOs remains constant at levels that reflect community need
- Access points reflect naloxone supply rates that demonstrate a meaningful increase in opportunities for naloxone access for all Oregonians

Access points reflect expanded, stable opportunities to provide access to naloxone within identified communities

SSPs are equitably available across Oregon

Supply distribution mirrors comprehensive definition

Organizations and community leaders from identified communities report increased availability of supplies

Increase in reported access to harm reduction services as well as increase in breadth of services and supplies available. Decreased stigma as related to harm reduction services among communities

CBOs report increased awareness of safety issues within drug supply, and are using the data to inform outreach and engagement strategy

Expanded supplies for testing of individual's drug supply is evidence at the CBO regional/community level

More providers offering harm reduction services across Oregon in comprehensive, culturally aware methods that align with ADPC guidance

Naloxone distribution and education increases statewide, as reported by access points. Issue Brief updated as needed to reflect changes in access pathways

Organizations that provide harm reduction training report ongoing, stable support and engagement on harm reduction across communities and populations they serve



Global Impact

More naloxone is distributed at lower cost across Oregon through coordinated state and local purchasing

Naloxone is easier to access across diverse settings and populations due to consistent, well-understood, and protected state policy

People in historically underserved communities have better access to naloxone through trusted and locally appropriate channels.

Syringe access remains legal and available statewide, regardless of local political shifts

Harm reduction services are more consistent and understood across Oregon due to clear guidance on safer use supplies and regulatory levers

More trusted organizations are distributing safer use supplies in places where they are most needed

Oregon remains a forward-thinking state in harm reduction by creating space for innovation and evidence-based practice.

Trusted and reliable testing is ongoing, with open information channels across health care, public health and social service organizations

More organizations are distributing testing supplies

Increases in reach of stables harm reduction services noted; reporting demonstrates more Oregonians are able to safely and confidentially access harm reduction supports

Naloxone is easier to access across diverse settings and populations due to consistent, well-understood, and protected state policy

Overall support for harm reduction services increases,
organizations and community leaders report increasing
implementation of effective harm reduction strategies in
communities across Oregon