



# 2023 End of Session Legislative Report

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Alcohol and Drug Policy Commission

## Introduction

The Alcohol and Drug Policy Commission (ADPC) is an independent state agency created by the Legislature to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of substance use prevention, treatment, and recovery support services for all Oregonians. This 2023 Legislative Session report contains an overview of legislation and budget highlights that impact ADPC and its work.

As observers of the Legislature have already noted, the 2023 Session was an unpredictable one. Ultimately, Legislators were able to return to work and pass some of ADPC's priorities, which included decriminalizing fentanyl test strips, creating a permitting process for at-home alcohol deliveries, and expanding recovery high schools. Legislators also made critical behavioral health investments this session, such as further expanding and diversifying the behavioral health workforce and increasing substance use residential treatment beds. ADPC was pleased to see these investments in particular since they each address needs identified in [Oregon's SUD Services Inventory and Gap Analysis](#).

ADPC is guided in all its work by [Oregon's Strategic Plan for Substance Use Services](#), and you'll find in this report a chart showing how legislation and investments passed this session advance outcomes and strategies in Oregon's Strategic Plan.

## 2023 Legislative Impacts to Oregon's Strategic Plan

Below are short descriptions of each bill found in the Legislative Impacts chart. This is not an exhaustive list of all the substance-use related bills that passed during the 2023 Session, but rather a highlight of those that had the most impact on ADPC's work.

### Opioid Bills

- [HB 1043](#) requires hospitals and other residential facilities that treat opioid use disorder to provide two doses of naloxone to outgoing patients at high risk of overdose.
- [HB 2395](#) increases access to opioid overdose reversal medications; decriminalizes fentanyl test strips from the drug paraphernalia statute; and requires additional guidance on reporting and information sharing of opioid overdoses.
- [HB 2645](#) creates a misdemeanor offense of possessing more than one gram but less than 50 grams, or more than 5 pills but less than 25 pills, of fentanyl.

## **Alcohol Bills**

- [HB 3308](#) authorizes OLCC to create a permitting program for third-party alcohol delivery businesses and expands the minor decoy program to allow minor decoy operations for at-home alcohol deliveries.
- [HB 3610](#) creates a task force to study alcohol addiction, prevention, and treatment; the cost of alcohol addiction and funding for alcohol treatment programs; and additional funding options including the benefits and drawbacks of alcohol taxes. The task force is required to produce a report that may include proposed legislation by September 15, 2024.

## **M110 Bill**

- [HB 2513](#) contains technical fixes to Measure 110 including clarification of the roles and responsibilities of OHA and the Oversight and Advisory Council and creating a director position for the Council.

## **Youth Bills**

- [HB 2767](#) expands recovery high schools in Oregon.
- [SB 238](#) requires ADPC and other state agencies to develop school curricula supplements on the dangers of synthetic opioids.

## **Other substance use-related bills**

- [HB 2235](#) requires OHA to convene a work group to study major barriers to workforce recruitment and retention in the behavioral health system with final recommendations due to the Legislature by December 2025.
- [HB 2757](#) establishes a dedicated cell phone tax for the statewide 988 crisis hotline and mobile crisis response system, helping to ensure that people who are experiencing a behavioral health crisis can connect to counseling and support anytime anywhere in Oregon.
- [HB 5525](#) is OHA's budget bill and contains several behavioral health investments, such as \$15 million for substance use facilities and recovery centers, \$6 million for continued expansion and diversification of the behavioral health workforce, and \$5.9 million for universally offered home visiting programs.

<b>Bills</b>	<b>Strategic Plan Goal #1: Coordinated Statewide System Development</b>	<b>Strategic Plan Goal #2: Effective Prevention Strategies</b>	<b>Strategic Plan Goal #3: Rapid Access to Treatment</b>	<b>Strategic Plan Goal #4: Increased Access to Recovery Supports</b>
HB 1043			Require those seen for opioid use at hospitals and other settings be discharged with naloxone or other overdose reversal medication (3.a.5)	
HB 2235	Increase ability to recruit, develop, and retain a highly effective workforce (1.b.3)			
HB 2395	Increase communication and information sharing (1.c.1)			Expand effective harm reduction strategies (4.a.3)
HB 2513	Increase communication and information sharing (1.c.1)		Expand effective treatment capacity (3.a.3)	
	Establish organizational structures, roles, and responsibilities needed to carry out activities (1.b.1)			
	Strengthen processes for monitoring, evaluating and documenting the outcomes of investments (1.e.1)			
HB 2645			Expand treatment access to underserved person and those at higher risk (3.a.6)	
HB 2757	Develop crisis response (1.d.1)			
HB 2767				Expand recovery models for youth, such as recovery high schools (4.b.3)
HB 3308		Provide training for servers and retailers on how to avoid sales to minors or over-service to adults (2.a.1 and 2.b.1)		

		Increase compliance inspections (2.a.2)		
HB 3610	Map funding resources (1.f.3)	Increase knowledge of the types of prevention that currently exist or are needed (2.e.2)	Increase knowledge of the types of care and access to treatment that currently exist (3.a.2)	
	Identify potential for redirecting funding to needed services and strategies (1.f.3)			
SB 238		Increase knowledge of the harm associated with drug misuse (2.d.3)		
HB 5525	Increase ability to recruit, develop, and retain a highly effective workforce (1.b.3)	Increase family protective factors (2.c.4)		Increase access to long-term recovery supports (4.b.4)

## Looking Ahead

With renewed focus from Governor Kotek, the ADPC will enter 2024 with new leadership and new Commissioners. Governor Kotek has charged the Commission with aligning substance use policies across state agencies, eliminating agency siloes, and navigating the intersections of unsheltered homelessness, substance use, and criminal justice. ADPC must respond with urgency to prioritize elements of the strategic plan for a focused statewide response that addresses deaths related to overdose, the youth behavioral health crisis, and severe unmet need for prevention, treatment, harm reduction and recovery services.

For questions related to this report, please contact Jill Gray, ADPC Senior Policy Analyst, at [jill.gray@oha.oregon.gov](mailto:jill.gray@oha.oregon.gov).