



Agenda/Notes

Office of Governor Tina Kotek

RJC Health Equity and Human Services Committee

January 26, 2026 – Zoom

3:00 – 4:00 pm

Moderator – Javier Cervantes

MEMBERS

	Annie Valtierra-Sanchez	X	Jackie Leung		Matt Newell-Ching
X	Bahaa Wanly		Jeremiah Rigsby	X	Melinda Del Rio
	Coi Vu	X	Josie Silverman-Mendez	X	Tae-Sun Kim
X	Dolores Martinez		Leslie Gregory		
X	Elizur Bello	X	Marin Arreola		

OTHER ATTENDEES

	Andre Bealer	X	Yasmin Solorio	X	Javier Cervantes
E	Kristina Narayan	X	April Rohman	X	Rachel Currans-Henry
				X	KC LeDell

Topic/Lead	Notes/Main Points	Decisions/Action Items
Budget updates for OHA and DHS	<p>Rachel: So much of the policy work is intersectional. Data sharing, just as one example, spreads across the enterprise.</p> <p>Marin: We did have a meeting with Rep Chotzen and Munoz. They had a few bills they were going to work for short session. Is there a way we can curtail some of the ways they've been acting and do their business?</p> <p>Rachel: Data is on the agenda, and we have a meeting with ODHS/OHA. We also will be talking about an update on SNAP data and privacy. We are at a place where it feels like it's a matter of time before we need to share that data.</p> <p>Josie: The state has an obligation to share the current state of things. People need to make decisions for themselves and their family. Not sharing that information is also leading to consequences that aren't good. As things are evolving, the state is doing everything it can to fight this and this is what we're doing. There needs to be more communication with community partners who are on the lines to help families.</p> <p>Marin: At a meeting a few weeks ago with OHA and CBOs, there is no template or material on what to say.</p>	

Its “you are on your own to share we don’t have information on what’s going to be shared”.

Rachel: Will request talking points for CBO’s who are contracted to share with their clients. Will share ODHS slides on recent federal updates for CBO’s.

Tae-Sun: Theres no way to prevent the fear and setting reasonable expectations will be helpful. This is a new landscape for us. OHA and others will have to rethink their data sharing guidelines. They were outdated when the report went out. Being honest about what’s going to happen with Personal Identifiable Information (PII) will be how you start to build that foundation of trust and immediately build a workgroup. Putting together a contemporary group of data experts and security professionals that say “moving forward, this is how we intend to protect your data”.

Rachel: There is work we can do now and will do now on what are the current data sharing we do and where we have clear examples where we aren’t sharing data and ensure we share that as well.

Our priority for the Governor going into short session is preserving the budget we have and mitigating harm in how we approach any reductions the legislature might be taking in the current environment.

Secondly, securing additional funding we need to have to maintain current levels of food and healthcare because of the impacts and additional spending we need to do because of HR1.

We shared two letters as attachments previously, can share the links to the presentations but there was also an article the Oregonians posted acknowledging OHA and DHS are asking for an additional \$300M to maintain services.





February 4th is when the revenue forecast comes out. Legislature and executive branch will know how much money they will need to find in savings and discussions on what level of reductions they need to take, knowing they have another list of investments to continue to operate programs.

Javier: The reduction list was shared in November.

Rachel: Will get you those. That list you had from November, the legislature has used to adjust and may not be reflective of what’s happening today. We’ll

	<p>know more in the next month as we go into legislative discussion.</p>	
<p>Behavioral Health Workforce Bill Update</p>	<p>KC: I am the Behavioral Health Policy Advisor for Governor Kotek. Just for background, there's been significant investments made for BH system over last few legislative sessions. In order to sustain that growth, we need to ensure we support that workforce. We've been focused on how we grow, support, and make careers sustainable and attractive for that work. In 2024 the Governor directed HECC to do the Behavioral Health Talent Assessment. It's gives us an idea on what we need to tackle first. The Governor convened the Behavioral Health Talent Council (BHTC), chaired by First Lady. At the end of this week, the BHTC will produce its report and start to have convos on how to implement those recommendations. Governor wanted to look at what we can do this short session to have impacts. That convo resulted in HB 4083.</p> <p>Javier: Will share one-pagers out with updated bill numbers.</p> <p>KC: There are four parts - First part has to do with CCO credentialling. Simplifying the process and charges OHA to identify a centralized portal for credentialing. California and Washington have taken similar steps already. We anticipate that will significant cut down the time it takes so someone can start working. The second portion is to reduce administrative burden, to give workers more time to care for patients. Third portion is expanding licensing board's ability to serve licensees and protect consumers. Lastly, implement cross-license supervision to expand access to clinical supervision hours.</p> <p>Marin: Assuming you guys researched that these were causing the barriers for these processes. It came up in the BHTC and came up in conversations with folks in the field.</p> <p>Rachel: Sometimes we have all these reports that folks are like "what are you doing with that report" – the BHTC took all the report and took all recommendations and helped feed into the recommendations.</p> <p>April: This work really comes out of the Future Ready Oregon recommendations. We're doing a lot of things to build that work. Nobody wanted another report and this is a synthesis of all the reports.</p>	

	<p>Josie: What's the fiscal impact of the bill?</p> <p>KC: Were still working out some of that but think we get can get most of this done without.</p> <p>Elizur: Seemed like streamlined process. Curious if there's been discussion on any reimbursement for those in the field. Our CCO's are reducing reimbursement rates by significant percentage and having a big impact. We've made a decision to stop recruiting to pay you the wage increase for the talent we were trying to recruit.</p> <p>KC: That is a priority in terms of some of the BHTC, the reimbursement rates and leadership in our team has been in communication. Not something I weigh in on.</p> <p>April: We had three areas of the Council. In recruitment and retention area, compensation was one of those action plans for recruitment and retention. All of those action plans will come out in the final report.</p>	
Legislative Days Update	<i>Truncated due to time</i>	
Advocacy Discussion	<p>Javier: The RJC has drafted a letter, led by Meg Guerra. We had four additional RJC members add comments and suggestions into the letter. Will be sending it to our Governor's Office legislative team for review, then will go to RJC for approval. It's a generalized letter for advocacy on disproportionate impacts on budget cuts for most vulnerable populations.</p> <p>Deadline for any of the letters to be done is February 16th. Must be done by that time to be able to upload to OLIS.</p> <p><i>Meeting concludes 4:04pm.</i></p>	

Meeting Materials	<div>  012226-ODHS Federal Updates for C </div> <div>  HB 4082 One-Pager.pdf </div> <div>  HB 4083 One-Pager.pdf </div> <div>  HB 4084 One-Pager.pdf </div>
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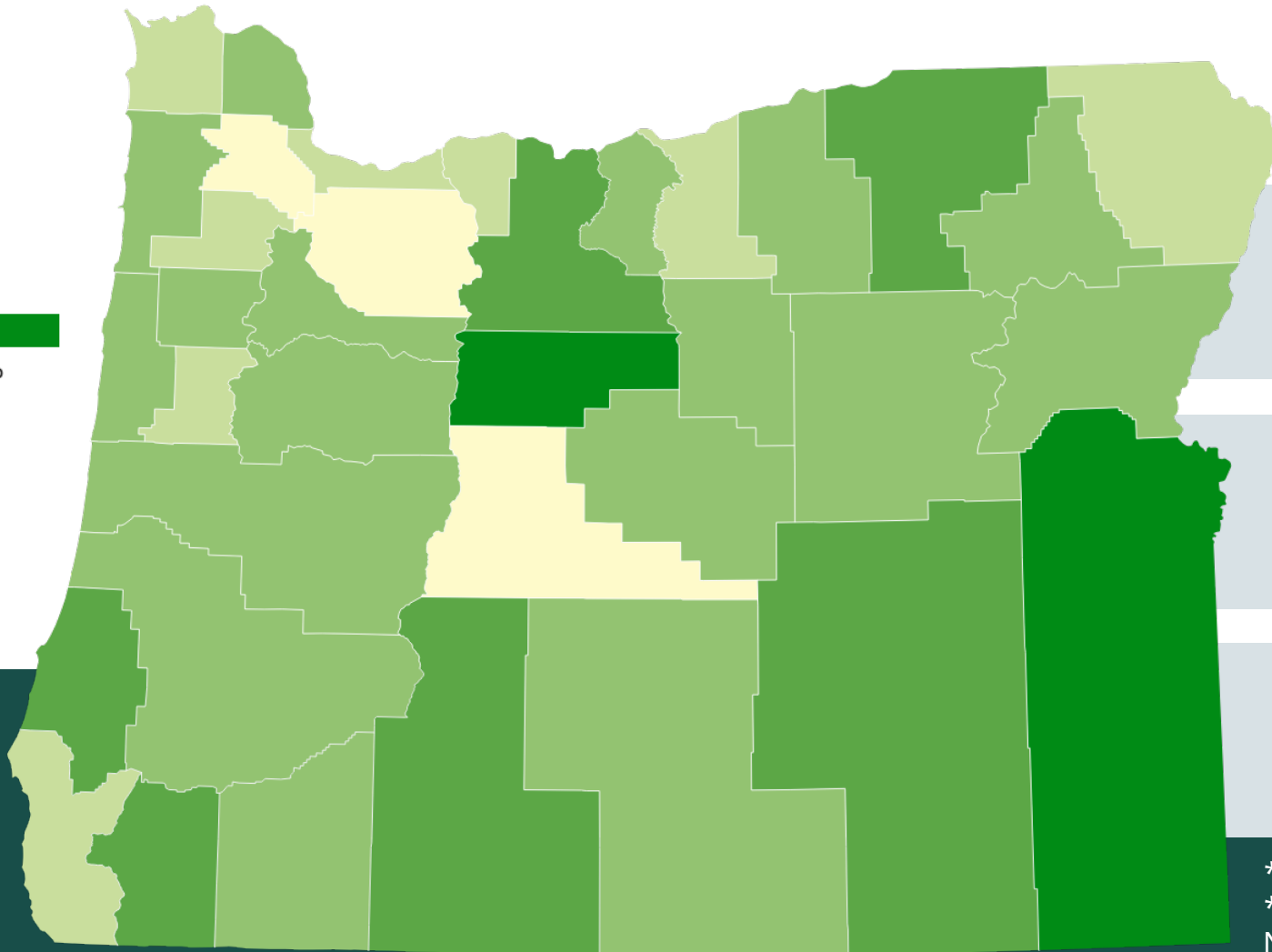
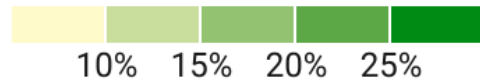
Federal Actions Coordination Team (FACT)

January updates

January 2026

1 in 6 people in Oregon participate in SNAP

Percentage of households receiving SNAP by county



757,000
individuals*

76,343
Age 60+*

47,786
have a disability**

Map graphic based on American Community Survey 5-Year data (2017-2021) as presented by the [Food Research & Action Center](#).

*Based on ODHS caseload data
**As defined by Food and Nutrition Services

SNAP monthly snapshot

\$313

Average
benefit per
household

\$183

Average
benefit per
person

210k+

Participating
children

130k+

Participating
adults 65+



H.R.1 changes to SNAP eligibility



SNAP eligibility changes

- People may be required to participate in **Able-bodied Adults without Dependents (ABAWD) federal work rules.**
- **Lawfully present non-citizens** facing reduction or the end of their benefits.
- People who may see a reduction in benefits from new federal limits on energy assistance-based **Standard Utility Allowance.**



Able-bodied Adults Without Dependents (ABAWD) work rules

Effective
date

Description

Estimated population
impact

July 4, 2025

Changes able-bodied adults without dependents (ABAWD) age range to 18 through 64 (previously 18 through 54).

Changes dependent child exception to those under the age of 14 (previously 18).

Limits ABAWD waivers to only be permissible if an area (city, county, Tribal Land, etc.) has an unemployment rate above 10%. Removed option to request waivers based on lack of sufficient jobs.



~310,000 adults
will need to be reviewed for
ABAWD work requirements
or exceptions.



SNAP work rule impacts

- People ages **55 to 64** who do not have a child **under age 14** on their SNAP case must work 80 hours each month to get SNAP for more than three months.
- **Exemptions** for veterans, people experiencing homelessness, and former foster youth have been **removed**.
- There is a **new exemption for Native American individuals** who qualify under rules in the Indian Health Care Improvement Act.

Work rules will not impact individuals with I/DD, behavioral health or physical disability.

- Will not apply to individuals receiving long-term services and supports.



SNAP time limit

If a SNAP participant with **ABAWD status** does not meet work requirements for **three months**, they will reach the **time limit** and lose SNAP for three years.



Oregon SNAP work rules: Timeline 2025

September 2025

- **ABAWD work rules restarted in six counties: Benton, Clackamas, Hood River, Multnomah, Washington and Yamhill**

Oct. 1, 2025

- **HR1 changes implemented in Oregon**

Dec. 1, 2025

- **ABAWD work rules start statewide**

Oregon SNAP work rules: Timeline 2026

January 2026

- People who do not meet new work rules in the initial six counties could see their benefits end as early as January:
- Benton, Clackamas, Hood River, Multnomah, Washington and Yamhill

Feb. 1, 2026

- Discretionary exemptions for people living in seven counties begin because their county doesn't have a WorkSource center:
- Crook, Gilliam, Jefferson, Lake, Morrow, Sherman, Wheeler

March 2026

- People who don't meet work rules and do not have an exemption could see their SNAP benefits end

Activities that meet work rules

**80 hours of
work activities
required
per month.**

**Requirement can be met
by one or a combination
of activities:**

- Working
- Volunteering
- Bartering
- Participating in an ABAWD case plan developed by OED

Some may already be meeting the work rules
and only need to provide proof.

People who may not need to meet SNAP work rules



Face barriers to work like health issues, attend school half time or care for a person with a disability. Must meet with staff to review exemption options.

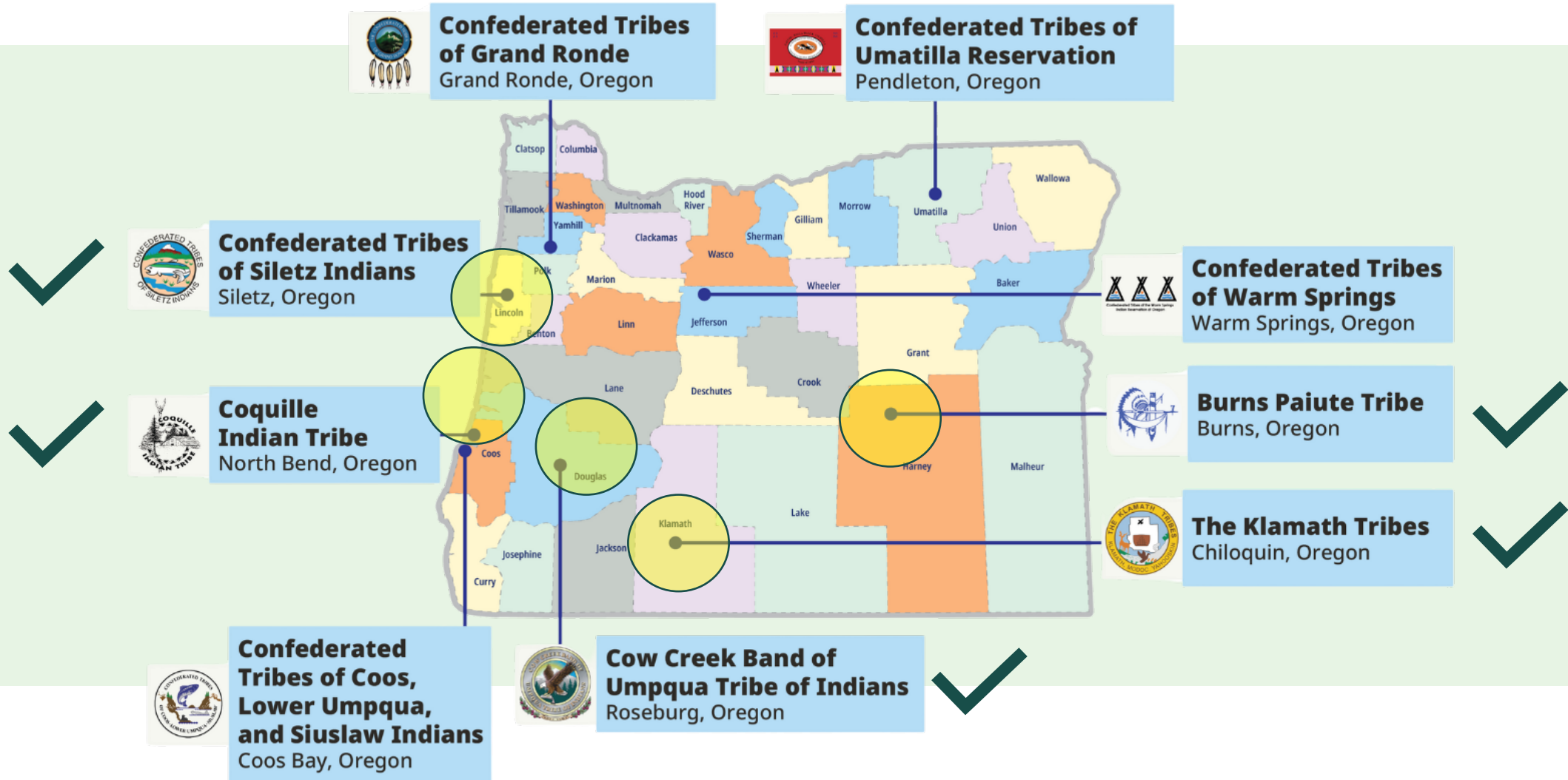


Live in a waived area.



Have a discretionary exception.

Five Tribal lands are waived from SNAP work rules due to high unemployment rates



Contact ODHS to see if work rules apply



Call the ABAWD team:
1-833-947-1694



Email:
SNAP.ABAWDTeam@odhsoha.oregon.gov



ODHS may connect people to:
Oregon Employment Department

After an ODHS referral: OED offers support for meeting work rules



An OED Employment Specialist will be assigned to help create a case plan based on the person's skills and interests.



What people can do right now



Make sure ODHS has current phone number and mailing address



Open and read all mail from ODHS



Respond quickly if ODHS reaches out for information



Visit **benefits.oregon.gov** for ways to connect with ODHS in person, by phone or online through the ONE Eligibility system

Non-citizen SNAP eligibility

Effective
date

Description

Estimated population
impact

July 4, 2025

Limits eligibility to U.S. citizens or nationals, Lawful Permanent Residents, certain Cuban and Haitian entrants, and Compact of Free Association (COFA) citizens.



~3,000 lawfully present individuals, including refugees, asylees and other conditionally allowed individuals, will lose benefits.



Non-citizens eligible for SNAP

Eligible immediately, with no waiting period, if they meet all other SNAP financial and non-financial eligibility requirements.



- ✓ Non-citizen U.S. nationals
- ✓ Cuban and Haitian Entrants
- ✓ COFA Citizens
- ✓ Lawful permanent residents who meet exceptions

Non-citizens eligible for SNAP with conditions

**Lawful Permanent Residents (LPR)
also known as Green Card holders.**

Eligible after a five-year waiting period if they meet all other SNAP financial and non-financial eligibility requirements.

There are exceptions...



Some LPRs may not need a 5-year waiting period



LPRs (including asylees and refugees) may still be eligible for SNAP without a waiting period if they meet one or more of the following conditions:

- Are under 18 years old
- Have 40 qualifying work quarters
- Are blind or disabled
- Were lawfully residing in the U.S. and 65 or older on August 22, 1996
- Have a U.S. military connection
- Are admitted to the United States as an Amerasian immigrant
- Are an American Indian born abroad
- Certain Hmong or Highland Laotian tribal members

USDA SNAP data request

USDA asked states to share detailed personal information about people who have applied for or received SNAP food benefits



Timeline: USDA demands data

Oregon has **not** yet shared SNAP data with USDA **from this order**.

July 28, 2025

Oregon Department of Justice (DOJ) joined 22 other states in a lawsuit against USDA.

Oct. 15, 2025

U.S. District Court issues temporary order stopping USDA from cutting SNAP funding while the lawsuit continues. **This order is not final.**

Nov. 24, 2025

USDA sends another letter to states **repeating the data demand**. Response deadline **Dec. 8, 2025**.

December 2025

Oregon and other states objected to USDA's latest data request and raised ongoing concerns.

January 2026

States file new motion to enforce temporary order. **Motion pending.**

SNAP data ODHS shares with the federal government

Small samples from people who were **getting SNAP**, not from everyone who applied.

The federal government has not **collected** or stored all applicants' **personal information**.



Oregon is a Sanctuary State



Oregon Department of Justice Community Toolkit

“Everyone in Oregon can live, work, play, go to school, report a crime to police, go to court and access government services without fear that a state or local government employee will report you to ICE.”

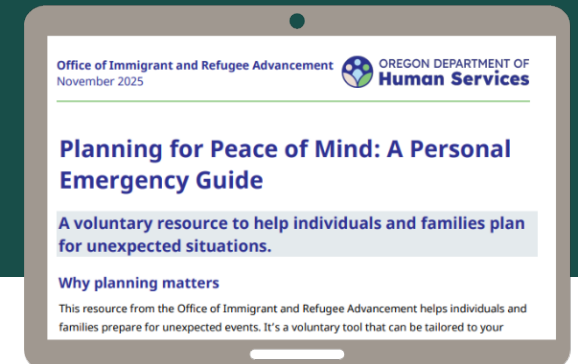
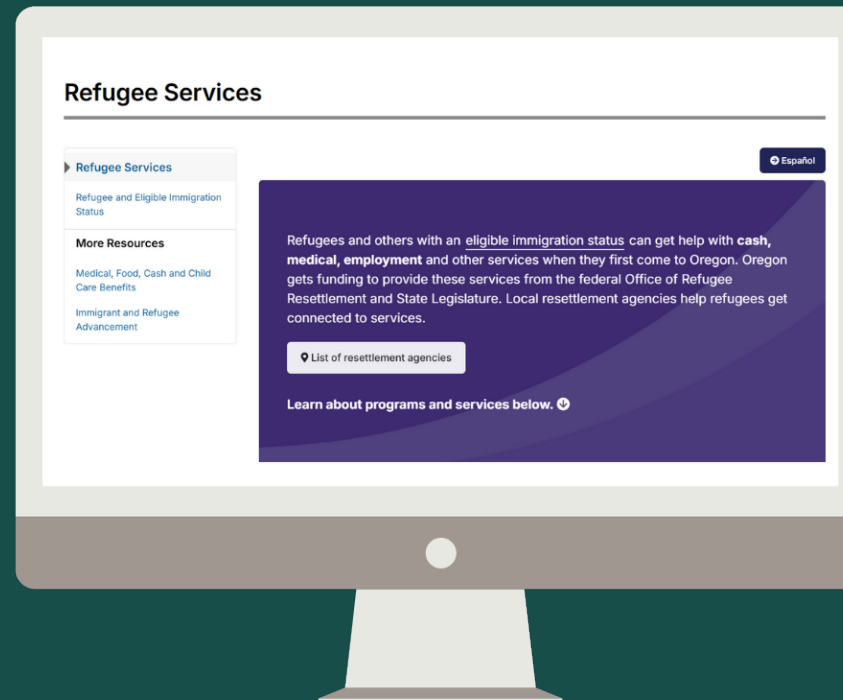
Scan the QR code for the DOJ toolkit



<https://www.doj.state.or.us/oregon-department-of-justice/civil-rights/sanctuary-promise/community-toolkit/>

Office of Immigrant and Refugee Advancement online resources

- Refugee Services
- Immigration Resources & Info
- Emergency Planning



<https://www.oregon.gov/odhs/about/pages/oira.aspx>

Public charge



When people are applying for a green card or seeking to enter the U.S. from outside the country, immigration officials may look at whether they will mostly depend on the government for support in the future. This is called the “public charge rule.”

This rule does not apply to everyone. Some people are exempt under federal law.

Public charge rule has not yet changed

Federal government proposed a new rule in November 2025. Nothing has changed yet.

Only two ODHS programs count today:

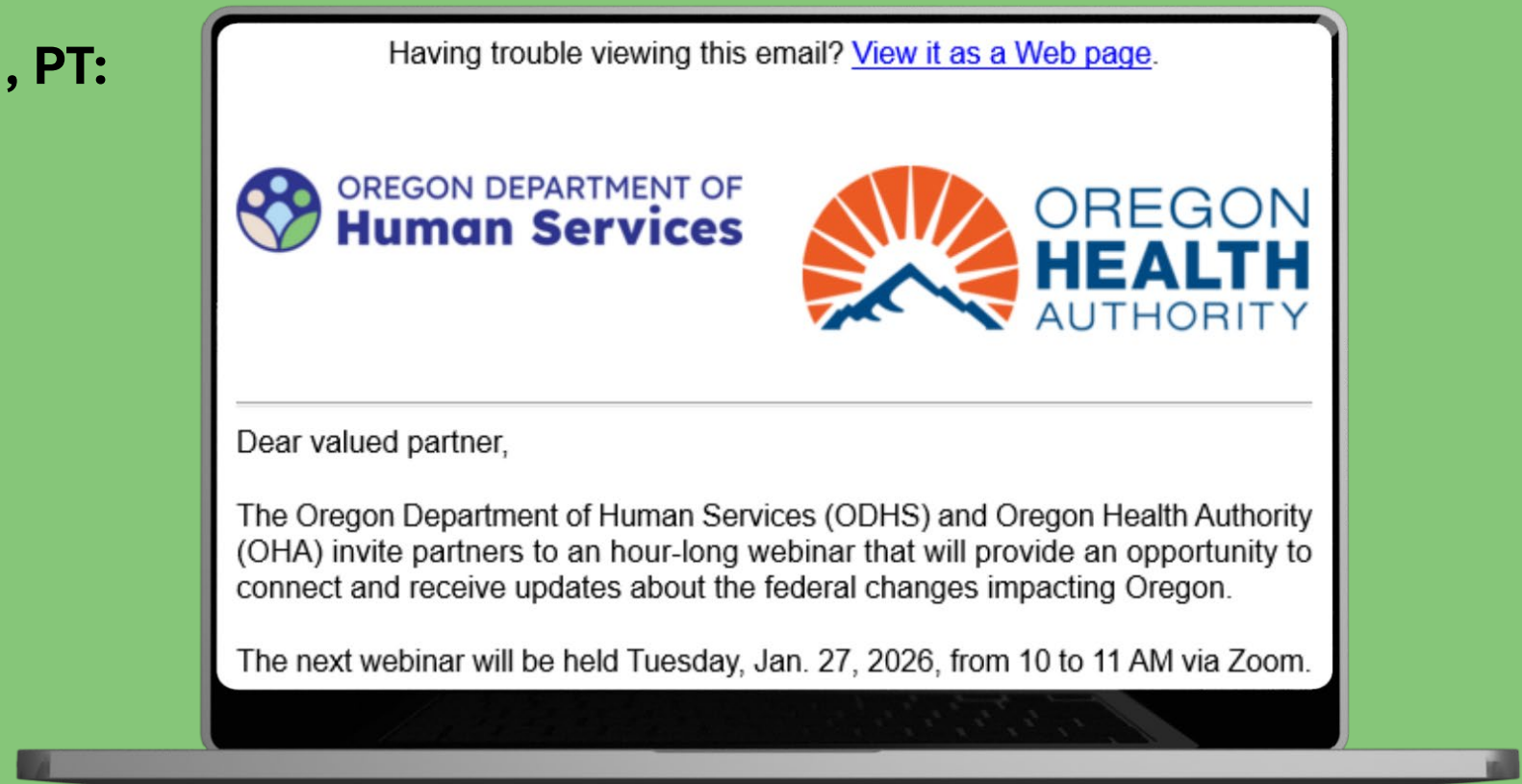
1. **Medicaid-funded long-term care** in a nursing home
2. Monthly **cash** through TANF



ODHS and OHA 2026 Forward Together Oregon webinar schedule

Tuesdays from 10 to 11 a.m., PT:

- **Jan. 27, 2026**
- **March 24, 2026**
- **May 19, 2026**
- **July 28, 2026**
- **Sept. 22, 2026**
- **Nov. 17, 2026**



2026 Zoom Series Registration Link:

https://www.zoomgov.com/webinar/register/WN_-Q6HyPQoR76PxxkMFSXcQ2Q#/registration

Resources for finding food

- Visit ODHS' [free food events](#) listings.
- Visit ODHS' food resource webpage at needfood.oregon.gov



Protecting EBT Cards and Benefits

Electronic theft of benefits is on the rise nationwide.

Stolen SNAP benefits **can't** be replaced.
TANF benefits **can** be replaced.

Safety tips for cardholders and downloadable resources for partners in many languages at www.oregon.gov/odhs/benefits/pages/protect.aspx

Act now to protect your Oregon EBT card and benefits



Be on the alert. Scammers are stealing food and cash benefits from EBT cards. Take charge in protecting your benefits.

- Learn how to keep your card and benefits safe
- Know what to do if your card or benefits are stolen
- Find out if you qualify for replacement benefits



SCAN FOR MORE INFORMATION.

Protect your card at www.ebtedge.com

If your benefits are stolen, report it right away.
Cancel your card and order a new one.

Weekdays
855-328-6715

Weekends
888-997-4447

You can get this form in other languages, large print, braille, or a format you prefer free of charge. Call the ONE Customer Service Center at 1-800-699-9075. We also accept relay calls.

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HB 4082: Governor Kotek’s Bill to Produce 55 and Older Housing and Manufactured Home Communities

Background

Oregon is experiencing a well-documented housing affordability and production crisis. The impacts are being felt acutely by older and working-class Oregonians. The state needs solutions that will fast track housing for residents who need the affordable options offered by age restricted or manufactured home communities.

House Bill 4082 uses the established SB 1537 (2024) tool to provide an opportunity for cities to add sites for housing for 55 and older communities or manufactured home communities within their UGBs.

Older Oregonians and Housing Affordability

Oregon’s population continues to grow older¹ and older adults are often reliant on fixed incomes, requiring affordable housing options and opportunities to avoid more expensive housing in the general marketplace. Severe rent burden jumps from 12.8% for the 25-54 age range to 19.7% for the 55 to 64 age range, and only continues to increase for older age groups, reaching 35.5% for adults 85 and older.² This leaves many older adults without access to affordable housing options and unable to move or downsize into a community better suited for them. Providing more housing units for older adults also creates housing options for individuals and families that might not otherwise have access to these homes.

Manufactured Housing

Manufactured housing is one of the most affordable housing options for many Oregonians. A single manufactured housing unit can be produced at just 35% of the cost of a site-built house.³ According to 2024 data, manufactured homeowners paid almost half the monthly housing costs of all homeowners — \$711 compared to \$1,335.⁴ At a time when housing and homeownership costs are increasing and there are limited public resources to invest in affordable housing, facilitating manufactured home park development through use restricted sites can help Oregon create more affordable housing opportunities.

¹ [Oregon Office of Economic Analysis: Population and Demographic Outlook \(2025\)](#)

² [ACS 1-Year Estimates Public Use Microdata Sample \(2024\)](#)

³ [Harvard University Joint Center for Housing Studies: Five Barriers to Greater Use of Manufactured Housing for Entry-Level Homeownership \(2024\)](#)

⁴ [Lincoln Institute of Land Policy: State of Manufactured Housing \(2024\)](#)

Solution

HB 4082 uses the established SB 1537 tool to provide an opportunity for cities to add sites to their UGBs for housing for 55 and older communities or manufactured home communities. Cities can bring in up to 50 or 100 acres – depending on city size – of non-resource or exception land that will support affordable age-restricted residential communities or manufactured housing developments.⁵ This creates opportunities for developers to acquire land at a price that enables the development of manufactured home parks or affordable older adult housing communities.

HB 4082 also requires the development of complete communities, where older Oregonians or manufactured homeowners can access housing, shopping, and recreation, all within accessible distance. The bill mandates a concept plan for the new site that includes the following:

- Recreation and open space
- Neighborhood-scale commercial uses
- Diverse transportation infrastructure to support walking, biking, and public transit
- For 55 and older communities, a diversity of housing types at urban density levels that meet Type B adaptability standards to promote aging in place

Cities may still use the standard SB 1537 site addition tool.

Impact

Depending on the city population, the tool could provide up to 200-400 manufactured homes. A single manufactured housing unit can be produced at just 35% of the cost of a site-built house. This means cities using this tool for a new manufactured home community could anticipate a similar reduction in the cost of housing and increase in affordability for city residents.

For 55 and older communities, there is a federal requirement for at least 80% occupancy by 55+ residents. In addition, HB 4082 requires that housing be affordable to older Oregonians at 120% area median income or below – between \$68,000 and \$90,000⁶ and below in most Oregon counties (Hood River, Deschutes, Benton, and Metro counties are higher). Smaller cities could add sites supporting 250 or more units, while larger cities could add sites for up to 800 units. All cities in the state are eligible for the site addition.

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Danny Moran

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⁵ The Metro UGB has a total cap of 300 acres. These numbers are codified in the existing SB 1537 (2024) statute.

⁶ Household size of 1-2 persons.



HB 4083: Reducing Barriers for Behavioral Health Workers

Background

Oregon faces a behavioral health workforce crisis. Waitlists for mental health services have grown by months since the pandemic. More than 75% of addiction counselors, medical doctors, and psychiatrists report intent to quit due to overwhelming caseloads, administrative burden, and insufficient support.¹ When professionals leave, Oregonians in crisis go without care.

Last May, Governor Kotek established the Behavioral Health Talent Council to address this crisis. Working with frontline providers, licensing authorities, and experts across the state, the Council developed a comprehensive set of recommendations for improving training and education pathways into the workforce, streamlining licensing and credentialing, and strengthening recruitment and retention for providers.

House Bill 4083 implements four critical legislative actions the Council identified:

Streamline Credentialing for Behavioral Health Workers

Currently, workers are required to be credentialed through the Oregon Health Authority (OHA), as well as separately through each entity that their provider bills for their services. This causes unnecessary delays that keep qualified professionals from serving patients who are waiting for care and requires providers to pay workers who are not yet able to provide care.

HB 4083 will require OHA to adopt a centralized credentialing process for behavioral health workers, allowing qualified workers to begin providing care sooner and reducing administrative burden on providers.

Reduce Administrative Burden to Give Workers More Time to Care for Patients

Behavioral health workers report that increasing administrative requirements – including duplicative reporting – take time away from patient care and contribute to burnout.

HB 4083 directs OHA to minimize unnecessary administrative burden as part of their mission, and report to the Legislature and Governor every two years on steps they have taken to reduce administrative burdens on providers.

¹ [Oregon Behavioral Health Talent Assessment](#)

Expand Licensing Boards' Ability to Serve Licensees and Protect Consumers

The Legislature created the Mental Health Regulatory Agency (MHRA) in 2017 to coordinate the administrative and regulatory functions of the Board of Psychologists (BOP) and the Board of Licensed Professional Counselors and Therapists (LPCT). The Board of Licensed Social Workers (BLSW) was not included in this structure and stands alone, despite significant overlap in their duties.

HB 4083 brings the BLSW under the MHRA to improve efficiency and customer service without raising costs. This structure will leverage current administrative capacity to provide enhanced structure, customer support, and accountability to better serve licensees and clients of all three agencies.

Implement Cross-License Supervision to Expand Access to Clinical Supervision

Prospective master's level licensees need supervised hours to attain their license, but a lack of qualified clinical supervisors has created a bottleneck. Current rules for some behavioral health licensees allow for supervision by "any qualified mental health professional," while others are more restrictive.

HB 4083 directs the licensing boards to draft and implement rules allowing for any prospective master's level qualified mental health licensee to receive supervision from any qualified mental health licensed professional, regardless of whether they and their supervisor possess the same type of license. This will reduce barriers for qualified workers obtaining their license.

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HB 4084: Governor Kotek's Economic Development Package

Background

In December, Governor Kotek unveiled her Prosperity Roadmap alongside business and community leaders. The strategy lays out three broad goals: retain and grow Oregon businesses, catalyze job creation, and accelerate Oregon's economic growth.

Governor Kotek is advancing these goals through a series of administrative actions and House Bill 4084, her economic development package for the 2026 session to jumpstart the Prosperity Roadmap.

FastTrack Permitting

Oregon's economic growth is being held back by slow, fragmented permitting processes that delay critical projects and discourage investment. Unpredictable timelines and high costs make the state less competitive for private investment and job creation.

To encourage major investments in Oregon's economy, HB 4084 will establish **FastTrack Permitting** for qualified economic development projects in any of Business Oregon's targeted industry sectors. Projects will qualify when making the following minimum investment dependent on project location (the same geography used by the state's minimum wage law) and seeking approvals from more than one state agency:

- \$150 million in the Portland metro area;
- \$100 million in mid-sized counties; or
- \$50 million in nonurban counties.

Modeled after an existing federal program, FastTrack will support up to 15 large projects at a time with the potential to create jobs and grow Oregon's GDP. HB 4084 also establishes the **Joint Permitting Council** to enact the FastTrack model - identifying the lead agency and developing clear permitting timelines for these large projects. Similar models are already used in Pennsylvania, Maryland and Michigan. The council would provide monthly updates on their work and an annual report to the Governor and Department of Administrative Services (DAS).

Permit Inventory and Reporting on Fee Relief

Businesses across sectors consistently report that unclear, inconsistent, and prolonged permitting times are among the most significant obstacles to expansion and innovation. Permit processing delays stall projects, increase costs, and undermine confidence in the regulatory system.

HB 4084 will create an inventory of permits required for economic development projects – regardless of size – by natural resource agencies and the Oregon Department of Transportation (ODOT), helping increase transparency and reduce delays in the permitting process. HB 4084 requires agencies to publish the inventory of permits, along with a report on opportunities to streamline processing timelines and opportunities to provide fee relief for delayed applications/permits, within 120 days.

Industrial Site Readiness

Oregon lacks shovel-ready industrial sites. There are critical funding gaps for local governments, including upfront costs for infrastructure, environmental mitigation, site assembly, and other site preparation needs. To address this statewide need, HB 4084 includes a **\$40 million investment** for industrial site preparation and infrastructure improvements through the Industrial Site Loan Fund at Business Oregon.

Enterprise Zone Modernization

The Enterprise Zone program is one of Oregon’s most effective economic development tools, driving private investment, as well as supporting job creation and retention in local communities. But these tools need to be updated and made more predictable to become more accessible to a broader range of companies interested in investing and expanding in Oregon.

HB 4084 would modernize enterprise zones to increase access for businesses that may not have otherwise qualified for this economic development tool by:

- Modifying the job creation thresholds so small and rural communities can participate;
- Allowing retention, productivity, or revenue improvements as qualifying criteria;
- Expanding eligible businesses’ criteria beyond current restrictions for traded sector businesses; and
- Extending enterprise zone exemptions beyond 5 years and allowing more flexible hiring timelines.

Expanding access to this opt-in program will unlock greater opportunities for businesses to invest across the state, strengthening Oregon’s economy and fostering long-term growth.

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