



City of Portland & Multnomah County 2026 State Legislative Session Recap

LPSCC

March 30, 2026





Legislative Landscape

Pre-Session Anticipated Legislative Priorities

- 25-27 Budget Rebalance/Cuts
- Transportation Funding
- Federal Overreach/
- Economic Development

Budget Landscape

- Legislators, state agencies, local governments, and advocates told to prepare for widespread budget cuts (2.5% and 5% cut scenarios provided)
- March 2026 Revenue Forecast - much better than anticipated
- Partial Federal Tax Code Disconnect prioritized, adding ~\$300 million back to state general fund

Top Legislative Priorities

County

- Protect funding for homelessness response
- Prioritize behavioral health and treatment services
- Safeguard community corrections and specialty court funding
- Increase protections for immigrant and refugee community members

City

- Protect local authority and local revenue
- Resist federal overreach and safeguard vulnerable communities
- Preserve access to behavioral health care, housing, rent assistance, shelter and homeless services



Housing, Homelessness & Behavioral Health

- Major budget cuts generally avoided
- Limited behavioral health focus (credentialing and worker safety as main themes)
- HB 4036: New program to preserve existing affordable housing. \$25M bonding for preservation, \$75M for new affordable units
- SB 1523: Ensures tenants can still apply for apartments and pay rent without access to digital devices.
- SB 1576: Mandates a certain number of state funded units meet accessibility standards.



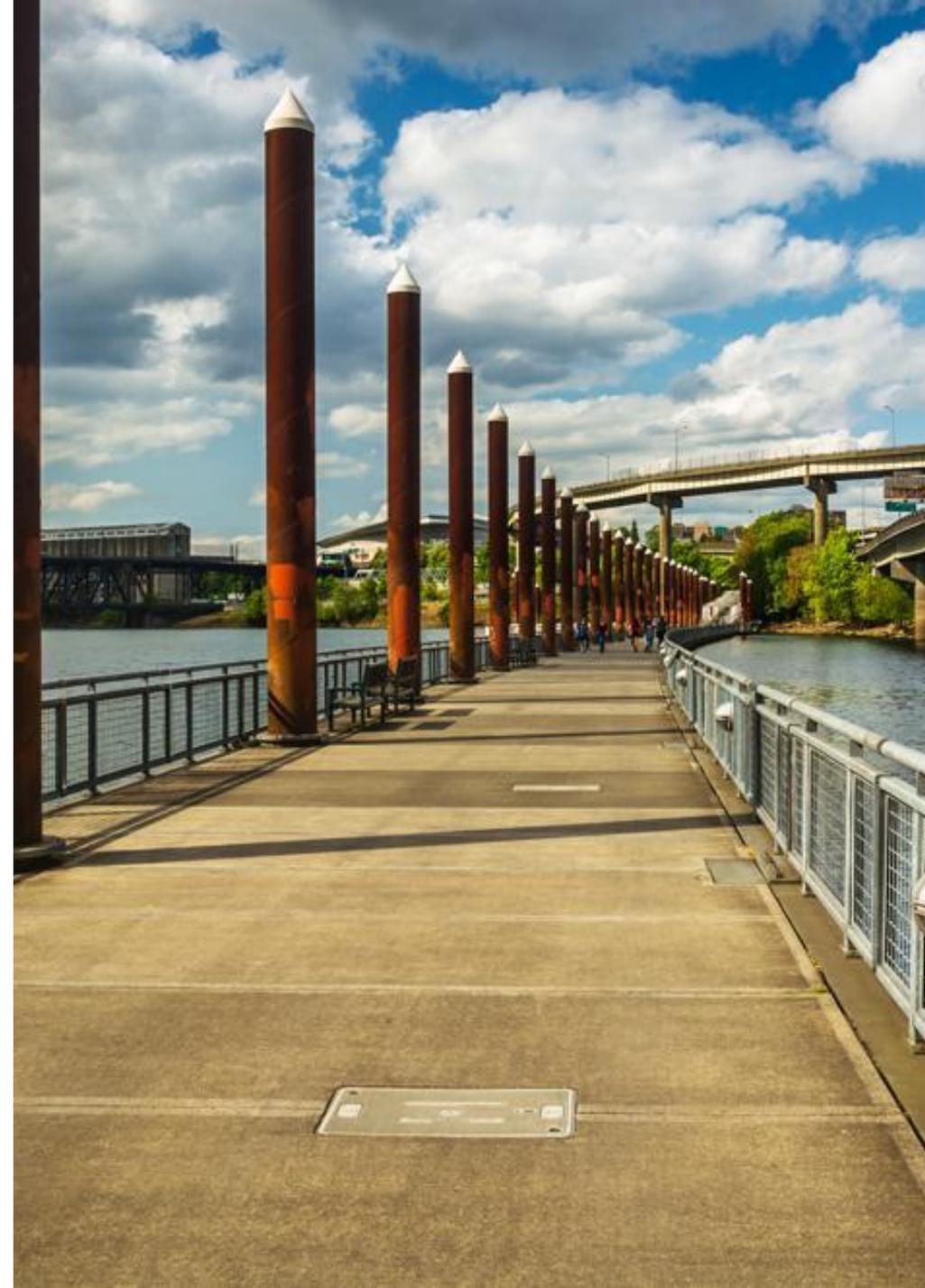


Emergency Management

- HB 4121: Creates statewide emergency preparedness offices and authorities
- HB 4041: Public Safety omnibus -
 - Driving while suspended
 - Fleeing or attempting to elude
 - Non unanimous jury verdict
- HB 4145: Delays BM 114 implementation

Community Safety Continued

- Avoided reductions to local 911 revenue, DPSST capacity and forensic services
- HB 4131: New licensing pathway for mobile pharmacies (potential benefit to CHAT and other field-based health services)
- HB 4085: Statewide AV Deployment Blocked/Delayed
- HB 4157: Expands the hearsay exception for survivors of sex and labor trafficking (thanks to MCDA)





Federal Overreach: Law Enforcement Operations

- **HB 4138:** Requires all law enforcement operating in Oregon to adopt policies on identification requirements and masking prohibitions (with some exceptions). Creates a private right of action for violation. Restricts some cooperation with federal/out-of-state agencies.
- **SB 1516:** Establishes statewide standards for law enforcement use of Automatic License Plate Readers, with 30-day data-retention limits, required agency policies, vendor contract conditions, limits on data sharing.



Immigrant & Refugee Support

- \$2M for **emergency assistance** to immigrants and refugees
- \$8M for **Universal Representation** (legal services)
- HB 4079: Requires **schools/colleges** to have plans for federal immigration enforcement on campus
- HB 4111: **Immigration status** barred from civil proceedings
- HB 4114: **Civil cause of action** against federal and out-of-state law enforcement
- SB 1570: Requires **hospitals** to establish policies for federal immigration enforcement
- SB 1587: Public bodies prohibited from **sharing personal data with data brokers**



Questions & Discussion

Community Corrections SB 1145 (1995)

- SB 1145, enacted by the 1995 Legislative Assembly, and its follow-up bill, HB 3489 (1996), created a new relationship between the State and counties regarding community corrections.
- Under the measure, counties assume responsibility for felons (ORS 423.478):
 - on parole
 - on probation
 - on post-supervision
 - sentenced to 12 months or less incarceration, or
 - sanctioned by a court or the State Board of Parole and Post-Prison Supervision to 12 months or less for violating a condition of parole or post-prison supervision.



Community Corrections SB 1145 (1995)

Oregon counties are required to:

- Create and maintain a local public safety coordinating council, including leaders and policy makers from public safety agencies, local/municipal government, human services agencies, schools, the defense bar and citizens to develop and recommend plans for utilization of state community corrections funding.





Community Corrections SB 1145 (1995)

The state funds these local services based on a formula developed by a statewide committee. The cost model is a capitated system and each county's budget is independent of the other counties' budgets. The cost model has these distinct features:

- Four caseload snapshots (Oct., Jan., Apr., Jul) are averaged to create the cost model (determine the cost per person);
- The snapshot caseloads are broken down into two bands according to sentence type: prison or probation;
- The bands are further broken down by risk classification scores (high, medium, low, limited, new) and by local control;



Questions & Discussion