

## **HB 3788 -1 STAFF MEASURE SUMMARY**

### **House Committee On Emergency Management, General Government, and Veterans**

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**Sub-Referral To:** Joint Committee On Ways and Means

**Meeting Dates:** 3/27, 4/1

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#### **WHAT THE MEASURE DOES:**

The measure directs the Oregon Business Development Department develop and administer a grant program to certain medical facilities located near tsunami inundation zones, for emergency fuel and water storage.

#### Detailed Summary

- Defines an eligible entity as a medical facility located within 25 miles of a tsunami inundation zone and lacks storage for a two-week supply of fuel and water.
- Defines “tsunami inundation zone”.
- Requires the department develop a grant program for capital improvements to enable an entity to store a two-week supply of fuel and water. Allows the department to prescribe an application and review process; prioritizes grants that maximize the emergency preparedness in the state. Allows applicants to reapply within the application period if denied.
- Establishes award, notification, and payment process; requires a process for repayment of grant funds if not used for the proposed purpose.
- Requires the department to include in the grant contract repayment and penalties for false statements, misrepresentation, and willfully failing to report material facts.
- Allows the department to assign repayments and collection to the Department of Revenue; allows repayments to be redeposited to a department fund.
- Repeals on January 2, 2028.
- Appropriates \$10 million to the department for the grant program.
- Declares emergency, takes effect on July 1, 2025.

#### **ISSUES DISCUSSED:**

#### **EFFECT OF AMENDMENT:**

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- Replaces the words 'medical facility' with hospital
- Clarifies that eligible entities must lack storage for a two-week supply of fuel or water.

#### **BACKGROUND:**

According to the Oregon Coastal Hospital Resilience Project (2020), Oregon’s coastal hospitals are especially vulnerable to an earthquake due to their proximity to the Cascadia fault and the expected long-term disruptions in emergency fuel and water supplies. In addition, many hospitals were built to older seismic building codes that have since been determined to be inadequate to withstand a Cascadia earthquake. The report also suggested that coastal hospitals prepare to be locally self-sufficient for three weeks, as it might take that long for state and federal agencies to be able to provide emergency assistance.