

HB 3817 A STAFF MEASURE SUMMARY

House Committee On Behavioral Health and Health Care

Action Date: 04/08/25

Action: Do pass with amendments and be referred to Ways and Means. (Printed A-Eng.)

Vote: 9-0-0-0

Yeas: 9 - Diehl, Harbick, Isadore, Javadi, McIntire, Munoz, Nelson, Nosse, Pham H

Fiscal: Fiscal impact issued

Revenue: No revenue impact

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Meeting Dates: 3/13, 4/8

WHAT THE MEASURE DOES:

The measure defines ibogaine and directs the Oregon Health Authority (OHA) to collaborate with the Department of Veterans' Affairs (ODVA) to study the consumption of ibogaine by individuals with specific behavioral health conditions for the purpose of treating the condition. It specifies behavioral health conditions to include post-traumatic stress disorder, major depressive disorder, an anxiety disorder, or a substance use disorder. The measure directs OHA and ODVA to submit a report to the Legislative Assembly by September 15, 2029 and specifies what must be included in the report. Sunsets on January 2, 2030.

ISSUES DISCUSSED:

- The need for additional studies to demonstrate the effectiveness of ibogaine as a treatment for a broader population

EFFECT OF AMENDMENT:

The amendment replaces the measure. Removes the provision that directs OHA and ODVA to establish a process through which an individual may consume ibogaine.

BACKGROUND:

Ibogaine is a psychoactive drug derived from the root bark of the [Tabernanthe iboga shrub](#), an evergreen rainforest shrub native to the central African countries of Gabon, Republic of the Congo, and the Democratic Republic of the Congo. Ibogaine has long been used by native populations for its stimulant properties and was botanically classified in 1889. Studies [indicate](#) that ibogaine may have the potential to support treatment of substance use disorders, post-traumatic stress disorder, and other psychiatric symptoms related to [traumatic brain injuries](#) in veterans, however further research is needed in this area.

Ibogaine may be prescribed as a treatment for addiction in some countries, such as Australia and New Zealand, however, in the U.S. Ibogaine is classified as a Schedule I drug by the U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency. Schedule I drugs are considered to have no currently accepted medical use and a high potential for abuse. Colorado's Proposition 122, passed by voters in 2022, decriminalized several psychedelic substances including ibogaine.

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