

HB 4110 -1 STAFF MEASURE SUMMARY

House Committee On Behavioral Health

Prepared By: Brian Niebuurt, LPRO Analyst

Meeting Dates: 2/10, 2/12

WHAT THE MEASURE DOES:

The measure allows an attending physician to provide ibogaine to a patient who meets specified criteria to treat certain mental health or substance use disorders beginning January 1, 2027.

Detailed Summary:

Defines "attending physician" and "ibogaine." Specifies that to be eligible to receive ibogaine a person must be at least 18 years of age and able to communicate health care decisions. Specifies that ibogaine must be consumed in a controlled setting specifically created to deal with the needs of a person experiencing the effects of ibogaine and where there is a provider experienced in managing cardiac complications on site. Prohibits the Oregon Medical Board from disciplining a physician who provides ibogaine to a patient in compliance with the measure's provisions. Exempts ibogaine from the definition of "controlled substance." Takes effect on the 91st day following adjournment sine die.

Fiscal impact: *May have fiscal impact, but no statement yet issued*

Revenue impact: *May have revenue impact, but no statement yet issued*

ISSUES DISCUSSED:

EFFECT OF AMENDMENT:

-1 Modifies location and parameters of permitted ibogaine consumption to require consumption at a certified ibogaine treatment center. Establishes criteria for ibogaine treatment center certification by the Oregon Health Authority (OHA). Permits OHA to contract with a nonprofit organization to conduct site visits of ibogaine treatment centers under specified conditions.

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.

House Bill 4410 allows an attending physician to provide ibogaine to a patient who meets specified criteria to treat certain mental health or substance use disorders beginning January 1, 2027.