

## SB 420 STAFF MEASURE SUMMARY

### Senate Committee On Human Services

---

**Action Date:** 01/30/23

**Action:** Do pass and refer to Ways and Means by prior reference.

**Vote:** 5-0-0-0

**Yeas:** 5 - Gelser Blouin, Manning Jr, Prozanski, Robinson, Weber

**Fiscal:** Fiscal impact issued

**Revenue:** No revenue impact

**Prepared By:** Iva Sokolovska, LPRO Analyst

**Meeting Dates:** 1/23, 1/30

---

#### WHAT THE MEASURE DOES:

Defines the term "brain injury" and directs the Department of Human Services (DHS) to provide specific services to individuals with brain injuries which include: service coordination, resource navigation, advocacy, and options counseling. Authorizes DHS to contract third parties to provide the specified services. Prohibits services from including institutionalizing, hospitalizing, or medicating individuals with brain injuries. Establishes the Brain Injury Advisory Committee to advise DHS on the development of services to address the needs of individuals with brain injuries and specifies its membership requirements. Appropriates an unspecified amount to DHS for providing services to individuals with brain injuries. Directs DHS to report to the Legislative Assembly each odd-numbered year during the regular session regarding: providing services to individuals with brain injuries, barriers to accessing services, and needs of services not being met by the state. Declares emergency, effective on passage.

#### ISSUES DISCUSSED:

- Current state of services coordination and navigation for survivors of traumatic brain injury in Oregon
- Current state of resource coordination and navigation for survivors of traumatic brain injury in Oregon
- Number of affected individuals with traumatic brain injuries in Oregon and the spectrum of their needs

#### EFFECT OF AMENDMENT:

No amendment.

#### BACKGROUND:

The National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke (NINDS) defines a traumatic brain injury (TBI) as an injury caused by a forceful bump, blow, or jolt to the head or body, or from an object that pierces the skull and enters the brain. NINDS differentiates between several types of TBI: some types of TBI can cause temporary or short-term problems with normal brain function, including problems with how the person thinks, understands, moves, communicates, and acts; while more serious TBI can lead to severe and permanent disability, and even death. NINDS also finds that many factors, such as the size, severity, and location of the brain injury, determine treatment. Data from the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, National Center for Injury Prevention and Control indicate that each year in the USA, 1.7 million people sustain a TBI. People age 75 years and older have the highest rates of traumatic brain injury-related hospitalizations and deaths (32 percent of hospitalizations and 28 percent of deaths) according to the National Center for Health Statistics.

The Division of Unintentional Injury Prevention at the National Center for Injury Prevention and Control (part of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention) found that rehabilitation interventions and services can help those living with traumatic brain injuries by improving their ability to do daily tasks independently, engaging with friends and family, and participating in their community.

Senate Bill 420 would require the Department of Human Services to provide resource coordination and navigation services to individuals with brain injuries and to establish the Brain Injury Advisory Committee which will advise

**SB 420 STAFF MEASURE SUMMARY**

DHS on the development of programs, activities, and services for individuals with brain injuries.