

HR 2872

Opioid Addiction Treatment Modernization Act

Congress: 114 (2015–2017, Ended)

Chamber: House

Policy Area: Health

Introduced: Jun 24, 2015

Current Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, Homeland Security, and Investigations.

Latest Action: Referred to the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, Homeland Security, and Investigations. (Jul 9, 2015)

Official Text: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/114th-congress/house-bill/2872>

Sponsor

Name: Rep. Bucshon, Larry [R-IN-8]

Party: Republican • **State:** IN • **Chamber:** House

Cosponsors (5 total)

Cosponsor	Party / State	Role	Date Joined
Rep. Womack, Steve [R-AR-3]	R · AR		Jun 24, 2015
Rep. Chabot, Steve [R-OH-1]	R · OH		Jul 29, 2015
Rep. Stivers, Steve [R-OH-15]	R · OH		Oct 6, 2015
Rep. Webster, Daniel [R-FL-10]	R · FL		Dec 10, 2015
Rep. Kuster, Ann M. [D-NH-2]	D · NH		Apr 13, 2016

Committee Activity

Committee	Chamber	Activity	Date
Energy and Commerce Committee	House	Referred to	Jun 26, 2015
Judiciary Committee	House	Referred to	Jul 9, 2015

Subjects & Policy Tags

Policy Area:

Health

Related Bills

No related bills are listed.

Opioid Addiction Treatment Modernization Act

This bill amends the Controlled Substances Act to require a practitioner who administers or dispenses narcotic drugs for maintenance or detoxification treatment in an opioid treatment program to complete training every two years.

The legislation revises the waiver requirements for a physician who wants to administer, dispense, or prescribe narcotic drugs for maintenance or detoxification treatment in an office-based opioid treatment program. Currently, such physician must notify the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) and certify that he or she is a qualifying physician, has the capacity to refer patients for appropriate counseling and ancillary services, and will comply with a patient limit. This bill requires a physician to also certify that he or she maintains a diversion control plan and has the capacity to provide directly or by referral all drugs approved by the Food and Drug Administration for the treatment of opioid addiction.

The bill modifies the definition of a "qualifying physician." Currently, a qualifying physician must be licensed in a state and have expertise (such as relevant certification, training, or experience). This legislation requires a qualifying physician to also complete training every two years and obtain written consent from each patient regarding available treatment options.

It permits HHS or the Department of Justice to inspect registered practitioners who dispense narcotics to ensure compliance with the requirements of this Act.

All practitioners who are permitted to dispense narcotic drugs to individuals for maintenance treatment or detoxification treatment must submit to HHS a certification of compliance with the requirements of this Act.

The Government Accountability Office must review opioid addiction treatment services in the United States and report findings to Congress every five years.

Actions Timeline

- **Jul 9, 2015:** Referred to the Subcommittee on Crime, Terrorism, Homeland Security, and Investigations.
- **Jun 26, 2015:** Referred to the Subcommittee on Health.
- **Jun 24, 2015:** Introduced in House
- **Jun 24, 2015:** Referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned.