

HR 993

Opioid Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 2017

Congress: 115 (2017–2019, Ended)

Chamber: House

Policy Area: Health

Introduced: Feb 9, 2017

Current Status: Referred to the Subcommittee on Health.

Latest Action: Referred to the Subcommittee on Health. (Feb 10, 2017)

Official Text: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/115th-congress/house-bill/993>

Sponsor

Name: Rep. Foster, Bill [D-IL-11]

Party: Democratic • **State:** IL • **Chamber:** House

Cosponsors (4 total)

Cosponsor	Party / State	Role	Date Joined
Rep. Maloney, Sean Patrick [D-NY-18]	D · NY		Feb 9, 2017
Rep. Swalwell, Eric [D-CA-15]	D · CA		Feb 9, 2017
Rep. Blumenauer, Earl [D-OR-3]	D · OR		May 22, 2017
Rep. Krishnamoorthi, Raja [D-IL-8]	D · IL		Nov 16, 2017

Committee Activity

Committee	Chamber	Activity	Date
Energy and Commerce Committee	House	Referred to	Feb 10, 2017

Subjects & Policy Tags

Policy Area:

Health

Related Bills

No related bills are listed.

Opioid Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act of 2017

This bill requires the Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to award grants to states to develop a peer review process to identify and investigate questionable or inappropriate prescribing and dispensing patterns of drugs classified as schedule II or III under the Controlled Substances Act, which are drugs with an accepted medical use that have the potential to be abused and addictive.

This bill amends the Public Health Service Act to require HHS to establish grant programs to: (1) facilitate training to increase the capacity of health care providers to screen and treat patients to prevent drug abuse, and (2) develop continuing education criteria that allow health profession boards or state agencies to certify appropriate education for safe prescribing of schedule II or III drugs. The Health Resources and Services Administration must award grants to evaluate the prospect of state health professions boards expanding the authority of providers to prescribe drugs to treat drug abuse.

The Drug Enforcement Administration must request that practitioners registered to dispense controlled substances screen patients for potential drug abuse before prescribing a schedule II or III drug.

The Food and Drug Administration must consider whether naloxone (a prescription drug used to rapidly reverse an overdose of heroin or other opioids, which are drugs with effects similar to opium) should be available without a prescription.

HHS must convene or coordinate with an interagency working group to encourage states and local governments to increase opportunities for disposal of opiates (drugs derived from opium) and to reduce opportunities for abuse of opiates.

The Government Accountability Office must review federal opioid abuse activities and make recommendations to reduce opioid abuse and overdoses.

Actions Timeline

- **Feb 10, 2017:** Referred to the Subcommittee on Health.
- **Feb 9, 2017:** Introduced in House
- **Feb 9, 2017:** Referred to the House Committee on Energy and Commerce.