

Senator Manchin's Legislation to Stop Prescription Drug Abuse

LifeBOAT Act: This bill would establish a funding stream to fund efforts to provide and expand access to substance abuse treatment through the existing Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant. To pay for this treatment, this bill would establish a 1 cent fee on each milligram of active opioid ingredient in a prescription pain pill. The bill includes a rebate or discount for opioids prescribed for cancer related pain and hospice patients and an exemption for opioids used as part of medically assisted treatment.

Jessie's Law (S. 2866): Introduced in honor of Jessica Grubb to save lives by ensuring that when individuals and their families are open about a person's past addiction, physicians and nurses will have access to the information that they need to provide medically appropriate care. The bill would:

- Simplifying the consent process for sharing information within integrated healthcare systems.
- Allow parents and spouses to them to consent to the inclusion of substance abuse treatment records in their child or spouse's medical records within an integrated care arrangement.
- Establish standards for hospitals and physicians for the display of a past history of opioid addiction within a patient's medical record.

The Promoting Responsible Opioid Prescribing Act (S. 2758): This bill would decouple hospital and physician payments from questions on the patient satisfaction survey related pain management to ensure that physicians don't feel undue financial pressure to prescribe opioids when not medically necessary.

Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act: Senator Manchin is a cosponsor of this bill, which passed the Senate 94-1. It would expand funding for drug abuse prevention and recovery efforts. It will authorize \$77.9 million in new grant funding, help get naloxone in the hands of first responders to reverse overdoses and save lives, and launch new treatment programs for opioid and heroin addiction. The bill includes Senator Manchin's amendment to improve consumer education about the danger of opioid abuse, which passed by a vote of 90-0.

The Changing the Culture of the FDA Act (S. 2543): This bill would amend the FDA's mission statement to include the agency's responsibility for the addressing public health impact of the opioid epidemic. To date, the FDA has failed to consider the devastating public health impact of their repeated decisions to approve dangerously addictive opioids. This bill would help drive the culture change that we need to see at the FDA with regard to opioid approvals.

FDA Accountability for Public Safety Act (S. 954): This bill which would require the FDA to seek the advice of an advisory committee before approving any new opioid medication and requires the agency to provide a report to Congress if it approves an opioid against the advice of that advisory committee. Distribution of the drug would be prohibited until the report is submitted to Congress.

Prescription Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act (S. 1431) This bill would strengthen education and assistance to states in reducing opioid abuse, diversion, and deaths. It would:

- Establish a Consumer Education Campaign
- Require Mandatory Prescribing Education for Opioid Prescribing
- Develop a System for Accurately Measuring Opioid Deaths
- Improve Prescription Drug Abuse Prevention and Treatment Quality Measures
- Create a Lock-in Program to Prevent Prescription Drug Abuse Under Medicare Part D