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6	MARKUP OF ENERGY AND COMMERCE COMMITTEE VOTE
7	ON OPIOIDS LEGISLATION
8	THURSDAY, MAY 17, 2018
9	House of Representatives
10	Committee on Energy and Commerce
11	Washington, D.C.
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15	The committee met, pursuant to call, at 10:00 a.m., in Room
16	2123 Rayburn House Office Building, Hon. Greg Walden [chairman
17	of the committee] presiding.
18	Members present: Representatives Walden, Barton, Upton,
19	Shimkus, Burgess, Blackburn, Scalise, Latta, McMorris Rodgers,
20	Harper, Lance, Guthrie, Olson, McKinley, Kinzinger, Griffith,
21	Bilirakis, Johnson, Long, Bucshon, Flores, Brooks, Mullin,
22	Hudson, Collins, Cramer, Walberg, Walters, Costello, Carter,
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Duncan, Pallone, Rush, Eshoo, Engel, Green, DeGette, Doyle, Schakowsky, Butterfield, Matsui, Castor, Sarbanes, McNerney, Welch, Lujan, Tonko, Clarke, Loebsack, Schrader, Kennedy, Cardenas, Ruiz, Peters, and Dingell.

Staff present: Mike Bloomquist, Staff Director; Samantha Bopp, Staff Assistant; Adam Buckalew, Professional Staff Member, Health; Daniel Butler, Staff Assistant; Karen Christian, General Counsel; Kelly Collins, Staff Assistant; Zachary Dareshori, Staff Assistant; Jordan Davis, Director of Policy and External Affairs; Paul Eddatel, Chief Counsel, Health; Margaret Tucker Fogarty, Staff Assistant; Melissa Froelich, Chief Counsel, Digital Commerce and Consumer Protection; Adam Fromm, Director of Outreach and Coalitions; Ali Fulling, Legislative Clerk, Oversight & Investigations, Digital Commerce and Consumer Protection; Caleb Graff, Professional Staff Member, Health; Jay Gulshen, Legislative Clerk, Health; Peter Kielty, Deputy General Counsel; Ed Kim, Policy Coordinator, Health; Caprice Knapp, Fellow, Health; Ryan Long, Deputy Staff Director; Drew McDowell, Executive Assistant; James Paluskiewicz, Professional Staff, Health; Mark Ratner, Policy Coordinator; Kristen Shatynski, Professional Staff Member, Health; Jennifer Sherman, Press Secretary; Danielle Steele, Counsel, Health; Austin Stonebraker,

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Press Assistant; Josh Trent, Deputy Chief Health Counsel, Health;
Evan Viau, Legislative Clerk, Communications & Technology; Hamlin
Wade, Special Advisor, External Affairs; Jacquelyn Bolen,
Minority Professional Staff; Michael Budros, Health Fellow; Jeff
Carroll, Minority Staff Director; Elizabeth Ertel, Minority
Deputy Clerk; Waverly Gordon, Minority Health Counsel; Tiffany
Guarascio, Minority Deputy Staff Director and Chief Health
Advisor; Una Lee, Minority Senior Health Counsel; Dan Miller,
Minority Policy Analyst; Rachel Pryor, Minority Senior Health
Policy Advisor; Tim Robinson, Minority Chief Counsel; Samantha
Satchell, Minority Policy Analyst; Andrew Souvall, Minority
Director of Communications, Outreach and Member Services; Theresa
Tassey, Minority Health Fellow; Kimberlee Trzeciak, Minority
Senior Health Policy Advisor; and C.J. Young, Minority Press
Secretary.

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The Chairman. The committee will come to order.

The committee will come to order. Good morning, everyone. We got a lot of work to do today and we will get started.

We are here for another big markup, keeping us on track to complete our work on legislation to combat the opioid crisis ahead of Memorial Day.

And just this week, House Majority Leader Kevin McCarthy announced that he's reserving time on the House floor in June to consider such legislation.

Our communities are counting on us -- the people we represent are counting on us -- to deliver on solutions to help turn the tide of addiction and death that is ravaging American from coast to coast.

On our docket today, we have 34 individual pieces of legislation to help turn the tide of the opioid epidemic. In the week since our Health Subcommittee markup, members and staff on both sides of the aisle have put in long hours to try and bridge the gaps on differences that remained on some of the bills.

Real progress has been made and I believe we will continue those efforts successfully today.

As I said during last week's markup, we know there is no silver bullet, no one-size-fits-all approach that will remedy

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the catastrophic and deadly effects of this crisis over the last decade.

But, collectively, we know that much can be done to help vulnerable patients in our communities get the treatment they want and that they need, and to ensure that these powerful drugs are not getting into the wrong hands.

Paired with the bills that passed out of this committee last week -- paired with the bills that passed out of this committee last week, our efforts will help protect our communities and bolster enforcement efforts, strengthen our prevention and public health efforts, and address coverage and payment issues in Medicare and Medicaid.

These bills are the direct result of hearing from the families impacted by this crisis -- some of whom I met with in my district on Monday -- those working to remedy it, and those -- and compromise by our fellow leaders.

Earlier this week, I met with two families from southern
Oregon whose sons are still struggling with this horrible
addiction. I've heard from others at roundtables across Oregon.
Their stories are all too familiar.

I've also received valuable feedback from the health care providers in our communities and, in fact, I'd like to submit

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a letter from the Oregon Hospital Association for the record where they outline their support for several of the bills we are working on here today.

While this Congress has delivered unprecedented resources to combat this crisis, Americans from all backgrounds and walks of life still feel the grasp of this epidemic and are asking us to help, and today we will once again, as the Energy and Commerce Committee, deliver.

I mentioned the work of the staffs earlier, and Paul and Tiffany and their teams have put in countless hours over late nights and weekends this past year. Thank you for your efforts on this national priority.

We have a unique opportunity to save lives and we cannot lose sight of the real-world impact of our actions throughout this process. We owe it to the families, the more than 115 Americans who die from opioids every single day, to come together and advance legislation that can help stem this tide.

With that, I yield back and recognize my friend from New Jersey, Mr. Pallone, for three minutes for an opening statement.

Mr. Pallone. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Today's markup focuses on proposals to address the opioid epidemic. I applaud all the committee members for their hard

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work on these bills, especially given the accelerated time frame.

I also appreciate the chairman working with us to reach agreement on the majority of these bills as we work together to craft strategies that make positive changes in the communities around the country devastated by this epidemic.

We are in a good place with many of the bills in front of us today and there are a number of bills that make incremental changes that will bolster our efforts to combat the opioid crisis.

I am concerned, however, that there are bills missing from today's markup that are critically important to our overall legislative effort.

For example, Mr. Green's legislation, H.R. 5803, was favorably approved out of subcommittee but was not -- but was excluded from today's markup.

This bill would give FDA the authority to assess whether or not a drug could be subject to misuse or abuse as part of the drug approval process before entering the market.

Without this authority, the FDA could and has allowed drugs to enter the market only to be abused and misused substantially, requiring a withdrawal of the product.

This bill is common sense legislation, especially in light of the lessons this committee has learned regarding the role our

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drug supply chain played in the rise of the opioid epidemic.

We should take every step possible to prevent American consumers from unnecessary exposure to harm and risk of addiction.

Further, I am also disappointed that I believe, Mr. Chairman, that you're playing some politics with the priority of the members of this committee.

The Addiction Treatment Access Improvement Act introduced by Mr. Tonko would have an immediate effect on the availability of treatment in our communities by increasing the number of providers capable of treating patients with medication-assisted treatment.

We all know treatment is critical to preventing fatal overdoses that take the lives of more than 115 people each day and helping individuals with opioid use disorder achieve recovery.

Unfortunately, the chairman has apparently decided to combine that bill -- Mr. Tonko's bill -- with a controversial proposal that would gut the Part 2 patient consent requirement and result, in my opinion, in less people receiving lifesaving treatment for opioid use disorders.

I can't support that bill and I strongly objection to any efforts to combine that bill with Mr. Tonko's. So I've asked,

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and	I	wil	ll	contin	ie 1	to	ask	the	chairman,	that	these	bills	be
deba	ate	ed a	and	voted	on	se	epara	ately	7.				

I hope that we can do that. I think combining them is a huge mistake.

So finally, Mr. Chairman, we have made progress, but our work is far from complete. I hope to continue to work with my colleagues on today's list of opioid bills in addition to others that, hopefully, will be moving forward.

And with that, I yield back.

The Chairman. Gentleman yields back the balance of his time.

The chair recognizes the former chairman of the full committee, Mr. Upton from Michigan, for one minute.

Mr. Upton. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I am going to put my full statement in the record. But I would note that in last week's markup we advanced a bill that I worked on with my colleague, Representative Dingell, the ACE Research Act, that gives the NIH the tools that it needs to research nonaddictive pain treatments.

This week, we intend to -- we should move H.R. 5800, the IMD Additional Info Act. This bill is going to require the Medicaid and CHIP Payment and Access Commission submit to Congress

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a report on information about services furnished to Medicaid enrollees who are patients in an institute of mental disease standards that the IMDs must follow including quality standards and recommendations on how CMS can improve the data collected for IMDs.

All this legislation is to better help Congress and CMS understand how current Medicaid dollars are being used to provide care for their patients with substance use disorders and mental disease in an IMD.

And I yield back the balance of my time.

The Chairman. The gentleman yields back.

Other members seeking recognition for one minute?

Gentleman from Texas, Mr. Green, is recognized for one minute.

Mr. Green. I thank the chairman and ranking member for holding a markup today. I appreciate the efforts of members on both sides of the aisle to work this crisis and expand access to treatment for Americans suffering from substance abuse.

I am concerned that our committee has not identified any pay force for any of the opioids bills. Our committee must identify how we are going to pay for these authorizations before they are considered on the House floor.

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Otherwise, I fear our efforts will be to cuts in Medicaid or other critical public health programs. I am also disappointed -- and I thank the ranking member for mentioning it -- the majority's decision not to include my misuse and abuse legislation for today's markup introduced earlier this week as H.R. 5803.

This legislation would have simply clarified FDA's authority

This legislation would have simply clarified FDA's authority to consider a drug's potential for misuse and abuse as part of the approval process.

This bill was introduced at the request of the FDA and received expert testimony in support during our March Health Subcommittee hearing and passed then subcommittee markup by voice vote last month.

This legislation should be given full consideration and included in the House opioids package, and I thank you and yield back my time.

The Chairman. I thank the gentleman.

If the gentleman would yield for a second -- we recognize that FDA initially submitted a request for that legislation. In further conversation, they have told us they do not believe they need that authority that -- that they already have it. That's --

Mr. Green. Obviously, I didn't hear that.

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236	The Chairman. Yes. That's what I
237	Mr. Green. I talked to the administrator last Friday so
238	but
239	The Chairman. That is the issue here I am hearing from our
240	staff is FDA now believes they have all the authority they need
241	in this area and it is unnecessary.
242	That's the only issue going on here.
243	Mr. Green. Well, I want to make sure we can see if we can
244	document it. So thank you.
245	The Chairman. Yes. We are working on that.
246	Other members seeking recognition on the Republican side?
247	Dr. Burgess, chairman of our Subcommittee on Health,
248	recognized for one minute.
249	Mr. Burgess. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and I'll submit my
250	full statement for the record.
251	But I do want to acknowledge the significant work that's
252	gone on on both sides the dais with both members and staff to
253	bring us to this point.
254	It was last October that we opened the doors of the Dingell
255	Room to hear from all of our colleagues throughout the United
256	States House of Representatives on difficulties they were having
257	in their districts with this crisis.

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258	And we took that information to heart and you are seeing
259	the culmination of that in today's markup. So thanks to the
260	members and the staff that worked so hard to make this day
261	possible.
262	And I'll yield back.
263	The Chairman. I thank the gentleman.
264	I'd also like to thank our members and staff on the O&I
265	Committee as well who have done incredible work doing the
266	investigative side of our efforts on Energy and Commerce, which
267	has informed our efforts on the legislative side. So kudos to

The gentlelady from California is recognized for one minute.

Good morning.

Ms. Eshoo. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Over 2 million people have a prescription opioid addiction in our country and 591,000 have a heroin addiction, and we have seen overdose deaths triple in the last 13 years.

So this is a real crisis in our country and today we are working to address it. We are considering bills that make changes to the Medicaid program, and many of them are bipartisan and I support them.

There is something, I think, that is very important to point

those folks as well.

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280	out, and that is that the committee's actions, when it comes to
281	providing federal resources for the programs and legislation that
282	we are discussing today, that's on the one hand.
283	On the other hand, and we know that Medicaid is the single
284	largest payer of mental health services, providing health
285	coverage to 27 percent of adults with a serious mental illness.
286	Nearly 12 percent of these adults are enrolled in Medicare,
287	have a substance use disorder. Some of the bills we are
288	discussing expand Medicaid coverage for substance abuse disorder
289	treatment and many of the bills have significant cost to them.

So what I am concerned about is that my Republican colleagues vote for the money. You can't wipe out Medicaid --

The Chairman. The gentlelady's time has expired.

Ms. Eshoo. -- and then say we are going to do something about this.

I yield back.

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The Chairman. The gentlelady's time has expired.

The chair recognizes the gentlelady from Tennessee, the chairman of our Telecommunications Committee, Mrs. Blackburn, for one minute.

Mrs. Blackburn. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and I want to thank you and the staff for the great work that has been done on these

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302	bills. Chairman Burgess also deserves some credit.
303	We have got a couple of bills the Stop Illicit Drug
304	Importation Act and the Medicaid DUR Improvement Act the Drug
305	Improvement Act that are coming up today.
306	We are pleased to get these bills moving forward because
307	this is the type of legislation that keeps the drugs from landing
308	on the streets.
309	They are priority bills and I thank you for the support and
310	for the action on this legislation.
311	Yield back.
312	The Chairman. Gentlelady yields back.
313	Other members? Mr. Engel, New York, recognized for one
314	minute.
315	Mr. Engel. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.
316	There is no question that we need to do more to end the opioid
317	crisis that has touched so many of our communities and I am glad
318	we are making a serious attempt to do that.
319	I am pleased that today the committee will consider the
320	Poison Center Network Enhancement Act, which I've introduced with
321	Congresswoman Brooks.
322	This bill will extend our nation's Poison Center program
323	for an additional five years, ensuring that the work those centers
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324	are doing to address the opioid crisis continues.
325	But I am concerned by other elements of today's markup,
326	namely, the apparently gamesmanship surrounding Mr. Tonko's
327	Addiction Treatment Access Improvement Act, a bill which takes
328	needed steps to expand access to treatment for those grappling
329	with addiction.
330	This is exactly the kind of action that's needed to turn
331	the tide of the opioid epidemic and I can't understand why there
332	would be an effort to hamstring that effort.
333	I hope that changes and I look forward to the markup, and
334	yield back the balance of my time.
335	The Chairman. Gentleman yields back the balance of his
336	time.
337	Other members on the Republican side seeking recognition?
338	Mr. Kinzinger from Illinois recognized for one minute.
339	Mr. Kinzinger. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for holding the
340	markup and thanks for putting H.R. 5590, the Opioid Addiction
341	Plan, in, which I introduce with Ms. Yvette Clarke, my fellow
342	colleague.
343	On a personal note, Mr. Chairman, I want to thank you for
344	taking the time to sit time with Luke Tomsha, my constituent,
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yesterday to hear his story.

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346	He's used heroin for over a decade and now is in recovery
347	and has started a foundation called Perfectly Flawed. He's taken
348	his experience and his passion and channeled them into helping
349	children who are negatively affected by this crisis.
350	Luke and his son, Cash, live in LaSalle, Illinois, and he
351	told us earlier that this month they had seven people overdose
352	in about 24 hours in a town of just over 9,000 people.
353	Today is about getting resources to everyone struggling with
354	addiction but also about getting relief to the parents who can't
355	go to work because they are afraid to leave their children alone
356	or the spouse that must drive hours to get their loved one to
357	the nearest treatment facility.
358	And has Luke has correctly identified, it's about getting

relief to the children who've had to watch a parent or a sibling That's how we are going to break this cycle of addiction in our communities.

So thank you, and I yield back, Mr. Chairman.

I thank the gentleman for his leadership on The Chairman. this issue.

Members on the Democratic side seeking recognition? Mr. Doyle, Ms. Schakowsky.

I got to go to Ms. Matsui is up -- from California -- for

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368	one	minute

Ms. Matsui. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, I commend the bipartisan steps taken to craft many of the bills we will markup today.

As we all know, this epidemic is literally a life or death situation for patients and our legislative decisions will have real impacts on entire families.

Oftentimes, policymaking swings to the extremes. For example, over prescribing of pain medication is an issue so we craft policy to address it, and suddenly we have shortages of medication that is still needed for legitimate purposes.

We all know, too, that policy may have -- made with the best of intentions can have unintended consequences. We may agree on a concept but laws are not always carried out as we expect, and the words on paper matter both in how the public interprets Congress' will and what rights become available legally.

That is why I am considering all of the bills we are advancing carefully in an effort not only to do no harm but to actually do good.

I know that we must act expediently to address our immediate crisis but we must do so -- do things that actually help and won't cause problems in the future or for the next crisis.

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390	Thank you, and I yield back.
391	The Chairman. I thank the gentlelady, and now we recognize
392	the gentleman from Florida, Mr. Bilirakis, who's been very active
393	on this issue, for one minute.
394	Mr. Bilirakis. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate it
395	very much.
396	Thanks for marking up these bills as well. Industry
397	standards maximize the reliability of products, materials, and
398	services people use every day.
399	Without standards, quality outcomes and, ultimately,
400	patient safety can be jeopardized. That's why I am pleased to
401	see the Ensuring Access to Quality Sober Living Act a bill
402	I helped introduce be marked up today, which would establish
403	standards for sober homes.
404	I am also pleased to see the inclusion of the Medicaid
405	Pharmaceutical Home Act, which would establish standards for
406	state Medicaid lock-in programs and ensure every state and
407	territory has a locked in program.
408	I look forward to continuing the great work of this committee

a record number of bills to help address the opioid crisis

and advancing these bipartisan solutions to the House floor.

I want to thank the chairman for his leadership in moving

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412	afflicting our country.
413	And I yield back. Thank you.
414	The Chairman. The gentleman yields back.
415	The chair now recognizes the gentlelady from Florida, Ms.
416	Castor, for one minute.
417	Ms. Castor. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.
418	Democrats have been pressing for a comprehensive plan to
419	address the opioid public health crisis because a greater
420	commitment is required. We need an approach that targets the
421	entire spectrum of addiction, from prevention treatment,
422	recovery, and crisis response.
423	You know, we did under the 21st Century Cures a grant
424	initiative that was only for 2017 and 2018, and our communities
425	and families back home, they are crying for a more definitive
426	longer-term commitment.
427	The second point I'd like to make is that when Republicans
428	propose deep cuts into Medicaid and the Affordable Care Act, that
429	is antithetical and contradictory to wanting to actually address
430	the opioid public health crisis.
431	So I look forward to working on some of these bipartisan
432	bills but I especially look forward to the day where we can all
433	work together to make significant progress for families and the

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entire	country	on	this	opioid	crisis.
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And I yield back.

The Chairman. Other members seeking recognition on the Republican side before we get into the bills?

Seeing none, Mr. Tonko from New York, recognized for one minute.

Mr. Tonko. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

If the road to Hell is paved with good intentions, this committee is in the driver's seat, barreling a steamroller down the highway.

In the coming hours, we are going to pass a handful of feel-good bills, some of which will make incremental progress.

But tomorrow morning we will all wake up to another day of record-breaking American overdose deaths.

The smallness of today's debate is disgraceful. This crisis is growing and the answers are right in front of us. People need treatment, but instead of solutions we are giving excuses.

We can't spend money. No matter the lives, families, or communities saved, we can't do anything controversial. Where were these concerns when my colleagues were pushing tax breaks for billionaires or trying to slash Medicaid in the Affordable Care Act?

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456	Enough. The American people are dying. These are half
457	measures. I am tired of the excuses. I am sick of this recurring
458	and preventable nightmare.
459	Congress is sending a clear message today we'd rather
460	give huge tax breaks to the wealthy than stick out our necks to
461	save the lives of thousands of our constituents.
462	Shame on us. Some may say the majority is gutting my bill.
463	I say we are playing with lives. We are walking away from saving
464	lives.
465	And with that, I yield back.
466	The Chairman. The gentleman yields back. We are moving
467	a couple of his bills through this process.
468	Other members seeking recognition? The gentlelady from New
469	York, Ms. Clarke. Good morning.
470	Ms. Clarke. Good morning, and thank you, Mr. Chairman and
471	Ranking Member Pallone, for convening our full committee for
472	today's markup.
473	Today we will be discussing various bills on important health
474	care topics ranging from Medicare to Medicaid, to more pressing
475	legislation aimed at addressing one of our nation's most recent
476	public health crises.
477	One issue of particular importance to the 9th Congressional

178	District of New York is the opioid epidemic, which has become
179	a household topic.
180	And while I am glad it is a topic that is not being ignored,
181	I do believe it is misunderstood by many. You see, opioid use
182	is not just a rural or urban issue. It is an American issue.
183	For the past couple of months, I've introduced several pieces
184	of legislation related to understanding and addressing treatment
185	for opioid use disorder including H.R. 5590, the Opioid Addiction
186	Action Plan, which we will discuss during today's markup.
187	It has been a pleasure to work across the aisle with
188	Representative Adam Kinzinger of Illinois and I look forward to
189	discussing our bill in depth today.
190	As a committee, we owe it to the American people to craft
191	legislation that is solutions oriented, practical, and
192	comprehensive, leaving no one behind.
193	Thank you, and I yield back the balance of my time.
194	The Chairman. The gentlelady yields back the balance of
195	her time.
196	Other members seeking the gentleman from well, I got
197	to go back up here, I guess. Mr. Doyle, senior.
198	Mr. Doyle. Yes. Move to strike the last word.
199	The Chairman Without objection recognized for one

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And I'd like to yield my time to Mr. Green.

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minute.

Mr. Green. I thank my colleague.

Mr. Doyle.

Mr. Chairman, I want to read what we received on May 14th from the FDA and I'll -- we believe drug developers and other stakeholders are well aware that the FDA interprets our existing authorities to permit consideration of misuse and abuse in our approval or withdrawal decisions -- in fact, does so whenever a drug carries the significant concerns of misuse and abuse consistent with primary mission to protect health care.

Accordingly, we do not think the guidance clear line we do would be valuable. However, in its over line as we have previously indicated, the FDA's statutory framework would be enhanced to more explicitly recognize the agency's ability to consider misuse and abuse of a controlled substance when determining if its overall benefits outweigh the risks.

Clarifying the FDA's authority to consider misuse and abuse as part of the drug approval and assessment process for opioids would augment the agency's capacity to take necessary action to minimize public health consequences of opioid misuse and abuse.

Therefore, we continue to believe that Sections 505(d) and (e) would clarify FDA's authority to consider misuse and abuse

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when making safety determinations under this provision and do
not think attempting such a clarification through nonbinding FDA
guidance is an adequate substitute.

Mr. Chairman, if there are folks who want to go to the
courthouse to challenge FDA's authority, I think we ought to,
and we agree that they ought to have this authority. We ought
to put it into law so that would give us some -- and I'll be glad

The Chairman. And we will continue to talk about this today and see. We are in communication with the FDA to get clarification. So we will continue to work on this and we will put that in the record as well. Thank you.

Let's see. Other members seeking recognition on the Republican side?

We go to Mr. McNerney on the Democratic side.

Mr. McNerney. Mr. Chairman, I just wanted to say that every person in this committee wants to do the right thing about opioids. It's a huge problem.

A hundred people in my district died of opioid abuse last year, and a lot of the amendments are good. A lot of them are working together. There is some disagreement.

But the real problem, in my mind, is that we are just not

to submit this to you.

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putting enough resources into this problem. This affects every
part of this country. Medicaid is probably the best vehicle for
dealing with the opioid crisis.

And so consideration of reducing Medicaid funding on any level is hurtful to this issue and to this effort. So, yes, let's go ahead and do these amendments. They are good.

But what we need to do is put more resources into this issue if we want to solve the problem.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I yield back.

The Chairman. The gentleman yields back the balance of his time.

Other members seeking recognition?

Mr. Peters is recognized for one minute.

Mr. Peters. Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Ranking Member
Pallone, for your leadership on this very important issue. We
are going to make a lot of progress today.

I want to acknowledge that during the Health Subcommittee markup the ranking members expressed several concerns about my bill, the Post-Operative Opioid Prevention Act.

We have taken those concerns very seriously and been working closely with our colleagues to make changes accordingly, and I want to thank Ranking Member Pallone and his staff for helping

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566	to strengthen our policy.
567	Today, the incentive is to prescribe opioids because of
568	bundled payments. Our bill aims to stop addiction where it begins
569	with in the surgical setting by separating that out and
570	providing incentives to develop alternatives.
571	The reason there is no alternatives is that there is no market
572	for it. Our bill would reverse this perverse incentive and give
573	CMS the authority to make payments for nonopioid analgesics that
574	demonstrate substantial clinical improvement over existing
575	medications as determined by CMS, and we will looking for your
576	support. I look forward to the discussion.
577	Thank you. I yield back.
578	The Chairman. The gentleman yields back the balance of his
579	time.
580	Are there other members seeking recognition?
581	Seeing none, the chair now calls up H.R. 5228 this would
582	be number 31 on your list and ask the clerk to report.
583	[The bill follows:]
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586	The Clerk. H.R. 5228, to strengthen the authorities of the
587	Food and Drug Administration to address counterfeit drugs,
588	illegal and synthetic opioids, and opioid-like substances and
589	for other purposes.
590	The Chairman. Without objection, the first reading of the
591	bill is dispensed with. The bill will be open for amendment at
592	any point.
593	Are there any bipartisan amendments?
594	For what purpose does the gentleman from New Jersey seek
595	recognition?
596	Mr. Pallone. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment in the nature
597	of a substitute at the desk.
598	The Chairman. The clerk will report the amendment.
599	The Clerk. Amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.R.
600	5228, offered by Mr. Pallone.
601	[The amendment of Mr. Pallone follows:]
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603	**************************************

The Chairman. Without objection, the reading of the amendment is dispensed with. The gentleman is recognized for five minutes in support of the amendment.

Mr. Pallone. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Just last week, I had the opportunity to visit an international mail facility in my home state of New Jersey with my colleague, Mr. Pascrell, and FDA, a CBP, and the United States Post Office to discuss the very real problem of illegal unapproved drugs that are entering our country through international mail facilities.

FDA staff showed us boxes of pills that were minimally labeled, labeled in foreign languages, or not labeled at all that were coming in from unknown and unregistered facilities.

It then takes FDA days to catalog that box, identify what is legitimate, and identify what products under current law the agency is allowed to destroy.

FDA then has no other option but to return that box to the sender, leaving open the possibility that the sender will just drop the box of illegal pills back in the mail to another international mail facility.

The agency also showed me a series of similar packages that were minimally labeled or misidentified as gifts that, upon

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inspection, were found to include bags of drugs labeled in another language.

The SCREEN Act, the bill before us which passed the subcommittee by a voice vote, would give the FDA authority to take action in these situations to stop these drugs from going out into the marketplace and allow the agency to better target their inspection resources and provide resources to better equip FDA to conduct this work.

Specifically, the SCREEN Act would, first, expand FDA's authority to refuse or destroy illegal drugs; to provide FDA with the ability to order manufacturers to cease distribution or to recall drugs that pose an imminent or substantial hazard to the public health; three, allow FDA to refuse admission or to destroy bulk shipments of drugs from a manufacturer or distributor, or imported drugs if they are found to be misbranded or adulterated; and finally, authorize new resources to help support provide additional capacity at international mail facilities and to upgrade infrastructure equipment and other needed technology for screening purposes.

Now, currently, FDA's authority in this space is woefully inadequate to address the growing threat of illicit drugs coming in through international mail facilities.

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648 The SCREEN Act would grant FDA the authority and resources 649 needed to better target their enforcement and to prevent illicit 650 unapproved drugs from entering the country in the first place. 651 Having worked closely with the FDA on this legislation, I 652 know that the authorities outlined in the SCREEN Act will go a 653 long way towards empowering the agency to take on repeated illicit 654 drug traffickers and ensure that dangerous unapproved drugs are 655 stopped at our ports and mail facilities. 656 So I urge my colleagues to vote in support of this amendment, 657 and I just want to say I -- we introduced this bill because we 658 knew there was a problem. But when I went to this facility with Mr. Pascrell in his 659 660 district in Secaucus last week, I could not believe how bad the situation was, and it was not only bad with regard to packages 661 662 of illicit drugs but also with automatic weapons and all kinds 663 of other things that were found that just really opened my eyes 664 to the problem at these facilities. 665 So with that, Mr. Chairman, I would yield back. 666 The Chairman. Gentleman yields back. 667 Is there further discussion? 668 The chair recognizes for what purpose the gentleman from

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Mr. Burgess. Will the gentleman yield part of his time to me?
The Chairman. Yes, sure he will.
Mr. Burgess. I'll just say that having had the opportunity
to go the international mail facility at JFK Airport several weeks
ago with Dr. Gottlieb, I saw exactly what the gentleman describes.
And you're right, it's not just the fentanyl and analogs
that are coming in. It is the counterfeit drugs that could be
dangerous, that could be mislabeled.
And yes, there was there were passports. There were other
things that were coming in through these disguised as other
objects.
So, clearly, this is an area of vulnerability and from the
fentanyl analog perspective, it throws gasoline on any fire that
we are trying to contain with all of our other opiate work.
If we don't get our arms around this problem, we will not
have solved it. So I thank the gentleman for bringing it forward.
It's an important concept and one that's worthy of bipartisan
support and I intend to support it.
And I'll yield back.
The Chairman. Gentleman's time.
Mr. Pallone. Oh, I am sorry. Let me thank Dr. Burgess for

692	what he said and the support for this bipartisan bill.
693	Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
694	The Chairman. I thank the gentleman.
695	Any other members seeking recognition on this amendment?
696	I would just say that I appreciate all the committee's work
697	on this on both sides of the aisle. This is a really, really
698	important piece of legislation, Mr. Pallone, and we need to get
699	this into law.
700	With that, I am going to recognize the gentleman from Texas,
701	who I believe has an amendment to the substitute. We are trying
702	to see if we have paper on that yet.
703	Do we have paper on the Green amendment? We do. The
704	gentleman is recognized for what purpose?
705	Mr. Green. Mr. Chairman, I'll offer an amendment to H.R.
706	5228. I'd like to strike the last word.
707	The Chairman. To the amendment in the nature of a
708	substitute. The clerk will report the Green amendment to the
709	amendment in the nature of a substitute.
710	The Clerk. Amendment to the amendment in the nature of a
711	substitute offered by Mr. Green.
712	The Chairman. The gentleman is recognized for five minutes
713	on his amendment.

714	Mr. Green. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I strike the last word
715	and speak in support of the amendment. This is the issue we were
716	talking about earlier, to clarify the FDA's authority to consider
717	a drug's potential for misuse and abuse as part of the approval
718	process.
719	During our March legislative hearing, FDA Director Scott
720	Gottlieb testified that the issue of opioid misuse and abuse is
721	one of the agency's highest priorities.
722	Last year, the FDA acted when it requested the withdrawal
723	treatment due to the concerns of the benefits associated with
724	the product was outweighed by the risk of the abuse and
725	manipulation.
726	Clarifying the FDA's authority to take potential risk for
727	abuse and misuse into consideration is an important step to combat
728	the opioid crisis.
729	I ask the committee to support this amendment in the nature
730	of a substitute and
731	Mr. Pallone. Would the gentleman yield?
732	Mr. Green. I'd be glad to yield.
733	Mr. Pallone. Oh, I am sorry.
734	I wanted to speak in support of the amendment.
735	The Chairman. So do I.

736	Mr. Pallone. All right. So I just want to
737	The Chairman. So it depends how much
738	Mr. Pallone. Do you want to speak in support?
739	The Chairman. Yes.
740	Mr. Pallone. Oh. Well, then I'll cease
741	The Chairman. Would the gentleman yield yes?
742	Mr. Green. I yield.
743	The Chairman. In the meantime
744	Mr. Green. To the ranking member or the chair.
745	The Chairman. I think we are going to say the same thing.
746	Mr. Green. If you agree with me, I'll yield to you on
747	anything.
748	The Chairman. As we were going back and forth here about
749	whether FDA needed this or not, in further conversations with
750	the FDA there is no violence done by adding this amendment and
751	in fact we can clarify it once and for all.
752	And so there is no reason not to, on further review. And
753	so the majority is prepared to continue to add this amendment,
754	continue to work if there are any technical issues going forward
755	to the floor.
756	But at this point we are supportive of adding the Green
757	amendment.

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758	Mr. Green. I move to adoption and yield back my time.
759	The Chairman. Is there further discussion on the Green
760	amendment to the substitute Pallone substitute amendment?
761	Seeing none, all those in favor of the Green amendment will
762	say aye.
763	Those opposed, nay.
764	The ayes appear to have it. The ayes have it, and the Green
765	amendment to this Pallone substitute amendment is adopted.
766	Is there further discussion of the now amended substitute
767	to this legislation?
768	Seeing none, the question now arises on the amendment in
769	the nature of a substitute.
770	All those in favor will say aye.
771	All those opposed, nay.
772	The ayes appear to have it. The ayes have it and the
773	substitute is adopted.
774	Are there further amendments to the underlying bill?
775	Is there further discussion?
776	Seeing none, the question now arises on H.R. 5228 as amended.
777	
778	All those in favor will say aye.
779	Those opposed, no.

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Ayes appear to have it. The ayes have it and the bill is referred to the floor with the pass recommendation.

Chair now calls up H.R. 5752 -- this is number 32 on your list -- and asks the clerk to report.

[The bill follows:]

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787	The Clerk. H.R. 5752, to amend the Federal Food, Drug, and
788	Cosmetic Act with respect to the importation of certain drugs
789	and for other purposes.
790	The Chairman. Without objection, the first reading of the
791	bill is dispensed with. The bill will be open for amendment at
792	any point.
793	Are there any bipartisan amendments?
794	The chair recognizes the gentlelady from Tennessee for
795	purposes of an amendment.
796	Mrs. Blackburn. Mr. Chairman, yes, I have an amendment at
797	the desk.
798	The Chairman. The clerk will report the Blackburn
799	amendment.
800	The Clerk. Amendment to H.R. 5752, offered by Mrs.
801	Blackburn.
802	The Chairman. Without objection, further reading of the
803	amendment is dispensed with. The chair recognizes the gentlelady
804	from Tennessee to speak on her amendment.
805	[The amendment of Mrs. Blackburn follows:]
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808 Mrs. Blackburn. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

As I start to speak on this amendment, I want to say -- and this kind of adds onto what Mr. Pallone was just saying -- we have all listened to local law enforcement.

We have listened and worked with our constituents and the people who have been so affected and impacted by this opioid crisis.

And what we are doing today is responding to requests that we have had, whether from our local or state or our federal entities. And Mr. Pallone's amendment and my amendment address changes that need to be made in dealing with these international mail facilities.

So the amendment on this bill ensures that the FDA has the tools it needs to stop the flow of illicit drugs into the country without adversely affecting legitimate imports for personal or commercial use.

It will allow the FDA to deem an otherwise unknown substance or pill a drug if it is contained in -- as an active ingredient in a drug or a biologic that has been approved or is in the approved pipeline.

This deeming authority, which the amendment limits only to purposes related to inspection for import, will allow the FDA

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	to determine more quickly whether these items violate federal
	law.
	The languages is tailored to exempt articles that are entered
	into authorized electronic data interchange systems like the one
	used by CBP and are designated in that system as product regulated
	by the agency.
	The amendment also refines the section granting the agency
	debarment authority for importers who repeatedly violate the law.
	I appreciate the stakeholders that have reached out to us
	as well as staff at the FDA and in the Senate, who have worked
	with us to get the language right, and I encourage support of
	the amendment.
	And I yield back.
	The Chairman. The gentlelady supports the amendment she
	offered, and are there other members seeking recognition on the
	Blackburn amendment?
	Seeing none, the question now arises on approval of the
	Blackburn amendment.
	All those in favor will say aye.
	Those opposed, no.
	The ayes appear to have it. The ayes have it, and the
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Blackburn amendment is adopted.

	speaker. A link to the final, official transcript will be posted on the Committee's website as soon as it is available.
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852	Are there further amendments on the bill?
853	Is there further discussion on the bill? If none, the vote
854	now occurs on approving H.R. 5752 as amended to the House.
855	All those in favor will signify by saying aye.
856	Those opposed, no.
857	The ayes appear to have it and the bill is favorably reported.
858	The chair now calls up H.R. 5806 this would be number
859	33 and asks the clerk to report.
860	[The bill follows:]
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The Chairman. Without objection, the first reading of the bill is dispensed with. The bill will be open for amendment at any point.

Are there any bipartisan amendments?

Are there any amendments?

For what purpose does the chairman of the Subcommittee on Health seek recognition?

Mr. Burgess. Seek to strike the last word.

The Chairman. Recognized for five minutes. Strike the last word.

Mr. Burgess. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

This bill before us, 5806, 21st Century Tools for Pain and Addiction Treatments -- first off, I want to thank Dr. Larry Bucshon and Representative Griffith for working with me on this important initiative.

We have all heard the data -- 46,000 Americans die from an opiate overdose between October 2016 and October 2017. There is a lack of innovation and investment in the development of nonaddictive pain and addiction treatments.

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If we can -- the healing arts have relied on opiates for pain relief for centuries and likely will continue to rely on opiates for pain relief.

However, if we do not develop some alternatives we will consign future generations to suffer from the same problems that we are experiencing currently.

H.R. 5806 will spur investment in innovative new treatments for pain and addiction by directing the Food and Drug Administration in three very simple areas.

First, it will -- the FDA will hold at least one public meeting to address the challenges and the barriers to developing nonaddictive medical products intended to treat pain or addiction.

Second, the Food and Drug Administration will issue or update existing guidance documents to help address challenges to developing nonaddictive medical products to treat pain or addiction.

It's interesting that there have been only two novel chemical entities to treat pain approved by the Food and Drug Administration over the last decade.

Clinical success in pain drug development has been difficult for novel drugs with only a 2 percent probability of FDA approval

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from Phase 1 compared to an overall 10 percent success rate for
other diseases.
It is important that all of us develop and share a sense
of urgency when it comes to the need for innovation in pain
addiction treatment.
So we have worked closely with the Food and Drug
Administration to get the policy in this bill correct. The agency
has assured that this bill will not create unnecessary burden
or expand the current pathways.
It will simply clarify those pathways for certain products
which are so desperately needed. I will ask unanimous consent
to submit a letter of support from Medical Device Manufacturers
Association for the record and
The Chairman. Without objection.

[The information follows:]

*********COMMITTEE INSERT 6*******

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Mr. Burgess. -- I will urge my colleagues to support this bill, and yield back my time.

The Chairman. Gentleman yields back.

The chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey for five minutes to speak on the bill.

Mr. Pallone. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I am striking the last word in opposition to the bill.

The opiate crisis has made everyone rethink how we treat pain and addiction in this country and there is broad agreement that this conversation should include examining alternatives to opioids that are nonaddictive.

Patients and providers deserve to have options other than opioids. Like my colleagues on the other side, I share the goal of encouraging the development of these alternatives and want to work with FDA and industry to do so.

And that's why I am supportive of the agency hosting public meetings with industry and other stakeholders to discuss any issues, concerns, or barriers there may be to the development of these products today.

Unfortunately, industry has said that meetings with FDA to discuss development issues or what regulatory --

The Chairman. Will the gentleman suspend? Shh.

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946 Thank you. You may proceed.

Mr. Pallone. Thank you.

Unfortunately, industry has said that meetings with FDA to discuss development issues or what regulatory assistance their products may be legible for is not enough. Manufacturers say they need as eligibility for accelerated approval, which shortens the time line for review or breakthrough therapy designation and which would grant sponsors intensive assistance from the agency as an incentive to develop these products.

While I am sympathetic, I have received no compelling evidence that FDA has been unwilling to meet with sponsors of nonaddictive pain or addictive treatments to discuss eligibility for these pathways or has been denying such requests at all.

And, further, we know that some of these nonaddictive nonopioid products have benefitted from the pathways already existing.

According to FDA, most if not all approved abuse-deterrent opioid formulations received first fast tracked designation.

And the sponsor of at least one novel nonopioid analgesic has made public that it received breakthrough therapy designation last year.

While my colleagues may argue that a public meeting and

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guidance are small steps to help bring needed products to market, we should think seriously about the resource impact this would have on the agency and also the precedent.

Public meetings and guidance has required considerable staff time and financial resources, diverting time away from other activities such as meeting one-on-one with sponsors or responding to questions regarding submissions.

This legislation does not provide any new resources for these activities. Additionally, this bill would set the precedent of the agency issuing product area-specific guidance on regulatory issues.

Typically, FDA refrains from issuing product area-specific guidance documents unless there is a need to address scientific or clinical issues specific to those products. The guidance proposed in this bill does not fall into that category.

So I worry that if FDA is required to issue such guidance, it could unintentionally raise questions about whether the criteria applies differently for each product area and would open the agency up to a flood of requests for product area-specific guidances about the eligibility for these pathways.

And I am also worried that the bill is laying the groundwork for industry to come back to Congress and request that the

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eligibility for expedited programs be changed in order to guarantee that their products can receive accelerated approval and break through therapy designation should the guidance provided under the bill not be to their liking.

And this could have the effect of unintentionally weakening the benefits of accelerated approval and breakthrough therapy designation by expanding it to even more products.

This is not legislation that FDA has asked for or highlighted as a priority in fighting the opioid crisis, and while they may say that the changes are okay, I am not comfortable passing legislation just for the talking point of saying we may be helping bring nonaddictive pain and addiction treatments to market sooner, and I think we have to think seriously about the resource burden and the precedent we will be setting with this bill.

So for all these reasons I can't support the legislation.

Again I understand that the majority is trying to address concerns.

But again, you know, as we have said previously in the subcommittee hearings and on other occasions that we have to be careful that, you know, in dealing with these bills that we don't set precedents that may ultimately, you know, create more harm.

And I know that we have spent some time on this and I think

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there might be some way of dealing with it more effectively.

But at this time I am concerned about the resources and the precedents set and I don't think we should be moving forward because I don't think that this is necessary at this point. I yield back.

The Chairman. The gentleman yields back.

The chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia, Mr. Carter, our resident pharmacist.

Mr. Carter. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman I'd like to thank my colleague, Chairman Burgess, Representative Bucshon, Representative Griffith for their work on this legislation.

Legislation directs the FDA to offer guidance on ways to bring nonaddictive treatments for pain to patients. As a practicing pharmacist for over 30 years and currently the only pharmacist serving in Congress, when talking of this situation I've always said that there needs to be something in between for physicians to be able to prescribe -- something in between ibuprofen and tramadol and the opioids.

There is a big gap there and I've called on the pharmaceutical manufacturers to fill that gap and to give us something that we can prescribe that doesn't have the addictive qualities of the

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the Commi	ttee's website	as soon as	it is available	2.	

1034	opioids.
1035	When physicians perform relative minor procedures on
1036	patients such as removing wisdom teeth or a porta-cath placement,
1037	they should have the option of prescribing their patient a lower
1038	strength pain reliever that is appropriate for their specific
1039	needs.
1040	This legislation would allow the FDA to develop or edit
1041	existing guidance for industry on ways they can develop drugs
1042	that fit the bill. I am truly excited about the potential for
1043	innovation made possible by this bill.
1044	Our nation has seen incredible development in new therapies
1045	in precision medicine, and with better guidance from the FDA
1046	hope to see a new generation of nonaddictive pain medications.
1047	Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and I yield back.
1048	The Chairman. Gentleman yields back the balance of his
1049	time. Other members seeking recognition?
1050	If not, the question now arises on approving favorably and
1051	reporting H.R. 5806 to the House.
1052	We are going to do a roll call vote on this one so the cler
1053	will call the roll.

Those in favor vote aye. Those opposed, no.

The Clerk. Mr. Barton.

1054

1056	Mr. Barton. Aye.
1057	The Clerk. Mr. Barton votes aye.
1058	Mr. Upton.
1059	Mr. Upton. Aye.
1060	The Clerk. Mr. Upton votes aye.
1061	Mr. Shimkus.
1062	[No response.]
1063	Mr. Burgess.
1064	Mr. Burgess. Aye.
1065	The Clerk. Mr. Burgess votes aye.
1066	Mrs. Blackburn.
1067	Mrs. Blackburn. Aye.
1068	The Clerk. Mrs. Blackburn votes aye.
1069	Mr. Scalise.
1070	[No response.]
1071	Mr. Latta.
1072	Mr. Latta. Aye.
1073	The Clerk. Mr. Latta votes aye.
1074	Mrs. McMorris Rodgers.
1075	Mrs. McMorris Rodgers. Aye.
1076	The Clerk. Mrs. McMorris Rodgers votes aye.
1077	Mr. Harper.
	NEAL D. ODOGG

	NEAL R. GROSS
1099	The Clerk. Mr. Bilirakis votes aye.
1098	Mr. Bilirakis. Aye.
1097	Mr. Bilirakis.
1096	The Clerk. Mr. Griffith votes aye.
1095	Mr. Griffith. Aye.
1094	Mr. Griffith.
1093	The Clerk. Mr. Kinzinger votes aye.
1092	Mr. Kinzinger. Aye.
1091	Mr. Kinzinger.
1090	The Clerk. Mr. McKinley votes aye.
1089	Mr. McKinley. Aye.
1088	Mr. McKinley.
1087	The Clerk. Mr. Olson votes aye.
1086	Mr. Olson. Aye.
1085	Mr. Olson.
1084	[No response.]
1083	Mr. Guthrie.
1082	The Clerk. Mr. Lance votes aye.
1081	Mr. Lance. Aye.
1080	Mr. Lance.
1079	The Clerk. Mr. Harper votes aye.
1078	Mr. Harper. Aye.

1100	Mr. Johnson.
1101	Mr. Johnson. Aye.
1102	The Clerk. Mr. Johnson votes aye.
1103	Mr. Long.
1104	Mr. Long. Aye.
1105	The Clerk. Mr. Long votes aye.
1106	Mr. Bucshon.
1107	Mr. Bucshon. Aye.
1108	The Clerk. Mr. Bucshon votes aye.
1109	Mr. Flores.
1110	[No response.]
1111	Mrs. Brooks.
1112	Mrs. Brooks. Aye.
1113	The Clerk. Mrs. Brooks votes aye.
1114	Mr. Mullin.
1115	Mr. Mullin. Aye.
1116	The Clerk. Mr. Mullin votes aye.
1117	Mr. Hudson.
1118	Mr. Hudson. Aye.
1119	The Clerk. Mr. Hudson votes aye.
1120	Mr. Collins.
1121	Mr. Collins. Aye.
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1143	The Clerk. Mr. Pallone votes no.
1142	Mr. Pallone. No.
1141	Mr. Pallone.
1140	The Clerk. Mr. Duncan votes aye.
1139	Mr. Duncan. Aye.
1138	Mr. Duncan.
1137	The Clerk. Mr. Carter votes aye.
1136	Mr. Carter. Aye.
1135	Mr. Carter.
1134	The Clerk. Mr. Costello votes aye.
1133	Mr. Costello. Aye.
1132	Mr. Costello.
1131	The Clerk. Mrs. Walters votes aye.
1130	Mrs. Walters. Aye.
1129	Mrs. Walters.
1128	The Clerk. Mr. Walberg votes aye.
1127	Mr. Walberg. Aye.
1126	Mr. Walberg.
1125	The Clerk. Mr. Cramer votes aye.
1124	Mr. Cramer. Aye.
1123	Mr. Cramer.
1122	The Clerk. Mr. Collins votes aye.

55

1144	Mr. Rush.
1145	[No response.]
1146	Ms. Eshoo.
1147	[No response.]
1148	Mr. Engel.
1149	[No response.]
1150	Mr. Green.
1151	Mr. Green. No.
1152	The Clerk. Mr. Green votes no.
1153	Ms. DeGette.
1154	[No response.]
1155	Mr. Doyle.
1156	Mr. Doyle. No.
1157	The Clerk. Mr. Doyle votes no.
1158	Ms. Schakowsky.
1159	Ms. Schakowsky. No.
1160	The Clerk. Ms. Schakowsky votes no.
1161	Mr. Butterfield.
1162	[No response.]
1163	Ms. Matsui.
1164	Ms. Matsui. No.
1165	The Clerk. Ms. Matsui votes no.
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1166	Ms. Castor.
1167	Ms. Castor. No.
1168	The Clerk. Ms. Castor votes no.
1169	Mr. Sarbanes.
1170	Mr. Sarbanes. No.
1171	The Clerk. Mr. Sarbanes votes no.
1172	Mr. McNerney.
1173	Mr. McNerney. No.
1174	The Clerk. Mr. McNerney votes no.
1175	Mr. Welch.
1176	Mr. Welch. No.
1177	The Clerk. Mr. Welch votes no.
1178	Mr. Lujan.
1179	Mr. Lujan. No.
1180	The Clerk. Mr. Lujan votes no.
1181	Mr. Tonko.
1182	Mr. Tonko. No.
1183	The Clerk. Mr. Tonko votes no.
1184	Ms. Clarke.
1185	Ms. Clarke. No.
1186	The Clerk. Ms. Clarke votes no.
1187	Mr. Loebsack.

1188	Mr. Loebsack. No.
1189	The Clerk. Mr. Loebsack votes no.
1190	Mr. Schrader.
1191	Mr. Schrader. No.
1192	The Clerk. Mr. Schrader votes no.
1193	Mr. Kennedy.
1194	Mr. Kennedy. No.
1195	The Clerk. Mr. Kennedy votes no.
1196	Mr. Cardenas.
1197	Mr. Cardenas. No.
1198	The Clerk. Mr. Cardenas votes no.
1199	Mr. Ruiz.
1200	Mr. Ruiz. No.
1201	The Clerk. Mr. Ruiz votes no.
1202	Mr. Peters.
1203	Mr. Peters. No.
1204	The Clerk. Mr. Peters votes no.
1205	Mrs. Dingell.
1206	Mrs. Dingell. No.
1207	The Clerk. Mrs. Dingell votes no.
1208	Chairman Walden.
1209	The Chairman. Aye.
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1210	The Clerk. Chairman Walden votes aye.
1211	The Chairman. Are there other members not recorded?
1212	The Clerk. The gentleman is not recorded.
1213	Mr. Guthrie. Aye.
1214	Mr. Guthrie votes aye.
1215	The Chairman. Mr. Flores?
1216	Mr. Flores. Aye.
1217	The Clerk. Mr. Flores votes aye.
1218	The Chairman. Are there other members not recorded?
1219	The gentleman from Louisiana, whip of the House.
1220	Mr. Scalise. Aye.
1221	The Clerk. Mr. Scalise votes aye.
1222	The Chairman. Gentlelady from California.
1223	The Clerk. Ms. Eshoo?
1224	Ms. Eshoo. No.
1225	The Clerk. Ms. Eshoo votes no.
1226	The Chairman. Rush.
1227	Mr. Rush. No.
1228	The Clerk. Mr. Rush votes no.
1229	Mr. Engel.
1230	Mr. Engel. No.
1231	The Clerk. Mr. Engel votes no.

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1232	The Chairman. Mr. Butterfield.
1233	[No response.]
1234	The Clerk. Mr. Shimkus.
1235	Mr. Shimkus. Aye.
1236	The Clerk. Mr. Shimkus votes aye.
1237	The Chairman. Mr. Butterfield, I believe.
1238	The Clerk. Mr. Butterfield.
1239	Mr. Butterfield. No.
1240	The Clerk. Mr. Butterfield votes no.
1241	The Chairman. Are there any other members wishing to be
1242	recorded?
1243	If not, clerk will report the roll.
1244	The Clerk. Mr. Chairman, on that vote there were 31 ayes
1245	and 23 nays.
1246	The Chairman. The ayes appear to have it. The ayes have
1247	it. The bill is favorably reported to the House.
1248	The chair now calls up H.R. 5811 this is number 34
1249	and asks the clerk to report.
1250	[The bill follows:]
1251	
1252	*********INSERT 7*******

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1253	The Clerk. H.R. 5811, the amend the Federal Food, Drug,
1254	and Cosmetic Act with respect to post approval study requirements
1255	for certain controlled substances and for other purposes.
1256	The Chairman. Without objection, the first reading of the
1257	bill is dispensed with. The bill will be open for amendment at
1258	any point.
1259	Are there amendments to this bill?
1260	For what purpose does the gentleman from Virginia seek
1261	recognition?
1262	Mr. Griffith. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.
1263	The Chairman. Without objection, the clerk will report the
1264	amendment.
1265	The Clerk. Amendment to H.R. 5811, offered by Mr. Griffith.
1266	The Chairman. And without objection, the reading of the
1267	amendment is dispensed with.
1268	The gentleman is recognized for five minutes in support of
1269	this amendment.
1270	[The amendment of Mr. Griffith follows:]
1271	
1272	**************************************

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1273	Mr. Griffith. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.
1274	This amendment simply tailors the scope of the bill so that
1275	the new authority given to the FDA under the bill to require a
1276	post-market review is limited to studies on the long-term efficacy
1277	of the drug.
1278	FDA already has the authority under existing law to request
1279	to require a post-market review to assess if there is an
1280	increase and serious risk of a drug.
1281	Therefore, this language is duplicative and not necessary
1282	to achieve the intent of the bill. The FDA has even said this
1283	language is not critical to the bill.
1284	I urge my colleagues to support the amendment and if you'd
1285	look at it, it just strikes out "or the increase in serious risk"
1286	and then if you look at the code section it would tell you that
1287	in paragraph B of the particular code section that they already
1288	have that authority and the rules are already set up and they've
1289	been using it and there is no point in reinventing that wheel.
1290	I yield back.
1291	The Chairman. Gentleman yields back.
1292	The chair now recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey, Mr.
1293	Pallone, to speak on the amendment.
	11

Mr. Pallone. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The bill, H.R. 5811, grants FDA additional authority to request controlled substances manufacturers to study whether or not their products, such as chronically administered opioids, have the potential to reduce efficacy or increase in serious risk with long-term use.

Now, Mr. McNerney and Mr. Griffith's bill takes into account the fact that controlled substances are inherently risky substances with abuse potential and provides FDA with critical authority to gather the long-term data about opiates that we need.

My colleagues are correct that the FDA can require post-market studies related to serious risk already, whether it be that the drug presents a known or unexpected serious risk.

The underlying bill, which was drafted with the assistance of FDA, builds on this authority to also capture whether or not a reduction in efficacy or an increase in serious risk can result in the benefits of the drug no longer outweighing the risk.

But the amendment is the -- the underlying bill I support but the amendment is something I can't support. The amendment's true goal, I understand, is to ensure opiate manufacturers will continue to get three years of exclusivity if FDA requests that they study whether or not the drug poses an increase in serious risk.

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But I don't know -- I doubt whether we should be continuing to reward the manufacturers of these products that fuel the opioid crisis through their sales and marketing with three years of exclusivity.

It depends. Let's be clear that, ultimately, it is the FDA

It depends. Let's be clear that, ultimately, it is the FDA that will determine whether or not any study conducted in the post-market setting is eligible for exclusivity or not.

If FDA determines that an opiate manufacturer is eligible for exclusivity for assessing the related serious risks of their product, they can do so.

But I don't think we should impede FDA's ability to require assessments that take into account the potential of a controlled substance to pose an increased risk.

So I'd ask my colleagues why would we reward an opiate manufacturer with an incentive when there should be an obligation and especially in light of this opioid crisis that you should have to demonstrate the long-term efficacy and safety of your product.

So I urge my colleagues to oppose the amendment. I think it's -- it should -- that issue of exclusivity should be determined by the FDA, given the circumstances.

We have had enough problems with opioids and the

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1339	manufacturers promoting products in ways that perhaps they
1340	shouldn't without saying the definitive statement of exclusivity
1341	should be awarded, and that's I don't know if Mr. McNerney
1342	wants my time or his own. Should I yield or you'll speak now?
1343	I yield to the gentleman. Oh, no, he wants to do his own
1344	time.
1345	I am sorry, Mr. Chairman. I yield back.
1346	The Chairman. The gentleman yields back.
1347	The chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky, Mr.
1348	Guthrie, to speak on the amendment.
1349	Mr. Guthrie. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
1350	Under the current law, it's my understanding FDA may require
1351	that a drug undergo a post-approval study to assess serious risk.
1352	This is serious adverse drug experiences involving failure of
1353	expected drug effect.
1354	Although the FDA's decision to require a post-approval study
1355	for an approved drug must be based on new safety information,
1356	that can include just a single adverse event report.
1357	I've been informed that the FDA can already require studies
1358	examining the potential reduction of effectiveness of a drug for
1359	its approved uses under current law but that there may not

there may be some ambiguity.

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1361	That is why I support Congressman Griffith's amendment to
1362	strike the language "or increase in serious risk," I believe
1363	without striking "or increase serious risk" the bill would be
1364	redundant in nature and unnecessary.
1365	The FDA already has the authority to require studies to
1366	assess potential increase in serious risk. So I urge support
1367	of the amendment, and I yield back.
1368	The Chairman. Gentleman yields back.
1369	Other members seeking recognition?
1370	The gentleman from California is recognized for five minutes
1371	to strike the last word.
1372	Mr. McNerney. I move to strike the last word.
1373	Thank you. This underlying legislation would give the Food
1374	and Drug Administration the authority to ask opioid manufacturers
1375	to conduct post-market studies to examine long-term efficacy and
1376	serious risk of opioid drugs.
1377	In 2016, my home state of California witnessed 2,000 deaths
1378	that resulted from opioid overdose. The opioid epidemic has
1379	impacted my district very strongly and we waited too long to take
1380	action.
1381	At a hearing before this committee, FDA Commissioner
1382	Gottlieb explained that many opioid drugs have not been studies

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	66
1383	for chronic administration and yet are chronically administered.
1384	In order to combat the opioid epidemic, it's critical that
1385	we give the FDA the tools it needs to understand opioid drugs'
1386	efficacy and serious risk over time.
1387	I do want to thank my colleague, Mr. Griffith, for working
1388	with me on this. However, I can't support this amendment.
1389	We are talking about a narrow subset of drugs that have
1390	serious abuse potential. We have worked hard to negotiate with
1391	stakeholders like pharma and their concern regarding specific
1392	language and the language impact on exclusivity was not raised
1393	until yesterday.
1394	So, obviously, serious risk is something we should be looking
1395	at and this amendment, it appears to me, is aimed at giving pharma
1396	exclusivity in cases where I don't think that's justified and,
1397	because of that, I am going to be asking my colleagues to oppose
1398	this legislation this amendment.
1399	And I yield back.
1400	The Chairman. The gentleman yields back.
1401	The chair recognizes himself to speak on the amendment and
1402	yields to the gentleman from Virginia, Mr. Griffith.

I appreciate that, Mr. Chairman.

The bill allows the FDA to require post-approval studies

Mr. Griffith.

1403

1404

Thank you.

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of controlled substance to further assess the drug's effectiveness. So as I read it, the FDA does not need to actually have any concerns about the drug's effectiveness before requiring these additional studies under the bill.

Indeed, it does not seem that there is any limit on the number or scope of further studies FDA may require under this bill.

I am rather concerned that this bill as drafted would enable the FDA to require limitless studies on drugs without any documented effectiveness concerns and FDA already has authority to require safety studies.

That's why I support the amendment. And I understand, and there is no intent here to reward bad actors. But as we move forward and we are looking at drugs, if the FDA labels a drug as having a serious risk related to that drug and uses that code section that currently exists, it triggers to the public something other than we are just studying chronic -- we are trying to see if it really does what we thought it would do.

It signals to the public that there is in fact a serious risk and then that raises issues that each, depending on the -- what the FDA says as to whether or not that drug can even be used in the marketplace while the additional study is going on.

So it's not really an extension of the rights as much as

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1427 it's recognizing the reality that during the time period of the 1428 additional study if it's under the current code and not under 1429 this code you're, in essence, taking that drug off the market. 1430 If, after the study is done under the current code serious 1431 risk, then the company has spent a lot of money and it's been 1432 established that there is no risk or no serious risk, then they 1433 come back into the marketplace, having been out of the marketplace 1434 for a period of time for all practical purposes, and that's the 1435 reason why we shouldn't reinvent the wheel because, like with 1436 so many things, what we have has been working in this arena and 1437 if we go and we start changing it, I fear that we will be doing 1438 more harm than good, which is why I think the amendment is 1439 appropriate and I will yield to anybody who wants time. Well, actually, I'll yield since it's my 1440 The Chairman. 1441 time. 1442 Mr. Griffith. Oh, yes. I'll yield back. 1443 I recognize the subcommittee chairman on The Chairman. 1444 Dr. Burgess, did you want to speak on this? 1445 Just to reiterate the issues that Mr. Griffith Mr. Burgess.

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just brought up about serious risk and that this bill needs to

be struck to close the loophole in the applicability provision.

So I give my support to the comments of Mr. Griffith and

1446

1447

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1449	urge a vote in favor of Mr. Griffith's.
1450	The Chairman. Any other members on our side seeking time?
1451	If not, I'll yield back my time in support of the Griffith
1452	amendment.
1453	Any other members seeking recognition on the amendment?
1454	If not, we will have a roll call vote on this amendment
1455	a roll call vote on this amendment.
1456	Those in favor of the Griffith amendment will vote aye.
1457	Those opposed no, and the clerk will call the roll.
1458	The Clerk. Mr. Barton.
1459	Mr. Barton. Aye.
1460	The Clerk. Mr. Barton votes aye.
1461	Mr. Upton.
1462	[No response.]
1463	The Clerk. Mr. Shimkus.
1464	Mr. Shimkus. Mr. Shimkus votes aye.
1465	Mr. Burgess.
1466	Mr. Burgess. Aye.
1467	The Clerk. Mr. Burgess votes aye.
1468	Mrs. Blackburn.
1469	Mrs. Blackburn. Aye.
1470	The Clerk. Mrs. Blackburn votes aye.
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1471	Mr. Scalise.
1472	[No response.]
1473	Mr. Latta.
1474	Mr. Latta. Aye.
1475	The Clerk. Mr. Latta votes aye.
1476	Mrs. McMorris Rodgers.
1477	Mrs. McMorris Rodgers. Aye.
1478	The Clerk. Mrs. McMorris Rodgers votes aye.
1479	Mr. Harper.
1480	Mr. Harper. Aye.
1481	The Clerk. Mr. Harper votes aye.
1482	Mr. Lance.
1483	Mr. Lance. Aye.
1484	The Clerk. Mr. Lance votes aye.
1485	Mr. Guthrie.
1486	Mr. Guthrie. Aye.
1487	The Clerk. Mr. Guthrie votes aye.
1488	Mr. Olson.
1489	Mr. Olson. Aye.
1490	The Clerk. Mr. Olson votes aye.
1491	Mr. McKinley.
1492	Mr. McKinley. Aye.
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1493	The Clerk. Mr. McKinley votes aye.
1494	Mr. Kinzinger.
1495	Mr. Kinzinger. Aye.
1496	The Clerk. Mr. Kinzinger votes aye.
1497	Mr. Griffith.
1498	Mr. Griffith. Aye.
1499	The Clerk. Mr. Griffith votes aye.
1500	Mr. Bilirakis.
1501	Mr. Bilirakis. Aye.
1502	The Clerk. Mr. Bilirakis votes aye.
1503	Mr. Johnson.
1504	Mr. Johnson. Aye.
1505	The Clerk. Mr. Johnson votes aye.
1506	Mr. Long.
1507	Mr. Long. Aye.
1508	The Clerk. Mr. Long votes aye.
1509	Mr. Bucshon.
1510	Mr. Bucshon. Aye.
1511	The Clerk. Mr. Bucshon votes aye.
1512	Mr. Flores.
1513	[No response.]
1514	Mrs. Brooks.
	II

1515	Mrs. Brooks. Aye.
1516	The Clerk. Mrs. Brooks votes aye.
1517	Mr. Mullin.
1518	Mr. Mullin. Aye.
1519	The Clerk. Mr. Mullin votes aye.
1520	Mr. Hudson.
1521	Mr. Hudson. Aye.
1522	The Clerk. Mr. Hudson votes aye.
1523	Mr. Collins.
1524	Mr. Collins. Aye.
1525	The Clerk. Mr. Collins votes aye.
1526	Mr. Cramer.
1527	Mr. Cramer. Aye.
1528	The Clerk. Mr. Cramer votes aye.
1529	Mr. Walberg.
1530	Mr. Walberg. Aye.
1531	The Clerk. Mr. Walberg votes aye.
1532	Mrs. Walters.
1533	Mrs. Walters. Aye.
1534	The Clerk. Mrs. Walters votes aye.
1535	Mr. Costello.
1536	Mr. Costello. Aye.
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1537	The Clerk. Mr. Costello votes aye.
1538	Mr. Carter.
1539	Mr. Carter. Aye.
1540	The Clerk. Mr. Carter votes aye.
1541	Mr. Duncan.
1542	[No response.]
1543	Mr. Pallone.
1544	Mr. Pallone. No.
1545	The Clerk. Mr. Pallone votes no.
1546	Mr. Rush.
1547	[No response.]
1548	Ms. Eshoo.
1549	[No response.]
1550	Mr. Engel.
1551	Mr. Engel. No.
1552	The Clerk. Mr. Engel votes no.
1553	Mr. Green.
1554	Mr. Green. No.
1555	The Clerk. Mr. Green votes no.
1556	Ms. DeGette.
1557	[No response.]
1558	Mr. Doyle.
	NEAL D. ODOGG

1559	Mr. Doyle. No.
1560	The Clerk. Mr. Doyle votes no.
1561	Ms. Schakowsky.
1562	Ms. Schakowsky. No.
1563	The Clerk. Ms. Schakowsky votes no.
1564	Mr. Butterfield.
1565	Mr. Butterfield. No.
1566	The Clerk. Mr. Butterfield votes no.
1567	Ms. Matsui.
1568	Ms. Matsui. No.
1569	The Clerk. Ms. Matsui votes no.
1570	Ms. Castor.
1571	Ms. Castor. No.
1572	The Clerk. Ms. Castor votes no.
1573	Mr. Sarbanes.
1574	Mr. Sarbanes. No.
1575	The Clerk. Mr. Sarbanes votes no.
1576	Mr. McNerney.
1577	Mr. McNerney. No.
1578	The Clerk. Mr. McNerney votes no.
1579	Mr. Welch.
1580	Mr. Welch. No.
	NEAL D. ADOOS

1581	The Clerk. Mr. Welch votes no.
1582	Mr. Lujan.
1583	Mr. Lujan. No.
1584	The Clerk. Mr. Lujan votes no.
1585	Mr. Tonko.
1586	Mr. Tonko. No.
1587	The Clerk. Mr. Tonko votes no.
1588	Ms. Clarke.
1589	Ms. Clarke. No.
1590	The Clerk. Ms. Clarke votes no.
1591	Mr. Loebsack.
1592	Mr. Loebsack. No.
1593	The Clerk. Mr. Loebsack votes no.
1594	Mr. Schrader.
1595	Mr. Schrader. No.
1596	The Clerk. Mr. Schrader votes no.
1597	Mr. Kennedy.
1598	Mr. Kennedy. No.
1599	The Clerk. Mr. Kennedy votes no.
1600	Mr. Cardenas.
1601	Mr. Cardenas. No.
1602	The Clerk. Mr. Cardenas votes no.
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1603	Mr. Ruiz.
1604	Mr. Ruiz. No.
1605	The Clerk. Mr. Ruiz votes no.
1606	Mr. Peters.
1607	Mr. Peters. No.
1608	The Clerk. Mr. Peters votes no.
1609	Mrs. Dingell.
1610	Mrs. Dingell. No.
1611	The Clerk. Mrs. Dingell votes no.
1612	Chairman Walden.
1613	The Chairman. Aye.
1614	The Clerk. Chairman Walden votes aye.
1615	Mr. Upton.
1616	Mr. Upton. Aye.
1617	The Clerk. Mr. Upton votes aye.
1618	Mr. Scalise.
1619	Mr. Scalise. Aye.
1620	The Clerk. Mr. Scalise votes aye.
1621	Mr. Flores.
1622	Mr. Flores. Aye.
1623	The Clerk. Mr. Flores votes aye.
1624	Mr. Duncan.

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within may be inaccurate,	incomplete, or m	isattributed to the
speaker. A link to the final	l, official transcrip	t will be posted on
the Committee's website as s	soon as it is availab	ole.

1625	Mr. Duncan. Aye.
1626	The Clerk. Mr. Duncan votes aye.
1627	Ms. Eshoo.
1628	Ms. Eshoo. No.
1629	The Clerk. Ms. Eshoo votes no.
1630	The Chairman. Are there other members who have not been
1631	recorded who wish to be recorded?
1632	Seeing none, the clerk will report the tally.
1633	The Clerk. Mr. Chairman, on that vote there were 31 ayes
1634	and 22 nays.
1635	The Chairman. Thirty-one ayes, 22 nays. The amendment is
1636	adopted.
1637	Are there other members seeking recognition on the
1638	underlying bill as amended?
1639	If not, the question now occurs on favorably reporting H.R.
1640	5811 as amended to the House.
1641	Those in favor will say aye.
1642	Those opposed, no.
1643	The ayes appear to have it. The ayes have it and the bill
1644	is favorably reported.
1645	The chair now calls up H.R. 1925. This would be number 18
1646	on your programs as forwarded by the Subcommittee on Health on
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1647	April 20th, 2018, and the clerk is asked to report.
1648	[The bill follows:]
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1650	**************************************

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within may be	inaccurate, incon	nplete, or mis	sattributed to the
speaker. A link	to the final, offic	cial transcript	will be posted on
the Committee's	website as soon a	s it is availabl	e.

The Clerk. H.R. 1925, the amend Title 19 of the Social
Security Act to protect at-risk youth against termination of
Medicaid eligibility while an inmate of a public institution.
The Chairman. Without objection the first reading of the
bill is dispensed with. The bill will be open for amendment at
any point.
Are there any bipartisan amendments?
The chair oh, you want to strike the last let me
let me go through amendments, if I could.
Are there any amendments?
Seeing none for what purpose does the gentleman from
California seek recognition?
Mr. Cardenas. To speak on the bill.
The Chairman. The gentleman is recognized for five minutes
to strike the last word.
Mr. Cardenas. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
Thank you, Mr. Chairman and Ranking Member Pallone, for
considering H.R. 1925, the At-Risk Youth Medicaid Protection Act,
to be included in the package that is currently being drafted
to combat the opioid epidemic.
It would also I would also like to thank my colleague,
Mr. Griffith from Virginia, for his support on this bill and making

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it truly bipartisan.

According to a June 2017 MACPAC report, the opioid epidemic disproportionately affects Medicaid beneficiaries and, thus, state Medicaid programs are taking the lead in identifying and tailoring strategies to prevent and treat opioid use disorder.

Among those affected are our most vulnerable -- our youth.

Currently, federal law prohibits states from receiving federal financial participation for individuals covered by Medicaid while they are incarcerated.

It does not, however, specify how each state should handle the Medicaid enrollment of these individuals. As a result, most children who are covered by Medicaid and later incarcerated end up having the enrollment terminated by their state.

While some states are beginning to suspend instead of terminate their enrollment, only 16 states and the District of Columbia suspend their enrollment for the exact duration of their incarceration.

This delays the re-enrollment of children released from custody, thus delaying their coverage and preventing them from receiving timely and much-needed health and mental care over their -- after their release.

The At-Risk Youth Medicaid Protection Act would ensure that

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eligible youth can receive health and mental care immediately upon their release by prohibiting states from terminating their enrolment in state plans for Medicaid assistance while they are in custody.

The bill would require states to automatically restore the child's Medicaid enrollment upon their release. Further, states would be require to process applications for Medicaid assistance by or on behalf of the child and make access to their medical assistance for children under foster care by extending the age of eligibility to 26.

Mr. Chairman, it was you who said, and I quote, "We have a duty to our constituents and the American people to combat the epidemic from all angles. Everyone has a stake in this fight."

A very wise and truthful statement indeed, Mr. Chairman. We owe it to the American people to do everything in our power to decrease the already 64,000 families broken by this epidemic and restore faith in our government system.

While this package may cover many fronts, the inclusion of this common sense bill, the At-Risk Youth Medicaid Protection Act, extends the efforts to attack this epidemic from all angles, thereby solidifying the package's foundation.

We have received significant support for this bill and, Mr.

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Chairman, I'd like to ask unanimous consent to submit a letter
from the National Association of Counties for the record.
I yield back.
The Chairman. Without objection, the material will be put
in the record and the gentleman yields back.
[The information follows:]

1725	Are there other members seeking recognition on this
1726	legislation?
1727	The chairman recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey, Mr.
1728	Pallone, for five minutes to strike the last word.
1729	Mr. Pallone. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
1730	As we begin consideration of the block of Medicaid bills
1731	before us, I wanted to say a few words, given that this set of
1732	bills was controversial during our subcommittee markup.
1733	I appreciate the chairman's work with the minority to address
1734	many of our concerns with respect to this legislation. Taking

king these bills as a whole, we appreciate the Republicans and Democrats have compromised and reached agreement on many of our priorities.

There is some important things here that will improve access First, new demonstrations to increase SUD-provided reimbursement. A bipartisan amendment requiring Medicaid programs to cover all forms of medication-assisted treatment, new funding for Medicaid health homes for SUD, and other bills that improve the quality and access to care that Medicaid beneficiaries impacted by SUD will receive.

I said at the outset that I am committed to legislation that improves treatment and many of our Medicaid bills do just that.

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1747	So much language, though, has changed over the past could
1748	of days that I hope that the chairman will commit to working with
1749	me as we move these bills forward and continue to receive and
1750	address stakeholder and agency feedback.
1751	We must make sure this language is right before it moves
1752	forward and that there are no unintended consequences. For
1753	instance, on the Medicaid Partnership Act, additional technical
1754	changes are needed to ensure policy intent.
1755	But I am also concerned about offsets. These bills cost
1756	money, and I want to be clear I will always oppose any bill
1757	offset by cuts to benefits or eligibility in Medicaid.
1758	We can't cut one to fund another and that's robbing Peter
1759	to pay Paul, and bad policy. With that being said, I appreciate
1760	our good work and hope it will continue as we keep our work or
1761	this process going to the next stage.
1762	And so, again, thank you, Mr. Chairman. I look forward to
1763	continuing to work with you on these various bills. Thank you.
1764	The Chairman. Indeed. If the gentleman will yield
1765	Mr. Pallone. I yield. Sure.
1766	The Chairman. We appreciate the good faith efforts on both
1767	sides of the aisle. This is a deadly epidemic that doesn't check
1768	party registration or anything else. It just strikes and kills.

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So we appreciate the good work from all of our members and
we know we have more to do. But I think we are making real
progress. So thank you and to your team as well.
I yield back to you.
Mr. Pallone. Thank you, and I yield back.

The Chairman. The gentleman yields back.

Other members -- the gentleman is recognized, from Virginia, for five minutes to strike the last word.

Mr. Griffith. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I appreciate the work on this bill and was glad to work with my colleague on it and it does need, as Ranking Member -- Mr.

Pallone pointed out, it does need -- make sure we get some technical things worked out and the ranking member also mentioned my 5801 and I know that also may need some technical clarification to make sure that we get it right. But appreciate the ranking member's decision on this bill and I assume on 5801 to work with us to get those technical issues resolved.

That's -- 5801 is coming up later but the bills have some similar things that we have to check on.

The Chairman. Yes. I appreciate that and, obviously, there may be some technical changes and we will get more input as we -- before we go to floor and --

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	within may be inaccurate, incomplete, or misattributed to the
	speaker. A link to the final, official transcript will be posted on
	the Committee's website as soon as it is available.
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1791	Mr. Griffith. Yes, sir.
1792	The Chairman work in good faith to get these right.
1793	Are there other members seeking recognition?
1794	If not, the question now arises on favorably reporting H.R.
1795	1925 as amended to the House.
1796	All those in favor will say aye.
1797	Those opposed, no.
1798	The ayes appear to have it. The ayes have it and the bill
1799	is favorably reported.
1800	The chair now calls up H.R. 3192 this would be number
1801	19 on the list and asks the clerk to report.
1802	[The bill follows:]
1803	
1804	**************************************

The Clerk. H.R. 3192, the amend Title 21 of the Social
Security Act to ensure access to mental health services for
children under Children' Health Insurance Program and for other
purposes.
The Chairman. Without objection, the first reading of the
bill is dispensed with. The bill will be open for amendment at
any point.
Are there any bipartisan amendments?
Do you have an amendment?
Mr. Kennedy. Mr. Chairman, I do. I believe it's a
technical amendment. I believe it is bipartisan but
The Chairman. Okay. The clerk will report the Kennedy
amendment. It's number one, I think. Is that right? Yeah.
Mr. Kennedy. Yes, sir. It should be.
The Clerk. Amendment to H.R. 3192, offered by Mr. Kennedy.
The Chairman. Without objection, the further reading of
the amendment is dispensed with and the gentleman from
Massachusetts is recognized for five minutes to speak on his
amendment.
[The amendment of Mr. Kennedy follows:]

****COMMITTEE INSERT 12******

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the Comr	mittee's website	as soon as	it is available	e .	

Mr. Kennedy. I will use far less than that, Mr. Chairman. Thank you.

The amendment -- this is -- it essentially incorporates technical assistance we got from CMS to ensure that the bill does exactly what we thought it would do and ensure that all CHIP plans essentially will have -- will be covered by -- will cover access to mental behavioral health for moms and babies. That's all that this does.

Grateful for the assistance from staff and members, particularly Dr. Burgess, Mr. Pallone, and the chairman for helping us navigate it through this process.

And with that, I will yield back.

The Chairman. Mr. Kennedy, we appreciate your leadership on this effort as well. It is one that's very, very important. I think this improves the program which, as you know, we have extended for a record 10 years fully funded on Children's Health Insurance Program and incorporating this really will help many lives in the future.

Are there other members seeking recognition on the Kennedy amendment?

If not, the question now arises on passage of the Kennedy amendment.

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1849	All those in favor will say aye.
1850	Those opposed, no.
1851	The ayes appear to have it. The ayes have it. The amendment
1852	is agreed to.
1853	Are there other amendments to the bill?
1854	Are there other members seeking recognition to speak on the
1855	bill?
1856	Seeing none, the question now occurs on favorably reporting
1857	H.R. 3192 as amended to the House.
1858	All those in favor will signify by saying aye.
1859	Those opposed, no.
1860	The ayes appear to have it. The ayes have it and the measure
1861	is favorably reported.
1862	The chair now calls up H.R. 4005 this would be number
1863	20 and asks the clerk to report.
1864	[The bill follows:]
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*********INSERT 13******

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1886	[The amendment of Mr. Tonko follows:]
1885	to speak on his amendment.
1884	with and the gentleman from New York is recognized for five minutes
1883	amendment is further reading of the amendment is dispensed
1882	The Chairman. Without objection, the first reading of the
1881	4005, offered by Mr. Tonko.
1880	The Clerk. Amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.R.
1879	Do we have a Tonko amendment? Yes, we do.
1878	The Chairman. The clerk will report the Tonko amendment.
1877	Mr. Tonko. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.
1876	The gentleman from New York is recognized.
1875	Are there any bipartisan amendments to the bill?
1874	any point.
1873	bill is dispensed with. The bill will be open for amendment at
1872	The Chairman. Without objection, the first reading of the
1871	the 30-day period preceding release from a public institution.
1870	to allow for medical assistance under Medicaid for inmates during
1869	The Clerk. To amend Title 19 of the Social Security Act
1868	The Chairman. Sorry.
1867	The Clerk. H.R. 4005, to amend

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the Comm	nittee's website	as soon as	it is available	e .	

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Thank you, Mr. Chair. Mr. Tonko.

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Medicaid Reentry Act. The underlying legislation attempts to address the high incidence of overdose deaths occurring among individuals re-entering society after a stay in a jail or prison. This population is 129 times more likely to die of an overdose

This is amendment in the nature of a substitute to the

than the general population during their first two weeks post-incarceration. The risk of overdose is elevated during this period due to reduced physiological tolerance for opioids among the incarcerated population, the lack of effective addiction treatment options while incarcerated, and poor care transitions back into the community.

The underlying legislation would have allowed states the flexibility to waive the existing Medicaid inmate payment restriction during the 30 days prior to an individual's release in an effort to expand access to medication-assisted treatment in corrections facilities and to create a warm hand-off to a community care upon reentry.

This legislation would allow states to expand innovative approaches to reentry that are already underway in places such as Ohio, New Mexico, and Rhode Island.

Working with the majority and based on feedback from our

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the Commi	ittee's website	as soon as	it is available	2.	

legislative hearing, the amendment in the nature of a substitute would instead require the secretary of HHS within one year to release guidance on innovative service delivery systems, demonstration waiver opportunities based on recommendations from a group of stakeholders on how to improve care transitions for individuals who are reentering society.

I thank the majority for their constructive collaboration on this amendment and I also thank my Republican co-lead, Representative Mike Turner, for his efforts to help shine a light on this vulnerable population.

I believe that this smart-on-crime legislation will plant the seeds for meaningful change and will help to give individuals reentering society a fighting chance to live a healthier drug-free life and, most indeed, perhaps save their life.

I urge my colleagues to support this meaningful legislation and with that, Mr. Chair, I yield back.

The Chairman. Gentleman yields back.

The chair recognizes himself for five minutes to strike the last word in support of the Tonko amendment, and I want to thank the gentleman for his good work on this and other bills we are working on, and we will continue our discussions, going forward.

But this is a really sound piece of legislation. The

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1933 amendment improves upon the underlying bill as -- with the 1934 substitute and I fully support of it, and I yield back. 1935 Are there other members seeking recognition on the Tonko 1936 substitute amendment? 1937 Seeing none, the question now arises on approval of the Tonko 1938 substitute amendment to H.R. 4005. 1939 Those in favor will say aye. 1940 Those opposed, nay. 1941 The ayes appear to have it. The ayes have it. The Tonko 1942 amendment is adopted. Is there further discussion on the bill? 1943 1944 If not, the question now arises on favorably reporting H.R. 4005 as amended to the House. 1945 1946 All those in favor will say aye. 1947 Those opposed, no. 1948 The ayes appear to have it. The ayes have it and the bill 1949 is favorably reported. The chair now calls up H.R. 4998 -- this would be number 1950 1951 21 -- and asks the clerk to report. 1952 [The bill follows:] 1953 1954 *********INSERT 15****** **NEAL R. GROSS**

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This is a preliminary, unedited transcript. The statements

1955	The Clerk. H.R. 4998, to amend Title 19 of the Social
1956	Security Act to ensure health insurance coverage continuity for
1957	former foster youth.
1958	The Chairman. Without objection, the first reading of the
1959	bill is dispensed with. The bill will be open for amendment at
1960	any point.
1961	Are there bipartisan amendments to this bill?
1962	For what purpose does the gentleman from North Carolina seek
1963	recognition?
1964	Mr. Butterfield. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the
1965	desk.
1966	The Chairman. The clerk will report the Butterfield
1967	amendment, which is in the nature of a substitute.
1968	Mr. Butterfield. It's ANS 01.
1969	The Clerk. Amendment in the nature of a substitute to 4998,
1970	offered by Mr. Butterfield.
1971	The Chairman. Without objection, further reading of the
1972	amendment is dispensed with and the chair recognizes his friend
1973	from North Carolina, Mr. Butterfield, for five minutes to speak
1974	on his amendment.

[The amendment of Mr. Butterfield follows:]

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within may be inaccurate, incomplete, or misattributed to the
speaker. A link to the final, official transcript will be posted on
the Committee's website as soon as it is available.

1978 Mr. Butterfield. Thank you so much, Mr. Chairman. 1979 Mr. Chairman, I rise in support of this amendment and the 1980 underlying bill -- 4998, Mr. Chairman, the Health Insurance for 1981 Former Foster Youth Act. 1982 My friend and colleague, Ms. Bass from California, who I 1983 know is very passionate about foster children, originally 1984 introduced this bill. 1985 Twenty thousand children age out of foster care each and 1986 every year with little support for their transition to adulthood. 1987 Many of those have chronic health issues and many need mental 1988 health services. 1989 We have heard time and time again the importance of health 1990 insurance coverage, particularly Medicaid, in combating the 1991 opioid crisis. 1992 In addition, we know that the people in foster care are 1993 typically at a higher risk for substance use disorder and mental 1994 health conditions. 1995 Children who have been in foster care, Mr. Chairman, are Over a third of current 1996 five times more likely to abuse drugs. 1997 foster youth meet the criteria for a substance use disorder

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substances before they are 18 years old.

because 90 percent of those who develop dependence begin using

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2000 This population is extremely vulnerable to lifelong 2001 This important bill, Mr. Chairman, would provide conditions. 2002 continuity to youth aging out of foster care. 2003 It would ensure that they can keep their Medicaid coverage 2004 across state lines until the age of 26. Not only is this 2005 legislation important for primary care for foster youth but it 2006 is critical for assisting them with substance use disorders and 2007 mental health. 2008 In addition to leveling the playing field, the bill is 2009 especially important in the context of a national opioid crisis. 2010 There has been an explosion of foster care youth driven by the 2011 That's a fact. opioid crisis. 2012 In one state, for example, more than half of new foster youth 2013 under the age of six came from a household where opioids were This substitute amendment incorporates feedback from 2014 2015 the Congressional Budget Office and CMS. 2016 As we work together toward a final package, Mr. Chairman, 2017 I think anything that we can do to help these individuals to keep 2018 their coverage will be important. 2019 I urge my colleagues to support it and I thank you, and I

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The Chairman.

yield back.

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I thank the gentleman for his leadership on

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this issue, and is there other discussion on the Butterfield
substitute amendment?
Seeing none, the question now arises on the passage of the
Butterfield substitute amendment to H.R. 4998.
Those in favor will say aye.
Those opposed, nay.
The ayes appear to have it. The ayes have it. The amendment
is agreed to.
Is there further discussion on the bill as amended?
Seeing none, the question now arises on favorably reporting
H.R. 4998 as amended to the House.
All those in favor will say aye.
Those opposed, no.
The ayes appear to have it. The ayes have it and the bill
is favorably reported.

The chair now calls up H.R. 5477 -- this would be number 22 on your list -- and ask the clerk to report.

[The bill follows:]

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the Committee's website as soon as it is available.	

2042	The Clerk. H.R. 5477, to amend Title 19 of the Social
2043	Security Act to provide for a demonstration project to increase
2044	substitute provider capacity under the Medicaid program.
2045	The Chairman. The without objection, further the
2046	first reading of the bill is dispensed with. The bill will be
2047	open for amendment at any point.
2048	Are there any bipartisan amendments to this bill?
2049	Are there other amendments to this bill?
2050	I believe so. The chair recognizes the gentleman from New
2051	Mexico for what purpose?
2052	Mr. Lujan. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.
2053	The Chairman. The clerk will report the Lujan amendment.
2054	The Clerk. Amendment in the nature of a substitute to 5477,
2055	offered by Mr. Lujan.
2056	The Chairman. Without objection, further reading of the
2057	amendment is dispensed with and the gentleman from New Mexico
2058	is recognized for five minutes to speak on his substitute
2059	amendment.
2060	[The amendment of Mr. Lujan follows:]
2061	
2062	**************************************

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the Committee's website as soon as it is available.

2063	Mr. Lujan. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
2064	I am glad we have been able to come together in a bipartisan
2065	way to advance the Rural DOCS Act. This bill is important because
2066	it addressed Medicaid infrastructure in a way that we haven't
2067	in a long time.
2068	This five-year demonstration project would go a long way
2069	in improving Medicaid provider capacity for substance use
2070	disorder. By improving reimbursements, education, training, and
2071	technical assistance, we can allow states to expand substance
2072	abuse treatments, services for those who need it the most.
2073	I want to thank Dr. Bill Foster for his leadership on this
2074	as well and all of the committee staff who have worked hard
2075	negotiating to get this bill past the finish line.
2076	And with that, Mr. Chairman, I yield back.
2077	The Chairman. The gentleman yields back. Thank you for
2078	your good work on this.
2079	Are there other members seeking recognition on the Lujan
2080	substitute amendment?
2081	Seeing none, the question now arises on approving the Lujan
2082	substitute amendment.
2083	All those in favor, say aye.
2084	Those opposed, no.
Į.	

2085 The ayes appear to have it. The ayes have it. The amendment 2086 is agreed to. 2087 Is there further discussion or amendment on the bill? 2088 Seeing none, the question now arises on favorably reporting 2089 H.R. 5477 as amended to the House. 2090 All those in favor will say aye. 2091 Those opposed, no. 2092 The ayes appear to have it. The ayes have it and the bill 2093 is favorably reported. 2094 The chair now calls up H.R. 5583 -- this would be number 2095 23 -- and asks the clerk the report. 2096 [The bill follows:] 2097

**********INSERT 19******

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within may be inaccurate, incomplete, or misattributed to the
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the Committee's website as soon as it is available.

2099	The Clerk. H.R. 5583, the amend Title 11 of the Social
2100	Security Act to require states to annually report on certain adult
2101	health quality measures and for other purposes.
2102	The Chairman. Without objection, the first reading of the
2103	bill is dispensed with and the bill will be open for amendment
2104	at any point.
2105	Are there any are there any bipartisan amendments?
2106	Are there any amendments?
2107	Well, we can wait just a second. I know it's Ms. Clarke's
2108	bill and maybe we are going a little faster than anticipated.
2109	[Pause.]
2110	For what purpose does the gentlelady from New York seek
2111	recognition?
2112	Ms. Clarke. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am introducing
2113	today H.R
2114	The Chairman. Strike the last word. She's recognized for
2115	five minutes.
2116	Ms. Clarke. Oh, sorry. Strike the last word.
2117	The Chairman. Yes.
2118	Ms. Clarke. Very well.
2119	The Chairman. You're recognized for five minutes.
2120	Ms. Clarke. Thank you so much, Mr. Chairman.
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the Comm	ittee's website	as soon as	it is available	2.	

2121	H.R. 5583 would require that all state Medicaid programs
2122	report the CMS behavioral health core set, which includes measures
2123	that will provide a more complete view of the SUD treatment in
2124	the Medicaid program and that will inform Congress, CMS, and
2125	stakeholders on how to target improvements for beneficiaries,
2126	moving forward.
2127	Having said that, Mr. Chairman, this is important. We have
2128	got to be able to really document the core behavioral health
2129	provisions and measures and this bill would certainly make sure
2130	that that occurs.
2131	With having said that, I yield back, Mr. Chairman.
2132	The Chairman. Ms. Clarke, we appreciate your leadership
2133	on this issue and we recognize the good work you've done on it.
2134	The gentlelady yields back. Are there other members seeking
2135	recognition?
2136	The chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas, Dr. Burgess,
2137	to strike the last word.
2138	Mr. Burgess. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and I'll just
2139	recommend support of this. These are measures that were asked
2140	when CHIP was reauthorized in 2009.
2141	States have had plenty of time to put them in order and it's
2142	a reasonable attempt to get compliance with a policy that actually

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now has been in place for over a decade.

So I urge acceptance and I'll yield back.

The Chairman. The gentleman yields back. Are there other members seeking recognition?

2147 If not, the question now arises on favorably reporting H.R.

5583 to the House floor.

All those in favor shall signify by saying aye.

2150 Those opposed, no.

2151 The ayes appear to have it. The ayes have it and the bill 2152 is favorably reported.

The chair now calls up H.R. 5789 -- this would be number 24 -- and ask the clerk to report.

[The bill follows:]

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the Commi	ttee's website	as soon as	it is available	2.	

2158	The Clerk. H.R. 5789, to amend Title 19 of the Social
2159	Security Act to provide for Medicaid coverage protections for
2160	pregnant and postpartum women while receiving inpatient treatment
2161	for a substance use disorder and for other purposes.
2162	The Chairman. Without objection, the first reading of the
2163	bill is dispensed with. The bill will be open for amendment at
2164	any point.
2165	Are there any bipartisan amendments?
2166	For what purpose does the gentleman from New Mexico seek
2167	recognition?
2168	Mr. Lujan. I have an amendment at the desk.
2169	The Chairman. The clerk will report the Lujan amendment.
2170	The Clerk. Amendment to H.R. 5789, offered by Mr. Lujan.
2171	The Chairman. Without objection, further reading of the
2172	amendment is dispensed with and the gentleman from New Mexico
2173	is recognized for five minutes to speak on his amendment.
2174	[The amendment of Mr. Lujan follows:]
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the Commi	ttee's website	as soon as	it is available	2.	

2177	Mr. Lujan. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
2178	One of my top priorities is making sure that pregnant and
2179	postpartum women have what they need during the crisis when they
2180	are addicted and expecting.
2181	During CARA last Congress, I championed the Pregnant and
2182	Postpartum Women Act, which supports facilities all over the
2183	country with the primary goal of treating mothers and their
2184	babies.
2185	I think we can all agree that we must do whatever we can
2186	for mothers and babies struggling with neonatal absence syndrome.
2187	If we are truly going to end this epidemic we must focus on the
2188	next generation and I believe that starts with moms and healthy
2189	pregnancies.
2190	Mothers and babies need access to the full range of services
2191	that they are entitled to through the Medicaid program. There
2192	should be no ambiguity about the services that they deserve and
2193	have access to.
2194	Treating moms and babies together is important for
2195	struggling families. That's why this bill is important and I
2196	hope we can all work together to make it a reality.
2197	Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and I yield back.
2198	The Chairman. I thank the gentleman for his good work on

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2199	this and the gentleman yields back.
2200	The chair recognizes the gentleman from Kentucky, Mr.
2201	Guthrie.
2202	Mr. Guthrie. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I move to strike the
2203	last word.
2204	The Chairman. Without objection, the gentleman is
2205	recognized for five minutes.
2206	Mr. Guthrie. I thank I thank Mr. Lujan for this
2207	amendment. This is a very important issue and it needs our
2208	attention. He explained it well so I won't re-explain.
2209	But one infant is born every 15 minutes with some form of
2210	opioid withdrawal. I look forward to further discussions and
2211	bipartisan work on this important issue and I do urge my colleagues
2212	to support this amendment and I yield if no one needs time
2213	I'll yield back.
2214	Mrs. Blackburn. I'll
2215	The Chairman. Does anyone else would the gentleman yield
2216	to the gentlelady?
2217	Mrs. Blackburn. If the gentleman would yield.
2218	Mr. Guthrie. Gentleman yields to the lady my friend from
2219	Tennessee.
2220	The Chairman. The gentlelady is recognized.

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2221	Mrs. Blackburn. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and I thank the
2222	gentleman for yielding.
2223	And I think this is such an important piece of legislation.
2224	How we are addressing the pregnant women and the moms postpartur
2225	with these babies, and I appreciate so much that we have put ir
2226	here the education and supportive counseling and case management
2227	of family members of such infants, making these services
2228	available.
2229	As I have visited with the neonatal unit at Vanderbilt where
2230	they are treating the opioid babies, and with some of our
2231	facilities in Nashville that are providing care, Tennesseans are
2232	hard at work on this. They know the importance of keeping these
2233	families together, continuing to work with these mothers who are
2234	facing addiction, and with these precious little babies that are
2235	going through this withdrawal process.
2236	So I appreciate the fact that we have this legislation, that
2237	we are moving it forward. I urge support.
2238	Mr. Guthrie. Thank you. And anyone else seeking some of
2239	my time?
2240	If not, I will yield back.
2241	The Chairman. I thank the gentleman for his good work or
2242	this.

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Other members seeking recognition on this?
Then I think the question now arises on approval of the Lujan
substitute amendment.
Those in favor will say aye.
Those opposed, nay.
The ayes appear to have it. The ayes have it. The amendment
is adopted.
Are there other members seeking recognition on the bill as
amended?
If not, the question now comes on approving the bill as
amended and reporting favorably to the House floor H.R. 5789.
All those opposed will say all those in support will say
aye.
Those opposed, nay.

The ayes appear to have it. The ayes have it and H.R. 5789 as amended is reported favorably to the House.

The chair now calls up H.R. 5797 -- that would be number 25 -- and asks the clerk to report.

[The bill follows:]

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speaker. A link to the final, official transcript wi	ll be posted on
the Committee's website as soon as it is available.	

2264	The Clerk. H.R. 5797, to amend Title 19 of the Social
2265	Security Act to allow states to provide under Medicaid services
2266	for certain individuals with opioid use disorders in institutions
2267	for mental diseases.
2268	The Chairman. Without objection, the first reading of the
2269	bill is dispensed with. The bill will be open for amendment at
2270	any point.
2271	Are there any bipartisan amendments?
2272	Are there any amendments?
2273	Mr. Rush. Mr. Chairman.
2274	The Chairman. For what for what purpose does the
2275	gentlelady from California seek recognition?
2276	Mrs. Walters. I have an amendment.
2277	The Chairman. The clerk will report the Walters amendment.
2278	The Clerk. Amendment to H.R. 5797, offered by Mrs. Walters.
2279	The Chairman. Without objection, the reading of the
2280	amendment is dispensed with and the gentlelady is recognized for
2281	five minutes in support of her amendment.
2282	[The amendment of Mrs. Walters follows:]
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2284	**************************************
1	1 ·

2285 Mrs. Walters. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

In my home of Orange County, California, there were 361 overdose deaths in 2015. That accounts for a 50 percent increase in overdose deaths since 2006.

The Orange County Health Care Agency's 2017 Opioid Overdose and Death in Orange County Report found that the rate of opioid-related emergency room visits increased by over 140 percent in 2005.

Between 2011 and 2015, Orange County emergency rooms treated nearly 7,500 opioid overdose and abuse cases. We have repeatedly heard that to address such tragic statistics, we need to ensure patients have full access to the continuum of care.

That includes increasing access to inpatient substance use disorder treatment to ensure patients the most clinically appropriate care.

Current law prohibits the federal government from providing federal Medicaid matching funds to states in order to provide Medicaid-eligible patients aged 21 to 64 care for mental disorders which, by definition, includes substance use disorders in facilities defined as institutes of mental diseases.

The IMD exclusion means that federal dollars cannot be provided for the care of Medicaid-eligible patients in this age

group for substance use disorder treatments at hospitals, nursing facilities or other institutions with more than 16 beds.

It is time to repeal the IMD exclusion and remove this outdated barrier to inpatient treatment. This bill would allow state Medicaid programs by filling a state plan amendment for fiscal years 2019 through 2023 to remove the IMD exclusion from Medicaid beneficiaries aged 21 to 64 who have an opioid use disorder.

Medicaid would pay for up to 30 total days of beneficiaries' care in an IMD during a 12-month period. The term opioid use disorder is based on the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition.

This includes but not limited to heroin, fentanyl, oxycodone, and tramadol. The bill would also require states to include in their state plan amendment information on, one, how the state will improve access to outpatient care during the state plan amendment period, the process for transitioning individuals to appropriate outpatient care and a description of how individuals will receive appropriate screening and assessment.

States would also report information including the number of individuals with opioid use disorder under this plan, length of stay, and type of treatment received upon discharge.

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2329	This bill helps ensuring patient treatment to the most
2330	vulnerable members of society.
2331	Mr. Chairman, I would also like to submit for the record
2332	two support letters for H.R. 5797, one from the National
2333	Association of Behavioral Health Care, the other from Association
2334	for Community Affiliated Plans.
2335	The Chairman. Without objection.
2336	[The information follows:]
2337	
2338	**************************************

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2339	Mrs. Walters. The amendment makes technical improvements
2340	to H.R. 5797 in response to CBO and stakeholder input. It
2341	includes language to ensure that a Medicaid beneficiary
2342	receiving treatment for an IMD for opioid use disorder will still
2343	be considered an IMD patient if that individual requires medical
2344	services that are required to be provided outside the IMD.
2345	This language ensures that such patients can receive other
2346	medical services while receiving inpatient opioid use disorder
2347	care in an IMD.
2348	The amendment also would ensure that all states submit
2349	important information regarding the number of eligible
2350	individuals with opioid use disorder who receive services, the
2351	length of each inpatient stay, the type of outpatient treatment
2352	including the type of medication-assisted treatment.
2353	I urge my colleagues to support this amendment to make
2354	technical improvements to H.R. 5797, and I yield back.
2355	The Chairman. Are there other members seeking recognition
2356	to speak on the Walters amendment?
2357	The chair recognizes the gentlelady from Illinois, Ms.
2358	Schakowsky, for five minutes to strike the last word.

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I am troubled that this bill would expand treatment only

Ms. Schakowsky. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

2359

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to people with opioid use disorder as opposed to those with other substance abuse -- substance use disorders like alcohol, crack cocaine, methamphetamine.

This not only is blind to reality faced by people suffering from substance abuse disorders but it is also discriminatory.

Under this bill, if you suffer from any substance use disorder that is not opioids you will not be eligible for this expanded inpatient treatment.

This exclusion ignores the fact that many with substance use disorders suffer many addictions and most do not start with opioids. If you are addicted to alcohol, this bill would require that addiction to -- would require that addiction to escalate to opioid use disorder before you're eligible for this treatment.

Also this bill would not cover illegal fentanyl addiction, which is one of the deadliest substances that those with substance use disorder can use.

Moreover, this limited expansion to only opioid use disorder underscores a larger trend in the differences in how opioid users are treated versus how others with substance abuse disorders are treated, particularly those with crack addiction, who have been called junkies and criminals while facing mandatory minimum sentences instead of treatment.

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2383 It is these same mandatory minimum sentences that have 2384 resulted in a half century of criminalizing an entire subset of 2385 the population, the effect of which are still felt every day, 2386 particularly in communities of color. 2387 We cannot let this legacy of treating those with crack 2388 cocaine use disorder differently than those with opioid use 2389 disorders to continue. 2390 Currently, states that have flexibility to increase funding 2391 for inpatient care for all substance abuse use disorders through 2392 its -- through its -- is it 1115 -- 1115 waiver. So, currently, 2393 that's what states have. 2394 The waiver would allow a fund range of preventative 2395 treatment, recovery, recovery services provided in accordance 2396 with evidence-based standards for all substance use disorders. 2397 So I urge my colleagues to be sure that nothing in this bill 2398 would prevent states from seeking flexibility waivers that would 2399 allow them to receive enhanced funding for inpatient treatment 2400 and the ability to shift funds to home and community-based 2401 services as they are needed. 2402 Thank you, and I yield back. 2403 The gentlelady yields back. The Chairman.

The chair recognizes the Gentlelady from Tennessee for five

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the Comm	ittee's website	as soon as	it is available	2.	

2426	Mrs. Walters. Thank you. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
2425	Mrs. Blackburn. I yield to the gentlelady.
2424	be open to you yielding her some time.
2423	The Chairman. I think the gentlelady from California would
2422	the balance of my time.
2421	and I applaud the gentlelady from California and I yield back
2420	moves us toward getting rid of this one-size-fits-all approach,
2419	This is right step. This gets us on the right track. It
2418	disorder abuse.
2417	states to provide IMD treatment for those with substance abuse
2416	Mrs. Walters for the work on this I remain committed to allowing
2415	before us and it is a step in the right direction and I applaud
2414	That would be wonderful, and while I am glad that this bill is
2413	Now, we would all love to see a repeal of the IMD exclusion.
2412	from families and survivors is one-size-fits-all does not work.
2411	with these issues what we hear from our providers, what we hear
2410	And when it comes to drug addiction and abuse, in working
2409	one-size-fits-all approaches to health care just do not work.
2408	bill. I think it's important for us to realize that
2407	I am speaking in favor of the amendment and, of course, the
2406	Mrs. Blackburn. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
2405	minutes to strike the last word.

With 115 Americans dying each day, we have to focus on the opioid crisis. While we agree that all substance use disorders are important, we are prioritizing our resources to address the opioid crisis. This limited repeal of the IMD is for five years.

Again, this is in reaction to addressing the crisis immediately. The term opioid use disorder includes heroin and fentanyl. It is clearly in the bill language.

Patients who have opioid use disorder also often have other substance use disorders and will benefit under this bill.

According to the 2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health,
92 percent of individuals dependent on opioids in the past year also were dependent on another drug.

According to the 2016 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, 66 percent of individuals dependent on opioids in the past year also had a mental illness. According to CDC data, deaths caused by opioids in 2014 were 434 percent greater than deaths caused by cocaine that same year.

So it is imperative that we focus on that crisis right now.

According to CDC, the entire category of stimulant drugs -
cocaine, methamphetamine -- only account for 20 percent of drug

overdose deaths. According to researchers from the University

of Colorado Hospital and Kaiser Permanente, the most dramatic

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2449	rise in drug overdose deaths in the years 1999 to 2009 were from
2450	pharmaceutical opioids nearly a fourfold increase. That is
2451	why we are specifically focusing in on opioids.
2452	And I yield back.
2453	The Chairman. And does the Gentlelady yield back?
2454	Mrs. Blackburn. I yield back.
2455	The Chairman. Or does she want to yield to the gentleman
2456	from Texas final two minutes?
2457	Mrs. Blackburn. I yield to the gentleman from Texas.
2458	Mr. Burgess. I was just going to see about asking a question
2459	of counsel, if I could, Chairman.
2460	Mrs. Blackburn. I yield.
2461	Mr. Burgess. So a question for counsel
2462	The Chairman. Would you get a little closer to your
2463	microphone, too?
2464	Mr. Burgess. The question for counsel would be in my
2465	training and experience, fentanyl is an opioid. Is that correct?
2466	The Staff. That's right, and it's covered in the
2467	legislation.
2468	Mr. Burgess. Okay. So it would be covered? Fentanyl
2469	would be covered under the Mimi Walters bill?
2470	The Staff. Yes. It's mentioned by name in the legislation

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2471	with a definition.
2472	Mr. Burgess. And then, further, I have some CMS data from
2473	medicaid.gov on the length of time to get a substance use disorder
2474	1115 waiver in 2017. Are you familiar with that list?
2475	The Staff. Yes.
2476	Mr. Burgess. So the state of Illinois took one year and
2477	seven months to get their 1115 waiver. Is that correct?
2478	The Staff. I think that's correct. They applied in October
2479	of 2016 and were approved in May of 2018.
2480	Mr. Burgess. So 579 days in a crisis where we are losing
2481	X number of people every day. That seems like a cause for moving
2482	with moving expeditiously on this, which is why I am grateful
2483	that Ms. Walters has offered this.
2484	Let me just ask you one other question about the 1115 waiver
2485	process more in general. Does it preclude a state asking for
2486	a waiver to treat any of these other disorders that have been
2487	mentioned alcoholism, stimulant misuse?
2488	The Staff. No. The 1115 waiver is for substance abuse
2489	disorder, which is broader.
2490	The Chairman. Could you pull that mic a little closer?
2491	The Staff. The 1115 CMS process as focused on substance
2492	use disorder is broader to cover those conditions that you

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2493	specified.
2494	Mr. Burgess. Okay. So but the bill that we are considering
2495	Mrs. Walters' bill is a narrow focus on opiate abuse because
2496	of the crisis that the country is facing.
2497	I am asking you to make an editorial statement, which is
2498	not fair, so I'll withdraw that question.
2499	Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I
2500	The Chairman. We appreciate the clarification. The
2501	gentlelady's time has expired.
2502	Mrs. Blackburn. I yield back.
2503	The Chairman. And are there Ms. Matsui is recognized
2504	for five minutes to strike the last word.
2505	Ms. Matsui. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.
2506	Mr. Chairman, increasing access to care is one of our main
2507	goals here. Inpatient treatment is one type of care that is
2508	necessary for some patients and we do need to work to ensure we
2509	are not placing arbitrary limits in it.
2510	However, I am concerned that this bill does nothing to move
2511	the needle. States like California are already participating
2512	in waivers that are more comprehensive than this one, providing
2513	access to inpatient care, and to a comprehensive set of services.
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2515 Any state has the option to seek this existing waiver. 2516 this proposed new option, states can only expand access to 2517 inpatient care for individuals with an opioid use disorder. 2518 Where does that leave people with other substances use 2519 disorders or other mental health conditions and where does that 2520 leave people who many need care elsewhere along the continuum? 2521 I am also concerned that this legislation will spend a large 2522 amount of precious resources on something that is not as 2523 comprehensive as what is currently available. 2524 I'd rather investment in making any needed improvements to 2525 the current waiver process and work to ensure that services are 2526 available across the entire spectrum of care. 2527 Thank you, and I yield back. 2528 The Chairman. The gentlelady yields back. 2529 The chair now recognizes the gentleman from Indiana, Dr. 2530 Bucshon, for five minutes to strike the last word. 2531 I move to strike the last word. Mr. Bucshon. Yes. 2532 I just want to speak in general on the IMD exclusion and 2533 say that I am supportive of this amendment and this underlying 2534 legislation because the IMD exclusion is a relic of the past and

when we were deinstitutionalizing our treatment of mental health

patients.

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2537 But it is that -- it's a relic of the past -- and any change 2538 in the IMD exclusion specifically for this particular indication 2539 is something that I would be very supportive of, as a physician. 2540 And I do think we do need to continue to look at ways to 2541 address the overall IMD exclusion. It makes no sense. 2542 heard testimony in this committee about the failure of that, about 2543 patients being stuck in the emergency room and having nowhere 2544 to go and being discharged with inadequate mental health care 2545 treatment. 2546 So I just wanted to -- wanted to bring that back up and I 2547 understand that there is a cost to eliminating the IMD exclusion. 2548 But when you try to explain to constituents that we can't allow 2549 access to care and that there is such a large population of people 2550 that need it but that we are limiting it, that's a pretty hard 2551 concept for people to understand. 2552 And therefore, any dent in the IMD exclusion I am supportive 2553 of, and with that, I can yield to Mrs. Walters. 2554 Well, the -- thank you. Mrs. Walters. Thank you for 2555 yielding.

This bill removes a barrier to inpatient treatment and

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is nothing in the bill that prevents states from applying of a

I agree that Medicaid waivers are important.

waiver.

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In fact, there

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2559	allows for states to get more timely approval of the IMD limited
2560	repeal.
2561	A state plan amendment can be approved in about 90 days.
2562	However, Section 1115 substance use disorder waivers take
2563	significant time to review and approve.
2564	I note the number of days to consider recent waivers:
2565	Illinois, 579 days; Kentucky, 506 days; Indiana, 366 days;
2566	Maryland, 499 days.
2567	We need to repeal the IMD exclusion for opioid use disorders.
2568	This crisis demands that we not rely on waivers that require
2569	such extended review times.
2570	And I yield back.
2571	Mr. Bucshon. I yield back, Mr. Chairman.
2572	The Chairman. Gentleman yields back.
2573	The chair recognizes the gentleman from Massachusetts, Mr.
2574	Kennedy, for five minutes to strike the last word on the Walters
2575	amendment.
2576	Mr. Kennedy. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
2577	I want to thank my colleague for offering this amendment

and for the recognition, I think, across this committee for the

need to adjust the IMD exclusion, particularly in the midst of

an opioid epidemic and the crisis that we are in the midst of

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2581 at the moment.

I would point out, however, that there is a broader and deeper
-- or a broad and deep, I should say -- crisis in access to mental
health care across this country as well.

We have, I think when you take a step back and look at it, systemically an acknowledgment of the three largest -- that the three largest institutions providing psychiatric care in our country are the jails in Chicago, New York, and Los Angeles.

We have to recognize that African-American children visit mental health professionals nearly half as often as white classmates.

We have to acknowledge the fact that families living below the poverty line are more likely to experience serious psychological distress and yet we still are putting in structural barriers for them to access their care.

We have to acknowledge the fact that 60 percent of -- excuse me, 60 million Americans are living with mental health care -- with mental health crises -- millions of Americans are living with mental health crises and 60 percent of them don't get any access to treatment at all.

We have to recognize that at every level and in every way this country fails to treat those with mental illness the same

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2603 as it does with physical illness.

And so while we are addressing the aspects of an IMD exclusion when it comes to the opioid epidemic which, yes, we need to do, the idea that there is not an absolute crisis in this country

for access to mental behavioral health care is just -- it is just

2608 not true.

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And we see it in our emergency rooms, as this committee has heard. We see it -- you talk to any hospital administrator, you talk to any emergency room doctor, it's all they talk about.

I was -- I was a prosecutor before I came to office. You see this -- our jails end up being the safety net system for our mental behavioral health system, and we have an opportunity now, given the acknowledgment of the fact that this is an outdated policy that needs to be addressed. Then let's address it, and let's address it systemically and let's use this as an opportunity to address the other underlying issues and access to our mental

I appreciate the focus from my colleague in offering this legislation. But I do think that if we are going to acknowledge the crisis that exists in opioids and fail to acknowledge the broader access to care crises that exist around the nation, we do an extraordinary disservice to, again, the 20 percent of

behavioral health care across this country.

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the Committee's website as soon as it is available.

2625	Americans that are struggling with mental behavioral illness
2626	across our nation.
2627	I yield back.
2628	The Chairman. Did the gentleman yield back?
2629	Mr. Kennedy. I am sorry?
2630	The Chairman. The gentleman yields back the balance of his
2631	time.
2632	Are there other members seeking recognition on the
2633	Republican side?
2634	If not, the gentleman the chairman recognizes do you
2635	want me to go down to Mrs. Dingell for five minutes to strike
2636	the last word.
2637	Mrs. Dingell. Strike the last word. Thank you, Mr.
2638	Chairman.
2639	I am going to be very brief. But I want to talk about this
2640	from a real-world perspective. I agree, and I think everybody
2641	here is acknowledging that the system is broken and it needs to
2642	be fixed.
2643	But to do it, and as my other colleagues have said, to do
2644	it in such a narrow way, I've, unfortunately, had real-world
2645	experience in this and cannot address why people begin taking
2646	drugs.

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2647 Many are suffering from depression or anxiety, and you may 2648 start on prescription drugs, and I appreciated my colleague, Dr. 2649 Burgess, asking for a clarification. 2650 But if you've ever lived with someone that has a drug 2651 addiction, they will take whatever they can get on the street. 2652 So it may be OxyContin one day. It may be Percocet another day, 2653 and they very quickly can go to cocaine, heroin, back to anything 2654 else. 2655 And we are going to kick somebody out of a program because 2656

And we are going to kick somebody out of a program because they used heroin one day? We need to fix the problem and you'll never know the desperation of trying to get somebody into a program until you've walked in those shoes.

But it just isn't limited to just this. We need to fix it for everybody.

And I yield back the balance of my time.

The Chairman. The gentleman yields back -- the gentlelady,

I am sorry, yields back the balance of her time.

The chair recognizes himself to speak on the amendment, and I'd like to submit for the record a letter from the Oregon Hospital Association that we just received outlining their views on a number of the bills that are before us.

Oregon is one of those states with a waiver and yet that

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still presents some issues. And so the Oregon Hospital
Association supports limited repeal of the IMD exclusion for adult
Medicaid beneficiaries with substance use disorder.

They've long supported elimination of the IMD exclusion and believe that this measure is a step in the right direction and that's what we are doing here today is taking a lot of good steps in the right direction.

We all know there is more work to be done, going forward.

But I would like to submit this for the record and support the gentlelady's amendment.

[The information follows:]

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The Chairman. With that, I yield back and recognize the ranking member of the committee, Mr. Pallone of New Jersey.

Mr. Pallone. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I'd like to strike the last word and I am speaking about the underlying bill.

The so-called Medicaid IMD exclusion is a tough issue.

Absolutely we need all the tools available to us to address this crisis in patient treatment centers that focus on the treatment of behavioral health needs are indisputably part of that and we need to do what we can to ease access to care.

And that's why I support CMS' guidance, both the guidance from the Obama and Trump administrations, that allow states to waive the IMD exclusion if the state also takes steps to ensure that people with SUDs have access to other care they need including preventive treatment and recovery services.

So far, 22 states have waivers approved or pending before the administration. I think these waivers are important to support and that's why I also support legislation before this committee that would help states expand provider treatment capacity across the continuum of care to help states meet SUD waiver requirements, and I support doing whatever we can to make it easier for states to apply for SUD waivers.

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2704 My own home state of New Jersey has approval for a waiver 2705 Under that waiver, they have total flexibility, for 2706 instance, to provide as many or as little inpatient days in an 2707 IMD as are needed. 2708 New Jersey has committed to larger milestones to redesign 2709 their full system and build out all SUD benefits. So this flexibility certainly makes sense. 2710 2711 And I think the administration's policy to allow for IMD 2712 reimbursement while also incentivizing states to expand community 2713 treatment options is a good one. MACPAC has found that most states have gaps in substance 2714 2715 use disorder SUD coverage, covering an average of just six of 2716 nine services described by the American Society of Addiction 2717 Medicine as necessary to address the continuum of care. And as we heard in our legislative hearing on this issue 2718 2719 we can't push a system where people cycle in and out of 2720 People with substance use disorders need a range institutions. 2721 of supports to stay well long term. 2722 But, unfortunately, I have to express my opposition to this 2723 This bill will cost a great deal of money out of Medicaid bill. 2724 for a short-term policy.

Fundamentally, I can't support creating a new financing

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2726 cliff in Medicaid that we must offset now and every five years 2727 from now of this magnitude. 2728 Further, this policy limits residential treatment to adults 2729 with opiate use disorders and does not help people with such other 2730 SUDs such as the use of alcohol, cocaine, and methamphetamines. 2731 Now, I have concerns about creating a system in states whereby only some of our Medicaid beneficiaries with SUD have 2732 2733 access to the full range of care they need. And, finally, I am concerned that the bill still lacks the 2734 incentives the waivers provide for improving the full continuum 2735 2736 of care for people with SUDs and could instead push states to 2737 overinvest in IMDs relative to community-based SUD services. 2738 So in the short time this legislation has been publicly 2739 available, stakeholders have weighed in vehemently on both sides 2740 of the particulars of this bill and I think we need to work 2741 additional work with our stakeholders here. 2742 So I think this issue is too important to get wrong and so 2743 I don't support the legislation at this time. 2744 And I yield back, Mr. Chairman. 2745 The Chairman. The gentleman yields back. 2746 Any other member seeking recognition? If not, we can go

to an amendment -- or a vote on the Walters amendment.

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2748	Those in favor will say aye.
2749	Those opposed, nay.
2750	The ayes appear to have it. The ayes have it. The amendment
2751	is agreed to.
2752	Are there other amendments to the underlying bill?
2753	For what purpose does my friend from Illinois seek
2754	recognition?
2755	Mr. Rush. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.
2756	The Chairman. The clerk will report the Rush amendment.
2757	The Clerk. Amendment to H.R. 5797, offered by Mr. Rush.
2758	The Chairman. Without objection, the first reading
2759	further reading of the amendment is dispensed with and the
2760	gentleman is recognized for five minutes to speak on his
2761	amendment.
2762	[The amendment of Mr. Rush follows:]
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2765	Mr. Rush. I want to thank you, Mr. Chairman.
2766	Mr. Chairman, my amendment, Rush 25, simply expands
2767	treatment options for addicts in the U.S. While are here and
2768	discussing the opioid addiction, Mr. Chairman, we are ignoring
2769	other acute addiction issues that continue to face our nation.
2770	Addressing the opioid epidemic is important but that does
2771	not mean that we can ignore long-standing killers like alcohol
2772	and other intoxicants.
2773	So remember this, Mr. Chairman my amendment expands the
2774	underlying treatment option to those suffering from substance
2775	abuse which includes, among other things, alcohol, stimulants
2776	such as cocaine, and opiate use disorder, in too many communities,
2777	including mine, many of the primary causes of drug-related deaths.
2778	While I am glad, Mr. Chairman, that we are addressing the
2779	opioid issue, ignoring other addicts and other addictions is not
2780	only a grave disservice it is a gross injustice.
2781	Too often, Mr. Chairman, this committee and this House have
2782	paid attention to issues only when they affect the majority
2783	the majority white population. This leaves far too many black
2784	and other brown Americans behind.
2785	These other Americans have suffered because of the inaction

These other Americans have suffered because of the inaction and the indifference of elected officials. In my eyes, Mr.

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2787	Chairman, that means that we have failed as a legislative body.
2788	Why it is why is that instead of treatment why is it,
2789	Mr. Chairman, that instead of treatment, minority Americans are
2790	subject to incarceration?
2791	Why is it, Mr. Chairman, that issues of this degree only
2792	generate headlines and action by this Congress when they come
2793	to a white face?
2794	Even more insulting, Mr. Chairman, when a crises impacts
2795	the African-American community, it's seen by this body as a
2796	criminal justice crises but when it affects the white community
2797	it's seen as a public health crisis?
2798	This bill as written, Mr. Chairman, adds insults to injury
2799	by once again excluding treatment for those who are primarily
2800	addicted to crack cocaine even though it serves as a gateway to
2801	the opioid addiction that we are seeing in every community across
2802	this nation.
2803	So, Mr. Chairman, I think it is crucial that we that this
2804	committee ceases disregarding these long-forgotten Americans.
2805	And before I close, Mr. Chairman, I really want to express my
2806	displeasure at attempts by staff to persuade me to tone down my
2807	remarks.

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This adds intolerable insult to this deeply-felt injury.

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2809	This issue is one that should park outrage in all of us outrage
2810	for the untold numbers of families that have been torn apart
2811	outrage for those who suffer too long with too little help, and
2812	outrage for those who are languishing even today in our jails
2813	instead of receiving the treatment that they so badly and
2814	desperately need.
2815	With that, Mr. Chairman, I yield back the balance of my time
2816	and I withdraw my amendment.
2817	The Chairman. I appreciate the gentleman's passion on this
2818	issue and we look forward to continuing to work with him, and
2819	the gentleman withdraws his amendment.

Are there other members wishing to comment on this legislation, to speak on it, or to offer amendments?

If not, if there is no -- if there is no further discussion, the question now arises on approving and favorably reporting H.R. 5797 as amended to the House.

All those in favor will signify by saying aye.

Those opposed, no.

The ayes appear to have it. The ayes have it and the measure is favorably reported to the House.

The chair now calls up H.R. 5799 -- this would be number 26 -- and asks for the clerk to report.

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2831 [The bill follows:]
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2834	The Clerk. H.R. 5799, to amend Title 19 of the Social
2835	Security Act to require as a condition of receipt a full federal
2836	medical assistance percentage under Medicaid that state Medicaid
2837	plans have in place certain drug utilization review activities.
2838	The Chairman. Without objection, the first reading of the
2839	bill is dispensed with. The bill will be open for amendment at
2840	any point.
2841	Are there any bipartisan amendments?
2842	For what purpose does the gentleman from New York seek
2843	recognition?
2844	Mr. Collins. I have an amendment.
2844	Mr. Collins. I have an amendment. The Chairman. The gentleman has an amendment at the desk
2845	The Chairman. The gentleman has an amendment at the desk
2845 2846	The Chairman. The gentleman has an amendment at the desk the Collins amendment. The clerk will report the amendment.
2845 2846 2847	The Chairman. The gentleman has an amendment at the desk the Collins amendment. The clerk will report the amendment. The Clerk. Amendment to H.R. 5799, offered by Mr. Collins.
2845 2846 2847 2848	The Chairman. The gentleman has an amendment at the desk the Collins amendment. The clerk will report the amendment. The Clerk. Amendment to H.R. 5799, offered by Mr. Collins. The Chairman. Without objection, the reading of the
2845 2846 2847 2848 2849	The Chairman. The gentleman has an amendment at the desk the Collins amendment. The clerk will report the amendment. The Clerk. Amendment to H.R. 5799, offered by Mr. Collins. The Chairman. Without objection, the reading of the amendment is dispensed with. The gentleman from New York is
2845 2846 2847 2848 2849 2850	The Chairman. The gentleman has an amendment at the desk the Collins amendment. The clerk will report the amendment. The Clerk. Amendment to H.R. 5799, offered by Mr. Collins. The Chairman. Without objection, the reading of the amendment is dispensed with. The gentleman from New York is recognized for five minutes to speak in support of his amendment.

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Mr. Collins. Thank you, Mr. Chair. The opioid epidemic has had devastating impacts on American communities. The abuse and overutilization of an addictive opioid prescription drug can fundamentally change who you are.

It can rob you of your ambitions, dreams, dignity, and of what makes you you. The federal government and all 50 states have a duty to serve its Medicaid enrollees to the best of their ability.

I commend the bills we are passing through committee today as they will help in preventing substance abuse disorder.

The Medicaid Drug Improvement Act builds on current state Medicaid drug utilization review activities that combat the opioid epidemic. Building on the efforts of this committee and Congresswoman Blackburn, I would like to submit an amendment with my colleagues, Mr. Peters and Mr. Welch, to this bill.

Our bipartisan amendment requires states to identify and address inappropriate prescribing and billing practices under Medicaid. States are currently authorized to implement their prescription drug monitoring activities through their prescription drug monitoring programs and claims data. But not all states have adopted such activities.

We have identified this gap in policy along with the

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Department of Health and Human Services. The current and former
administration's presidential budgets requested that state
Medicaid programs track high prescribers and users of
prescription drugs in Medicaid as part of their current drug
utilization review process.
This amendment will serve as a sound check and balance,
protecting America's low-income populations including children,
pregnant women, adults, individuals with disabilities, and
seniors.
It is a common sense bipartisan proposal and I urge my
colleagues to adopt this amendment.
With that, Mr. Chair, I yield back.
The Chairman. Gentleman yields back the balance of his
time.
Mrs. Blackburn. If the gentleman would yield.
The Chairman. Are there other members seeking recognition?
The gentleman from Vermont, Mr. Welch, recognized for five
minutes to speak on the amendment.
Mr. Welch. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and I thank you

You know, the Medicaid program does pay for the dispensation

colleague, Mr. Collins, for a very good explanation about a very

serious problem.

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of pain-relieving medication and it has a vantage point where it can practically oversee where there may be excessive prescriptions in patterns that are developing that raise really serious questions.

This over prescription of opioids has been a major contributor to the ongoing epidemic. Some individuals become addicted through the well-intentioned use of prescription medications. Other may seek out prescriptions to basically supply an ongoing addiction.

And while the majority of doctors -- overwhelming majority
-- are acting with the patient's best interest in mind, there
is been an immense amount of pressure from pharma to peddle these
products as the magic answer to everybody's pain.

And there has also been, I think, a misstatement that there is not in life some pain that we have to endure when the relief that is being offered is worse than the pain itself.

So this legislation would allow and require actually state Medicaid programs to identify, to inform, and to educate doctors to limit their over prescribing and it also must work to detect the few bad actors and respond accordingly.

I yield back the balance of my time.

The Chairman. Gentleman yields back the balance of his

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2920	time.
2921	Are there other members seeking recognition on this
2922	legislation?
2923	The chair recognizes the gentlelady from Tennessee, Mrs.
2924	Blackburn, for five minutes to strike the last word.
2925	Mrs. Blackburn. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
2926	I want to just say to Mr. Collins and Mr. Welch I appreciate
2927	the amendment. I think it's a good amendment. It improves the
2928	bill and I urge its inclusion.
2929	The Chairman. And the gentlelady yields back the balance
2930	of her time.
2931	Other members seeking recognition to speak on the Collins
2932	amendment?
2933	If not, the question now arises on approving the Collins
2934	amendment.
2935	All those in favor will say aye.
2936	Those opposed, nay.
2937	The ayes appear to have it. The ayes have it. The Collins
2938	amendment is agreed to.
2939	Are there other members seeking recognition on the bill or
2940	yes, for what purpose does the gentlelady seek recognition?
2941	Mrs. Blackburn. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I move
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2942	The Chairman. Recognized
2943	Mrs. Blackburn to strike the last word.
2944	The Chairman she's recognized to strike the last word
2945	five minutes.
2946	Mrs. Blackburn. Okay. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
2947	Part of the work that we have been doing in this committee
2948	is ensuring that our state, our local, and our federal officials
2949	have all the tools that are necessary in the tool box, and as
2950	we have listened and held meetings and worked with all of our
2951	stakeholders, there are things that come forward.
2952	Thus, we have all of this group of bills today. These tools
2953	include not only funds but also additional authorities and
2954	policies that will allow patients to get the treatment they need
2955	and prevent more of our friends and neighbors, those that are
2956	close to us and that we love, from facing this addiction.
2957	A majority of states have been using medical management tools
2958	and techniques to address this crisis the opioid crisis. The
2959	Medicaid Drug Improvement Act looks at states' drug utilization
2960	review, or DUR, programs and puts in place minimum standards for
2961	these programs.
2962	I think this is an important step to take to get that minimum

in place. Tennessee's TennCare program recently implemented new

policies in this area including a five-day limit on initial prescriptions for acute pain, prior authorization for refills and robust pharmacy lock-in programs.

Many of these programs have seen positive outcomes for enrollees but not every state puts these tools and techniques in place. So under this bill, states would be required at a minimum to have refill guidelines in place for opioids, place safety guidelines in place related to maximum daily morphine equivalent for patients undergoing treatment for chronic conditions, institute claims review process that flag fills violating the state's limitations, monitor concurrent prescribing of opioids and other drugs, and monitor the anti-psychotic prescribing for children.

Because of the forward=thinking good work already done by some of the states' Medicaid programs, this bill does not mandate specific policies or thresholds for these standards.

It simply says at a minimum these requirements are made. It does give the states flexibility to determine the best approach for their enrollees. Requiring these minimum standards will benefit Medicaid enrollees in every state while allowing individual states to determine the best way to implement these standards.

2986	So I urge my colleagues to support the bill and I yield back
2987	my time.
2988	The Chairman. Gentlelady yields back her time.
2989	Other members seeking recognition to speak on the bill?
2990	There is no further.
2991	So the question now occurs on favorably reporting H.R. 5799
2992	as amended to the House.
2993	All those in favor will signify by saying aye.
2994	Those opposed, no.
2995	The ayes appear to have it. The ayes have it and the bill
2996	is favorably reported.
2997	The chair now calls up H.R. 5800 this would be number
2998	27 and ask the clerk to report.
2999	[The bill follows:]
3000	
3001	*********INSERT 29******

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speaker.	A link to the f	inal, offici	al transcript	will be	posted or
the Commi	ittee's website	as soon as	it is availabl	le.	

The Clerk. H.R. 5800, to require the Medicaid and CHIP
Payment and Access Commission to conduct an exploratory study
and report on requirements applicable to the practices of
institutions for mental diseases under the Medicaid program.
The Chairman. Without objection, the first reading of the
bill is dispensed will and they bill will be open for amendment
at any point.
Are there any bipartisan amendments to the bill or any
amendments?
For what purpose does the gentleman from Michigan seek
recognition?
Mr. Upton. Mr. Chairman, I have no amendments but I ask
to strike the last word.
The Chairman. Without objection, the gentleman is
recognized for five minutes to strike the last word.
Mr. Upton. And I won't use my full five minutes. This is
a what should be a pretty routine bipartisan noncontroversial
bill.
What this act requires is that Medicaid and CHIP Payment
and Access Commission no later than January 1st of 2020 submit
to Congress a report on information about services furnished to

Medicaid enrollees who are patients in an IMD -- Institute of

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Mental Disease -- standard that IMDs must follow including quality standards and recommendations on how CMS can improve the data collection for IMDs.

As we know, an IMD refers to a facility of more than 16 beds that's primarily engaged in providing diagnosis treatment or care of folks with mental diseases including treatment for individuals with substance use disorder.

According to SAMHSA's 2014 National Survey on Drug Use and Health, about 8 million people have had both a mental disorder and substance use disorder, also known as co-occurring mental and substance use disorders.

So the goal of this legislation is to better help Congress and CMS understand how currently Medicaid dollars are being used to provide care for patients with substance use disorder and mental disease in an IMD.

So the GAO office has produced a study on IMD services in recent years. The goals of this bill is to identify gaps in our knowledge and leverage MACPAC's research capabilities to help address those gaps.

And I yield back the balance of my time.

The Chairman. The gentleman yields back the balance of his time.

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3046	Other members seeking recognition to speak on this
3047	legislation?
3048	If not, the question now occurs on favorably reporting H.R.
3049	5800 to the House.
3050	All those in favor, say aye.
3051	Those opposed, no.
3052	The ayes appear to have it. The ayes have it and H.R. 5800
3053	is favorably reported to the House floor.
3054	The chair now calls up H.R. 5801 number 28 on your list
3055	and asks the clerk to report.
3056	[The bill follows:]
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the Commi	ttee's website	as soon as	it is available	2.	

3059	The Clerk. H.R. 5801, to amend Title 19 of the Social
3060	Security Act to provide for requirements under the Medicaid
3061	program relating to the use of qualified prescription drug
3062	monitoring programs in prescribing certain controlled
3063	substances.
3064	The Chairman. Without objection, the first reading of the
3065	bill is dispensed with. The bill will be open for amendment at
3066	any time.
3067	The chair recognizes the gentleman from Virginia for
3068	purposes of offering an amendment.
3069	Mr. Griffith. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.
3070	The Chairman. The clerk will report the amendment.
3071	The Clerk. Amendment to H.R. 5801, offered by Mr. Griffith.
3072	The Chairman. And without objection, the reading of the
3073	amendment is dispensed with.
3074	The gentleman is recognized for five minutes to speak on
3075	his amendment.
3076	[The amendment of Mr. Griffith follows:]
3077	
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the Commi	ittee's website	as soon as	it is available	e .	

Mr. Griffith. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I will take this
opportunity to speak on the underlying act as well.

The Partnership Act, H.R. 5801, is being marked up today
-- is a critical step in the right direction to ensuring the
appropriate providers have the information they need to make the
best most informed choices for their patients.

Studies have shown that in states where the provider is required to check the prescription drug monitoring program, PDMP, before prescribing prescriptions and doctor shopping decreased.

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Mortality rates decreased as well. In fact, implementation of Florida's PDMP was associated with a 25 percent decrease in mortality related to oxycodone.

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In addition, President Obama's 2016 CMS informational bulletin notes that "PDMPs are most effective when they are used by all clinicians," end quote, and in fact, according to Pew, 33 states have some form of mandated checks in their state law.

3096 3097

This bill would require that all state Medicaid programs integrate prescription drug monitoring data into the provider's clinical workflow and requires the provider to check the PDMP

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3098

system before prescribing a Schedule II controlled substance.

3100

This bill will also help incentivize increased communication

among border states, reducing and hopefully eliminating the challenges some providers face accessing information across state lines.

This has been a significant barrier to curbing abuse, especially in my district. Importantly, this bill also includes exemptions for Hospice or palliative care patients, patients suffering from cancer, and allows for the waiver of the requirements laid out in the bill in the case of natural disasters and emergencies.

PDMP technology exists now that can help save lives by identifying those who may be at risk and I hope my colleagues on both sides of the aisle will support this measure to help ensure these tools are used in a way that can make a critical difference in the fight against the opioid epidemic.

I also have the amendment previously referenced that will address concerns my counterparts on the other side of the aisle raised. This amendment addresses those concerns and is proof of the good work being done by Republicans and Democrats alike to address this devastating crisis.

I thank both the chairman and the ranking member for their work on this important piece of legislation and encourage all members to support the amendment and the bill and, as we discussed

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3123	previously on 1925, H.R. 58701 still has some technical things
3124	that we are trying to get worked out, which we will do before
3125	we reach the floor, working together.
3126	Thank you. I yield back.
3127	The Chairman. Gentleman yields back. Thank you for your
3128	good work.
3129	Any other members seeking recognition on the Griffith
3130	amendment?
3131	Seeing none, the question now arises on approving the
3132	Griffith amendment.
3133	All those in favor say aye.
3134	Those opposed, no.
3135	The ayes appear to have it. The ayes have it.
3136	Is there anyone else with an amendment or seeking to speak
3137	on the bill?
3138	If not, the question now arises on favorably reporting H.R.
3139	5801 as amended to the House.
3140	All those in favor will signify by saying aye.
3141	Those opposed, no.
3142	The ayes appear to have it. The ayes have it and H.R. 5801
3143	as amended is reported to the House floor.
3144	The chair now calls up H.R. 5808 this is number 29

3145	and asks the clerk to report.
3146	[The bill follows:]
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3148	**************************************

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3149	The Clerk. H.R. 5808, to amend Title 19 of the Social
3150	Security Act to require states to operate drug management programs
3151	for at-risk beneficiaries and for other purposes.
3152	The Chairman. Without objection, the first reading of the
3153	bill is dispensed with. The bill will be open for amendment at
3154	any point.
3155	Are there any bipartisan amendments?
3156	Are there any amendments?
3157	Is there anyone seeking recognition to speak in support of
3158	this bill?
3159	The chair recognizes the gentleman from Florida for five
3160	minutes to strike the last word.
3161	Mr. Bilirakis. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I appreciate it.
3162	H.R. 5808, the Medicaid Pharmaceutical Home Act, which I
3163	introduced with my good friend and colleague, Ben Ray Lujan, would
3164	codify the lock-in program within the within the Medicaid and
3165	require all 50 states and territories to be in the Medicaid
3166	program.
3167	Patient review and restriction programs are a common tool
3168	to address the opioid crisis. These programs, often called

lock-in, directly address the problem of drug diversion through

doctor shopping or pharmacy shopping by locking in a patient to

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3171 a single designated provider, pharmacy, or both.

This successful tool has been utilized by TRICARE and the commercial insurance. The opioid crisis is taking a toll across America. We all know that.

But it's an even heavier toll on Medicaid beneficiaries who are more likely to both be addicted to opioids and to overdose on them, unfortunately.

According to the Kaiser Family Foundation, about 38 percent of opioid-dependent nonelderly adults -- about 2 million people -- are insured by Medicaid. This means that Medicaid covers four in 10 nonelderly adults with an opioid addiction, sadly.

In 2013, the Trust for America's Health issued a report on strategies to stop the prescription drug epidemic and number 10 was Medicaid lock-in.

They wrote, and I quote, "In order to help health care providers monitor potential abuse or inappropriate utilization of controlled prescription drugs, states have implemented programs requiring high users of certain drugs to use only one pharmacy and get prescriptions for controlled substances from only one medical office. Lock-in programs can help avoid doctor shopping while ensuring appropriate pain care for patients," end quote.

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The formula that every state uses is different and varies. In the April opioid hearing, two witnesses talked about how their Medicaid managed care plans provide lock-in programs and how successful it has been in reducing utilization and hospital admissions.

But one common theme that they mentioned is that Medicaid is fundamentally different than Medicare. We have one Medicare program, obviously, throughout the United States. But we have 50 Medicaid programs.

Every Medicaid program is different and built to fit the needs of their states. We can't do a one-size-fits-all approach to lock-in under Medicaid.

The Medicaid Pharmaceutical Home Act tries to strike the right balance to bring some uniformity to the Medicaid lock-in program while allowing states the flexibility to design to fit their needs -- design it to fit their needs.

The bill would also require several reports from CMS and MACPAC on lock-in and also establish some best practices so that states can improve their programs and improve outcomes for the populations.

I support this bill, obviously, the bill that I filed with my friend, Ben Ray Lujan. I look forward to advancing the bill

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on the floor of the House and I want to thank the committee for working with us and my staff and Ben's staff as well.

And I believe I want to yield some time to my friend, Ben Ray Lujan. Is that good? I yield -- I yield the time -- the rest of my time to Ben Ray.

Thank you.

Mr. Lujan. Thank you, Mr. Bilirakis.

The bill we are considering today will build off of work done in the Comprehensive Addiction Recovery Act and I want to thank Mr. Bilirakis and his staff for working on this issue together.

This bill is an important step forward to help everyone stay as safe as possible when it comes to prescription opioids and pharmacy choice. This bill would require all states to have a lock-in program that identifies at-risk Medicaid beneficiaries and sets limits on the number of prescribers and dispensers that people can use.

This particular draft makes significant changes to the discussion draft that we considered previously. The scope has been narrowed as well as grandfathering in all fee-for-service Medicaid programs.

I want to especially note all beneficiary appeals and

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3237	protections have been significantly strengthened and for the most
3238	part track appeals and beneficiary choice for lock-in under the
3239	Medicare program.
3240	I know there was a lot of work that went into negotiating
3241	to get this bill to a bipartisan place and I appreciate that time
3242	and energy, Mr. Chairman.
3243	This is truly a compromise bill and, again, I appreciate
3244	the work of Mr. Bilirakis, his staff, and Kimberly Espinoza for
3245	the important work that they did.
3246	And with that, I yield back to Mr. Bilirakis.
3247	The Chairman. The gentleman yields back.
3248	Mr. Bilirakis. I yield back.
3249	The Chairman. Does the gentleman from Florida yield back?
3250	He does?
3251	Are there other members seeking recognition to speak on H.R.
3252	5808?
3253	If not, the question now occurs on favorably reporting H.R.
3254	5808 to the House.
3255	All those in favor will say aye.
3256	Those opposed, no.
3257	The ayes appear to have it. The ayes have it and the measure
3258	is reported to the House floor.

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The chair calls up H.R. 5810 -- this would be number 30 -- and asks the clerk to report.

[The bill follows:]

*********INSERT 33******

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Security Act to provide for an extension of the Enhanced Act for certain Medicaid health homes for individuals with substa use disorders. The Chairman. Without objection, the first reading of bill is dispensed with. The bill will be open for amendment	nce
use disorders. The Chairman. Without objection, the first reading of	
The Chairman. Without objection, the first reading of	the
	the
3269 bill is dispensed with. The bill will be open for amendment	
	at
3270 any time.	
I believe there is a bipartisan amendment in order, Mr	•
Lance. Would that be right?	
Mr. Lance. Yes.	
The Chairman. With Mr. Green?	
3275 Mr. Lance. Yes. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I move to str	ike
the last word.	
3277 The Chairman. The clerk will report the Lance-Green -	-
Green-Lance amendment. I don't know who's leading on that.	
Mr. Lance. I think maybe Congressman Green.	
3280 The Chairman. Oh.	
Mr. Green. I move to strike the last word, Mr. Chairm	an.
The Chairman. All right.	
3283 Mr. Green. I'll lead.	
The Chairman. Well is it your amendment, Mr. Green?	Is
3285 it	

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Mr. Lance. All of us. It's -
The Chairman. Let's have the clerk report the amendment.

The Clerk. Amendment to H.R. 5810, offered by Mr. Lance and Mr. Green.

The Chairman. All right. And now the chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey, Mr. Lance, to strike the last word on this amendment.

[The amendment of Mr. Lance and Mr. Green follows:]

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Mr. Lance. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

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I commend you and your staff for working with our office on this piece of legislation and I certainly commend Mr. Green.

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The -- according to the American Society of Addiction

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Medicine, access to opiate addiction treatment is a critical

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component of the federal government's response to the public

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health crisis.

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Medication-assisted treatment refers to combining psycho

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social behavioral treatments with the FDA-approved medications $% \left(1\right) =\left(1\right) +\left(1\right) +\left($

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for opiate or drug or alcohol use disorders.

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Currently, two medications -- methadone and buprenorphine

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-- are approved for opiate replacement treatment and a third,

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a long-acting injectable, is approved for preventing relapse.

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drugs they do not cover methadone treatment. This amendment,

However, while many state Medicaid programs cover these

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bipartisan in nature by Congressman Green and by me, seeks to

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remedy this issued by providing a five-year authorization of

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funding to ensure state Medicaid programs can offer all available

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treatment modalities.

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Making sure all treatment options are available to

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beneficiaries will ensure that the patient can have access to

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appropriate treatments as determined by his or her physician.

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3318	While some medication may work for certain individuals it
3319	may not work for another and we do not want to limit any
3320	individual's efforts to get well by covering arbitrarily some
3321	treatments while denying others.
3322	This amendment will state Medicaid plans to provide coverage
3323	for all medication-assisted treatment over a targeted five-year
3324	period.
3325	Once state begin to implement changes to their Medicaid
3326	plans, Congress can review the impact of the expansion of
3327	treatment access and determine whether it should extend the
3328	authorization.
3329	The amendment provides sensible exemptions for states such
3330	as Wyoming, who do not have a methadone clinic in the state.
3331	I hope the committee will take up this bipartisan amendment and
3332	pass it favorably.
3333	The Chairman. Does the gentleman want to yield to one of
3334	his colleagues?
3335	Mr. Lance. I certainly I certainly yield to my colleague,
3336	Congressman Green.
3337	Mr. Green. Thank you.
3338	I thank my colleague for yielding to me. I want to thank
3339	both my colleague from Vermont and New Jersey for working on this

amendment. Supporting the amendment would require state

Medicaid plans to provide coverage for all medication-assisted

treatments, or MATs.

Through our committee hearings on the opioid crisis, we had heard from our public health agencies and treatment professionals on the importance of medication-assisted treatment.

Research shows that a combination of medication and therapy can successfully treat substance use disorders and for some people struggling with addiction, MAT can help sustain recovery.

The Kaiser Family Foundation recently reviewed MAT coverage in state Medicaid programs. They found that while every Medicaid program provides coverage for at least one MAT medication, there are 14 state Medicaid programs that do not cover methadone.

My amendment -- our amendment would ensure that Americans struggling with opioid abuse and other substance use disorder would have access to the most appropriate MAT for their recovery under Medicaid.

The amendment does provide for an exception for states that do not have enough qualified medication-assisted treatment providers or facilities. This amendment would focus on what Americans struggling with opioid abuse need the most -- access to the treatment.

3362	And I'll yield back my time.
3363	The Chairman. It's Mr. Lance's time and the ever-patient
3364	Mr. Welch would probably like to speak on this.
3365	Mr. Lance. Thank you, and I would like to yield to Mr. Welch,
3366	who has been so influential in this whole issue.
3367	Mr. Welch. I move to strike the last word.
3368	The Chairman. Do you want your own time? That's fine.
3369	Then, Mr. Lance, do you want to yield back?
3370	Mr. Lance. I yield back the balance of my time.
3371	The Chairman. The chair recognized for a complete dose of
3372	time, the full five minutes, to the gentleman from Vermont.
3373	Mr. Welch. I'll be I'll be less than five minutes.
3374	You know, there is some interesting history here, though.
3375	You know, chronic conditions are a huge part of the health care
3376	expense very difficult to treat and one of the provisions
3377	in the Affordable Care Act, Section 2103, created an optional
3378	Medicaid state plan benefit that allowed states so it was a
3379	local decision to establish health homes to coordinate care
3380	for people on Medicaid who have chronic conditions. And the
3381	number of chronic conditions included mental health, substance
3382	abuse, diabetes, and heart disease and under current law states
3383	receive a two-year 90 percent enhanced federal medical assistance

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percentage -- FMAP -- if they establish those homes.

And the data shows that if you actually have a chronic care plan you get better health outcomes and lower expense, and Vermont is one of the states that currently participates in this program and would benefit from an additional half year of that federal matching funding.

So what this would do is continue to provide that incentive to states to set up their own plan that included chronic care for folks who have a substance abuse disorder program.

Vermont has had pretty good success with its hub-and-spoke program and new guidelines and limits for providers who would prescribe the appropriate medical assistance for folks with substance abuse disorders, and we are one of four states that's utilized the home health program and is part of what is called our hub-and-spoke model.

By increasing that length of the FMAP, we can accomplish this goal of better chronic care and lower incidence of the use of inappropriate opioids.

So I am delighted to work with Mr. Lance and Mr. Green and hope that our committee will find this something they can support, and I yield back.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

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3406	The Chairman. I thank the gentleman for his good work on
3407	this all our colleagues.
3408	Are there other members seeking recognition on this Lance
3409	amendment?
3410	If not, the question now arises on approving the Lance-Green
3411	et. al. amendment.
3412	And those in favor will say aye.
3413	Those opposed those opposed, no.
3414	The ayes appear to have it. The ayes have it. The amendment
3415	is adopted.
3416	Are there other members seeking recognition to speak on the
3417	bill as amended?
3418	Seeing none, the question now arises on favorably reporting
3419	H.R. 5810 to the House floor.
3420	All those as amended all those in favor will say aye.
3421	Those opposed, no.
3422	The ayes appear to have it. The ayes have it. The bill
3423	is reported favorably as amended.
3424	Okay. The chair now calls up H.R. 5715 5715 that's
3425	number 15 on your programs and asks the clerk to report.
3426	[The bill follows:]
3427	

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3428 | ********* INSERT 35*******

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the Committee's website as s	oon as it is availal	ole.

3429	The Clerk. H.R. 5715, to amend Title 18 of the Social
3430	Security Act to provide for certain program integrity
3431	transparency measures under Medicare Part C and D.
3432	The Chairman. Without objection, the first reading of the
3433	bill is dispensed with. The bill will be open for amendment at
3434	any point.
3435	I understand there are are there any bipartisan
3436	amendments?
3437	The chair recognizes Mr. Guthrie for purposes of offering
3438	an amendment.
3439	Mr. Guthrie. Thank you.
3440	The Chairman. The clerk will report the Guthrie amendment.
3441	The Clerk. Amendment to H.R. 5715, offered by Mr. Guthrie.
3442	The Chairman. And without objection, the reading of the
3443	amendment is dispensed with. The gentleman is recognized for
3444	five minutes in support of his amendment.
3445	[The amendment of Mr. Guthrie follows:]
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3448 Mr. Guthrie. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

This is a technical amendment so I'll talk also of the underlying bill. In 2016, over 500,000 Medicare beneficiaries were written prescriptions for opioids at nearly 22 times the recommended maximum for long-term usage.

Nearly 70,000 beneficiaries were written prescriptions at almost five times that recommended max. The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services does have an opioid misuse strategy, which aims to lower opioid over prescribing, drug diversion, and fraud within the Medicare Part D program.

While these are laudable goals, CMS in itself is handicapped in its ability to measure progress. CMS currently requires all health insurers offering Part D or Medicare Advantage plans to institute a compliance program to detect fraud, waste, and abuse and take corrective action against providers engaging in misconduct.

However, while it encourages them to report this fraud, waste, and abuse they find, it doesn't actually require them to do so.

Furthermore, the plan sponsors do share information with CMS and asks for help in their investigations. They often find the agency to be a black box.

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CMS is not required to share with them the results of its own investigations and corrective actions as well as information on misconduct, fraud schemes reported by other plans.

The lack of transparency and communication significantly undermines each's ability to combat fraud and abuse within the Part D program.

The Strengthening Partnership to Prevent Opioid Abuse Act will make common sense changes recommended by both GAO and HHS inspector general to encourage greater data sharing and coordination between CMS and insurers.

This will help each of them to reduce opiate prescribing fraud and abuse within Medicare Part D. It requires Part D and Medicare Advantage Plan sponsors to share information on the investigations and actions they take to providers who prescribe dangerously high volumes of opioids.

It also requires CMS to respond to plans regarding their referrals and results of investigations. Finally, it creates the online portal for facilities -- to facilitate this exchange of information so that each can find the providers who are over prescribing or committing fraud and take appropriate action.

When fraudulent providers are removed from plan networks in the Medicare system, then opiate prescribers are better

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3492 educated on appropriate prescribing methods. Fewer seniors will 3493 be at risk for overdose and addiction. 3494 So fraudulent providers will be removed from plans and what 3495 the amendment does -- it's technical in nature -- it would clarify 3496 and make technical changes dealing with fraud hotlines. 3497 Fraud hotlines are established to allow for anonymous reporting. Allowing anonymous reporting is commendable and it 3498 3499 is necessary to encourage reporting of suspected fraud and abuse. 3500 However, a system that relies solely on anonymous reporting without other evidence is susceptible to receiving baseless or 3501 3502 exaggerated complaints against providers that are innocent of 3503 any fraud. 3504 False claims could result in suspension of payment, causing 3505 undue hardships and irreparable damage to an innocent provider. 3506 So this amendment states -- makes clear that an anonymous tip 3507 alone cannot be the basis for action. 3508 But, hopefully, it is the basis to begin an investigation 3509 that leads to evidence if there is abuse and to action taken. 3510 If there are not any other questions, anyone seeking my time, 3511 I will yield back. The gentleman yields back. 3512 The Chairman. 3513 Other members seeking recognition on the Guthrie amendment?

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the Committee's website as soon as it is available.

3514	If not, there is no further discussion. The vote occurs
3515	on the Guthrie amendment.
3516	Those in favor signify by saying aye.
3517	Those opposed, nay.
3518	The ayes appear to have it. The ayes have it. The Guthrie
3519	amendment is adopted.
3520	Are there other members seeking recognition on the bill as
3521	amended or have amendments?
3522	Seeing none, the question now occurs on favorably reporting
3523	H.R. 5715 as amended to the House.
3524	All those in favor will signify by saying aye.
3525	Those opposed, no.
3526	The ayes appear to have it. The ayes have it. The bill
3527	is favorably reported as amended to the House floor.
3528	The chair calls up H.R. 5716 this is number 16 and
3529	asks the clerk to report.
3530	[The bill follows:]
3531	
3532	********INSERT 37******

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The Clerk. To amend Title 18 of the Social Security Act
to require the secretary of Health and Human Services to provide
notifications under the Medicare program to outlier prescribers
of opioids.

The Chairman. Without objection, the first reading of the bill is dispensed with. The bill will be open for amendment at any point.

Are there any bipartisan amendments?

For what purpose does the -- that's what I thought.

Are there any amendments?

Seeing none, the chair recognizes the gentlelady from Indiana to speak on the bill for five minutes.

Mrs. Brooks. Move to strike the last word.

The Chairman. Without objection. I don't believe -- there you go.

Mrs. Brooks. Thank you. This legislation takes one more step in the right direction to ensure prescribers of opioids are held accountable for their prescribing practices.

According to the CDC, the amount of opioids that have been prescribed and sold in the United States has quadrupled in the last 20 years. Yet, the overall amount of pain Americans have reported has not changed.

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In 2013, health care providers wrote 249 million

prescriptions for opioids to treat pain. That's enough

prescriptions to provide every American adult with one bottle

of pills and, in fact, in one of my counties in Indiana, in Madison

County, in 2016, 110 opioid prescriptions were written for every

100 residents, so even more than one, according to the CDC.

One way we can reduce the prevalence of opioids in our homes

and communities is to equip prescribers with the information and education necessary to ensure good prescribing practices.

This legislation, which I've introduced with my colleagues,
Mr. Welch and our colleagues on the Ways and Means Committee,
will require CMS to establish a threshold for which a prescriber
would be considered an outlier opioid prescriber.

CMS would then be responsible for notifying outlier prescribers of their status and providing them with information on proper prescribing methods.

In order to ensure accuracy, this threshold would be established in consultation with stakeholders and would take specialty and geographic location into consideration -- a process modeled after the comparative billing reports that CMS successfully released in January.

Ensuring prescriber education regarding the risks of opioid

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use, alternative treatments for pain and addiction, will change 3577 3578 the projection of this epidemic and the ability to identify and 3579 notify health care professionals who over prescribe opioids and 3580 provide them with information on proper opioid prescribing 3581 practices is one more step forward in our goal to end this opioid 3582 epidemic. 3583 I look forward to working with my colleagues to ensure 3584 practitioners have the education necessary to utilize proper

I look forward to working with my colleagues to ensure practitioners have the education necessary to utilize proper prescribing practices and better pain management techniques as well as adequately identify and treat patients who may show signs of drug misuse and addiction.

I believe this is one more important step and I hope we continue to focus on and continue to discuss ways that we can continue to educate more prescribers about opioids.

With that, I encourage my colleagues to support this legislation and yield back.

The Chairman. Gentlelady yields back the balance of her time.

Other members seeking recognition to speak on H.R. 5716?

Seeing none, the question now occurs on favorably reporting

H.R. 5716 to the House floor.

All those in favor will signify by saying aye.

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Those opposed, no.

The aye appears to have it and the bill is favorably reported.

The chair calls up H.R. 5796 -- this is number 17 -- asks

the clerk to report.

[The bill follows:]

**********INSERT 38******

3605

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3606	The Clerk. H.R. 5796, to require the secretary of Health
3607	and Human Services to provide grants for eligible entities to
3608	provide technical assistance to outlier prescribers of opioids.
3609	The Chairman. Without objection, the first reading of the
3610	bill is dispensed with. The bill will be open for amendment at
3611	any time.
3612	Are there any bipartisan amendments?
3613	Are there any amendments?
3614	Does anyone seek recognition to speak on the bill?
3615	Mr. Shimkus. Mr. Chairman.
3616	The Chairman. The chairman of the Subcommittee on
3617	Environment is recognized for five minutes to speak on the bill.
3618	Mr. Shimkus. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
3619	Mr. Chairman, this bill would provide technical assistance
3620	grants to further educate, spread best practices, and in turn,
3621	reduce the amount of opioid prescriptions from outlier providers.
3622	During our legislative hearing we heard testimony that
3623	detailed how many of the providers identified as outlier
3624	prescribers simply didn't realize they were prescribing more
3625	opioids than their peers with similar patients, geography, and
3626	practice specialty.
3627	CMS and the quality improvements already provide technical

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3628	assistance to improve provider feedback and, given the urgency
3629	of this crisis, additional focus on this issue is warranted.
3630	Doctors already want to do the right thing by their patients
3631	and by providing peer-to-peer support for prescribers who are
3632	credible outliers, we can begin to share best practices that are
3633	clinically appropriate for patients.
3634	I urge my colleagues to support this bipartisan bill and
3635	yield back the balance of my time.
3636	The Chairman. The gentleman yields back.
3637	The chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey to strike
3638	the last word.
3639	Mr. Pallone. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
3640	I just wanted to engage in a brief colloquy with you on this
3641	bill.
3642	I am supportive of the underlying legislation as well as
3643	the companion bill that would notify outlier prescribers of
3644	opioids of their prescribing practices.
3645	Together, these two pieces of legislation could help
3646	education outlier prescribers on how to return to the appropriate
3647	prescribing range for their specialty and could help to reduce
3648	over prescribing of opioids.

However, I am concerned with the proposes funding included

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in this bill for the purposes of implementing technical assistance for outlier prescribers and believe we need more information on whether this is an appropriate funding level for the purposes of this legislation.

Additionally, while I understand that on occasion we have used Medicare trust fund transfers as a way to facilitate certain legislative actions.

I strongly believe we must be good stewards of the Medicare trust fund and for this reason I've also -- I also have concerns with the funding provision as it's currently drafted.

So given that the intent of this legislation has bipartisan support, it's my hope that we could continue working on improving the bill to achieve bipartisan consensus on how to implement this policy.

So if I could just ask you, Mr. Chairman, if you're willing to commit to working with us to improve this policy.

The Chairman. Does the chairman -- does the gentleman yield?

Mr. Pallone. I yield.

The Chairman. I appreciate the colloquy and the member's desire to ensure we are being fiscally responsible with this legislation and I share your desire.

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3672 As you noted, this is a bipartisan policy agreement on the 3673 underlying issue of educating providers who are outlier 3674 We need to provide physicians with the tools to prescribers. ensure they are acting within clinically approved guidelines. 3675 3676 As you know, language in the bill is based on preliminary 3677 technical assistance from CMS. Our staffs have re-engaged CMS 3678 and are currently working on various pathways that we believe 3679 can be easily executed once there is a final sign-off with our 3680 colleagues on the Ways and Means Committee to accomplish the 3681 policy and ideally reduce the needed funding. 3682 We need the balance of being fiscally responsible with 3683 ensuring these policies are operational. The lowest number to 3684 achieve both goals is the one I want and I think you do as well. 3685 So I appreciate your very important point. We are happy 3686 to continue to work with you and your team on this issue, and 3687 I yield back. 3688 Well, thank you, Mr. Chairman, and I Mr. Pallone. 3689 appreciate your willingness to continue work on the funding 3690 I look forward to finding a path forward that we provisions. 3691 can all support. 3692 And with that, I will yield back.

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The gentleman yields back.

The Chairman.

3694	Other members seeking recognition? Seeing none, the
3695	question now occurs on favorably reporting H.R. 5796 to the House.
3696	All those in favor will say aye.
3697	Those opposed, nay.
3698	The ayes appear to have it. The ayes have it. The bill
3699	is favorably reported to the House.
3700	The chair calls up H.R. 5590 this would be number nine
3701	number nine and asks the clerk to report.
3702	[The bill follows:]
3703	
3704	**************************************

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3705	The Clerk. H.R. 5590, to require the secretary of Health
3706	and Human Services to provide for an action plan on
3707	recommendations for changes under Medicare and Medicaid to
3708	prevent opioid addictions and enhanced access to
3709	medication-assisted treatment and for other purposes.
3710	The Chairman. Without objection, the first reading of the
3711	bill is dispensed with. The bill will be open for amendment at
3712	any point.
3713	The chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois, Mr.
3714	Kinzinger, for to offer an amendment the Kinzinger amendment.
3715	Mr. Kinzinger. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I have an
3716	amendment at the desk.
3717	The Chairman. The clerk will report the amendment.
3718	The Clerk. Amendment to H.R. 5590, offered by Mr.
3719	Kinzinger.
3720	The Chairman. Without objection, the reading of the
3721	amendment is dispensed with. The gentleman is recognized for
3722	five minutes to speak on this amendment.
3723	[The amendment of Mr. Kinzinger follows:]
3724	
3725	**************************************

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3726 Mr. Kinzinger. Well, thank you, Mr. Chairman. I'll speak 3727 on the amendment and the underlying bill in the interests of time. 3728 This amendment makes changes to my bipartisan bill, H.R. 3729 5590, the Opioid Addiction Action Plan Act, which passed out of 3730 the Health Subcommittee on a voice vote. 3731 Specifically, this amendment combines the creation of an opioid addiction action plan with a report to Congress on ways 3732 3733 to prevent and treat addiction for Medicaid and Medicare. 3734 Based on feedback from HHS, this amendment also provides the secretary six months instead of three to convene a public 3735 3736 stakeholder meeting to provide feedback on the plan and to 3737 formally report their findings to Congress. 3738 Additionally, at the suggestion of Congresswoman 3739 Schakowsky, we have added a report on the price trend for drugs used to reverse overdoses like naloxone. 3740 3741 Overall, this amendment makes H.R. 5590 a better, even more 3742 bipartisan bill and I encourage my colleagues to support the 3743 amendment. 3744 The Opioid Addiction Act plan is a common sense bill that 3745 directs HHS to examine and report on existing obstacles to 3746 responding to the opioid crisis. Medicaid covers close to four 3747 in 10 adults with an opioid addiction and one in three individuals

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3748	on Medicare were prescribed an opioid in 2016.
3749	So much of what we are doing today is looking at how we car
3750	encourage innovation and nonopioid pain treatments and increase
3751	access to treatment for substance use disorder.
3752	This bill simply says that we have got to make sure that
3753	government policies and regulations aren't standing in the way
3754	of these folks accessing these treatments. Patients deserve ar
3755	options in a system that is flexible, adaptable, and focused or
3756	preventing and treating addiction and H.R. 5590 gets us much
3757	closer to that.
3758	With that, I encourage my colleagues to support this
3759	legislation and I yield back.
3760	The Chairman. Gentleman yields back.
3761	Other members seeking recognition?
3762	Gentlelady from I guess Illinois I should go to next Ms.
3763	Schakowsky for five minutes.
3764	Ms. Schakowsky. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I move to strike
3765	the last word, and I am pleased that this amendment includes a
3766	study on the price of the lifesaving drug naloxone.
3767	With approximately 115 Americans dying each day from an
3768	opioid overdose, unaffordable and therefore inaccessible
3769	naloxone is a national crisis.

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3770 Opioid overdose deaths have reached epidemic proportions. 3771 Naloxone has the lifesaving power to instantly --3772 instantaneously revive those who have overdosed. 3773 It is a highly effective drug with few adverse side effects. 3774 The FDA approved naloxone in 1971 and it has been used by 3775 emergency responders in hospitals for over 40 years. Given the rise in the opioid overdose deaths, the surgeon 3776 3777 general has issued a rare public health advisory urging 3778 individuals to carry naloxone. Despite naloxone's generic availability, formulation of 3779 this drug has seen huge price increases within the last few years. 3780 The generic version now sells for double its price and Evzio, 3781 3782 an auto-injectable, has increased its price 500 percent to \$4,500 3783 for a double pack. The price of naloxone is a huge barrier to this critically important drug and the skyrocketing prices have 3784 3785 put huge burdens on states and localities and individuals as they try to stock these drugs. 3786 Recently, Baltimore City Health Department wrote to the 3787 Trump administration outlining that the price of naloxone has 3788 inhibited the ability of its public health system and communities 3789

to respond to the opioid crisis.

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Given the serious and exploitative price gouging occurring

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3792	and the severity of the crisis on our hands, we must know why
3793	these prices have spiked.
3794	So this study, which I am grateful is part of the bill, will
3795	ensure that we will have all relevant data and recommendations
3796	on how to lower these prices because access to this drug is
3797	literally the difference between life and death.
3798	And I thank you and yield back.
3799	The Chairman. The gentlelady yields back.
3800	Other members seeking recognition on this bill?
3801	The gentleman from Vermont is recognized for five minutes
3802	to strike the last word.
3803	Mr. Welch. Well, I thank my colleague, Congresswoman
3804	Schakowsky. You know, this situation we have with pharma is
3805	totally out of hand.
3806	Essentially, what they are doing with these incredible price
3807	increases you know, \$575 was the price one day. The next day
3808	it's \$4,500.
3809	They see suffering as a profit center. That's what it is.

They see suffering as a profit center. That's what it is.

They are holding hostage the suffering of American families who have loved ones that need the medication they have.

And what is the difference between a stickup and what they are doing? You've got somebody who needs this cancer drug. You

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need -- someone who needs this drug that's going to save them from dying, and what pharma is they say, you want it -- how much is in your bank account. Oh, we have bled that dry -- what about a second mortgage. Oh, by the way, you still have a retirement account. They want it all, and that's what's happening.

We are the only country where the government that represents consumers and all of its citizens refuses to stand up and help against price gouging by the pharmaceutical industry.

It is a broken market. This not a supply demand situation. This is not what the market will bear. This is what pharma dictates we have to pay, and I find the contradiction between many people who went into the pharmaceutical industry, particularly our scientists, who were dedicated to using the skills they have to create products that were going to extend life and relieve suffering, their aspirations have been hijacked by the financial wizards who have one goal and one goal only and that's maximization of profit.

You know, the head of one of our pharma industries over 10 years made \$631 million -- \$631 million. So this proposal is modest and necessary. We have got to stop the pickup by pharma that is holding hostage the suffering of American families.

I yield back.

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3836	Mr. Upton. [Presiding.] Gentleman yields back.
3837	Other members wishing to speak on the amendment?
3838	Seeing none, the vote occurs on the amendment offered by
3839	the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. Kinzinger.
3840	All those in favor will say aye.
3841	Those opposed, say no.
3842	In the opinion of the chair, the ayes have it. The amendment
3843	is agreed to.
3844	Are there further amendments to the bill?
3845	Seeing none, the vote occurs on H.R. 5590 as amended.
3846	Those in favor will say aye.
3847	Those opposed say no.
3848	In the opinion of the chair the ayes have it. The bill is
3849	approved by the committee and sent to the floor.
3850	The chair will now call up H.R. 5603 and ask the clerk to
3851	report.
3852	[The bill follows:]
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3855	The Clerk. H.R. 5603, to amend Title 18 of the Social
3856	Security Act to provide the secretary of Health and Human Services
3857	authority to waive certain Medicare telehealth requirements in
3858	the case of certain treatment of an opioid use disorder or
3859	co-occurring mental health disorder.
3860	Mr. Upton. And without objection, the first reading of the
3861	bill is dispensed with. The bill will be open for amendment at
3862	any point.
3863	Are there any bipartisan amendments?
3864	The gentlelady has an amendment to the bill. The gentlelady
3865	from California is the clerk will report the title of the
3866	amendment.
3867	The Clerk. Amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.R.
3868	5603 offered by Ms. Matsui.
3869	Mr. Upton. And the staff will distribute the substitute
3870	and the gentlelady from California is recognized for five minutes
3871	in support of her amendment.
3872	[The amendment of Ms. Matsui follows:]
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Ms. Matsui. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Chairman, I've been working in a bipartisan way with the chairman, the co-sponsor of this bill, Representative Bill Johnson, and other members of our committee for many years now on expanding access to medical services using telemedicine.

We know that if you can get patients the care they need as early as possible before their disease progresses to a crisis point, we can improve their health outcomes.

We also know that managing chronic conditions like substance use disorder or a mental illness requires consistent ongoing access to treatment.

However, especially when we are talking about the opioid epidemic, treatment is not always readily available when and where patients may need it.

Telehealth can change that. We have seen successes across the country. Academic medical centers with expertise and specialties such as pain management or addiction services can reach patients where such expertise is not otherwise available.

Telehealth can allow patients to work with their providers remotely to monitor their conditions and identify problems before they become emergencies.

This especially makes sense for psychotherapy services

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because a video visit with a clinician can be just as effective as an in-person visit, and convenience is not a trivial factor here for both the doctor and the patient.

For the patient, having to miss work, drive or take public transportation across town, or schedule appointments weeks in advance can be major barriers to seeking care.

Ease of access to treatment may be the determining factor as to whether or not patients seek treatment at all. For clinicians who may only be able to drive to a remote clinic once a month, telemedicine opens up opportunities for them to see more patients remotely once a week or even every day.

In the end, this would decrease costs because patients will be able to better manage their conditions rather than end up in the emergency room or rehospitalized.

This bill allows the secretary of HHS to waive current Medicare restrictions on telehealth services for substance use disorder and co-occurring mental illnesses. There are existing services for which telehealth is currently allowed but only under very limited geographic and originating site restrictions.

We want to lift those arbitrary restrictions. And while the bill leaves the discretion to the secretary to decide exactly what services are appropriate for expanded access to

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3919	telemedicine, the intention here is to ensure that a robust set
3920	of services is considered and included so that providers can
3921	really integrate telemedicine into their practice.
3922	Providers can't adopt the technology that enables secure
3923	video visits or other telemedicine services or update the work
3924	flows to incorporate that practice if only one or two services
3925	are allowed.
3926	There are a few bills we are considering today that really
3927	expand access to substance use and mental health treatment, and
3928	this is one of them. We have to do everything we can to break
3929	down barriers to care and technology holds a unique potential
3930	to help us do that.
3931	I urge my colleagues to support this amendment and the
3932	underlying bill. I thank you and I yield back.
3933	Mr. Upton. Gentlelady yields back.
3934	Other members wishing to speak?
3935	The gentleman from Ohio, Mr. Johnson, is recognized for five
3936	minutes.
3937	Mr. Johnson. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
3938	I move to strike the last word.
3939	I support this amendment and the underlying bill. I've been
3940	pleased to work with my colleague, Representative Matsui, to

3941 expand the availability of telehealth to all patients.

Today we notch a win in that mission by passing H.R. 5603, the Access to Telehealth Services for Opioid Use Disorder. This legislation sets up a process to allow patients suffering from substance use disorder or co-occurring mental health issues to access the care they need through telehealth regardless of where they live.

For people living in rural eastern and southeastern Ohio, for example, access to health care professionals can be a challenge. But patients in urban cities and suburban areas can face similar challenges.

Through technology we can connect patients directly to health care where they are and when they need it, and that can be a powerful tool in combating substance use disorder where a wait of even a few days for treatment could be the difference between life and death.

I encourage the secretary of HHS who will implement this legislation to use this tool to the fullest extent possible.

I've said many times that effectively addressing the opioid crisis is an all-hands-on-deck effort and that includes federal policies removing barriers to effective treatment.

I also want to highlight the connection between this

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legislation and another bill we are considering today to allow for substance use disorder records to be included in a person's full medical record fully protected by HIPAA.

For providers to give effective treatment whether in person or through telehealth, they must know the full scope of a patient's medical history and that includes the disease of addiction.

After all, it is a disease, and if we are going to effectively treat it as such, we should make sure that health care providers are given the tools to do so.

So I urge my colleagues to support this amendment and the underlying bill and I yield back the balance of my time.

Mr. Upton. Gentleman yields back. The chair would recognize the gentlelady from California, Ms. Eshoo, five minutes.

Ms. Eshoo. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I move to strike the last word.

I am very pleased to support H.R. 5603, and when I was listening to my friend, Congresswoman Doris Matsui, I couldn't help but think that she has a very soft voice. But her words are weighty and especially in this bill because it is a bill that represents the expansion of services to those that need them in a very smart new way and that is through telehealth.

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At one of our hearings I asked the CMS person that was testifying whether telemedicine saves the federal government money and if it should be available to patients regardless of where they live, and our witness responded favorably.

This bill makes important changes that will bring changes for substance abuse and opioid use disorders to patients in a more efficient and cost effective manner.

The bill also benefits both rural and urban patients and I think that that's another plus on the bill. Our committee is made up of many members that represent rural areas and there is a real plus for their constituents in this and, obviously, this addiction is in every congressional district in the country.

So telemedicine, I think, is the -- is one of the real futures for treatment in our country. My congressional district is in the Bay Area, northern California, and even patients who live locally and, for example, wish to get to Stanford University Hospital or their clinics, we face horrendous traffic.

And so it's hard for people to get to where they want to go, even though they may live in that general area. And so, again, this legislation -- this telehealth services -- speaks to not only where people live but what they have to get through in order to obtain services.

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4007	Telehealth fits right into this. The bill removes the
4008	reimbursement barriers that prevent addiction treatment
4009	providers from providing medical or psychiatric evaluations to
4010	a patient through telehealth. That's very important.
4011	Here we are in the second decade of the 21st century and
4012	to think that we have a law that bars patients from using
4013	telehealth shows you why this bill is important, because it
4014	removes that barrier.
4015	And the billing the billing associated with psychotherapy
4016	evaluation and management codes that's very important. So
4017	I think that this is leapfrogs the issue of moving into the
4018	future and telehealth is so important to that and the delivery
4019	of opioid and substance use disorder treatment.
4020	Everyone in the country every member and their
4021	constituents in the country can benefit from this. So I am proud
4022	to support it. I thank the gentlewoman for offering it, as well
4023	as her partner. It's good bipartisan legislature.
4024	And I yield back the balance of my time.
4025	Mr. Upton. Gentlelady yields back.
4026	Other members wishing to speak on the amendment?
4027	The gentleman from New Jersey, Mr. Pallone, is recognized.

Mr. Pallone.

4028

Thank you. I just wanted to quickly express

my support for the legislation. I commend my colleagues, Ms. Matsui and Mr. Johnson, for their work on this important bill.

When used appropriately, telehealth technology can be an effective and lower cost method for expanding services to underserved areas. Unfortunately, under current law Medicare beneficiaries in the traditional Medicare can only receive services via telehealth in limited circumstances.

In most cases, reimbursement for services delivered via telehealth are only available at certain facilities in rural health professional shortage area, and we can't afford to not use the full potential of technology to connect folks struggling with opiate addictions to an already limited behavioral health workforce.

So the legislation before us expands access to telehealth services for Medicare beneficiaries with opiate use disorders by giving the secretary the authority to lift the rural and originating site requirements for the treatment of substance use disorders and co-occurring mental health disorders.

Effectively, the bill will expand the ability for people to receive the essential counseling services they need to find and maintain recovery without the need to drive hundreds of miles or forgo care entirely, especially in the context of this crisis,

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4051	which comes with significant stigma.
4052	We should work to ensure that people can find treatment where
4053	they feel capable and safe to do so. The bill is a targeted
4054	cost-effective approach to the opioid crisis that will expand
4055	access to services for those hardest hit, and I urge my colleagues
4056	to support the bill, which is also supported by a number of patient
4057	organization providers, including the Alliance for Connected
4058	Care, the American Telemedicine Association, the National
4059	Association of Mental Illness, Health IT Now, and Mental Health
4060	America.
4061	And I will yield back, Mr. Chairman.
4062	Mr. Upton. Gentleman yields back.
4063	Other members wishing to speak on the amendment?
4064	Seeing none, the vote occurs on the gentlelady's amendment
4065	in the nature of a substitute.
4066	All those in favor will say aye.
4067	Those opposed say no.
4068	In the opinion of the chair, the ayes have it. The amendment
4069	in the nature of a substitute is agreed to.
4070	Are there further amendments to the bill?
4071	Seeing none, the vote occurs on H.R. 5603 as amended.
4072	Those in favor will say aye.

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200

Those opposed say no.

In the opinion of the chair, the ayes have it and the bill is approved.

The chair now calls up H.R. 5605 and asks the clerk to report.

[The bill follows:]

**********INSERT 43*******

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4080	The Clerk. H.R. 5605, to amend Title 18 of the Social
4081	Security Act to provide for an opioid use disorder treatment
4082	demonstration program.
4083	Mr. Upton. Without objection, the first reading of the bill
4084	is dispensed with and the bill will be open for amendment at any
4085	point.
4086	Are there any bipartisan amendments?
4087	The gentleman from California is is there an amendment
4088	at the desk?
4089	Mr. Ruiz. Yes, I have an amendment in the nature of a
4090	substitute.
4091	Mr. Upton. The clerk will report the title of the amendment
4092	in the nature of a substitute.
4093	The Clerk. Amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.R.
4094	5605, offered by Mr. Ruiz.
4095	Mr. Upton. And the staff that the amendment will be
4096	considered as read. The staff will distribute the amendment and
4097	the gentleman is recognized for five minutes in support of his
4098	amendment.
4099	Mr. Ruiz. Thank you for considering the Advancing
4100	High-Quality Treatment for Opioid Use Disorders in Medicare Act.
4101	The bill will help ensure our seniors have access to
	1

high-quality evidence-based opioid misuse disorder treatment.

This crisis is complicated and there is no silver bullet that is going to magically fix it all. We need to think outside of the box and adopt policies that give individuals seeking treatment the tools they need to overcome their addiction.

Opioid use among seniors is on the rise and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration projects that the number of older adults who misuse prescription opioids will have doubled between 2004 and 2020.

This makes sense when you consider how many seniors are being prescribed opioids. According to a July 2017 HHS OIG data brief, approximately one-third of Medicare beneficiaries received an opioid prescription in 2016 with over half a million receiving a high dose.

Despite heightened risk factors, many seniors still do not have access to comprehensive evidence-based treatment under traditional Medicare. This is why this legislation is so critical.

This voluntary demonstration project will create an alternative payment model through Medicare for comprehensive treatment and care programs for opioid misuse disorder and will establish quality measures that provide incentive payments to

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coordinated care teams that meet the quality benchmark established by the secretary of HHS.

Participating providers or institutions will receive a case management fee to enable them to provide wraparound services to Medicare beneficiaries and will receive a higher fee if the coordinated care team includes an addiction specialist.

For Medicare beneficiaries participating in this program in addition to medication-assisted treatment, they will receive psycho social support such as psychotherapy, treatment planning, and appropriate social services to treat substance use disorders.

This coordinated care approach is considered the gold standard of care if we want to successfully address this crisis. We need to ensure that individuals have access to treatments that will result in successful outcomes.

I have seen firsthand the importance of this with my own patients in the emergency department. Getting medication-assisted treatment is important and the success of that treatment is enhanced if that patient is also participating in behavioral therapy, psychotherapy and receiving the appropriate social services.

It is of the utmost importance that all Americans regardless of their age or how much money they make have access to

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4146	high-quality comprehensive treatment.
4147	This bill will help ensure that seniors get the gold standard
4148	for opioid addiction care and strengthen Medicare for them and
4149	they deserve no less.
4150	Seniors are at higher risk of being prescribed opioids
4151	because they have more chronic illnesses, more chronic pain
4152	issues, with arthritis and other issues related to their muscular
4153	skeletal system.
4154	Their physiology also has them prone to not be able to deal
4155	with the opioids that they are taking and therefore are prone
4156	for addiction in their elderly age.
4157	So this is why it's so important. They are more at risk
4158	of receiving opioids. They are more at risk of being addicted.
4159	But they don't currently have the gold standard of care through
4160	Medicare.
4161	So my bill will give them the gold standard of care and
4162	strengthen Medicare so that we can get our seniors off of their
4163	opioid addiction.
4164	So thank you again for considering this critical legislation
4165	and I urge the committee to support this legislation today.
4166	I yield back
4167	Mr. Upton. Would the gentleman yield? Would the gentleman
I	

4168	yield?
1100	, , , , , , , , ,

Mr. Ruiz. Sure.

Mr. Upton. Let me just say, I want to note that from our side of the aisle we don't object to this bill or to your substitute. Appreciate your hard work and we have a pretty good history of working on a bipartisan basis and we welcome that cooperation with the members and staff.

I appreciate the steps that minority has already taken to engage with us and lower the potential budget impact of the legislation, which the ANS reflects.

However, I just might say that we want to work -- we need to have additional conversations with CBO to encompass the impact of the substitute and we will need to perhaps adjust and define some of those talks, in short.

We think it needs a little but more work but we commit to have those conversations -- ultimately, get the bill to the House floor and I just want to say we will accept this and but we want to continue to say that the -- we need to have further dialogue.

Mr. Ruiz. In the -- in the spirit of bipartisanship and my willingness to work in order to save lives and to do the right thing for our seniors, I am so willing to have any bipartisan conversation to help our seniors and to strengthen Medicare.

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7	Thank you very much.
ľ	Mr. Upton. Thank you.
(Other members wishing to speak on the amendment in the nature
of a s	substitute?
S	Seeing none, the vote occurs on the amendment in the nature
of a s	substitute.
7	Those in favor, say aye.
7	Those opposed say no.
]	In the opinion of the chair, the ayes have it. The amendment
in the	e nature of a substitute is agreed to.
I	Are there further amendments to the bill?
S	Seeing none, the vote occurs on H.R. 5605 as amended.
7	Those in favor will say aye.
7	Those opposed say no.
]	In the opinion of the chair the ayes have it. The amendment
the	e bill in the nature of the bill as amended is agreed

to.

The chair will now call up H.R. 5798 and ask the clerk to report.

[The bill follows:]

******INSERT 44******

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4212	The Clerk. H.R. 5798, the amend Title 18 of the Social
4213	Security Act to require a review of current opioid prescriptions
4214	for chronic pain and screening for opioid use disorder to be
4215	included in the Welcome to Medicare initial preventive physical
4216	examination.
4217	Mr. Upton. The amendment will be considered as read.
4218	Are there any amendments? Any bipartisan amendments to the
4219	bill?
4220	Are there any amendments to the bill?
4221	The gentleman from Indiana, Dr. Bucshon, has an amendment
4222	at the bill to the bill?
4223	Mr. Bucshon. I don't have an amendment. I am going to speak
4224	on the underlying bill.
4225	Mr. Upton. Strike the last word. The gentleman is
4226	recognized for five minutes.
4227	Mr. Bucshon. Move to strike the last word in support of
4228	the underlying bill.
4229	Mr. Chairman, H.R. 5798, the Opioid Screening and Chronic
4230	Pain Management Alternatives for Seniors Act, is a common sense
4231	legislation to help prevent seniors from becoming dependent on

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The bill would update the requirements to the Welcome to

opioids.

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Medicare initial assessment to include screening for seniors, for current opioid use for chronic pain, assessing whether that person is at risk for misuse or addiction, educating the patient on nonopioid alternatives to manage their chronic pain, and a referral to a specialist for pain management if needed.

We know many seniors suffer from chronic pain. In fact, one in three Medicare Part D beneficiaries were prescribed an opioid in 2016. By screening seniors as they enter the Medicare system, practitioners can use this milestone as an opportunity to address their patients' concerns and manage their chronic pain while reducing risks associated with opioid use.

As opioid use disorder continues to increase amongst older Americans, our seniors need to understand the risks of opioid use and discuss with their physicians the best course of treatment.

I believe this legislation is a step forward in the fight against opioid dependence and I ask my colleagues to support H.R. 5798.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I yield back.

Mr. Upton. Yields back.

Other members wishing to speak or have an amendment?

The gentlelady from Michigan, the great state.

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4256 Mrs. Dingell. Thank you, Mr. Chair. I move to strike the 4257 last word. 4258 Gentlelady is recognized for five minutes. Mr. Upton. 4259 Thank you, Mr. Upton. I am going to be brief Mrs. Dingell. 4260 but I do -- first of all I want to tell you what an honor it was 4261 to work with Dr. Bucshon on this but I want to offer a few words 4262 of support. 4263 Medicare is a lifeline for millions of constituents across 4264 the country and we have got to ensure we are doing everything 4265 we can to stop the opioid epidemic from spreading among our 4266 seniors. 4267 The Welcome to Medicare initial preventative physical 4268 examination is an important entry point to the health care system 4269 for many seniors and we should make sure that it is as 4270 comprehensive as possible addressing urgent health care needs. 4271 This common sense bill simply says ensure that the initial 4272 Welcome to Medicare exam includes a review of the opioid 4273 prescriptions for chronic pain and a screening for opioid use 4274 disorder. 4275 This would ensure that patients have information about 4276 nonopioid pain alternatives, which is important for many reasons.

As I have said before, I know all the sides of this and we cannot

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4278	let the pendulum swing too far in either direction.
4279	We have got to make sure we are not stigmatizing people with
4280	chronic pain so patients still have access to the medication that
4281	they need to live a comfortable life.
4282	Improving awareness of nonopioid pain alternatives is
4283	essential. This bill will help ensure that new Medicare
4284	beneficiaries have their opioid prescriptions reviewed and that
4285	they have a discussion about nonaddictive alternatives available
4286	to them.
4287	I urge my colleagues to vote in favor of this important
4288	legislation and I yield back the balance of my time.
4289	Mr. Upton. Gentlelady yields back.
4290	Other members having an amendment wishing to speak on the
4291	bill?
4292	Seeing none, the vote occurs on H.R. 5798.
4293	Those in favor will say aye.
4294	Those opposed, say no.
4295	In the opinion of the chair, the ayes have it and the bill
4296	is agreed to.
4297	The chair will now call up H.R. 4684 as forwarded by the
4298	Subcommittee on Health on April 25th and ask the clerk to report.
4299	Oh, I am sorry. It's number two. I am sorry. It's number

4300	two on your list.
4301	[The bill follows:]
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4303	**************************************

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The Clerk. H.R. 4684, to direct the secretary of Health
and Human Services acting through the director of the Center for
Substance Abuse Treatment of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health
Services Administration to publish and disseminate best practices
for operating a recovery housing and other purposes.
Mr. Upton. Without objection, the first reading of the bill
is dispensed with. The bill will be open for amendment at any

point.

Are there any bipartisan amendments to the bill? Seeing none, are there any amendments to the bill? Seeing none, the vote occurs on H.R. 4684.

I am sorry. Oh, I am sorry.

Those in favor will say aye.

Mrs. Walters asks for recognition. Strike the last word?

Mrs. Walters. Yes. Yes, thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Upton. The gentlelady is recognized for five minutes.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. Mrs. Walters.

Like so many other communities, the scourge of opioid addiction has devastated Orange County, California. unlike most communities, Orange County has suffered the negative effects of fraudulent recovery residences, also known as sober living homes.

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More importantly, the patients seeking to reclaim their lives are harmed by the most -- are harmed the most by these fraudulent recovery residences. Many recovery residences play a vital role in providing those in recovery with a safe and sober haven.

Unfortunately, some fraudulent facilities have exploited patients by providing minimal care and dumping patients on the street once the insurance money is depleted, which also fuels Orange County's growing homelessness crisis.

The Orange County DA, the Los Angeles DA, and the DOJ are conducting investigations into fraudulent recovery residences in southern California, an area often referred to as the Rehab Riviera.

A lack of regulation, oversight, and accountability, particularly at the state level, has resulted in death, chaos, and false hope for those struggling with addiction.

H.R. 4684, the Ensuring Access to Quality Sober Living Act, is a first step toward creating industry standards by requiring SAMHSA to develop and disseminate best practices for recovery residences to ensure safe environments for those seeking treatment.

These standards are desperately needed to help patients

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successfully recover while keeping Orange County community safe.

I am proud to join Congresswoman Chu as a co-sponsor on this important bill and I thank her for her work on this issue.

I yield back.

Mr. Upton. Did she yield back? I am sorry.

The gentleman from Florida is recognized to strike the last

Mr. Bilirakis. Thank you. I move to strike the last word. Thank you so much, Mr. Chairman.

Patient brokering is and continues to be an issue in the state of Florida. An increased demand for recovery from substance use disorder has, sadly, attracted bad actors into the recovery space in order to make a quick buck by taking advantage of patients and families in crisis. This is despicable.

Currently, regulations for addiction recovery providers vary from state to state and are virtually nonexistent in some states. We have to do something about it.

As a result, patients and families are unable to confidently identify quality sober living environments. Upon learning that various mental health and substance use disorder facilities were making payments to individuals for the referral of patients identified in Alcoholics Anonymous meetings, homeless shelters,

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word.

1370	and	other	simi

and other similar environments.

Florida's legislature recently passed a patient brokering act to prevent it by making the perverse practice a third-degree felony punishable by five years in prison.

However, monitoring and enforcing -- enforcement continue to challenge my state and I am sure all over the country. As communities and states like Florida crack down, these parasites simply relocate, rebrand, and victimize a new community, leaving broken patients and families searching for quality recovery in their wake.

Unfortunately, the lack of an adherence to an industry wide standard in the addiction recovery space has led to the industry becoming an incubator for fraud, waste, and abusive practices.

Law enforcement cannot solve this problem alone. It is vital that we work in a bipartisan manner to address laws and regulations or lack thereof, which exacerbates this national crisis.

H.R. 4684, the Ensuring Access to Quality Sober Living Act, does just that. H.R. 4684 would authorize The Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration to develop best practices for sober living facilities in addition to providing technical assistance and support to states, providing renewed

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4392	confidence to families whose loved ones are in recovery in sober
4393	homes across the country.
4394	Ryan Hampton's testimony reminds us that no one should have
4395	to learn their friend died of an overdose in a sober living
4396	facility due to a lack of basic operational training.
4397	Lisa Daniels and Gail Smith's testimony reminds us that no
4398	one should lose a child and learn later that their child was a
4399	victim of patient brokering and only ended up in a substandard
4400	recovery facility due to a criminal business practice.
4401	I urge my colleagues to support adoption of this amendment
4402	in the nature of a substitute and, of course, the bill, and we
4403	have got to pass this as soon as possible and get it to the
4404	president's desk.
4405	Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.
4406	Mr. Upton. The gentleman yields back.
4407	Other members wishing to speak on the bill?
4408	Any amendments to the bill?
4409	Seeing none
4410	Mr. Ruiz. I move to strike the last word.
4411	Mr. Upton. Gentleman from California is recognized for five
4412	minutes.
4413	Mr. Ruiz. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, for bringing this

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4414	important piece of legislation before the committee today.
4415	I am proud to have joined together will colleagues on both
4416	sides of the aisle to introduce the Ensuring Access to Quality
4417	Sober Living Act. I would like to thank Representatives Chu,
4418	Walters, and Bilirakis for their hard work on this bipartisan
4419	legislation.
4420	This bill, which directs the Substance Abuse and Mental
4421	Health Agency to develop best practices for substance use disorder
4422	recovery houses that's critical to ensuring that individuals in
4423	treatment are in a safe and supportive environment.
4424	The current lack of guidance or oversight has led to some
4425	bad actors taking advantage of individuals and their families
4426	who are seeking treatment.
4427	Recovery is a long and difficult road under the best of
4428	circumstances and I am disgusted to know that already vulnerable
4429	patients are being taken advantage of.
4430	Please join me in supporting this important legislation,
4431	which is a positive step towards ensuring that all patients
4432	seeking treatment receive the appropriate care that they need
4433	and deserve.
4434	I yield back.

The gentleman yields back.

Mr. Upton.

4436	Other members wishing to speak on the bill?
4437	Seeing none, the vote occurs on H.R. 4684.
4438	Those in favor will say aye.
4439	Those opposed say no.
4440	In the opinion of the chair, the ayes have it. The bill
4441	is passed.
4442	This will be the last bill before votes have been called
4443	so we will try to do this bill and then we will recess.
4444	The chair calls up H.R. 5329, number three on your list,
4445	and asks the clerk to report.
4446	[The bill follows:]
4447	
4448	**************************************

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4449	The Clerk. H.R. 5329, to amend the Public Health Service
4450	Act to reauthorize and enhance the Poison Center national
4451	toll-free number, national media campaign, and the grant program,
4452	and for other purposes.
4453	Mr. Upton. Without objection, the first reading of the bill
4454	is dispensed with. The bill will be open for amendment at any
4455	point.
4456	Are there any bipartisan amendments to the bill?
4457	Mrs. Brooks. Mr. Chairman, I have an amendment at the desk.
4458	Mr. Upton. The gentlelady has an amendment. The clerk will
4459	report the title of the amendment.
4460	The Clerk. Amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.R.
4461	5329, offered by Mrs. Brooks.
4462	Mr. Upton. And the amendment will be considered as read.
4463	The staff will distribute the amendment in the nature of a
4464	substitute. The gentlelady is recognized for five minutes in
4465	support of her amendment.
4466	[The amendment of Mrs. Brooks follows:]
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4468	**************************************

Mrs. Brooks. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and I'll be speaking on the amendment and on the underlying piece of legislation.

This amendment makes technical clarifying changes to the bill that incorporates technical assistance provided by the Department of Health and Human Services.

Specifically, the amendment allows for more flexibility for HRSA to administer program with input from the Poison Centers.

Additionally, the amendment clarifies the use of the Poison

Control Center's nationwide public awareness campaign to include information on poisoning, toxic exposure, and drug misuse.

Finally, the amendment reauthorizes the Poison Control
Center Network through fiscal year 2023 and sets the funding level
equal to the current authorization.

According to the CDC National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, poisoning is the leading cause of injury death in the United States and Poison Control Centers, of which we have 55 throughout the country, save countless lives.

The prevent toxic exposure and poisoning injury, reducing billions of dollars in unnecessary health care costs while increasing public health awareness and access to tens of millions of Americans currently under served by the present health care system.

They also provide local, state, and federal governments and health agencies near real-time data and a current surveillance.

Our bill will reauthorize funding for the Poison Control Center's toll-free phone number and if you have ever called that number, especially as a parent, it is an incredible lifesaving type of phone number.

The national media campaign, which educates the public and health care providers -- because health care providers also call this poison control number -- about poison prevention and it also provides for the state grant program through fiscal year 2023. Poison Control Centers receive about 15 percent of their funding through this program.

So our bill clarifies that they can be called upon to assist in public health emergencies. It also ensures that FCC will work with HHS to ensure that calls to our 1-800 number are properly routed, because right now they are routing to an individual's prefix rather than to their actual location.

And so we need to ensure a more timely response and we need to extend our nationwide public awareness campaign with HHS to promote the use of this number, particularly -- and I think people don't often realize that overdoses are poisoning and that's why so many people are calling.

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4513	About 3 million calls are coming in annually and the Poison
4514	Control Centers are fielding about 192 cases a day of opioid misuse
4515	and abuse.
4516	With that, I yield back the balance of my time and I also
4517	want to thank my colleagues for working with me.
4518	Mr. Engel. Would the would the gentlewoman yield to me?
4519	Mrs. Brooks. And I would yield to my colleague and want
4520	to thank the gentleman, Mr. Engel, for working with me on the
4521	bill.
4522	Mr. Engel. Well, thank you very much. The Poison Center
4523	Network Enhancement Act will extend our nation's poison center
4524	program for an additional five years and, in turn, will ensure
4525	that poison centers can continue aiding our fight to end the opioid
4526	crisis. There are 55 Poison Centers across the United States
4527	available 24 hours a day, seven days a week, 365 days a year.
4528	They offer real-time life-saving assistance and since 2011
4529	have handled almost 200 cases daily involving opioid misuse.
4530	Poison Centers have also helped detect trends in the opioid
4531	epidemic and experts have educated Americans about ways they could
4532	potentially save the lives of their loved ones.
4533	The Upstate New York Poison Center, for example, used the
4534	New York State Fair as an opportunity to educate New Yorkers about

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4535	proper use of naloxone, the overdose reversal drug.
4536	I urge my colleagues to vote for this legislation and ensure
4537	that these important activities continue. I want to do a special
4538	thank you to Congresswoman Brooks for working with me on this
4539	bill and for her tireless work in moving this forward, and also
4540	to Congresswoman DeGette and Congressman Barton for being
4541	original co-sponsors.
4542	I thank my colleagues. It makes sense. This is a common
4543	sense bipartisan bill and I urge everyone to support it, and I
4544	yield back the balance of my time.
4545	Mr. Barton. Will the gentlelady yield?
4546	Mrs. Brooks. And I yield the balance of my time to
4547	Congresswoman Barton.
4548	Mr. Barton. I yield simply to give my support to this bill.
4549	In the past, I was the lead Republican sponsor. But this year,
4550	we prevailed on Congresswoman Brooks to be the lead sponsor and
4551	she has surpassed all expectations in her hard work.
4552	She's up to the reauthorization level, which was a fight,
4553	and she's kept the coalition together and made improvements to
4554	the existing law.

bill and I hope we pass it unanimously.

I also want to commend Mr. Engel for his hard work on this

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4557	And with that, I yield back to the gentlelady.
4558	Mr. Upton. Gentleman yields back. I was wondering if you
4559	were going to put her in the starting lineup.
4560	Mr. Barton. If she'll come out. She's got a chance.
4561	Mr. Upton. Are there other members wishing to speak on the
4562	amendment?
4563	Seeing none, the vote occurs on H.R. 5329 as amended.
4564	Those in favor will say aye.
4565	Those opposed, say no.
4566	In the opinion of the chair the ayes have it. The bill is
4567	agreed to.
4568	The chair would note that we have three votes on the House
4569	floor. There is seven and a half minutes left and those votes
4570	will recess until come back immediately following those votes.
4571	[Whereupon, at 1:40 p.m., the subcommittee recessed, to
4572	reconvene at 2:38 p.m., the same day.]
4573	The Chairman. [Presiding.] We will call the full
4574	committee back to order.
4575	For the members shh, if I can get members' attention just
4576	because this is something we don't usually do, but as it turns
4577	out we did not vote appropriately on Mrs. Brooks' amendment before
4578	we recessed to go vote on the House floor. Even though it was

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4579	approved I think on a voice vote, technically, we did not.
4580	So we voted the bill but we did not vote the amendment, and
4581	so now I would call up the amendment to H.R. 5329, Mrs. Brooks'
4582	amendment. Clerk will report the amendment.
4583	The Clerk. Amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.R.
4584	5329, offered by Mrs. Brooks.
4585	The Chairman. And without objection, further reading of
4586	the amendment is dispensed with. Mrs. Brooks has already spoken
4587	on the amendment and everybody else has. So the I am not seeing
4588	anybody else wants to the question now arises on passage of
4589	the Brooks amendment to H.R. 5329.
4590	Those in favor will say aye.
4591	Those opposed, no.
4592	The ayes appear to have it. The ayes have it.
4593	Now we will vote on the bill as amended, H.R. 5329, to
4594	favorably report it to the House.
4595	All in favor will say aye.
4596	Those opposed, no.
4597	The ayes appear to have it. The ayes have it. The bill
4598	is now officially approved.
4599	The chair now calls up H.R. 5580 this is number four on
4600	your sheets, number four and asks the clerk to report.
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4601 [The bill follows:]
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**********INSERT 48*******

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the Committee's website as soon as it is available.	227

4604	The Clerk. H.R. 5580, to authorize the secretary of Health					
4605	and Human Services to conduct programs to address the usage of					
4606	illicit drugs, particularly fentanyl, and for other purposes.					
4607	The Chairman. Without objection, the first reading of the					
4608	bill is dispensed with. The bill will be open for amendment at					
4609	any point.					
4610	Are there any bipartisan amendments?					
4611	Are there any amendments? Does anyone seek recognition to					
4612	speak on H.R. 5580?					
4613	If not, the question now arises on favorably reporting H.R.					
4614	5580 to the House.					
4615	All those in favor will signify by saying aye.					
4616	Those opposed, no.					
4617	The ayes appear to have it. The ayes have it. The bill					
4618	is favorably reported to the House.					
4619	The chair now calls up H.R. 5587 this would be number					
4620	five, number five and asks the clerk to report.					
4621	[The bill follows:]					
4622						
4623	**************************************					

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within may be inaccurate, incomplete, or misattributed to the
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the Committee's website as soon as it is available.

4624	The Clerk. H.R. 5587, to amend the Public Health Service
4625	Act to authorize certain recovery services grants to be used to
4626	establish regional technical assistance centers.
4627	The Chairman. Without objection, the first reading of the
4628	bill is dispensed with. The bill will be open for amendment at
4629	any point.
4630	The chair recognizes we should have Mr. Lujan.
4631	Mr. Lujan, I believe you're seeking recognition to offer
4632	your amendment and the clerk will report the Lujan amendment.
4633	The Clerk. Amendment in the nature of a substitute to H.R.
4634	5587, offered by Mr. Lujan.
4635	The Chairman. And without objection, the reading of the
4636	amendment is dispensed with and the gentleman is recognized for
4637	five minutes in support of his amendment.
4638	[The amendment of Mr. Lujan follows:]
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Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and thanks to Mr. 4641 Mr. Lujan. 4642 Johnson of Ohio for being so willing to work on this peer support 4643 I acknowledge his leadership and his staff and the work bill. 4644 of the majority staff and minority staff on this. 4645 The ANS incorporates HHS technical assistance to ensure that 4646 expanded peer support services are effectively enhancing 4647 substance use disorder treatment and recovery.

The bill seeks to increase the delivery of peer support services to greater regional coordination and technical assistance to improve care coordination and availability of services.

Anyone who has heard me speak about opioids know that I believe strongly that to address this epidemic we must address our nation's workforce challenges. We have phenomenal providers in New Mexico. Mr. Johnson has them in Ohio.

However, we both know that we do not have enough of them.

This is a numbers game and, unfortunately, the numbers of people with substance use disorder far surpass the number of providers and treatment staff.

That's where peer support recovery specialists come in.

For those of you who haven't heard me talk about this or who did

not have the pleasure of hearing from our witness a few hearings

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back, peer support recovery specialists are people who lived experience of substance use who have fought against their addiction and received training to help others who are in the midst of the fight now.

Peer support recovery specialists provide immediate and ongoing support and treatment linkages to individuals in recovery. As Carlene Deal-Smith, the peer support specialist at Totah Behavioral Health Center, the program in Farmington, New Mexico, testified, "Being able to connect to our patients both through our shared heritage and shared struggles with addiction has allowed me to function as a bridge between them, the staff, and the community. This work has enabled me to being effective as a community support worker and mentor. Most importantly, I am living proof that recovery can happen," she said.

These people provide an incredibly important service to the community but peer support programs also mean jobs. As Ms. Deal-Smith explained to us, this job got her through hard times in her own journey with substance use and it made her feel proud to serve the community and help her people in such an important way.

I am grateful that both the Energy Commerce Committee and

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the Senate HELP Committee have acknowledged the importance of
these programs and includes this bill and the package is moving
forward.

I thank you very much and I yield back.

Mr. Upton. [Presiding.] The gentleman yields back.

Other members wishing to speak on the amendment?

Mr. Johnson. Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Upton. Gentleman from Ohio.

Mr. Johnson. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

Mr. Upton. The gentleman is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. Johnson. I support the amendment and the underlying bill and I too am pleased to have worked with my colleague, Mr. Lujan, on the Peer Support Communities Recovery Act.

The impact of the opioid epidemic is felt most acutely at the community level as friends as neighbors as well as law enforcement and health care professionals witness the terrible toll drug abuse takes on those who are struggling with addiction as well as their families.

East Liverpool, Ohio, in my district gained national attention in 2016 when their police department posted a photo of two adults passed out from drug use in the front seat of a car with a small child looking on from the car seat in the back.

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That images graphically portrays the reality of the epidemic
playing out across the country. While our communities are being
ravaged, I also believe that the solution will come from our
communities because, despite that heartbreaking image, East
Liverpool is taking action.

Part of their effort is a partnership between the city and
Family Care Ministries, a faith-based peer support ministry in
the city. Through that partnership, anyone arrested with a drug

Family Care Ministries, a faith-based peer support ministry in the city. Through that partnership, anyone arrested with a drug problem by the East Liverpool police is giving the opportunity to seek immediate help 24/7 at Family Care Ministries.

Mayor Ryan Stovall speaks highly of this partnership and Family Care Ministries founder, Joseph Lytle, himself a recovered addict. The mayor credits the partnership with a dramatic decrease in the number of overdoses the police department has seen from 72 in September of 2016 when that devastating photo was taken to two incidents in September of 2017.

He also told me about the desperate need for more resources to maintain and expand their partnership and replicate it in other cities.

Peer support is an often overlooked but extremely effective component of long-term recovery for an addict because it meets them where they are and offers support, guidance, and hope for

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	NEAL P. CPOSS					
4750	The ayes appear to have it. The ayes have it and the bill					
4749	Those opposed, nay.					
4748	Those in favor will say aye.					
4747	here we go to the House as amended.					
4746	is that right okay, I got the wrong one here 5587					
4745	The question now occurs on favorably reporting H.R. 5580					
4744	Other members seeking recognition on this legislation?					
4743	is adopted.					
4742	The ayes appear to have it. The ayes have it. The amendment					
4741	Those opposed, no.					
4740	All those in favor will say aye.					
4739	amendment.					
4738	Seeing none, the vote now arises on the amendment on the					
4737	Other members seeking recognition?					
4736	time.					
4735	The Chairman. Gentleman yields back the balance of his					
4734	And with that I yield back, Mr. Chair.					
4733	the scourge of addiction.					
4732	they need to save their families, friends, and neighbors from					
4731	like East Liverpool and others across the country the resources					
4730	I urge all my colleagues to support this bill to give cities					
4729	a long-term recovery and a better life.					

4751	as amended is favorably reported.				
4752	The chair now calls up H.R. 5804 this would be number				
4753	13 and asks the clerk to report number 13.				
4754	[The bill follows:]				
4755					
4756	**************************************				

The Clerk. H.R. 5804, to amend Title 18 of the Social Security Act to provide for modifications and payment for certain outpatient surgical services.

The Chairman. Without objection, the first reading of the bill is dispensed with. The bill will be open for amendment at any time.

Chair recognizes the gentleman from Illinois, Mr. Shimkus, to strike the last word.

Mr. Shimkus. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I want to do this because I know there is going to be an amendment offered and I want to make sure I talked about the original bill so then when we talk about the amendment why I'll move to, obviously, defeat that amendment.

One consistent theme that we have heard from not only expert witnesses including health care providers, families, and individuals suffering from addiction and other members of Congress is the need to stop addiction before it starts.

In fact, studies have estimated that over 10 percent reduction in surgery-related opioid prescribing in the U.S. would result in 300,000 fewer people each year transitioning to long-term use and make 332 million fewer opioid pills available for potential diversion and misuse.

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But as we have heard in testimony, opioids, especially
traditional nonextended release formulations, are relatively
inexpensive and easy to prescribe, dispense, and administer.

However, when the cost of potential addiction treatment are
taken into account, we all know the cost of these cheap therapies
skyrockets both in terms of dollars and patient suffering.

So I think a lot of us were surprised -- and this is the meat of the portions of this bill -- a lot of us were surprised to see CMS reduce the reimbursement rate for nonopioid pain treatments like epidurals for post-surgery pain back over the past couple years.

So not only did they not keep it the same, they reduced reimbursement, and that's really the crux of this for five provisions, not all provisions.

Given the influence Medicare reimbursements have on health care utilization both within the Medicare program and on a greater health care industry due to its size, I believe we are justified in taking a second look at not only the rates but also the available data to ensure we are making the best use of our scarce dollars.

That said, my bill does two things. First it would turn back the clock on the recent reimbursement cuts on targeted number of procedures most commonly used as post-surgical pain opioid

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4801 alternatives for five years.

And we actually changed that from the original bill because of suggestions or at least comments by the minority -- the minority side.

During subcommittee markup my colleagues on the other side of the aisle expressed concern over the length of the payment adjustment so we made this adjustment and it was never intended to be anything more than a temporary reversal to recent cuts by limiting the duration of five years.

And second, we asked GAO to collect data during this period of time on the settings on which these procedures are being performed to determine whether such procedures are being properly coded based upon the setting.

So what we are doing is temporarily reversing cuts to nonopioid treatment we all agree save money and lives, then collecting to help ensure we are reimbursing providers at the most appropriate levels possible, moving forward.

While Medicare reimbursements may never be perfectly accurate and will always skew the market for each increment by which we are able to be more accurate, we can prevent addiction and save lives.

As they say, if you can't measure it, you can't manage it.

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4823	I encourage my colleagues to support this legislation.
4824	And Mr. Chairman, I'll yield back my time.
4825	The Chairman. Gentleman yields back the balance of his
4826	time.
4827	The chair recognizes the ranking member of the committee,
4828	Mr. Pallone, from New Jersey for five minutes to strike the last
4829	word.
4830	Mr. Pallone. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
4831	I'd like to thank Representative Shimkus and Krishnamoorthi
4832	for the work on this bill. I think we all share the goal of making
4833	sure that patients have access to evidence-based nonopioid
4834	alternatives for the treatment of pain.
4835	I also want to thank the chairman and the staff for working
4836	to address our concerns regarding the bill. The bill we are
4837	marking up today is an improvement from the bill we marked up
4838	in the subcommittee because it reverses a well, I should say
4839	this.
4840	The legislation reverses a reimbursement reduction that CMS
4841	made to certain codes for post-surgical injections in ambulatory
4842	surgical centers by freezing payment levels for five years at
4843	2016 levels.

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the following reasons. First and foremost, I remain skeptical that increasing reimbursement for these particular codes will have a meaningful impact on the opioid epidemic.

I don't think there is any evidence to suggest that this legislation will lead to decreased opioid prescribing or a decreased prevalence of addiction.

Second, I think we are setting a bad precedent with the bill.

I don't think that we, as Congress, are in a good position to pick and choose winners amongst therapies and procedures.

I just don't think we know enough to understand the consequences of doing that to understand the relative value and the efficacy of different therapies and procedures on the market.

So my preference would be and my approach would be to ask the agency to take a look at the outpatient prospective payment system and examine whether there are financial disincentives to use these injections and other nonopioid alternatives for pain management vis-a-vis opiate therapies.

Give the agency the authority to revise the outpatient prospective payment system to address any disincentives and let them do this systematically and examine all of the nonopioid alternatives on the market whether pharmacological, interventional devices, nerve blocks, or any other techniques.

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4867	Now, one of my colleagues, Mr. Welch, is going to be offering
4868	an amendment to do exactly what I am suggesting and I think this
4869	would be a preferable approach to what we are considering here
4870	today.
4871	So I just think that we should I don't think is the way
4872	we should legislate with this bill. This is not how we should
4873	use scarce resources during a public health crisis and I would
4874	urge my colleagues to oppose the bill and support the Welch
4875	amendment, Mr. Chairman.
4876	I yield back.
4877	The Chairman. The gentleman yields back.
4878	Are there other members seeking recognition?
4879	Mr. Welch, for what purpose do you seek recognition?
4880	Mr. Welch. I have an amendment at the desk.
4881	The Chairman. The clerk will report the amendment.
4882	The Clerk. Amendment to H.R. 5803, offered by Mr. Welch.
4883	The Chairman. Without objection, further reading of the
4884	amendment is dispensed with and the chair recognizes the gentleman
4885	from Vermont, Mr. Welch, for five minutes to speak on his
4886	amendment.
4887	[The amendment of Mr. Welch follows:]

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**********COMMITTEE INSERT 52*******

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Mr. Welch. Thank you.

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Mr. Shimkus has -- he's onto something here, which I want to acknowledge. But there is, I think, a question for us in terms

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of how, as a congressional body, we can influence outcomes.

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that will be paid for particular procedures or is it by giving

Is it by what I would characterize as micro managing on prices

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general direction to the agencies that have to make these micro

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decisions, and then having strict oversight by which we exercise

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our authority?

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They are measuring up to the standard we set or they don't,

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and I think what's in common with what Mr. Shimkus is saying and what my amendment would propose to do is get an outcome where

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we are emphasizing nonopioid pain treatment.

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But the question of how -- in my view, micro managing versus

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broad policy objective is really the critical question and the amendment that I am offering is an amendment that was adopted

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just yesterday on a bipartisan basis in the Ways and Means

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Committee, which is also grappling with this question.

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a comprehensive review of the outpatient prospective payment

The amendment -- this amendment would require CMS to conduct

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system and examine whether in fact there are financial

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disincentives to use nonopioid alternatives for pain management.

So they would be doing a comprehensive study, which we are not doing here. But that is information we want. They would do it systematically and include all of the various modalities that are not using opioids -- you know, the devices, injections, nerve blocks, neuromodulation, and be evidence based and also have to come to conclusion it was effective in reducing pain or improving function.

And by the way, we all know that what might work for Mr. Shimkus might not work for me. So he could get a treatment that works and that's a doctor-patient deal, not a committee deal, and what might work for me is entirely different.

Second in this amendment, CMS would be instructed to consider the extent to which changes to the outpatient prospective payment system could reduce any payment incentives to use opioids instead of nonopioid alternatives for pain management.

Third, the agency would be empowered to go ahead and make these revisions to the payment system on a budget-neutral basis -- a concern to all of us -- and the message I think we would be sending as a committee to the agency would be clear.

This committee wants the agency to address any inequities in the current payment system that may favor opioid prescribing but it would be done systematically, looking at all, not some

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4934	all of the nonopioid pain alternatives currently on the market.
4935	In my opinion, that would be a better way for us to do it,
4936	not micro manage, impose responsibility, and then to follow up
4937	with oversight.
4938	I yield back.
4939	Mr. Pallone. Would the gentleman just yield a minute?
4940	Mr. Welch. Yes, I will.
4941	Mr. Pallone. I don't want to repeat what he said.
4942	Obviously, I agree. But I just want to stress that the budget
4943	neutral aspect, which basically says that CMS has to offset the
4944	cost of changes across the OPPS, unlike the underlying bill,
4945	because, again, when CMS looks at these reimbursement rates, you
4946	know, they've got to look at this across the board and so I think
4947	it's important to put that budget-neutral provision in there.
4948	Just wanted to add that.
4949	I thank the gentleman.
4950	The Chairman. The gentleman yields back.
4951	Other members seeking recognition?
4952	The chairman recognizes the gentleman from Illinois, Mr.
4953	Shimkus, to speak on the amendment.
4954	Mr. Shimkus. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, and I appreciate the
4955	comments.
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A couple things -- we want to rely on CMS to make the decision but many of us believe it's a CMS decision that reduced the payments that brought us into this position.

So what we are attempting to do is -- they cut the payments so even this budget neutral thing, if they cut the payments and this cost benefit analysis they do more harm in the future, and our budget system is broken anyway, as I've said numerous times, because we don't do a cost benefit analysis -- the money we save here versus the cost -- the outlays of the cost.

So I find it hard to trust CMS when those of us in this arena think that their cut has led to more opioid use. You push to the cheaper alternative and you've -- and you've really caused -- if it's a crisis that we are all seeing every day, it's a crisis that we need to stop, and this is a short-term stop while we do this investigation now, when the bill goes to the floor there is, obviously, cross-jurisdictional concerns. The Ways and Means amendment will be, obviously, part of this debate of how we -- how we move them together.

So, one, I wouldn't -- I don't want to jettison this provision of immediately trying to address pain medication and this look at the CMS and how they do those aspects.

The -- I also will note that, as drafted, the amendment --

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if the secretary were to find treatments that are under reimbursed, any adjustments to the reimbursement rates would result in cuts to other codes.

You know, mine is very specific and I understand the broad width but I am concerned about the immediacy of this crisis and the fact that it was CMS' intervention that could have imparted the result.

I think the ranking member wants to respond and I'll yield to him.

Mr. Pallone. You know, again, I appreciate that you've made some changes here. I know that I think originally the bill said that, you know, the -- we put the CMS cut back in place forever and you reduced it to five years.

But, again, see, the basic -- one of the basic problems I have here is I don't remember -- there may have been a case but I certainly don't remember in the, you know, almost 30 years that I've been here where we have actually reinstated an old reimbursement rate that was cut.

I know we have delayed cuts but I don't remember where we actually said okay, you cut it -- we don't agree -- we are going to put it back, and then say that that has to be in place for five years.

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I mean, regardless of everything else that I said and that Mr. Welch said, it just sets a very bad precedent that now we are going to decide what the reimbursement rate is -- we are going to say it has to be in place for five years, and given the fact that we don't really know whether, you know, these treatments really are a good alternative, you know, it just sets a bad precedent.

So, I mean, I just wanted to add that because that's one of the things that really bothers me. I mean, maybe you can cite and example where we did this but I don't ever remember it, frankly.

Mr. Shimkus. Yes, reclaiming my time.

And I don't think in my 21 years we have ever had this crisis
-- an opioid type event in this country. So I think we have never
moved a bazillion bills in two weeks through the process and we
are doing that because there is a national concern and so that's
the response.

The five-year period of time is based upon the five years to collect data to objectively evaluate whether this is being underfunded and it -- and it does, as a lot of people believe, the inability to use epidurals to treat pain and prescribe opioids is not healthy for our country and that's really the basic premise

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5022	of what we are trying to do.
5023	Mr. Pallone. Would the gentleman yield again?
5024	Mr. Shimkus. I will.
5025	Mr. Pallone. I mean, again, I haven't seen any real
5026	objective evidence that this is going to do the trick. I mean,
5027	and so to take what I consider sort of an extreme example of saying
5028	that, you know, we are going to set the reimbursement rate
5029	we are going to say you have to do it for five years we are
5030	taking away that authority from CMS without some, you know, real
5031	objective evidence that this is going to matter. I mean, that's
5032	the problem, from my perspective.
5033	Mr. Shimkus. Yes, and reclaiming my time.
5034	Respectfully, I appreciate the comments and we will have
5035	to cast our votes likewise.
5036	So with that, I'll yield back my time.
5037	The Chairman. Gentleman yields back the balance of his
5038	time.
5039	Other members seeking recognition?
5040	My friend from California, Ms. Eshoo, for five minutes to
5041	strike the last word.
5042	Ms. Eshoo. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
5043	I've listened very carefully to the debate on this and it's

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an important one. But I don't think this is the only offering in the two large markups that -- where we are still left with some questions.

We are trying our best to come up with ideas that are going to put a dent in these prices and I think it's very important that out of all of this agencies will be instructed to bring about alternatives to opioids.

And, you know, what is -- works for me, as Mr. Welch said, may not work for him, and doctors find that out when the medications are applied.

So I am worried that we are being pulled in a direction because it's -- I understand what the ranking member is saying, that it's precedent setting and whatever.

But I don't agree that epidurals are not an alternative already. They are. They are. I just had a conversation with a surgeon about that. So that's not so.

And if we can move forward and have -- imagine being able to manage pain without taking an opioid. We could 20 other things together and it wouldn't equal that.

So I think that we -- I think that this needs to be one of the major drivers of what we want to accomplish here. I'd be happy to yield to Mr. Welch.

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5066	Mr. Welch. Thank you.
5067	You know, I agree with what you said and, Mr. Shimkus, you
5068	made a compelling case and we want to do something. In fact,
5069	we have got the STOP Act that Mr. McKinley and I are co-sponsoring.
5070	It would be having research done on alternatives to opioids.
5071	So we have got to have this policy and I think there is general
5072	agreement here.
5073	But I do think there is a serious question about how what's
5074	the way Congress can be effective, and my view is that it's not
5075	by really making micro decisions. It's setting broad policy,
5076	and then our responsibility is to follow up.
5077	We give policy instructions to achieve what Mr. Shimkus is
5078	aiming to achieve in his legislation and then we have the agency
5079	in to determine whether in fact they are getting a job done and
5080	we hold them accountable.
5081	So it's really a question of how best we use the authority
5082	and responsibility we have.
5083	So, Mr. Shimkus, I completely agree with your objectives.
5084	But my suggestion is that getting that specific is not our best
5085	talent.
5086	I yield back to Ms. Eshoo.
5087	Ms. Eshoo. Anyone want time? I'll yield back.

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5088	The Chairman. The gentlelady yields back.					
5089	The chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana, Dr.					
5090	Bucshon.					
5091	Mr. Bucshon. Move to strike the last word.					
5092	The Chairman. Yes, for five minutes?					
5093	Mr. Bucshon. Am I recognized? Thank you.					
5094	I just I just want to say as a physician, you know,					
5095	physicians make treatment decisions based on what they believe,					
5096	based on their training, is the best therapy for each individual					
5097	patient.					
5098	But the reality is reimbursement issues do matter, and if					
5099	there is a disincentive to use nonopioid alternatives based on					
5100	cost, it's not only the physician but it's the it's the hospital					
5101	or the clinic that will also direct some of that.					
5102	And so I do think it's important in this crisis to be specific					
5103	with CMS to make sure that we are not discouraging the use of					
5104	nonopioid alternatives based on reimbursement-related issues.					
5105	So I'd be supportive of Mr. Shimkus' approach. I yield back.					
5106	Mr. Shimkus. Will the gentleman yield?					
5107	Mr. Bucshon. I will yield to Mr. Shimkus.					
5108	Mr. Shimkus. Thank you.					
5109	And, again, a point I want to make is CMS cut the					

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reimbursement. If they wouldn't have cut the reimbursement, we wouldn't be having this amendment, and if we wait for a study to decide whether their cut should have been cut, then we may have the -- we might lose whatever percentage of opioid-addicted individuals who become addicted because they are being prescribed opioids.

So I don't -- I agree with the broad let's look at all these things. But I think there is a crisis now that part of it has been a result of the cutting of the reimbursement and I don't think these -- I am on the Health Subcommittee.

We have been through these markups. I think one thing I've learned about this is folks, we can't wait. We can't wait for another study. A study's going to take two years. We are going to have tens of thousands more people addicted to opioids because they are the cheaper alternative -- versus doing something else.

So I don't mind looking, especially as we go to the floor

-- we take the Ways and Means amendments. I am never really

excited about taking a Ways and Means product but -- just a joke.

Yeah.

But that will be part of the decisions when we go to the floor. But I would like to at least address this small sliver of what we can do here to what a lot of us feel in rectifying

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5132	a wrong with the cuts and how it adversely affects this population
5133	that we are concerned about.
5134	Mr. Pallone. Mr. Bucshon.
5135	Mr. Bucshon. I reclaim my time.
5136	Mr. Pallone. Could I ask
5137	Mr. Bucshon. Yes, sir. I'll yield to I yield.
5138	Mr. Pallone. See, my problem is this. I don't think we
5139	have gotten any objective criteria to suggest that what CMS did
5140	is going to lead to more people taking opiates.
5141	I think that, you know, basically what you're saying, Mr.
5142	Shimkus, is well, that might happen and so therefore we should
5143	we should go back to the old reimbursement rate for five years.
5144	But there is nothing objectively to indicate
5145	Mr. Shimkus. Would the gentleman would the gentleman
5146	yield so I can respond to that?
5147	Mr. Pallone. Yes, and CMS is saying the opposite. They
5148	are, you know, strongly telling us that, you know, they've cut
5149	back on this reimbursement rate because it was, you know, it was
5150	because it's adequate and these doctors will continue to
5151	Mr. Bucshon. I am going to I am going to reclaim my time.
5152	Mr. Pallone. Sure.
5153	Mr. Bucshon. I just briefly want to say that in my in

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my experience over the years, CMS makes reimbursement decisions based on the financial incentives to do so, not necessarily, in my opinion, based on what is the appropriate therapy.

And occasionally they make -- they make reimbursement decisions that influence the direction that therapy goes, whether that's in cardiac surgery in my area, thoracic surgery, or in pain management.

And so I don't necessarily agree with some of the -- what I consider arbitrary reimbursement cuts based on -- based on the amount of money that is involved.

So I'll yield to Mr. Shimkus.

Mr. Shimkus. And I'll just be quick on a response and that the ambulatory surgery centers that do this, obviously, have received a great decrease in, obviously, clients because of this. They are the ones who are managing the individual pain.

If they are not here with these interventionists, then their prescription is going to be opioids. That's just the default and --

Mr. Pallone. Mr. Bucshon, if I could just take it --

Mr. Bucshon. Yes, I'll yield.

Mr. Pallone. I mean, then that basically says that we are going to listen to what the doctors say and we are going to say

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that CMS is wrong and we don't have any objective criteria to
believe that other than the doctors are saying that. I mean,
that's the problem. We shouldn't be making this decision, in
my opinion.

Mr. Bucshon. I'll reclaim my time for five seconds.

In all due respect, I'd much rather rely on the physician's assessment than on the assessment of bureaucrats at CMS based on the finances.

I yield back.

The Chairman. Gentleman yields back the balance of his time.

The chair now recognizes the gentleman from Texas, Mr. Green, for five minutes to strike the last word.

Mr. Green. Mr. Chairman, I want to strike the last word and ask my colleague -- is Congressman Shimkus still here?

There you are. When I read this -- your amendment and I think the ranking member is correct -- we don't have data. But because the reimbursement was cut for medication that's post-surgical injections, we don't have any evidence that the -- that would limit the after-surgery medication.

But it seems like it would be common that if you get pre-surgical injections then you may not need pharmaceuticals

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afterwards. But we'd have to have I don't know if our doctors
could do it Dr. Ruiz or Dr. Burgess or Dr. Bucshon or whoever
else because I am not really big on just giving somebody
second guessing the folks who made the decision CMS has.
But if we could use this as a way that we are going to go
back so we could not have as many opioids or whatever medication
afterwards, is that
Mr. Bucshon. Will the gentleman yield?
Mr. Green. Yes, I'll be glad to.
Mr. Bucshon. Yes. You know, there is evidence in the
medical literature about free using blocks. I am not an
anesthesiologist but their literature will tell you that if you
do blocks ahead of a surgical procedure that the need for
post-operative pain management is dramatically reduced.
That is in the literature. There is data there to show that
that's the case. I yield.
The Chairman. Dr. Burgess.
Mr. Burgess. Will the gentleman yield?
Well, first off, to answer Mr. Pallone's question, on issues
like this we need to remember that the doctor is always right.
[Laughter.]
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So it would --

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5220	Mr. Green. They have more lawyers that they grill.			
5221	Mr. Shimkus. I want to withdraw my no.			
5222	Mr. Burgess. When it comes to questions of CMS or			
5223	physicians, the doctor is always right.			
5224	Look, there are and I think Mr. Bucshon is exactly right			
5225	there is ample evidence that there are things that can be done			
5226	pre-operatively and interoperatively the administration of			
5227	intravenous Tylenol the administration of anti-inflammatories			
5228	like Toradol that will significantly reduce the needs for			
5229	post-operative pain relief.			
5230	Now, the codes that are in question that Mr. Shimkus has			
5231	been concerned about we have heard from some of our stakeholders			
5232	that this is going to be a problem.			
5233	We have got the question about how effective reducing these			
5234	codes is going to be in reducing in deterring opiate use or			
5235	abuse. There may be no issue here.			
5236	But, really, there shouldn't be any objection to wanting			
5237	to find out. So I think Mr. Shimkus has a valid plan and I think			
5238	it should be supported and, once again, I can't emphasize strongly			
5239	enough always trust the doctor over the agency.			
5240	And I'll yield back.			
5241	Mr. Upton. [Presiding.] Thank you, Dr. Welby.			

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5242	Are there other members wishing to speak?
5243	Mr. Green. Reclaiming my time, Mr. Chairman.
5244	My good friend, Chairman Burgess, and I think when we first
5245	met I explained my daughter tells me the doctor is always right.
5246	But I said that doesn't work in the courtroom.
5247	And I yield back my time.
5248	No, I yield to Dr. Ruiz. We are going to get all our doctors.
5249	Mr. Ruiz. This is no, this is a very interesting
5250	conversation. I take slight a slight difference approach
5251	because I always like to believe in the emergency department when
5252	patients come in that the patient's right. You got to listen
5253	to patient, first and foremost.
5254	But in terms of whether or not you have pre-operative
5255	injections that can help reduce the necessity for opioids,
5256	absolutely.
5257	There are epidurals, there is nerve blocks, and there is
5258	others where the scientific literature shows that the patient
5259	outcome is better and their pain scores are lower and it actually
5260	reduces the need for more opioids post-operatively.
5261	Mr. Green. Well, and I am almost out of time. But our whole
5262	point on this whole package of bills we have been doing for the

last two months was to reduce the need for opioids that's not

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5264	controlled by a physician and to get them out of the market or
5265	out of somebody's medicine cabinet.
5266	So I yield back my time.
5267	Mr. Upton. The gentleman yields back.
5268	Other members wishing to speak on the amendment?
5269	The gentleman from Maryland is recognized for five minutes.
5270	Mr. Sarbanes. Move to strike the last word.
5271	Who is there someone here who can tell us who at CMS makes
5272	these decisions about reimbursement?
5273	The Staff. Reimbursement on the if you're talking about
5274	the outpatient hospital outpatient procedure is determined
5275	via a rule, notice and comment rulemaking every year.
5276	Mr. Sarbanes. Uh-huh. And does that does that
5277	information come back to a committee at the agency?
5278	The Staff. The rule, because it's noticed in comment at
5279	rulemaking, the rule yearly on the payment systems for both
5280	inpatient, hospital outpatient, and physician fee schedule are
5281	published in draft form or proposed form every year, then opened
5282	for comment, and then finalized by the agency.
5283	Mr. Sarbanes. So the agency publishes these proposals and
5284	then invites comment back?
5285	The Staff. Yes.

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5286	Mr. Sarbanes. But in order to publish them the first
5287	at the first stage of the process, who's coming up with that
5288	proposal that then is then being put out? I mean, what human
5289	beings are doing it?
5290	The Staff. I do not have a name for you, sir. It would
5291	be just CMS.
5292	Mr. Sarbanes. Just CMS.
5293	Mr. Bucshon. Will the gentleman yield for a second here?
5294	Mr. Sarbanes. Yes. Yes.
5295	Mr. Bucshon. I'll speak at least for cardiac surgery.
5296	There are there is an advisory group that outside group
5297	that meets and gives recommendations on reimbursement levels
5298	Mr. Sarbanes. Okay.
5299	Mr. Bucshon to CMS, which they routinely ignore.
5300	Mr. Sarbanes. Okay. But that and that outside group
5301	so those would be non faceless non those would be
5302	nonbureaucrats with faces on those in those advisory groups,
5303	presumably would include, I guess, experts, physicians, and so
5304	forth.
5305	So there is a process for getting the kind of perspective
5306	and information that you would be interested in having the agency
5307	exposed to into the process.

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5308	And I take your point that maybe they don't always follow
5309	the recommendation or whatever. But I am just trying to respond
5310	to this idea that this these faceless unqualified bureaucrats
5311	at CMS are coming up with these crazy ideas around reimbursement.
5312	And I'll just stipulate that however faceless the bureaucrat
5313	over there might be they know a hell of a lot more than I do about
5314	these kinds of decisions, which makes me reluctant to weigh in
5315	in the way that this proposal would do.
5316	And I'll yield back.
5317	Mr. Shimkus. Would the gentleman just for one second.
5318	I just want to respond.
5319	Yes, and I don't I don't I am not meaning any disrespect
5320	to the to the agencies and the work they do. I am just pointing
5321	out that it was reduced. We are trying to fix it. So please
5322	take that in the spirit it intended to provide.
5323	Mr. Upton. The gentleman yields back.
5324	Other members wishing to speak on the amendments?
5325	Seeing none, the vote a recorded vote has been asked.
5326	A recorded vote has been requested on the Welch amendment.
5327	Those in favor will vote aye.
5328	Those opposed vote no.
5329	The clerk will call the roll.
	NEW D. ODGGG

5330	The Clerk. Mr. Barton
5331	[No response.]
5332	Mr. Upton.
5333	Mr. Upton. Votes no.
5334	The Clerk. Mr. Upton votes no.
5335	Mr. Shimkus.
5336	Mr. Shimkus. No.
5337	The Clerk. Mr. Shimkus votes no.
5338	Mr. Burgess.
5339	Mr. Burgess. No.
5340	The Clerk. Mr. Burgess votes no.
5341	Mrs. Blackburn.
5342	[No response.]
5343	Mr. Scalise.
5344	[No response.]
5345	Mr. Latta.
5346	[No response.]
5347	Mrs. McMorris Rodgers.
5348	Mrs. McMorris Rodgers. No.
5349	The Clerk. Mrs. McMorris Rodgers votes no.
5350	Mr. Harper.
5351	Mr. Harper. No.
	NEAL R. GROSS

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5352	The Clerk. Mr. Harper votes no.
5353	Mr. Lance.
5354	Mr. Lance. No.
5355	The Clerk. Mr. Lance votes no.
5356	Mr. Guthrie.
5357	Mr. Guthrie. No.
5358	The Clerk. Mr. Guthrie votes no.
5359	Mr. Olson.
5360	Mr. Olson. No.
5361	The Clerk. Mr. Olson votes no.
5362	Mr. McKinley.
5363	Mr. McKinley. No.
5364	The Clerk. Mr. McKinley votes no.
5365	Mr. Kinzinger.
5366	Mr. Kinzinger. No.
5367	The Clerk. Mr. Kinzinger votes no.
5368	Mr. Griffith.
5369	Mr. Griffith. No.
5370	The Clerk. Mr. Griffith votes no.
5371	Mr. Bilirakis.
5372	Mr. Bilirakis. No.
5373	The Clerk. Mr. Bilirakis votes no.
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5374	Mr. Johnson.
5375	Mr. Johnson. No.
5376	The Clerk. Mr. Johnson votes no.
5377	Mr. Long.
5378	Mr. Long. No.
5379	The Clerk. Mr. Long votes no.
5380	Mr. Bucshon.
5381	Mr. Bucshon. No.
5382	The Clerk. Mr. Bucshon votes no.
5383	Mr. Flores.
5384	[No response.]
5385	Mrs. Brooks.
5386	Mrs. Brooks. No.
5387	The Clerk. Mrs. Brooks votes no.
5388	Mr. Mullin.
5389	Mr. Mullin. No.
5390	The Clerk. Mr. Mullin votes no.
5391	Mr. Hudson.
5392	Mr. Hudson. No.
5393	The Clerk. Mr. Hudson votes no.
5394	Mr. Collins.
5395	Mr. Collins. No.
	NEAL R. GROSS

5396	The Clerk. Mr. Collins votes no.
5397	Mr. Cramer.
5398	[No response.]
5399	Mr. Walberg.
5400	Mr. Walberg. No.
5401	The Clerk. Mr. Walberg votes no.
5402	Mrs. Walters.
5403	Mrs. Walters. No.
5404	The Clerk. Mrs. Walters votes no.
5405	Mr. Costello.
5406	Mr. Costello. No.
5407	The Clerk. Mr. Costello votes no.
5408	Mr. Carter.
5409	Mr. Carter. No.
5410	The Clerk. Mr. Carter votes no.
5411	Mr. Duncan.
5412	Mr. Duncan. No.
5413	The Clerk. Mr. Duncan votes no.
5414	Mr. Pallone.
5415	Mr. Pallone. Aye.
5416	The Clerk. Mr. Pallone votes aye.
5417	Mr. Rush.
	NEAL D. CDOSS

5418	Mr. Rush. Aye.
5419	The Clerk. Mr. Rush votes aye.
5420	Ms. Eshoo.
5421	Ms. Eshoo. Aye.
5422	The Clerk. Ms. Eshoo votes aye.
5423	Mr. Engel.
5424	Mr. Engel. Aye.
5425	The Clerk. Mr. Engel votes aye.
5426	Mr. Green.
5427	Mr. Green. Aye.
5428	The Clerk. Mr. Green votes aye.
5429	Ms. DeGette.
5430	[No response.]
5431	Mr. Doyle.
5432	[No response.]
5433	Ms. Schakowsky.
5434	Ms. Schakowsky. Aye.
5435	The Clerk. Ms. Schakowsky votes aye.
5436	Mr. Butterfield.
5437	Mr. Butterfield. Aye.
5438	The Clerk. Mr. Butterfield votes aye.
5439	Ms. Matsui.
	NEAL D. ODOGG

5440	Ms. Matsui. Aye.
5441	The Clerk. Ms. Matsui votes aye.
5442	Ms. Castor.
5443	Ms. Castor. Aye.
5444	The Clerk. Ms. Castor votes aye.
5445	Mr. Sarbanes.
5446	Mr. Sarbanes. Aye.
5447	The Clerk. Mr. Sarbanes votes aye.
5448	Mr. McNerney.
5449	Mr. McNerney. Aye.
5450	The Clerk. Mr. McNerney votes aye.
5451	Mr. Welch.
5452	Mr. Welch. Aye.
5453	The Clerk. Mr. Welch votes aye.
5454	Mr. Lujan.
5455	Mr. Lujan. Aye.
5456	The Clerk. Mr. Lujan votes aye.
5457	Mr. Tonko.
5458	Mr. Tonko. Aye.
5459	The Clerk. Mr. Tonko votes aye.
5460	Ms. Clarke.
5461	Ms. Clarke. Aye.
	NEAL R. GROSS

5462	The Clerk. Ms. Clarke votes aye.
5463	Mr. Loebsack.
5464	Mr. Loebsack. Aye.
5465	The Clerk. Mr. Loebsack votes aye.
5466	Mr. Schrader.
5467	Mr. Schrader. Aye.
5468	The Clerk. Mr. Schrader votes aye.
5469	Mr. Kennedy.
5470	Mr. Kennedy. Aye.
5471	The Clerk. Mr. Kennedy votes aye.
5472	Mr. Cardenas.
5473	Mr. Cardenas. Aye.
5474	The Clerk. Mr. Cardenas votes aye.
5475	Mr. Ruiz.
5476	Mr. Ruiz. Aye.
5477	The Clerk. Mr. Ruiz votes aye.
5478	Mr. Peters.
5479	Mr. Peters. Aye.
5480	The Clerk. Mr. Peters votes aye.
5481	Mrs. Dingell.
5482	Mrs. Dingell. Aye.
5483	The Clerk. Mrs. Dingell votes aye.
	NEAL R. GROSS

5484	Chairman Walden.
5485	Mr. Upton. Chairman Walden?
5486	The Chairman. No.
5487	The Clerk. Chairman Walden votes no.
5488	Mr. Upton. Other members wishing to cast a vote?
5489	Mr. Doyle.
5490	The Clerk. Mr. Doyle.
5491	Mr. Doyle. Aye.
5492	The Clerk. Mr. Doyle votes aye.
5493	Mr. Upton. Mr. Latta.
5494	Mr. Latta. No.
5495	The Clerk. Mr. Latta votes no.
5496	Mr. Upton. Mr. Flores.
5497	The Clerk. Mr. Flores.
5498	Mr. Flores. No.
5499	The Clerk. Mr. Flores votes no.
5500	Mr. Upton. Other members wishing to cast a vote or change
5501	a vote?
5502	Seeing none, the clerk will report how is the gentlelady
5503	from California, Ms. Eshoo, recorded?
5504	The Clerk. Ms. Eshoo is not recorded. Oh, sorry.
5505	Ms. Eshoo is recorded as aye.

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within may be inaccurate, incomplete, or misattributed to the	he
speaker. A link to the final, official transcript will be posted of	n
the Committee's website as soon as it is available.	

5506	Mr. Upton. Other members wishing to cast a vote?
5507	Seeing none, the clerk will report the tally.
5508	The Clerk. Mr. Chairman, on the vote there were 23 ayes
5509	and 27 noes.
5510	Mr. Upton. Twenty-three noes excuse me, 23 ayes, 27 noes.
5511	The amendment is not agreed to.
5512	Are there further amendments to the bill?
5513	Seeing none, the vote occurs on H.R. 5804. A recorded vote
5514	has been asked so the clerk will read will read the names for
5515	final passage on H.R. 5804.
5516	The Clerk. Mr. Barton.
5517	[No response.]
5518	Mr. Upton.
5519	Mr. Upton. Votes aye.
5520	The Clerk. Mr. Upton votes aye.
5521	Mr. Shimkus.
5522	Mr. Shimkus. Aye.
5523	The Clerk. Mr. Shimkus votes aye.
5524	Mr. Burgess.
5525	Mr. Burgess. Aye.
5526	The Clerk. Mr. Burgess votes aye.
5527	Mrs. Blackburn.

5528	[No response.]
5529	Mr. Scalise.
5530	[No response.]
5531	Mr. Latta.
5532	[No response.]
5533	Mrs. McMorris Rodgers.
5534	[No response.]
5535	Mr. Harper.
5536	[No response.]
5537	Mr. Lance.
5538	Mr. Lance. Aye.
5539	The Clerk. Mr. Lance votes aye.
5540	Mr. Guthrie.
5541	Mr. Guthrie. Aye.
5542	The Clerk. Mr. Guthrie votes aye.
5543	Mr. Olson.
5544	Mr. Olson. Aye.
5545	The Clerk. Mr. Olson votes aye.
5546	Mr. McKinley.
5547	Mr. McKinley. Aye.
5548	The Clerk. Mr. McKinley votes aye.
5549	Mr. Kinzinger.
	NEAL B. GBGGG

5550	Mr. Kinzinger. Aye.
5551	The Clerk. Mr. Kinzinger votes aye.
5552	Mr. Griffith.
5553	Mr. Griffith. Aye.
5554	The Clerk. Mr. Griffith votes aye.
5555	Mr. Bilirakis.
5556	Mr. Bilirakis. Aye.
5557	The Clerk. Mr. Bilirakis votes aye.
5558	Mr. Johnson.
5559	Mr. Johnson. Aye.
5560	The Clerk. Mr. Johnson votes aye.
5561	Mr. Long.
5562	Mr. Long. Aye.
5563	The Clerk. Mr. Long votes aye.
5564	Mr. Bucshon.
5565	Mr. Bucshon. Aye.
5566	The Clerk. Mr. Bucshon votes aye.
5567	Mr. Flores.
5568	Mr. Flores. Aye.
5569	The Clerk. Mr. Flores votes aye.
5570	Mrs. Brooks.
5571	Mrs. Brooks. Aye.
	NFAL R. GROSS

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5572	The Clerk. Mrs. Brooks votes aye.
5573	Mr. Mullin.
5574	Mr. Mullin. Aye.
5575	The Clerk. Mr. Mullin votes aye.
5576	Mr. Hudson.
5577	[No response.]
5578	Mr. Collins.
5579	Mr. Collins. Aye.
5580	The Clerk. Mr. Collins votes aye.
5581	Mr. Cramer.
5582	[No response.]
5583	Mr. Walberg.
5584	Mr. Walberg. Aye.
5585	The Clerk. Mr. Walberg votes aye.
5586	Mrs. Walters.
5587	[No response.]
5588	Mr. Costello.
5589	Mr. Costello. Aye.
5590	The Clerk. Mr. Costello votes aye.
5591	Mr. Carter.
5592	Mr. Carter. Aye.
5593	The Clerk. Mr. Carter votes aye.
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5594	Mr. Duncan.
5595	Mr. Duncan. Aye.
5596	The Clerk. Mr. Duncan votes aye.
5597	Mr. Pallone.
5598	Mr. Pallone. No.
5599	The Clerk. Mr. Pallone votes no.
5600	Mr. Rush.
5601	Mr. Rush. No.
5602	The Clerk. Mr. Rush votes no.
5603	Ms. Eshoo.
5604	[No response.]
5605	Mr. Engel.
5606	Mr. Engel. No.
5607	The Clerk. Mr. Engel votes no.
5608	Mr. Green.
5609	[No response.]
5610	Ms. DeGette.
5611	[No response.]
5612	Mr. Doyle.
5613	Mr. Doyle. No.
5614	The Clerk. Mr. Doyle votes no.
5615	Ms. Schakowsky.

5616	Ms. Schakowsky. No.
5617	The Clerk. Ms. Schakowsky votes no.
5618	Mr. Butterfield.
5619	Mr. Butterfield. Yes.
5620	The Clerk. Mr. Butterfield votes aye.
5621	Ms. Matsui.
5622	Ms. Matsui. No.
5623	The Clerk. Ms. Matsui votes no.
5624	Ms. Castor.
5625	Ms. Castor. No.
5626	The Clerk. Ms. Castor votes no.
5627	Mr. Sarbanes.
5628	Mr. Sarbanes. No.
5629	The Clerk. Mr. Sarbanes votes no.
5630	Mr. McNerney.
5631	Mr. McNerney. Aye.
5632	The Clerk. Mr. McNerney votes aye.
5633	Mr. Welch.
5634	Mr. Welch. No.
5635	The Clerk. Mr. Welch votes no.
5636	Mr. Lujan.
5637	Mr. Lujan passes.
	NEAL D. CDOSS

5638	Mr. Tonko.
5639	Mr. Tonko. No.
5640	The Clerk. Mr. Tonko votes no.
5641	Ms. Clarke.
5642	Ms. Clarke. No.
5643	The Clerk. Ms. Clarke votes no.
5644	Mr. Loebsack.
5645	Mr. Loebsack. No.
5646	The Clerk. Mr. Loebsack votes no.
5647	Mr. Schrader.
5648	Mr. Schrader. No.
5649	The Clerk. Mr. Schrader votes no.
5650	Mr. Kennedy.
5651	Mr. Kennedy. Aye.
5652	The Clerk. Mr. Kennedy votes aye.
5653	Mr. Cardenas.
5654	Mr. Cardenas. Aye.
5655	The Clerk. Mr. Cardenas votes aye.
5656	Mr. Ruiz.
5657	Mr. Ruiz. Aye.
5658	The Clerk. Mr. Ruiz votes aye.
5659	Mr. Peters.
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5660	Mr. Peters. Aye.
5661	The Clerk. Mr. Peters votes aye.
5662	Mrs. Dingell.
5663	Mrs. Dingell. Aye.
5664	The Clerk. Mrs. Dingell votes aye.
5665	Chairman Walden.
5666	The Chairman. Aye.
5667	The Clerk. Chairman Walden votes aye.
5668	Mr. Upton. Other members wishing to change their vote?
5669	The gentlelady from California, Ms. Eshoo.
5670	Ms. Eshoo. Aye.
5671	The Clerk. Ms. Eshoo votes aye.
5672	Mr. Lujan.
5673	Mr. Lujan. No.
5674	The Clerk. Mr. Lujan votes no.
5675	Mr. Upton. Mr. Latta.
5676	Mr. Latta. Aye.
5677	The Clerk. Mr. Latta votes aye.
5678	Mr. Upton. Mrs. Kathy McMorris Rodgers.
5679	Mrs. McMorris Rodgers. Aye.
5680	The Clerk. Mrs. McMorris Rodgers votes aye.
5681	Mr. Upton. Mr. Harper.
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5682	Mr. Harper. Aye.
5683	The Clerk. Mr. Harper votes aye.
5684	Mr. Upton. Mr. Hudson.
5685	Mr. Hudson. Aye.
5686	The Clerk. Mr. Hudson votes aye.
5687	Mr. Upton. Mr. Green.
5688	Mr. Green. Votes aye.
5689	The Clerk. Mr. Green votes aye.
5690	Mr. Upton. Ms. Clarke.
5691	The Clerk. Mrs. Walters.
5692	Mrs. Walters. Aye.
5693	The Clerk. Mrs. Walters votes aye.
5694	Mr. Upton. Other members wishing to change their vote or
5695	cast a vote? Yeah, he did. Hudson voted.
5696	Seeing none, the clerk will report the tally.
5697	The Clerk. Mr. Chairman, on that vote there were 36 ayes
5698	and 14 nays.
5699	Mr. Upton. Thirty-six ayes, 14 nays. The bill is agreed
5700	to and favorably reported.
5701	The chair will now call up H.R. 2018 I am sorry sorry,
5702	5809, number 14 on your cheat sheet, and ask the clerk to report.
5703	[The bill follows:]

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5706	The Clerk. H.R. 5809, to amend Title 18 of the Social
5707	Security Act to encourage the use of nonopioid analgesics for
5708	the management of post-surgical pain under the Medicare program
5709	and for other purposes.
5710	Mr. Upton. And without objection, the first reading of the
5711	bill is dispensed with and the bill will be open for amendment
5712	at any point.
5713	Are there any amendments to the bill?
5714	Mrs. Dingell, do you have an amendment?
5715	The clerk will report the Dingell amendment.
5716	The Clerk. Amendment to H.R. 5809, offered by Mrs. Dingell.
5717	Mr. Upton. And the amendment is considered as read. The
5718	staff will distribute the amendment and gentlelady from the great
5719	state of Michigan is recognized for five minutes in support of
5720	her amendment.
5721	[The amendment of Mrs. Dingell follows:]
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Mrs. Dingell. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

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Bucshon, for their hard work on this important topic, and I have

I really want to commend my colleagues, Mr. Peters and Dr.

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to tell you, this last amendment and this amendment has been really

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difficult to sort of sort our way through because I am somebody

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that knows that injections does work and it's a complicated

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subject.

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This amendment, I think, would address the issue raised by

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all of you but in a more systematic way and at the same time improve

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the bill by reducing cost to taxpayers as well as the out-of-pocket

The amendment would require CMS to do a review of the

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expenses for seniors.

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outpatient prospective payment system of payments for opioids and evidence-based nonopioid alternatives for pain management with the goal of ensuring that there are not financial incentives to use opioids instead of nonopioid alternatives. Then CMS could revise the outpatient prospective payment system to address any inequity so that it would get all inequities that exist between opioids and nonopioid, which would include creating new groups of covered OPD services to classify separately those procedures that utilize opioids and nonopioid alternatives for pain management.

This is a	preliminary,	unedited	transcript.	The	statements
within may	y be inaccura	te, incom	plete, or mis	attribı	uted to the
speaker. A	A link to the fi	inal, offici	al transcript	will b	e posted on
the Commi	ttee's website	as soon as	it is available	2.	

5746 In other words, CMS could create separate bundles, for 5747 instance, for a surgical procedure that includes opioids and one 5748 that does not. The agency would do this systematically and 5749 examine all of the nonopioid alternatives on the market whether 5750 a drug or a device or an injection. 5751 This would address the problem that the bill's sponsors have raised but have the agency approach the issue systematically or 5752 5753 all of the different -- really get at the heart of it. 5754 It would also do it in a budget-neutral fashion by requiring 5755 CMS to offset the cost of these changes across the OPPS rather than costing taxpayers hundreds of millions of dollars. 5756 5757 And, as noted in the previous amendment, this is the approach 5758 that -- and Lord knows, I am married to someone that would never 5759 take the approach the Ways and Means Committee did -- but I do 5760 think that it's a bipartisan way to address the problem and it's 5761 a thoughtful approach to the issue at hand. 5762 So I would urge my colleagues to support this amendment and 5763 I yield back the balance of my time. 5764 The gentlelady yields back. Mr. Upton. 5765 The chair would recognize Dr. Bucshon from Indiana for five 5766 minutes.

Mr. Bucshon.

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I move to strike the last word to speak against

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within mag	y be inaccura	te, incom	plete, or mis	attrib	uted to the
speaker.	A link to the fi	inal, offici	al transcript	will b	e posted on
the Commi	ttee's website	as soon as	it is available	e .	

5768 the amendment and in favor of the underlying bill. 5769 The gentleman is recognized. Mr. Upton. 5770 I appreciate my colleague's focus and Mr. Bucshon. 5771 commitment to ensuring our payer system is creating positive 5772 incentives and I believe we have done some good work on that, 5773 most recently, the bill we just passed with Mr. Shimkus' bill. As Congresswoman Dingell noted, our friends at Ways and Means 5774 5775 passed a bill similar -- with similar language yesterday and we 5776 will continue to work with them as we have throughout this process 5777 to move our opiate bills to the floor and merge our efforts with 5778 theirs. 5779 Making sure we are properly reimbursing current nonopioid 5780 treatments is a good positive step. But we must also think about 5781 the future. I have no -- we have no objections to the -- to the language 5782

I have no -- we have no objections to the -- to the language but it doesn't serve as an alternative to the original bill.

It replaces the original bill.

I'll note that, as drafted, if the secretary were to find treatments that are under reimbursed, any adjustment to those reimbursement rates would result in cuts to other codes and I think it's important to keep in mind -- that in mind as we discuss this, going forward.

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5790 We think that incentivizing more innovative and superior 5791 nonopioid drugs is an important piece in our response to this 5792 crisis and while asking the secretary to review codes of products on the market is important, no doubt, it does not incentivize 5793 5794 or reward those who are doing the hard work right now to develop 5795 and bring to market new superior and nonopioid alternatives. So I urge rejection of the amendment since it strikes out 5796 5797 -- strikes the impact of the bipartisan approach to the underlying 5798 bill. But I want to continue to work with everyone including Congresswoman Dingell to include this idea, going forward. 5799 And so, Mr. Chairman, we do have a -- on the underlying bill 5800 we do have a serious crisis on our hands and the American public 5801 needs solutions. We all want that on both sides of the aisle. 5802 This committee has been working diligently in a bipartisan 5803

manner to address the opioid crisis. I believe H.R. 5809, which my colleague, Scott Peters, and I have worked together on complements work the committee accomplished last week and builds upon the important work we did in CARA, the Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act.

This bill is vitally important for the physician and patient communities, in my view. As a surgeon, I've used nerve blocks and other nonopioid drugs to help limit the number of opioids

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within mag	y be inaccura	te, incom	plete, or mis	attribı	ated to the
speaker.	A link to the fi	inal, offici	al transcript	will b	e posted on
the Commi	ttee's website	as soon as	it is available	2.	

5812 I would need to prescribe a patient after surgery. 5813 ultimately, there aren't many alternatives. 5814 Physicians need new and innovative options to treat patients 5815 without putting them at an unnecessary risk for misuse and 5816 addiction. 5817 We need companies innovating and developing nonopioid options for post-surgical pain. However, current Medicare 5818 5819 bundled payments disincentivize the use of nonopioid 5820 alternatives, which can be more expensive than opioids. 5821 I believe this legislation will help to address the lack 5822 of nonopioid options and spur numerous companies to innovate and 5823 develop nonopioid alternatives. There has been an attempt to 5824 create, I think, a little bit of a false narrative about the 5825 intentions of the legislation. But I ask everyone to consider the fact that I am one of 5826 5827 the few doctors on the committee and have performed hundreds of 5828 surgeries and worried about my patients' ability to cope with 5829 severe pain afterward. 5830 And I've prescribed opioids as an option to help alleviate 5831 for a long time. I know from the actual experience doctors and

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This legislation will help to accomplish that so I ask my

patients need more options that come with fewer risks.

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within ma	y be inaccura	ite, incom	plete, or mis	attribut	ed to the
speaker.	A link to the f	inal, offici	al transcript	will be	posted on
the Comm	ittee's website	as soon as	it is available	2.	

colleagues to support this important bill, reject the amendment, and vote yes on the underlying bill.

And with that, I yield back the balance of my time. Thank you.

Mr. Upton. The gentleman yields back.

The chair recognizes the ranking member of the full committee, Mr. Pallone, for five minutes.

Mr. Pallone. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The bill we are marking up today is an improvement from the bill we marked up in the subcommittee. It requires companies to show substantial clinical improvement over at least one other therapy on the market in order to qualify for an additional two years of pass-through status.

However, I have to express my continuing opposition to the bill for the following reasons. First, new drugs already get three years of pass-through in the OPPS.

I've heard no evidence to establish that an additional two years of pass-through status is necessary to incentivize the development of new nonopioid analgesics.

Moreover, I am troubled by the precedent set by this bill.

What will prevent other drug companies from coming in and asking
for an additional two years of pass-through status?

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How should Congress make principled decisions amongst all the competing drug therapies? And, again, this is picking winners and losers amongst different therapies and it's not something I think Congress should be in the business of doing nor has the expertise to attempt.

If we want to have a discussion about pass-through status for drugs more broadly let's have that conversation. Are there issues with how the agency administers pass-through status? Are there ways to improve it?

I don't think we need to extend pass-through but at least let's have an honest conversation about what that would cost and what it would do to our health care system.

What I don't want is continuing to pick winners. We did this in the BBA that we just passed as well and it's not how I think we should legislate.

And finally, I want to point out that we need to think about how this bill and future bills like it would impact drug spending and out-of-pocket costs for beneficiaries, who we know are already struggling with high costs of drugs.

Putting a drug on pass-through status for two more years means higher out-of-pocket costs for seniors, and there is no way around that. This is not how I think we should legislate

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and how we should use scarce resources during a public health crisis.

Now, I do support Mrs. Dingell's amendment because I think that it would improve the bill by reducing the cost to taxpayers and the out-of-pocket costs for seniors. It would also address the issue raised by the bill's sponsors in a more systematic way.

I don't want go through all the details of the amendment but it would require CMS to do a review of the outpatient prospective payment system and CMS could revise the payment system to address any inequities that exist between opioids and nonopioids.

In other words, CMS could create separate bundles, for instances, for a surgical procedure that includes opioids and one that does not. But what they would be doing is systematically examining all the nonopioid alternatives on the market and whether a drug or a device or an injection, and that's how we should approach the problem that the bill's sponsors have raised by having the agency approach the issue systematically.

The amendment would also do this in a budget-neutral fashion by requiring CMS to offset the cost of these changes rather than costing taxpayers hundreds of millions of dollars.

So I think Mrs. Dingell's approach is thoughtful. I know

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the Committee's website as s	soon as it is availab	ole.

	289
5900	that we don't like to talk about Ways and Means. They took a
5901	you know, basically, they took the same approach and usually
5902	I don't like to say I agree with them, but I do in this case.
5903	And so I urge my colleagues to support this amendment.
5904	Mr. Upton. Yield back?
5905	Mr. Pallone. I yield.
5906	Mr. Upton. Other members wishing to speak?
5907	Mr. Upton. Mr. Peters, recognized for five minutes.
5908	Mr. Peters. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
5909	I oppose the amendment and would like to address that and
5910	a little bit about the underlying bill.
5911	Look, when you go in for, say, hip replacement surgery,
5912	Medicare reimburses the hospital for everything that goes into
5913	that surgery. It's called a bundled payment.
5914	So that includes the cost of the physician, the nurses, the
5915	anesthesiologist, surgical supplies, everything, including
5916	post-operative pain medication.
5917	So the incentive now is to use the cheapest alternative at

So the incentive now is to use the cheapest alternative at each point, right, because money you don't spend on the doctor or the post-operative pain you get to keep as the provider.

If physicians want to use a more expensive post-operative nonopioid analgesic, the amount of the bundled payment doesn't

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5920

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increase. And so the physician or the hospital doesn't get reimbursed for the extra cost.

So there is a strong incentive. We are incentivizing use of opioids, which are cheap. The cost of opioids is \$20 for 120 tablets of 5 milligrams of oxycodone. Okay. So we are -- we are telling providers it's in your economic interest to use these opiates.

Our legislation opens up another avenue. It says, listen, if you can prove to CMS -- and, again, some people have suggested Congress is making the decision or the doctor.

No, you have to prove to CMS that there is a substantial benefit in terms of clinical performance or an alternative. They can -- they are allowed to pay extra for a certain amount of time.

An effect of that is to create an incentive to develop alternatives. You know, the fact that there are few existing options is in part because there is no market. If Medicare says to you you have to compete against a \$20 pill or a \$20 bottle of pills, what incentive is that for someone to develop alternatives? There is none.

But it's not an open door. You have to prove to CMS -- the exact language -- that there is demonstrated clinical improvement as a result of this bill. Then they can pay you extra. That's

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5944 all this is.

I've heard concerns that the policy is addressing a problem that doesn't exist. But my staff and I have heard from dozens of patient groups, patient advocates, doctors, anesthetists and anesthesiologists who don't agree, and there are people on the ground who are telling us that it's critical that patients have access to new innovative therapies to treat post-surgical pain.

We have the support of the American Society of Interventional Pain Physicians, which represents over 4,500 interventional pain physicians across the country, the American Society of Anesthesiologists, and patient groups like Hope United.

And the policy is not -- was not dreamed up here. It was from a 2003 MedPAC recommendation that, quote, "The secretary should introduce clinical criteria for eligibility of drugs and biologicals to receive pass-through payments -- these extra payments -- under the outpatient prospective payment system."

So this makes -- this makes a lot of sense to get us out away from this. Why would we want to stay in the situation where we are incentivizing the use of opioids, which we know are cheap?

Opioid-related adverse events cost hospitals billions or the potential to develop new persistent -- I am sorry -- we are talking about something that's costing us a total of \$78 billion

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5966

a year for this problem -- \$78 billion a year.

5967

to \$200 million, all right, and the point is if you use an

We got a CBO score on our bill of over 10 years \$150 million

5968

5969

alternative that's not an opioid at the end of that you come out

5970

not addicted.

5971

So we have to find better ways to treat this problem where

5972

it starts. I urge my colleagues to support this legislation and

5973

I appreciate the co-sponsorship of Mr. Bucshon and Ms. Eshoo,

5974

which is very greatly appreciated.

5975

With respect to the amendment, the problem with the amendment

5976

is that it starts by striking my entire bill. So you can't have

5977

the amendment and the bill. The first part of it is strike Section

5978

2. That's the whole bill. So you can't add this amendment in.

5979

It's very -- it's by definition inconsistent.

5980

I don't have a particular problem with the amendment in that

5981

it creates a public comment process. But that's not an

5982

alternative to creating market. We are in a crisis. Let's not

5983

go back for a government study and pat ourselves on the back like

5984

we did something. Let's create a market for these alternatives.

5985

to the budget neutrality which sounds good, which is that to pay

And second, the budget neutrality -- there is a down side

5986

more for opioid alternatives you have to take money away from

5987

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5988	something else.
5989	We know we are going to hear from hospitals about how thin
5990	the margins are already. We have to create a market. This is
5991	a sensible way to do it. I urge you I urge my colleagues to
5992	reject the amendment and to support the underlying bill and I
5993	thank
5994	Mr. Bucshon. Will the gentleman yield for the last 30
5995	seconds?
5996	Mr. Peters. Yes, sir.
5997	Mr. Bucshon. Yes. I just want to point out a point that
5998	was just made about, you know, a little bit of expenditure up
5999	front to save a lot of money downstream.
6000	If you prevent millions of people from becoming addicted
6001	to opioids, you will save billions of dollars on the back end.
6002	That's really important.
6003	Thank you. I yield.
6004	Mr. Peters. Yield back.
6005	Mr. Upton. The gentleman from California yields back.
6006	Other members wishing to speak on the amendment?
6007	The gentlelady from California is recognized for five
6008	minutes.
6009	Ms. Eshoo. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

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6010

I move to strike the last word.

6011 6012

it incents the use of nonopioid alternatives and I think,

I am pleased to be a co-sponsor of Mr. Peters' bill because

6013

colleagues, you've heard me just have my needle stuck on the same

6014

tune here because I think that it's essential that we really move

6015

to alternatives for pain that are not opioids.

6016

So one in six patients who is prescribed opioids for chronic

6017

pain goes on to misuse them. One in six -- that's a lot of people

6018

-- and 4 to 6 percent of those patients, which I think is really

6019

stunning, will transition to heroin.

6020

Between 8 and 12 percent of patients develop a substance

6021

addressing the epidemic is because of the over prescription of

abuse disorder. So part of the reason this committee is

6022 6023

opioids.

6024

I've said it before. I'll say it again. Patients who

6025

undergo knee and hip surgeries are sent home with 60 pills-six

6026

oh. Children who have their wisdom teeth removed are sent home

6027

with 30. I know people across the country who have been sent

6028

home with 100 tablets of oxycodone after hip surgery, the second

most common surgery performed in our country.

6029

6030

So over prescribing is a problem in our country and we know

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what the addiction rates are. We need fewer pills in the system,

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the Commi	ttee's website	as soon as	it is available	2.	

as far as I am concerned, if we are going to stop this crisis.

And people do have legitimate pain and they need treatment, and I think they would -- I would rather see nonopioids prescribed in more situations than not.

So there are alternatives to opioids on the market that have been approved by the FDA. I don't know -- earlier today I heard -- I don't know from what side -- it doesn't matter what side of the aisle -- but it was suggested that there are not alternatives that have been approved by the FDA. There have been, both drugs and medical devices.

I've met with constituent companies about their innovative drug formulations that provide the same pain relief as opioids but do not result in addiction. Injections can replace pills. Disposable medical devices can target pain relief to a specific part of the body.

So I am pleased that we are considering this legislation because it does incent nonopioid alternatives and I think that that is a must that should come out of this markup. I think that there are incredible innovations in pain treatment that are ready to go to the market, some that already are.

But if these products can't reach patients because the reimbursement structure doesn't promote their use, then I think

that we will have collectively failed to address this crisis in our country.

So for all those reasons and others that I didn't mention,
I am pleased to support the legislation, and I yield back.

Mr. Upton. The gentlelady yields back.

Other members wishing to speak on the amendment?

Seeing none -- the gentleman from Maryland is recognized for five minutes.

Mr. Sarbanes. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I don't need five minutes.

I certainly understand the motivation behind the bill and I respect it and I am sympathetic with it, in large part. The anxiety I have about it is -- well, first of all, my impression is that CMS currently has sufficient tools for revisiting and redesigning the incentives in this space so that we can advance in terms of an option -- these alternatives to opioids -- and is about the business right now and my impression is it's trying to be pretty forward thinking and aggressive in looking at those incentives.

What I worry about is this kind of single shooting on finding a specific payment methodology or category and having us go in and change it in ways that can benefit a particular manufacturer

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speaker.	A link to the f	inal, offici	al transcript	will be	posted or
the Commi	ittee's website	as soon as	it is availabl	le.	

6076	while in this, you know, particular instance maybe you could argue
6077	that it doesn't have sinister consequences.
6078	If this starts to become a mechanism that industry can use
6079	to come in and sort of through lawmakers lean on the agency that's
6080	supposed to make these decisions it could open up a Pandora's
6081	Box in terms of undue influence being exercised over time.
6082	So, again, that may not be the either specific motivation
6083	here or the potential outcome. But I am worried about creating
6084	a precedent of us going in and, in a sense, meddling with agency
6085	determinations in a way that could allow that to intensify over
6086	time.
6087	And for that reason, I am reluctant to support the bill,
6088	and I yield back.
6089	Mr. Upton. Gentleman yields back.
6090	Other members wishing to speak on the amendment?
6091	Seeing none, the vote occurs on the Dingell amendment to
6092	H.R. 5809. A roll call vote has been requested. The clerk will
6093	call the roll.
6094	All those in favor on the amendment will say aye.
6095	Those opposed say no.
6096	Clerk will call the roll.
6097	The Clerk. Mr. Barton.
J	

6098	[No response.]
6099	The Clerk. Mr. Upton.
6100	Mr. Upton. No.
6101	The Clerk. Mr. Upton votes no.
6102	Mr. Shimkus.
6103	[No response.]
6104	Mr. Burgess.
6105	Mr. Burgess. No.
6106	The Clerk. Mr. Burgess votes no.
6107	Mrs. Blackburn.
6108	[No response.]
6109	Mr. Scalise.
6110	[No response.]
6111	Mr. Latta.
6112	Mr. Latta. No.
6113	The Clerk. Mr. Latta votes no.
6114	Mrs. McMorris Rodgers.
6115	[No response.]
6116	Mr. Harper.
6117	Mr. Harper. No.
6118	The Clerk. Mr. Harper votes no.
6119	Mr. Lance.
	NEAL B. OBOOO

6120	Mr. Lance. No.
6121	The Clerk. Mr. Lance votes no.
6122	Mr. Guthrie.
6123	Mr. Guthrie. No.
6124	The Clerk. Mr. Guthrie votes no.
6125	Mr. Olson.
6126	Mr. Olson. No.
6127	The Clerk. Mr. Olson votes no.
6128	Mr. McKinley.
6129	Mr. McKinley. No.
6130	The Clerk. Mr. McKinley votes no.
6131	Mr. Kinzinger.
6132	Mr. Kinzinger. No.
6133	The Clerk. Mr. Kinzinger votes no.
6134	Mr. Griffith.
6135	Mr. Griffith. No.
6136	The Clerk. Mr. Griffith votes no.
6137	Mr. Bilirakis.
6138	Mr. Bilirakis. No.
6139	The Clerk. Mr. Bilirakis votes no.
6140	Mr. Johnson.
6141	Mr. Johnson. No.
	NEAL R. GROSS

6142	The Clerk. Mr. Johnson votes no.
6143	Mr. Long.
6144	Mr. Long. No.
6145	The Clerk. Mr. Long votes no.
6146	Mr. Bucshon.
6147	Mr. Bucshon. No.
6148	The Clerk. Mr. Bucshon votes no.
6149	Mr. Flores.
6150	Mr. Flores. No.
6151	The Clerk. Mr. Flores votes no.
6152	Mrs. Brooks.
6153	Mrs. Brooks. No.
6154	The Clerk. Mrs. Brooks votes no.
6155	Mr. Mullin.
6156	Mr. Mullin. No.
6157	The Clerk. Mr. Mullin votes no.
6158	Mr. Hudson.
6159	Mr. Hudson. No.
6160	The Clerk. Mr. Hudson votes no.
6161	Mr. Collins.
6162	Mr. Collins. No.
6163	The Clerk. Mr. Collins votes no.
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6164	Mr. Cramer.
6165	[No response.]
6166	Mr. Walberg.
6167	Mr. Walberg. No.
6168	The Clerk. Mr. Walberg votes no.
6169	Mrs. Walters.
6170	Mrs. Walters. No.
6171	The Clerk. Mrs. Walters votes no.
6172	Mr. Costello.
6173	Mr. Costello. No.
6174	The Clerk. Mr. Costello votes no.
6175	Mr. Carter.
6176	Mr. Carter. No.
6177	The Clerk. Mr. Carter votes no.
6178	Mr. Duncan.
6179	Mr. Duncan. No.
6180	The Clerk. Mr. Duncan votes no.
6181	Mr. Pallone.
6182	Mr. Pallone. Aye.
6183	The Clerk. Mr. Pallone votes aye.
6184	Mr. Rush.
6185	Mr. Rush. Aye.
	NEAL D. CDOSS

6186	The Clerk. Mr. Rush votes aye.
6187	Ms. Eshoo.
6188	Ms. Eshoo. Aye.
6189	The Clerk. Ms. Eshoo votes aye.
6190	Mr. Engel.
6191	Mr. Engel. Aye.
6192	The Clerk. Mr. Engel votes aye.
6193	Mr. Green.
6194	Mr. Green. Aye.
6195	The Clerk. Mr. Green votes aye.
6196	Ms. DeGette.
6197	[No response.]
6198	Mr. Doyle.
6199	Mr. Doyle. Aye.
6200	The Clerk. Mr. Doyle votes aye.
6201	Ms. Schakowsky.
6202	Ms. Schakowsky. Aye.
6203	The Clerk. Ms. Schakowsky votes aye.
6204	Mr. Butterfield.
6205	Mr. Butterfield. Aye.
6206	The Clerk. Mr. Butterfield votes aye.
6207	Ms. Matsui.
	NEAL D. CDOSS

6208	Ms. Matsui. Aye.
6209	The Clerk. Ms. Matsui votes aye.
6210	Ms. Castor.
6211	Ms. Castor. Aye.
6212	The Clerk. Ms. Castor votes aye.
6213	Mr. Sarbanes.
6214	Mr. Sarbanes. Aye.
6215	The Clerk. Mr. Sarbanes votes aye.
6216	Mr. McNerney.
6217	Mr. McNerney. Aye.
6218	The Clerk. Mr. McNerney votes aye.
6219	Mr. Welch.
6220	Mr. Welch. Aye.
6221	The Clerk. Mr. Welch votes aye.
6222	Mr. Lujan.
6223	Mr. Lujan. Aye.
6224	The Clerk. Mr. Lujan votes aye.
6225	Mr. Tonko.
6226	Mr. Tonko. Aye.
6227	The Clerk. Mr. Tonko votes aye.
6228	Ms. Clarke.
6229	Ms. Clarke. Aye.
	NEAL R. GROSS

6230	The Clerk. Ms. Clarke votes aye.
6231	Mr. Loebsack.
6232	Mr. Loebsack. Aye.
6233	The Clerk. Mr. Loebsack votes aye.
6234	Mr. Schrader.
6235	Mr. Schrader. Aye.
6236	The Clerk. Mr. Schrader votes aye.
6237	Mr. Kennedy.
6238	Mr. Kennedy. Aye.
6239	The Clerk. Mr. Kennedy votes aye.
6240	Mr. Cardenas.
6241	Mr. Cardenas. Aye.
6242	The Clerk. Mr. Cardenas votes aye.
6243	Mr. Ruiz.
6244	Mr. Ruiz. Aye.
6245	The Clerk. Mr. Ruiz votes aye.
6246	Mr. Peters.
6247	Mr. Peters. No.
6248	The Clerk. Mr. Peters votes no.
6249	Mrs. Dingell.
6250	Mrs. Dingell. Aye.
6251	The Clerk. Mrs. Dingell votes aye.
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6252	Chairman Walden.
6253	The Chairman. No.
6254	The Clerk. Chairman Walden votes no.
6255	Mr. Barton.
6256	Mr. Barton. No.
6257	The Clerk. Mr. Barton votes no.
6258	Mr. Shimkus.
6259	Mr. Shimkus. No.
6260	The Clerk. Mr. Shimkus votes no.
6261	Mrs. McMorris Rodgers.
6262	Mrs. McMorris Rodgers. No.
6263	The Clerk. Mrs. McMorris Rodgers votes no.
6264	The Chairman. [Presiding.] Are there other members
6265	wishing to be recorded?
6266	Are there any other members wishing to be recorded?
6267	If not, the clerk will report the tally.
6268	The Clerk. Mr. Chairman, on that vote, there were 22 ayes
6269	and 29 nays.
6270	The Chairman. Twenty-two ayes, 29 nays. The amendment is
6271	not agreed to.
6272	We now move to unless there is any other discussion on
6273	the underlying bill, we will move to a vote on the bill. This
	NEAL D. ODGGG

6274	will be a recorded vote. This will be a recorded vote on the
6275	underlying bill, H.R. 5809.
6276	So the question now occurs on favorably reporting H.R. 5809
6277	to the House.
6278	All those in favor will signify by saying aye.
6279	Those, no.
6280	The clerk will call the roll.
6281	The Clerk. Mr. Barton.
6282	Mr. Barton. Aye.
6283	The Clerk. Mr. Barton votes aye.
6284	Mr. Upton.
6285	[No response.]
6286	Mr. Shimkus.
6287	Mr. Shimkus. Aye.
6288	The Clerk. Mr. Shimkus votes aye.
6289	Mr. Burgess.
6290	Mr. Burgess. Aye.
6291	The Clerk. Mr. Burgess votes aye.
6292	Mrs. Blackburn.
6293	[No response.]
6294	Mr. Scalise.
6295	[No response.]

6296	Mr. Latta.
6297	Mr. Latta. Aye.
6298	The Clerk. Mr. Latta votes aye.
6299	Mrs. McMorris Rodgers.
6300	[No response.]
6301	Mr. Harper.
6302	Mr. Harper. Aye.
6303	The Clerk. Mr. Harper votes aye.
6304	Mr. Lance.
6305	Mr. Lance. Aye.
6306	The Clerk. Mr. Lance votes aye.
6307	Mr. Guthrie.
6308	Mr. Guthrie. Aye.
6309	The Clerk. Mr. Guthrie votes aye.
6310	Mr. Olson.
6311	Mr. Olson. Aye.
6312	The Clerk. Mr. Olson votes aye.
6313	Mr. McKinley.
6314	Mr. McKinley. Aye.
6315	The Clerk. Mr. McKinley votes aye.
6316	Mr. Kinzinger.
6317	Mr. Kinzinger. Aye.
	NEAL R. GROSS

6318	The Clerk. Mr. Kinzinger votes aye.
6319	Mr. Griffith.
6320	Mr. Griffith. Aye.
6321	The Clerk. Mr. Griffith votes aye.
6322	Mr. Bilirakis.
6323	Mr. Bilirakis. Aye.
6324	The Clerk. Mr. Bilirakis votes aye.
6325	Mr. Johnson.
6326	Mr. Johnson. Aye.
6327	The Clerk. Mr. Johnson votes aye.
6328	Mr. Long.
6329	Mr. Long. Aye.
6330	The Clerk. Mr. Long votes aye.
6331	Mr. Bucshon.
6332	Mr. Bucshon. Aye.
6333	The Clerk. Mr. Bucshon votes aye.
6334	Mr. Flores.
6335	Mr. Flores. Aye.
6336	The Clerk. Mr. Flores votes aye.
6337	Mrs. Brooks.
6338	Mrs. Brooks. Aye.
6339	The Clerk. Mrs. Brooks votes aye.
	NEAL R. GROSS

6340	Mr. Mullin.
6341	Mr. Mullin. Aye.
6342	The Clerk. Mr. Mullin votes aye.
6343	Mr. Hudson.
6344	Mr. Hudson. Aye.
6345	The Clerk. Mr. Hudson votes aye.
6346	Mr. Collins.
6347	Mr. Collins. Aye.
6348	The Clerk. Mr. Collins votes aye.
6349	Mr. Cramer.
6350	[No response.]
6351	Mr. Walberg.
6352	Mr. Walberg. Aye.
6353	The Clerk. Mr. Walberg votes aye.
6354	Mrs. Walters.
6355	Mrs. Walters. Aye.
6356	The Clerk. Mrs. Walters votes aye.
6357	Mr. Costello.
6358	Mr. Costello. Aye.
6359	The Clerk. Mr. Costello votes aye.
6360	Mr. Carter.
6361	Mr. Carter. Aye.
	NEAL R. GROSS

6362	The Clerk. Mr. Carter votes aye.
6363	Mr. Duncan.
6364	Mr. Duncan. Aye.
6365	The Clerk. Mr. Duncan votes aye.
6366	Mr. Pallone.
6367	Mr. Pallone. No.
6368	The Clerk. Mr. Pallone votes no.
6369	Mr. Rush.
6370	Mr. Rush. No.
6371	The Clerk. Mr. Rush votes no.
6372	Ms. Eshoo.
6373	Ms. Eshoo. Aye.
6374	The Clerk. Ms. Eshoo votes aye.
6375	Mr. Engel.
6376	[No response.]
6377	Mr. Green.
6378	Mr. Green. Aye.
6379	The Clerk. Mr. Green votes aye.
6380	Ms. DeGette.
6381	[No response.]
6382	Mr. Doyle.
6383	[No response.]
	NEAL D. CDOSS

6384	Ms. Schakowsky.
6385	Ms. Schakowsky. No.
6386	The Clerk. Ms. Schakowsky votes no.
6387	Mr. Butterfield.
6388	Mr. Butterfield. Aye.
6389	The Clerk. Mr. Butterfield votes aye.
6390	Ms. Matsui.
6391	Ms. Matsui. No.
6392	The Clerk. Ms. Matsui votes no.
6393	Ms. Castor.
6394	Ms. Castor. No.
6395	The Clerk. Ms. Castor votes no.
6396	Mr. Sarbanes.
6397	Mr. Sarbanes. No.
6398	The Clerk. Mr. Sarbanes votes no.
6399	Mr. McNerney.
6400	Mr. McNerney. No.
6401	The Clerk. Mr. McNerney votes no.
6402	Mr. Welch.
6403	Mr. Welch. No.
6404	The Clerk. Mr. Welch votes no.
6405	Mr. Lujan.
	NEAL D. CDOSS

6406	Mr. Lujan. No.
6407	The Clerk. Mr. Lujan votes no.
6408	Mr. Tonko.
6409	Mr. Tonko. No.
6410	The Clerk. Mr. Tonko votes no.
6411	Ms. Clarke.
6412	Ms. Clarke. No.
6413	The Clerk. Ms. Clarke votes no.
6414	Mr. Loebsack.
6415	Mr. Loebsack. No.
6416	The Clerk. Mr. Loebsack votes no.
6417	Mr. Schrader.
6418	Mr. Schrader. No.
6419	The Clerk. Mr. Schrader votes no.
6420	Mr. Kennedy.
6421	Mr. Kennedy. No.
6422	The Clerk. Mr. Kennedy votes no.
6423	Mr. Cardenas.
6424	Mr. Cardenas. Aye.
6425	The Clerk. Mr. Cardenas votes aye.
6426	Mr. Ruiz.
6427	Mr. Ruiz. Aye.
	NEAL D. ODOGO

6428	The Clerk. Mr. Ruiz votes aye.
6429	Mr. Peters.
6430	Mr. Peters. Aye.
6431	The Clerk. Mr. Peters votes aye.
6432	Mrs. Dingell.
6433	Mrs. Dingell. No.
6434	The Clerk. Mrs. Dingell votes no.
6435	Chairman Walden.
6436	The Chairman. Aye.
6437	The Clerk. Chairman Walden votes aye.
6438	Mr. Upton.
6439	Mr. Upton. Aye.
6440	The Clerk. Mr. Upton votes aye.
6441	The Chairman. Are there other members wishing to be
6442	recorded? Okay.
6443	The Clerk. Mr. Engel.
6444	The Chairman. Mr. Engel.
6445	Mr. Engel. No.
6446	The Clerk. Mr. Engel votes no.
6447	The Chairman. Does Mrs. McMorris Rodgers want to vote aye?
6448	Mrs. McMorris Rodgers. Aye.
6449	The Clerk. Mrs. McMorris Rodgers votes aye.
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	speaker. A link to the final, official transcript will be posted on the Committee's website as soon as it is available.
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6450	The Chairman. Mr. Doyle.
6451	Mr. Doyle. No.
6452	The Clerk. Mr. Doyle votes no.
6453	The Chairman. Are there other members wishing to be
6454	recorded who are not recorded?
6455	If not, the clerk will report the tally.
6456	The Clerk. Mr. Chairman, on that vote there were 34 ayes
6457	and 17 noes.
6458	The Chairman. Thirty-four ayes, 17 noes. The question
6459	the H.R. 5809 is approved favorably and referred to the House
6460	for consideration. Okay.
6461	The chair now calls up H.R. 5795 this would be number
6462	six number six and ask the clerk to report, please.

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[The bill follows:]

*********INSERT 55******

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6466	The Clerk. H.R. 5795, to amend the Public Health Service
6467	Act to protect the confidentiality of substance use disorder
6468	patient records.
6469	The Chairman. Without objection, the first reading of the
6470	bill is dispensed with and the bill will be open for amendment
6471	at any point.
6472	The chair recognizes the vice chair of the full committee,
6473	the gentleman from Texas, Mr. Barton, for purposes of an
6474	amendment.
6475	The clerk will report the amendment.
6476	The Clerk. Amendment to H.R. 4795, offered by Mr. Barton.
6477	The Chairman. And the chair recognizes the gentleman from
6478	Texas for five minutes to speak on his amendment.
6479	[The amendment of Mr. Barton follows:]
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6481	**************************************

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6482 Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I'll try to be brief. Mr. Barton. 6483 First, I want to commend you and Subcommittee Chairman 6484 Burgess for -- and your staffs for working with me to try to resolve 6485 the conflict between protecting an individual's privacy and the 6486 need to improve the current standards and efficiency of providing 6487 coverage or health care services to people that have substance 6488 use disorders. 6489 Your staff was working with me as late as 8:00 o'clock last 6490

Your staff was working with me as late as 8:00 o'clock last night and basically we just agreed to disagree that we couldn't reconcile the need for privacy or the privacy protections under the existing CFR Part II regulations and the basic underlying purpose of this bill.

So at the appropriate time, if there is a roll call vote I will vote no on the underlying bill, and having said that, there was a compromise that was offered that I do believe improves the bill and it would require the secretary of Health and Human Services to update the current HIPAA privacy notice so that you can actually understand it.

It needs to be in plain English, it needs to specifically state what the rights are of the individual, and I think that is an improvement to the bill.

I will say this before I yield back, Mr. Chairman. CFR Part

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6504	2 has been pilloried that it's out of date and it's antiquated.
6505	But it has worked, because people that have substance use
6506	disorder, their privacy has been protected.
6507	And it's not the intention of the underlying bill but if
6508	the underlying bill passes in, basically, the current form, that
6509	protection is going it's not going to totally go away because
6510	they will still be covered under HIPAA. But the absolutely
6511	guarantee of privacy will go away and I think that's not good
6512	public policy.
6513	I understand the need and I must also commend Mr. Mullin.
6514	He and I have had personal discussions. He's been very open
6515	and willing to try to compromise. It's just what I want to try
6516	to protect in this bill is, apparently, not going to happen.
6517	So I do think my amendment improves the bill and I would
6518	encourage the members to accept it.
6519	With that, I yield back.
6520	The Chairman. Gentleman do you want to yield to Mr.
6521	Mullin?
6522	Mr. Barton. Oh, sure. I didn't I didn't realize he had
6523	asked for
6524	Mr. Mullin. I just had a clarification.
6525	So are you saying that if your bill passes you will support

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6526	the bill or even if your bill your amendment passes you're
6527	not going to support the bill?
6528	Mr. Barton. I will I am not going to vote for the bill
6529	in final passage.
6530	Mr. Mullin. All right. Thank you.
6531	The Chairman. Even if your amendment is adopted?
6532	Mr. Barton. Even if my amendment is adopted.
6533	The Chairman. Okay.
6534	Mr. Barton. Thank you. I yield back.
6535	The Chairman. The gentleman yields back to the gentleman.
6536	
6537	The gentleman yields back to me.
6538	Mr. Barton. Yes, sir.
6539	The Chairman. I mean, no. I mean, yields back.
6540	Mr. Barton. I'll yield to anybody that wants to be yielded,
6541	including yourself, Mr. Chairman.
6542	The Chairman. I am going to offer a secondary amendment.
6543	The gentleman yields back.
6544	The chair recognizes the gentlelady from California for five
6545	minutes.
6546	Ms. Eshoo. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
6547	Sometimes in these undertakings we miss what is somewhat

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6548	obvious but nonetheless very important and that is that there
6549	isn't any opt-in or opt-out with HIPAA.
6550	HIPAA is HIPAA. Those privacy protections are there,
6551	period. So this is not like going onto Facebook. Okay. Maybe
6552	that's the best analogy I can use in this day and time.
6553	But I think I just want to state for the record as we're
6554	and there are a lot of feelings and emotions around this and
6555	I think that that's healthy and good. It means that people care
6556	a great deal and I like that.
6557	But I just wanted to state this about HIPAA because HIPAA
6558	is again, you don't opt in. You don't opt out. It is there.
6559	It is there to protect privacy.
6560	So thank you, and I yield back.
6561	The Chairman. The gentlelady yields back.
6562	The chair recognizes himself for purposes of offering a
6563	second degree amendment to the Barton amendment.
6564	The clerk will report the amendment.
6565	The Clerk. Amendment offered by Chairman Walden to the
6566	Barton Amendment to H.R. 5795.
6567	The Chairman. Without objection, further reading of the
6568	amendment is dispensed with and I recognize myself for five
6569	minutes to speak on the amendment.

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[The amendment of Chairman Walden follows:]

*********COMMITTEE INSERT 57*******

The Chairman. The only change in the second degree amendment is an increase to the penalties in the event of a disclosure. So if a bad actor knowingly obtains or discloses substance use disorder treatment information in violation of the Part 2 statute, then that bad actor will faced enhanced fines and criminal penalties including potential imprisonment -- including potential imprisonment.

Again, by fully aligning the penalties with HIPAA, this straightforward amendment adds protections for patient privacy, which I know we all care about -- and I know, Mr. Barton, you deeply care about -- I consider this to be a simple friendly meaningful amendment.

Bad actors should be strongly punished for compromising an individual's trust and privacy. So I urge the committee to adopt this second degree amendment and I urge support for the underlying bill.

I would also like to, again, place into the record the letter from the Oregon Hospital Association from April 11th where they say, "We are especially supportive of one aspect of the committee's work -- modernizing outdated substance use disorder privacy policies. Specifically, the Oregon Hospital and Health Systems strongly supports aligning the privacy regulations in

42 CFR Part 2 with the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, HIPAA, for the purposes of treatment, payment, and health care operations.

Coordinating care for patients and treatment for substance use disorder is fundamental to successful treatment," they write.

"However, the requirements of 42 CFR Part 2 makes it very difficult or prevents the sharing of patient information necessary to deliver effective and coordinated care.

This conflict forces hospitals and health systems now to go to extraordinary lengths to deliver needed care. We urge the committee to adopt legislation that would fully align the 42 CFR Part 2 regulations with the HIPAA rules."

I would also like to put into the record the document from January 18th from the National Governor's Association and share with our colleagues their position on aligning 42 CFR Part 2 with HTPAA.

The write, and this is the bipartisan governors association -- the National Governors Association and, specifically, Governor Brown of Oregon has indicated her support for this -- they write, "Protecting patient records is critical, particularly for those who have or are undergoing treatment for substance use disorder, given the negative consequences of stigma often attributed to

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6617 | those individuals.

However, federal privacy rules impede care coordination and threaten patients safety by prohibiting substance use disorder treatment providers from fully participating electronic health information exchange, leaving treating providers without the full picture of a patient's health.

The current restrictions on the ability of opioid treatment programs to report medications dispensed to their state PDMP limit providers' ability to prevent overdose and diversion as well as potentially deadly medication interactions.

Congress should pass legislation aligning 42 CFR Part 2 with HIPAA to bring substance use disorder information into alignment with privacy protections governing other types of health data."

And so that's from the National Governors Association.

That's from my own Governor Brown as well as the Oregon Hospital Association.

I ask unanimous consent to place these into the record, without objection, and I encourage support for the secondary amendment, the Barton amendment, and the underlying bill. So

[The information follows:]

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6640	Mr. Barton. Would the gentleman yield?
6641	The Chairman. I would be happy to yield to the gentleman
6642	from Texas.
6643	Mr. Barton. At this time, I am strongly supportive of the
6644	Chairman Walden amendment.
6645	The Chairman. I appreciate that.
6646	Mr. Barton. I appreciate I really it does it needed
6647	to be done and it's to your credit that you're willing to
6648	strengthen those penalties. So that's probably the best thing
6649	about the bill.
6650	[Laughter.]
6651	But I do appreciate it.
6652	The Chairman. Somehow, I don't think that was a yes on the
6653	underlying bill.
6654	[Laughter.]
6655	So with that, I yield back my time and are there members
6656	on the Democratic side seeking recognition on the Walden
6657	amendment, to the Barton amendment, to the underlying bill? Are
6658	there Ms. Matsui is recognized for five minutes to strike the
6659	last word.
6660	Ms. Matsui. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I move to strike the
6661	last word.
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Mr. Chairman, I am convinced that 42 CFR Part 2 regulations do put up barriers to proper patient care and care coordination. We need to work to solve this.

For patients who are receiving care we need to make sure that care supports them along the road to recovery and I do think that ensuring care is effective will encourage more people to seek treatment.

I also think we have made great strides to reduce the stigma of substance use and addiction but have much more work to do.

Real harm has come to patients whose information has been shared with employers or landlords and that threat of harm is not going away anytime soon.

A person who is actively using an illegal substance is not protected against discrimination by civil rights laws. That makes substance use different from other health conditions like mental illness or HIV.

I understand that HIPAA does not allow sharing of information with employers or landlords without a court order. But I am worried that the freer flow of information under HIPAA could increase the likelihood of a breach, which does happen.

HIPAA certainly has stronger penalties and enforcement than 42 CFR but that may not matter to the victim of a breach if the

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damage is already done. We cannot take lightly the decision to roll back the patient's current right of consent to share their information.

It's true that the patient currently only has that right in a limited set of circumstances, even for substance use, but is still a heavy legal and philosophical question.

Some of my colleagues feel very strongly one way and some feel just as strongly the other way. The place where I think we could all agree upon is that information should be shared when a patient does consent to that sharing.

Under updated SAMHSA rules, a patient is allowed to consent to share, for example, to their entire health care system, or ACO, rather than needing to consent every single time information is shared.

However, due to technological and operational challenges,
Part 2 patients' information is more often than not still kept
under lock and key, even if they do consent to sharing.

Barriers to sharing that remain even when a patient does consent is the first problem we should solve and I think there is a way to do this. In those cases where the patient does consent, some of the onerous requirements of Part 2 could be lifted for the purposes of treatment, payment, and health care

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6706 operations, especially if the more protective HIPAA enforcement 6707 and penalties apply in case of a breach. 6708 I am concerned with including such a complicated issue that has not yet reached resolution in the markup today just one week 6709 6710 after we heard varying viewpoints from a range of expert witnesses 6711 at the hearing on this topic. 6712 I am hopeful that we can make headway on this issue and look 6713 forward to continuing to work with my colleagues and stakeholders 6714 to do so. I am prepared to vote no on this bill today with the hopes 6715 6716 that I can continue to work to improve it before it reaches the 6717 House floor. 6718 With that, I yield back the balance of my time. 6719 The Chairman. Gentlelady yields back the balance of her The chair recognizes the gentleman from Indiana, Mr. 6720 6721 Bucshon, for five minutes to strike the last word. 6722 Move to strike the last word. Mr. Bucshon. 6723 Mr. Chairman, as I spoke at the subcommittee level, this 6724 -- as a physician, this is a medical issue. I mean, it is a privacy 6725 But we have HIPAA and I'll talk about that in a little 6726 bit.

But I can tell you as a practicing physician not knowing

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the complete information of a patient's medical background has real practical implications.

I did heart surgery for many years and when we did not know all the medical history of people -- that people had and what medications they are on it had real impacts on our -- on not only the ability to anesthetize the patients but also whether or not they were on other substances that affected their ability, for example, for their blood to clot post-operatively so that we wouldn't have post-operative bleeding.

And I can tell you from direct experience I had many, many episodes where we were trying to figure out and scramble in the ICU about what patients must be on and why we have -- why we are having problems with low blood pressure, with excess bleeding, and come to find out that patients were on narcotics or had substance abuse issues that we didn't know about or they were taking dietary supplements for vascular health which are anticoagulants which lead people to have bleeding problems.

I described one particular patient -- and it's related to alcohol, too. People don't tell you how much alcohol they drink also, and so any history related to any substance abuse is really important.

This bill only permits disclosures to a covered entity or

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a Part 2 program for the purposes of a treatment payment and health care operations. Covered entities under HIPAA only include certain health care providers, health plans, and health care clearinghouses.

Disclosures to third parties that are not considered
HIPAA-covered entities would not be allowed. Employers,
landlords, life insurance companies, marketers, and the courts
are not covered entities and would not be allowed.

Disclosure to these entities or individuals would not be allowed under the legislation. As you've just heard, we have strengthened the penalties for those unwanted disclosures.

It's important to note that the bill does not expressively allow for disclosures to or by HIPAA business associates which are third parties that carry out distinct operations and tasks for covered entities.

So I think the concerns about privacy are not as significant, I think, as is being described, and then I want to go back to the ability of physicians to properly treat and evaluate patients as one of the main factors why we have to address this.

And the other thing is we are, I think, singling out people with substance abuse disorders and actually preventing them from getting help in the way that they're -- they don't want to disclose

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this potentially to their primary care physicians and many times patients won't disclose this.

At the subcommittee level people were saying, well, you know -- one of the people testifying said, well, just ask the patient or their family, and I can tell you that many times that's not necessarily going to get you the answer that you want.

Past medical history, though, of these -- this disorder is something that if it's in the medical record that you can address working with the patient and the family and yourself as a physician to get a more complete history, which is really critically important, and in many cases can have life-threatening implications if you don't know what they are taking.

So I would urge support for the amendments and the underlying bill, and I yield back.

The Chairman. The gentleman yields back.

The chair recognizes the gentleman from Pennsylvania, Mr. Doyle, for five minutes, to strike the last word.

Mr. Doyle. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I want to speak in support of the underlying bill because I think we need to break down barriers in care. The reason we are all here is to improve the quality care available to all people.

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That means value-based care models, care coordination, and whole person care. I believe that this bill will help achieve these goals and help patients receive the highest quality health care, both mental health care and physical health care.

We have heard even from detractors of the bill that when providers talk to patients about the benefits of sharing this information, they overwhelmingly do share.

This shows that the system can work and that patients do want to receive coordinated high-quality care. You know, to my mind, the worst case scenario is that a doctor doesn't know about a patient's current or history of substance use disorder treatment and prescribes a medication that interferes or reverses progress or in some cases may even kill the patient.

I think that the authors of this bill have done a pretty good job putting as many protections in place as possible and to tailor this bill to focus on the information being shared just within the health care system.

I think it's something that we need to do and I want to add my support to the bill. I yield back.

The Chairman. And I assume your support to the Walden amendment to the Barton amendment to the bill to make it even extraordinarily better?

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6816	Mr. Doyle. Of course, Mr. Chairman.
6817	The Chairman. Thank you.
6818	Are there other members seeking recognition?
6819	The chair recognizes the gentleman from Georgia, Mr. Carter,
6820	for five minutes.
6821	Mr. Carter. Move to strike the last word, Mr. Chairman.
6822	Mr. Chairman, I want to thank my colleagues, Representative
6823	Mullin and Representative Blumenauer, for introducing this
6824	critical legislation.
6825	Since this committee began tackling the opioid epidemic we
6826	have heard time and time again from families not knowing that
6827	their relative was addicted to opioids. Back in my district,
6828	I've spoken with families who spoke about the stigma associated
6829	with substance abuse disorder.
6830	Current laws that separate substance abuse disorder from
6831	every single other health record only emphasize the stigma and
6832	do nothing to combat it. It's time to bring this disease into
6833	the health care system just like cancer, HIV, and diabetes.
6834	The solution to this crisis is to put an end to the stigma
6835	and allow those 22 million Americans that are currently addicted
6836	to opioids to come out of the shadows and receive the treatment

the need.

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Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen, if I could have your attention for a second. You know, I feel like I am in a very unique situation here because, you see, I had a front row seat to this.

I saw this when it evolved. I've seen it evolve through the years. As a practicing pharmacist, I've seen people addicted to opioids and I've seen people with substance use disorders and I've seen the stigma that's -- that is associated with that.

I saw it first hand when I was practicing pharmacy. It was not a Democrat or Republican thing. It was not -- it had nothing to do with ethnicity. It had nothing to do with gender.

But it was a problem. When I was in the Georgia state legislature in the state senate, I sponsored the legislation creating the prescription drug monitoring program in 2009.

We had tried to get that program going two years earlier and we couldn't get it going because people still didn't recognize what the problem was, and when we finally did get it going -- when we finally got the legislation passed, we had to do something very similar to the amendment that Chairman Walden has offered.

I remember having to add penalties in there that called for a half a million dollar fine and five years of incarceration in order to -- in order to get the legislation passed, if anyone

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was misusing the prescription drug monitoring program.

I remember admittedly abuse deterrent formulations, a bill that now, here I am in Congress, sponsoring that bill. Well, when I was in the state senate, I didn't want to sponsor it because I didn't think it was necessary.

And now here I am and I recognize how important it is and how necessary it is. Representative Hal Rogers from Kentucky has been hosting the Prescription Drug Abuse and Heroin Abuse Conference in Atlanta for the past four or five years.

This year when we were there, last month, we talked about the stigma -- the stigma that is associated with substance use disorders and there were families telling that they did not want to put in the obituary that it was an addiction. Instead, they would just put a sudden illness or even suicide.

That's what we are talking about. Folks, we have got to open up that curtain and bring this out. We cannot continue to stigmatize this disease, and it is a disease.

This legislation would do that. I support Chairman Walden's amendment. Let's put more penalties in there if it's abused. But we have got to have that information.

As a pharmacist, I can tell you we need that information in order to intervene -- in order to counsel patients. Physicians

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6882	certainly need it. It is essential.
6883	This is good legislation. This will help and I support this
6884	legislation and I hope you will, too.
6885	And I yield back, Mr. Chairman.
6886	The Chairman. Appreciate the gentleman's comments and he
6887	yields back.
6888	Other members seeking recognition?
6889	Dr. Ruiz, you're recognized for five minutes to strike the
6890	last word.
6891	Mr. Ruiz. Yes, I do.
6892	Mr. Chairman, as a practicing emergency physician, there
6893	is no other specialty that would wish to have the luxury of having
6894	scheduled appointments with the patient's medical record nice
6895	and neatly placed in front of me.
6896	We oftentimes practice in life threatening situations with
6897	suboptimal information and we have to make these life or death
6898	decisions based on what we have, and sometimes knowing the
6899	information in fact, most of the time, if not all of the time
6900	knowing information leads to better clinical outcomes and
6901	better clinical care.

also a proponent of privacy. I think that HIPAA is very important

So, you know, I struggled initially with this because I am

6902

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and those of us who practice understand that it is a very strict and stringent law and I've seen hospitals get dinged millions of dollars for violating HIPAA.

I know that employees have been fired for opening patients' charts when they are not even part of the clinical team for that patient. They get fired and many of them may even lose their license to practice.

So there is no taking back or weakening of those very stringent privacy rules that HIPAA already provides for patients in this underlying bill. There is no laxity of protecting privacy that all of us and anybody else enjoys with this -- with this bill.

And with your amendment, Chairman, I believe that it will hopefully help to ease some of the concerns of the privacy because on top of the already HIPAA strict penalties for violation any privacy rules, this will add even more or harsher penalties above that.

And so I am in support of the chairman's amendment and I am also in support of the underlying bill for the sake of being able to provide better clinical practice, because sometimes when a patient comes in all we have is their medical records from the health care system in which you work under.

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speaker.	A link to the fi	inal, offici	al transcript	will b	e posted on
the Commi	ttee's website	as soon as	it is available	2.	

6926 And if you have an inpatient mental health or addiction 6927 clinic within your system and if you can't even access those 6928 because of these rules, then you're being handicapped even more 6929 to provide those care. 6930 You have to consider a patient's physiology, their ability 6931 to withstand any pain medications, their ability -- your ability 6932 to address any drug-drug interactions so that you don't make a 6933 problem worse. 6934 And so, you know, I am -- again, as a practicing clinician 6935 my focus is not only the patient's privacy, which, you know, we 6936 know as physicians is, like, a very sacred, sacred trust that 6937 you never, ever, ever violate but and I am also for being 6938 able to provide the best clinical care because ultimately what 6939 matters is that the patient gets better and they live a healthy 6940 life. 6941 And so I am in support of, again, the chairman's amendment 6942 and the underlying bill, and I yield back my time. 6943 I thank the gentleman for his service and 6944 his comments. 6945 The gentleman yields back. 6946 Other members seeking recognition? If not, the question

now arises on the Walden amendment to the Barton amendment to

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the Committee's website as soon	as it is available.
	339

6948	the underlying bill. So we are voting on my secondary amendment.
6949	Those in favor will say aye.
6950	Those opposed, no.
6951	The ayes have it and the secondary amendment is agreed to.
6952	Now we will vote on the Barton amendment as amended by the
6953	Walden amendment.
6954	Those in favor will say aye.
6955	Those opposed, no.
6956	The ayes appear to have it. The ayes have it and the Barton
6957	amended amendment is adopted.
6958	Are there further amendments to the bill?
6959	The chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey.
6960	Mr. Pallone. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I have an amendment
6961	at the desk.
6962	The Chairman. The clerk will report the amendment.
6963	The Clerk. Amendment to H.R. 5795, offered by Mr. Pallone.
6964	The Chairman. Without objection, further reading of the
6965	amendment is dispensed with. The chair will recognize the
6966	gentleman from New Jersey, Mr. Pallone, for five minutes to speak
6967	on his amendment.
6968	[The amendment of Mr. Pallone follows:]
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**********COMMITTEE INSERT 59*******

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Mr. Pallone. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

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I have concerns with the proposal to reduce privacy rights of individuals with substance use disorder, particularly in the

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6973

midst of the worst opioid epidemic in our country's history.

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Confronting this crisis requires identifying strategies that promote more people entering and remaining in treatment,

69766977

and failure to do so leaves individuals and communities at

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increased risk of fatal and nonfatal overdoses as people continue

6979

to seek out illicit opioids.

6980

heightens this concern. New strategies that increase the uptake

The increasing presence of fentanyl in our drug supply

6982

6981

and continuation of treatment are particularly important as it

6983

relates to substance use disorders because major challenges

6984

already to getting people with substance use disorders to enter

6985

6986

But, unfortunately, the proposal before us risks doing the

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opposite -- reducing the number of people willing to come forward

6988

and remain in treatment. Ensuring strong privacy protections

6989

is critical to maintaining individuals' trust in the health care

6990

system and willingness to obtain needed health services and these

6991

protections are especially important where very sensitive

6992

information is concerned.

treatment.

As one of our witnesses pointed out, information that may be contained in substance use disorder treatment records are particularly sensitive because disclosure of substance use disorder information has tangible vulnerabilities that are not the same as other medical conditions.

For example, you're not incarcerated for having a heart attack. You can't legally be fired for having cancer and you're not denied visitation with your children due to severe acne.

And while I understand the rollback of Part 2 to the HIPAA standard would limit permissible disclosures without patient consent to health care organizations, this simple explanation ignores the reality that while it may be illegal for information to be disclosed outside these entities, information does get out.

While larger scale breaches such as the recent Aetna breach that disclosed some of their members' HIV status, ironically, through letters sent in response to a settlement over previous privacy violation concerns, they get the most attention.

But there are small scale breaches that can have devastating consequences for patients trying to recover and get treatment. For example, a recent ProPublica investigation few consequences for health privacy laws repeat offenders detailed instances where a health care organization's employee peeked at the record of

a patient 61 times and posted details on Facebook while another improperly shared a patient's health information with the patient's parole officer.

And while I understand that these are exceptions and not the rule, the implications of such breaches on individuals with substance use disorder are startling. Such disclosures can place those individuals at high risk of negative outcomes including loss of employment, loss of housing, loss of child custody, discrimination by medical professionals and insurers, arrests, professionals, and insurers.

And while I understand that the proposed bill proposes applying HIPAA's civil monetary penalty to Part 2 information could increase the issuance of fines to organizations who improperly disclose a patient's record, those fines are paid to the federal government and not the party harmed and, most importantly, such harms cannot undo the harm, in some cases, including lives ruined caused through the improper disclosure of a patient's substance use disorder records.

And the same concerns apply to the limited anti-discrimination protections added to the bill. Therefore, I believe that gutting Part 2's patient consent requirement is too great a risk at this time.

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And that is my why amendment would maintain the privacy protections provided to individuals with substance use disorder. Rather than strip away patients' privacy rights, my amendment would incorporate Section 509 from the bipartisan Alexander-Murray bill, the Opioid Crisis Response Act of 2018, that was reported out of the Senate Health Committee on a bipartisan basis.

This provision would authorize \$2 million per year for the secretary to develop and disseminate model training programs for substance use disorder patient records and it would help ensure that more patients' families and providers understand how information can be protected and shared under Part 2.

And my amendment would also help us to better understand the privacy needs of individuals with substance use disorder as well as how to balance those needs with the information needs of our health system to provide the highest quality care.

Specifically, my amendment would require the secretary to conduct or support a study to better understand the patient experience with Part 2 through the examination information-sharing behaviors of individuals who obtain substance use disorder treatment at Part 2 programs.

It would also support a National Academy of Medicine review

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of the role that privacy plays in substance use disorder treatments. Both of these studies will provide critical insight into the central question of what is the appropriate level of privacy protection that should be applied to substance use disorder treatment records.

I don't want to get into more details, Mr. Chairman. I just want to say that I believe in the midst of the worst opioid epidemic in U.S. history we should not take any action that could result in any individual with an opioid use disorder not seeking or remaining in treatment and I do believe that the underlying bill fails that test.

So I would urge support for my amendment in opposition to the underlying bill. Thank you.

The Chairman. The gentleman returns the balance of his time. Are there other members seeking recognition on the Pallone amendment?

The chair recognizes the gentleman from Oklahoma, Mr. Mullin, for five minutes to strike the last word.

Mr. Mullin. Mr. Chairman, I move to strike the last word.

I urge a no vote on this amendment because it would simply destroy the intent of this bill. Eliminating the sharing of records for the purpose of treatment completely negates the entire

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7081	purpose of this initiative.
7082	You know, aligning 42 CFR Part 2 with HIPAA for the purpose
7083	of treatment payment and health care operations is the entire
7084	purpose of this legislation.
7085	Opponents of this bill have offered no evidence or findings
7086	that can back up their claim is inadequate to protect the sensitive
7087	data contained in substance use disorder treatment.
7088	And, you know, the ranking member and I have agreed on several
7089	issues and we have disagreed on more than our share of issues,
7090	and we have tried multiple times to work with those that oppose
7091	this.
7092	We have debated this. We have had a markup in the
7093	subcommittee. We have had a partial hearing and then a complete
7094	hearing just on Part 2.
7095	At the end of the day, people are going to have to cast their
7096	vote. But to offer an amendment that completely guts the entire
7097	purpose of the bill is going at it all wrong.
7098	If you have an idea or you have a purpose that would make
7099	the bill stronger, than that's fine. We are here about the
7100	patient. But to just gut it and do nothing isn't the answer.
7101	So I urge a no vote and with that, I yield back.
7102	The Chairman. The gentleman yields back.

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the Committee's website as s	soon as it is availab	ole.

7103	Other members seeking recognition?
7104	The chair recognizes the vice chair of the full committee,
7105	Mr. Barton of Texas, for five minutes to strike the last word
7106	on the Pallone amendment.
7107	Mr. Barton. Thank you, and I want to ask counsel a question,
7108	then I want to ask the author a question.
7109	My question to counsel, the author of the bill, Mr. Mullin,
7110	who's worked very hard on this bill, says that the adoption of
7111	this amendment would gut the bill.
7112	Is that true?
7113	The Staff. Yes. It would take away the provision that
7114	allows for sharing of substance use disorder treatment records
7115	for purposes of treatment, payment, and health care operations
7116	between covered entities.
7117	Mr. Barton. Okay. I want to ask the author a question.
7118	Would the author be willing to modify the amendment so that
7119	it only requested a study of how to best protect because most
7120	of your amendment deals with asking the distinguished panels to
7121	conduct studies and report back, I believe, if I heard you
7122	correctly. Is that correct?
7123	Mr. Pallone. Yes. But I mean I mean, Mr. Mullin is
7124	correct and the counsel is correct in saving that, you know,

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the Comm	ittee's website	as soon as	it is available	2.	

7125	am opposed to changing the privacy provisions.
7126	So I don't want to just have the study. I think it is
7127	important that we have the study but not in a situation where
7128	you're going to eliminate or gut the privacy protections.
7129	I am not disagreeing with anything counsel or Mr. Mullin
7130	have said. So the answer is no to your question.
7131	[Laughter.]
7132	The Chairman. Good try.
7133	Mr. Barton. And I yield back.
7134	The Chairman. The gentleman yields back.
7135	Other members seeking recognition? I got to go to this side.
7136	Anybody else over here? Going once, twice.
7137	The gentleman from Indiana, Dr. Bucshon, for five minute
7138	to speak on the Pallone amendment.
7139	Mr. Bucshon. Yes, Mr. Chairman, the concern about data
7140	breaches look, data breaches happen in every industry in the
7141	country and health care certainly is no exception.
7142	The statute behind 42 CFR Part 2 has done little to protect
7143	records from data breaches. The only thing maybe it has done
7144	is disincentivize the adoption of electronic administrative
7145	information systems.
7146	Substance abuse disorder treatment records have already been

subjected to data breaches in August 2016. In addition, a treatment provider in Baltimore was hacking patient addiction treatment information. It was put up for sale on the dark web. There was also a breach at Bronx Lebanon Hospital Center, which released the addiction histories of hundreds of people.

Disclosure of this information without consent is already illegal. However, in the statute behind 42 CFR Part 2, there are no breach notification requirements and penalties for unauthorized disclosure of this information is minimal.

Further, SAMHSA does not have an enforcement program monitor or respond to violations. This is not the case for all other protected health information. HITECH Act, amended Section 1176 of the Social Securities Act, which describes applicable fines and penalties for failure to comply with HIPAA.

The breach notification rule under HIPAA imposes the fines and penalties included in Section 1176 to violations of that rule. The legislation before us applies breach notification requirements, fines, and penalties included in Section 1176 to a violation the Part 2 statute to the extent and in the same manner as such provisions apply to a violation of HIPAA.

Thus, a data breach of substance use disorder treatment records would be considered a punishable offense subjected to

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7169	extensive fines and possible imprisonment.
7170	So, Mr. Chairman, I urge a no vote on the amendment and a
7171	yes on the underlying legislation.
7172	I yield back.
7173	The Chairman. The gentleman yields back the balance of
7174	time.
7175	Other members seeking recognition on the Democratic side?
7176	Seeing none, others on the Republican side?
7177	Mr. Carter is recognized for five minutes.
7178	Mr. Carter. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
7179	Mr. Chairman, the fact the charge that the legislation
7180	discourages people from seeking treatment, as the author of the
7181	amendment has asserted, is simply untrue and there is no hard
7182	evidence to support that.
7183	Even Dr. Westley Clarke, who has opposed the changing part,
7184	stated in his testimony before the committee that of the patients
7185	in need of substance use disorder treatment but not receiving
7186	it, over 95 percent of them perceive no need for treatment, meaning
7187	they are not receiving treatment because they don't yet believe
7188	that they need it.
7189	Specifically, he stated that of the people who met criteria
7190	for needing treatment and did not receive treatment, 95.5 percent

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the Commi	ittee's website	as soon as	it is availabl	le.	

perceived no need for treatment. In short, 18.7 million people needed but did not receive treatment. Of these, 17.9 million perceived no need for treatment at all.

The problem here is that we need to treat addiction like a medical illness and improve our outreach to patients who meet the criteria for management. Maintaining the decades-old ineffective confidentiality law is not going to do that.

Mr. Chairman, again, it is time for us to pull back the curtains to this disease. We have got to accept it. All of us remember -- all of us in this room remember when HIV was perceived as being something that we didn't even want to be close to the patient.

I can remember servicing nursing homes the first time we got our first HIV patient. We had -- we had employees quit. They didn't want to treat that patient. We had family members take other residents of the nursing home out because they didn't want to be anywhere near.

Now look how it's evolved now. That's what the stage is that we are at right now. The author of the amendment states that now is not the time for us to remove the Part 2 provisions.

I would respectfully submit that there has never been a better time for us to remove the Part 2 provisions, and I yield

7213	 back.
7214	The Chairman. The gentleman yields back.
7215	Other members seeking recognition? If not, the vote now
7216	arises on passage of the Pallone amendment.
7217	Those in favor will say aye those opposed, no.
7218	The clerk will call the roll.
7219	The Clerk. Mr. Barton.
7220	Mr. Barton. Yes.
7221	The Clerk. Mr. Barton votes aye.
7222	Mr. Upton.
7223	[No response.]
7224	Mr. Shimkus.
7225	Mr. Shimkus. No.
7226	The Clerk. Mr. Shimkus votes no.
7227	Mr. Burgess.
7228	Mr. Burgess. No.
7229	The Clerk. Mr. Burgess votes no.
7230	Mrs. Blackburn.
7231	[No response.]
7232	Mr. Scalise.
7233	[No response.]
7234	Mr. Latta.

7235	Mr. Latta. No.
7236	The Clerk. Mr. Latta votes no.
7237	Mrs. McMorris Rodgers.
7238	Mrs. McMorris Rodgers. No.
7239	The Clerk. Mrs. McMorris Rodgers votes no.
7240	Mr. Harper.
7241	Mr. Harper. No.
7242	The Clerk. Mr. Harper votes no.
7243	Mr. Lance.
7244	Mr. Lance. No.
7245	The Clerk. Mr. Lance votes no.
7246	Mr. Guthrie.
7247	Mr. Guthrie. No.
7248	The Clerk. Mr. Guthrie votes no.
7249	Mr. Olson.
7250	Mr. Olson. No.
7251	The Clerk. Mr. Olson votes no.
7252	Mr. McKinley.
7253	Mr. McKinley. No.
7254	The Clerk. Mr. McKinley votes no.
7255	Mr. Kinzinger.
7256	Mr. Kinzinger. No.
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7257	The Clerk. Mr. Kinzinger votes no.
7258	Mr. Griffith.
7259	Mr. Griffith. No.
7260	The Clerk. Mr. Griffith votes no.
7261	Mr. Bilirakis.
7262	Mr. Bilirakis. No.
7263	The Clerk. Mr. Bilirakis votes no.
7264	Mr. Johnson.
7265	Mr. Johnson. No.
7266	The Clerk. Mr. Johnson votes no.
7267	Mr. Bucshon.
7268	Mr. Bucshon. No.
7269	The Clerk. Mr. Bucshon votes no.
7270	Mr. Long.
7271	Mr. Long. No.
7272	The Clerk. Mr. Long votes no.
7273	Mr. Flores.
7274	Mr. Flores. No.
7275	The Clerk. Mr. Flores votes no.
7276	Mrs. Brooks.
7277	Mrs. Brooks. No.
7278	The Clerk. Mrs. Brooks votes no.
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7279	Mr. Mullin.
7280	Mr. Mullin. No.
7281	The Clerk. Mr. Mullin votes no.
7282	Mr. Hudson.
7283	[No response.]
7284	Mr. Collins.
7285	Mr. Collins. No.
7286	The Clerk. Mr. Collins votes no.
7287	Mr. Cramer.
7288	Mr. Cramer. No.
7289	The Clerk. Mr. Cramer votes no.
7290	Mr. Walberg.
7291	Mr. Walberg. No.
7292	The Clerk. Mr. Walberg votes no.
7293	Mrs. Walters.
7294	Mrs. Walters. No.
7295	The Clerk. Mrs. Walters votes no.
7296	Mr. Costello.
7297	Mr. Costello. No.
7298	The Clerk. Mr. Costello votes no.
7299	Mr. Carter.
7300	Mr. Carter. No.
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7301	The Clerk. Mr. Carter votes no.
7302	Mr. Duncan.
7303	Mr. Duncan. No.
7304	The Clerk. Mr. Duncan votes no.
7305	Mr. Pallone.
7306	Mr. Pallone. Aye.
7307	The Clerk. Mr. Pallone votes aye.
7308	Mr. Rush.
7309	Mr. Rush. Aye.
7310	The Clerk. Mr. Rush votes aye.
7311	Ms. Eshoo.
7312	Ms. Eshoo. Aye.
7313	The Clerk. Ms. Eshoo votes aye.
7314	Mr. Engel.
7315	Mr. Engel. Aye.
7316	The Clerk. Mr. Engel votes aye.
7317	Mr. Green.
7318	Mr. Green. Aye.
7319	The Clerk. Mr. Green votes aye.
7320	Ms. DeGette.
7321	[No response.]
7322	Mr. Doyle.
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7323	Mr. Doyle. No.
7324	The Clerk. Mr. Doyle votes no.
7325	Ms. Schakowsky.
7326	[No response.]
7327	Mr. Butterfield.
7328	[No response.]
7329	Ms. Matsui.
7330	Ms. Matsui. Aye.
7331	The Clerk. Ms. Matsui votes aye.
7332	Ms. Castor.
7333	Ms. Castor. Aye.
7334	The Clerk. Ms. Castor votes aye.
7335	Mr. Sarbanes.
7336	[No response.]
7337	Mr. McNerney.
7338	Mr. McNerney. Aye.
7339	The Clerk. Mr. McNerney votes aye.
7340	Mr. Welch.
7341	Mr. Welch. Aye.
7342	The Clerk. Mr. Welch votes aye.
7343	Mr. Lujan.
7344	Mr. Lujan. Aye.
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7345	The Clerk. Mr. Lujan votes aye.
7346	Mr. Tonko.
7347	Mr. Tonko. Aye.
7348	The Clerk. Mr. Tonko votes aye.
7349	Ms. Clarke.
7350	Ms. Clarke. Aye.
7351	The Clerk. Ms. Clarke votes aye.
7352	Mr. Loebsack.
7353	Mr. Loebsack. Aye.
7354	The Clerk. Mr. Loebsack votes aye.
7355	Mr. Schrader.
7356	Mr. Schrader. Aye.
7357	The Clerk. Mr. Schrader votes aye.
7358	Mr. Kennedy.
7359	Mr. Kennedy. Aye.
7360	The Clerk. Mr. Kennedy votes aye.
7361	Mr. Cardenas.
7362	[No response.]
7363	Mr. Ruiz.
7364	Mr. Ruiz. Aye.
7365	The Clerk. Mr. Ruiz votes aye.
7366	Mr. Peters.
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7367	Mr. Peters. Aye.
7368	The Clerk. Mr. Peters votes aye.
7369	Mrs. Dingell.
7370	Mrs. Dingell. Aye.
7371	The Clerk. Mrs. Dingell votes aye.
7372	Chairman Walden.
7373	The Chairman. No.
7374	The Clerk. Chairman Walden votes no.
7375	Mr. Hudson.
7376	Mr. Hudson. No.
7377	The Clerk. Mr. Hudson votes no.
7378	Mr. Upton.
7379	Mr. Upton. No.
7380	The Clerk. Mr. Upton votes no.
7381	Mr. Sarbanes.
7382	Mr. Sarbanes. Aye.
7383	The Clerk. Mr. Sarbanes votes aye.
7384	Mr. Cardenas.
7385	Mr. Cardenas. Aye.
7386	The Clerk. Mr. Cardenas votes aye.
7387	Ms. Schakowsky.
7388	Ms. Schakowsky. Aye.
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the Committee's website as soon as it is available.
The Clerk. Ms. Schakowsky votes aye.
Mr. Butterfield.
Mr. Butterfield. Aye.
The Clerk. Mr. Butterfield votes aye.
The Chairman. Are there other members not recorded who wi
to be recorded? Are there any other members?
[Pause.]
The Clerk. Mr. Chairman, on that vote, there were 23 ay
and 29 nays.
The Chairman. Twenty-three ayes, 29 nays. The Pallone
amendment is not adopted.
Are there any other amendments?
If not, the question now occurs on favorably reporting H.
5795 as amended to the House.
Those in favor will vote aye those no, and the clerk wi
call the roll. This is on final passage of the bill as amende
The Clerk. Mr. Barton.

Mr. Upton. [No response.]

Mr. Barton.

The Clerk.

No.

Mr. Shimkus.

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Mr. Barton votes no.

7414	Mr. Burgess. Aye.
7415	The Clerk. Mr. Burgess votes aye.
7416	Mrs. Blackburn.
7417	[No response.]
7418	Mr. Scalise.
7419	[No response.]
7420	Mr. Latta.
7421	Mr. Latta. Aye.
7422	The Clerk. Mr. Latta votes aye.
7423	Mrs. McMorris Rodgers.
7424	Mrs. McMorris Rodgers. Aye.
7425	The Clerk. Mrs. McMorris Rodgers votes aye.
7426	Mr. Harper.
7427	Mr. Harper. Aye.
7428	The Clerk. Mr. Harper votes aye.
7429	Mr. Lance.
7430	Mr. Lance. Aye.
7431	The Clerk. Mr. Lance votes aye.
7432	Mr. Guthrie.
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7433	Mr. Guthrie. Aye.
7434	The Clerk. Mr. Guthrie votes aye.
7435	Mr. Olson.
7436	Mr. Olson. Aye.
7437	The Clerk. Mr. Olson votes aye.
7438	Mr. McKinley.
7439	Mr. McKinley. Aye.
7440	The Clerk. Mr. McKinley votes aye.
7441	Mr. Kinzinger.
7442	Mr. Kinzinger. Aye.
7443	The Clerk. Mr. Kinzinger votes aye.
7444	Mr. Griffith.
7445	Mr. Griffith. Aye.
7446	The Clerk. Mr. Griffith votes aye.
7447	Mr. Bilirakis.
7448	Mr. Bilirakis. Aye.
7449	The Clerk. Mr. Bilirakis votes aye.
7450	Mr. Johnson.
7451	Mr. Johnson. Aye.
7452	The Clerk. Mr. Johnson votes aye.
7453	Mr. Long.
7454	Mr. Long. Aye.
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7455	The Clerk. Mr. Long votes aye.
7456	Mr. Bucshon.
7457	Mr. Bucshon. Aye.
7458	The Clerk. Mr. Bucshon votes aye.
7459	Mr. Flores.
7460	Mr. Flores. Aye.
7461	The Clerk. Mr. Flores votes aye.
7462	Mrs. Brooks.
7463	Mrs. Brooks. Aye.
7464	The Clerk. Mrs. Brooks votes aye.
7465	Mr. Mullin.
7466	Mr. Mullin. Aye.
7467	The Clerk. Mr. Mullin votes aye.
7468	Mr. Hudson.
7469	[No response.]
7470	Mr. Collins.
7471	Mr. Collins. Aye.
7472	The Clerk. Mr. Collins votes aye.
7473	Mr. Cramer.
7474	Mr. Cramer. Aye.
7475	The Clerk. Mr. Cramer votes aye.
7476	Mr. Walberg.
	NEAL D. CDOSS

7477	Mr. Walberg. Aye.
7478	The Clerk. Mr. Walberg votes aye.
7479	Mrs. Walters.
7480	Mrs. Walters. Aye.
7481	The Clerk. Mrs. Walters votes aye.
7482	Mr. Costello.
7483	Mr. Costello. Aye.
7484	The Clerk. Mr. Costello votes aye.
7485	Mr. Carter.
7486	Mr. Carter. Aye.
7487	The Clerk. Mr. Carter votes aye.
7488	Mr. Duncan.
7489	Mr. Duncan. Aye.
7490	The Clerk. Mr. Duncan votes aye.
7491	Mr. Pallone.
7492	Mr. Pallone. No.
7493	The Clerk. Mr. Pallone votes no.
7494	Mr. Rush.
7495	Mr. Rush. No.
7496	The Clerk. Mr. Rush votes no.
7497	Ms. Eshoo.
7498	Ms. Eshoo. Aye.
	NEAL D. ADOOS

7499	The Clerk. Ms. Eshoo votes aye.
7500	Mr. Engel.
7501	Mr. Engel. No.
7502	The Clerk. Mr. Engel votes no.
7503	Mr. Green.
7504	Mr. Green. Aye.
7505	The Clerk. Mr. Green votes aye.
7506	Ms. DeGette.
7507	[No response.]
7508	Mr. Doyle.
7509	Mr. Doyle. Aye.
7510	The Clerk. Mr. Doyle votes aye.
7511	Ms. Schakowsky.
7512	Ms. Schakowsky. No.
7513	The Clerk. Ms. Schakowsky votes no.
7514	Mr. Butterfield.
7515	Mr. Butterfield. No.
7516	The Clerk. Mr. Butterfield votes no.
7517	Ms. Matsui.
7518	Ms. Matsui. No.
7519	The Clerk. Ms. Matsui votes no.
7520	Ms. Castor.
	NEAL D. ODGGG

7521	Ms. Castor. No.
7522	The Clerk. Ms. Castor votes no.
7523	Mr. Sarbanes.
7524	Mr. Sarbanes. No.
7525	The Clerk. Mr. Sarbanes votes no.
7526	Mr. McNerney.
7527	Mr. McNerney. No.
7528	The Clerk. Mr. McNerney votes no.
7529	Mr. Welch.
7530	Mr. Welch. Aye.
7531	The Clerk. Mr. Welch votes aye.
7532	Mr. Lujan.
7533	Mr. Lujan. No.
7534	The Clerk. Mr. Lujan votes no.
7535	Mr. Tonko.
7536	Mr. Tonko. No.
7537	The Clerk. Mr. Tonko votes no.
7538	Ms. Clarke.
7539	Ms. Clarke. No.
7540	The Clerk. Ms. Clarke votes no.
7541	Mr. Loebsack.
7542	Mr. Loebsack. No.
	NEAL D. CDOSS

7543	The Clerk. Mr. Loebsack votes no.						
7544	Mr. Schrader.						
7545	Mr. Schrader. Aye.						
7546	The Clerk. Mr. Schrader votes aye.						
7547	Mr. Kennedy.						
7548	Mr. Kennedy. No.						
7549	The Clerk. Mr. Kennedy votes no.						
7550	Mr. Cardenas.						
7551	Mr. Cardenas. No.						
7552	The Clerk. Mr. Cardenas votes no.						
7553	Mr. Ruiz.						
7554	Mr. Ruiz. Aye.						
7555	The Clerk. Mr. Ruiz votes aye.						
7556	Mr. Peters.						
7557	Mr. Peters. Aye.						
7558	The Clerk. Mr. Peters votes aye.						
7559	Mrs. Dingell.						
7560	Mrs. Dingell. No.						
7561	The Clerk. Mrs. Dingell votes no.						
7562	Chairman Walden.						
7563	The Chairman. Aye.						
7564	The Clerk. Chairman Walden votes aye.						
	NEAL R. GROSS						

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within may be inaccurate, incomplete, or misattributed to t	ihe
speaker. A link to the final, official transcript will be posted	on
the Committee's website as soon as it is available.	

7565	Mr. Upton.						
7566	Mr. Upton. Aye.						
7567	The Clerk. Mr. Upton votes aye.						
7568	Mr. Hudson.						
7569	Mr. Hudson. Aye.						
7570	The Clerk. Mr. Hudson votes aye.						
7571	The Chairman. Are there other members not recorded who wish						
7572	to be recorded?						
7573	The clerk will report the tally.						
7574	The Clerk. Mr. Chairman, on that vote, there were 35 ayes						
7575	and 17 noes.						
7576	The Chairman. Thirty-five ayes, 17 noes. The ayes appear						
7577	to have it. The ayes have it.						
7578	The bill is amended as favorably reported to the House floor,						
7579	H.R. 5795.						
7580	The chair now the chair now calls up H.R. 5812 this						
7581	would be number eight and asks the clerk to report.						
7582	[The bill follows:]						
7583							
7584	**************************************						

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the Comm	ittee's website	as soon as	it is available	2.	

7585	The Clerk. H.R. 5812, to amend the Public Health Service
7586	Act to authorize the director of the Centers for Disease Control
7587	and Prevention to carry out certain activities to prevent
7588	controlled substances overdoses and for other purposes.
7589	The Chairman. Without objection, the first reading of the
7590	bill is dispensed with and the bill will be open for amendment
7591	at any point.
7592	Are there any amendments to this legislation?
7593	Mr. Tonko. Mr. Chair, I have an amendment at the desk.
7594	The Chairman. The chairman recognizes the gentleman from
7595	New York for purposes of offering an amendment and the clerk will
7596	report the amendment.
7597	The Clerk. Amendment to H.R. 5812, offered by Mr. Tonko.
7598	The Chairman. Without objection, further reading of the
7599	amendment is dispensed with and the gentleman is recognized for
7600	five minutes to speak on this amendment.
7601	Before I do that, the chair recognizes the gentleman from
7602	Texas for what purpose?
7603	Mr. Barton. I wish to reserve a point of order.
7604	The Chairman. The gentleman reserves a point of order.

Now, the chair recognizes the gentleman from New York, Mr.

Tonko, for five minutes.

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7607 [The amendment of Mr. Tonko follows:]
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Mr. Tonko. Thank you, Mr. Chair.

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This amendment reflects H.R. 3692, which I've introduced with Representative Lujan. It invests in our addiction infrastructure, provides a meaningful expansion to addiction treatment across the country, especially in rural areas and for vulnerable populations like pregnant and post-partum women, and to 13,000 babies born each year with neonatal abstinence syndrome.

This legislation is our small attempt to address the persistent treatment gap in our country that results in only one in five individuals with opioid use disorder having effective addiction treatment.

The bill -- or excuse me, amendment would codify the 2016 rule that allows physician providers who have a Data 2000 waiver to treat up to 275 patients with buprenorphine.

By codifying this regulation, we can provide the physician community with the certainly they need to invest in building out their addiction treatment capabilities.

Physicians that prescribe up to the 275 limit are held to a rigorous standard under the current SAMHSA regulations. Notably, every single member of this committee supported and voted to codify an increased physician patient limit when we debated CARA in 2016.

So cries that we should not provide this certainty today while we have witnessed more and more carnage over the past two years ring hollow.

I will also note that nothing in this legislation alters the underlying authority for the secretary of HHS to adjust the patient cap levels in either direction should it be necessary.

Second, this amendment would expand the classes of practitioners eligible to prescribe buprenorphine to other advanced practice nursing professionals to include nurse midwives, clinical nurse specialists, and certified registered nurse anesthetists.

This provision was included based on feedback that my office has received from medical groups such as the American Society for Addiction Medicine and the American College of Obstetricians and Gynecologists.

As we heard earlier, the M.D.s should have the say in this issue. I will remind my colleagues that nothing in this legislation or the underlying Data 2000 program would supersede state law or scope of practice authority and any of these classes of providers does not have independent practice authority or prescription authority under a given state law.

This legislation would not alter that relationship in any

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the Commi	ttee's website	as soon as	it is available	2.	

way. In many rural areas, advanced practice nurses play an outsized role in providing care and this legislation will help expand addiction treatment capacity in these rural areas where it is most needed.

In addition, these advanced practice nursing professionals are already providing primary care for some of our most vulnerable populations -- pregnant and post-partum women.

By allowing these skilled providers to provide addiction treatment as well, we can bolster continuity of care for our moms and babies.

Finally, this legislation end the current sunset provision on non-M.D. providers being able to obtain a DATA 2000 waiver.

I will, again, remind my colleagues that every single member in this room who was here in 2016 had already voted for permanent MPPA prescribing authority in this committee room during the CARA debate.

This provision was never intended as a demonstration program. I will end with a plea to my colleagues. This legislation makes modest and common sense changes to the Data 2000 program that will safely expand access to evidence-based addiction treatment.

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To those who would say we need more data or we need to be cautious about expanding access to treatment, I would respond that more and more people are dying in the street every day.

We don't have time to drag our feet any longer.

They aren't dying because there is too much buprenorphine out there. People aren't dying in the streets from buprenorphine overdoses.

They are dying because there isn't enough access to treatment. It's that simple. I had hoped we would get a fair airing on the bill that now becomes an amendment. But for some reason, it's been delayed or derailed or denied.

I would just suggest that I've heard over and over today words like emergency, urgency, epidemic, crisis. If we truly embrace that notion -- if we believe that, and I hope we do, then we ought to let the moral compass within each and every one of us and direct us and do the right thing by providing services that are required and not scuttle this legislation the day of markup -- that, obviously, there were no amendments offered to this legislation. It's been quite a while. We have bipartisan support for the legislation and sponsorship, and it deserves a fair hearing -- an airing here before the committee.

Mr. Lujan. Would the gentleman yield?

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speaker.	A link to the fi	inal, offici	al transcript	will b	e posted on
the Commi	ittee's website	as soon as	it is available	e .	

7698 Mr. To

Mr. Tonko. I yield.

Mr. Lujan. Mr. Chairman, this amendment would help people suffering from opioid use disorders including pregnant women and post-partum mothers struggling with addiction.

When we worked on CARA a few years ago, we all agreed that it was tremendously important that mid-level providers like nurse practitioners and physician assistants be able to prescribe medication-assisted treatment.

We talked about how important it is that in states where NPs and PAs are able to prescribe opioids that they are also able to add to the number of health care professionals providing treatment to those struggling with opioid use disorder.

We said if they are prescribing opioids that it's important that we also allow these providers to increase access to treatment.

We used the funnel principle. We said if large groups of providers that are prescribing opioids are out there that we need an equally large group of providers to help our constituents access treatment services.

We said it's no wonder that it's hard for people to access treatment when thousands of people prescribe opioids and only hundreds provide them.

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the Commit	tee's website	as soon as	it is available	2.	

It's unfortunate that members were forced to cut the time window to two years. I've heard groups talking about this bill as if congressional intent was for this two-year window to serve as a trial balloon.

So let me say for the record that's not true. There were funding constraints because allowing these providers to increase access to treatment is expensive. It cost money then and it costs money now because there is no shortage of people on wait lists.

Passing this bill is the right thing to do. Let me also take a minute to explain why it is important that certified nurse midwives as well as nurse practitioners and physician assistants be allowed to prescribe medication-assisted treatment.

In the state of New Mexico, that's about 122,000 square miles. We have fewer OB/GYNs than in Washington, D.C. Midwives are integral to ensuring New Mexican women have access to the full spectrum of health care, not just prenatal care. Midwives care for New Mexican women, particularly Native American, from birth until death. This is a rural America issue.

We all know continuity of care is important. It's simply not practical to ask moms to go out and find themselves another provider when they are seeking access to medication-assisted treatment.

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Life is hard for moms who live an hour away from a grocery store and two hours away from their health care provider. You just don't run out for milk. You just don't get another doctor to prescribe you buprenorphine when you're struggling with addiction.

Let me offer right now to take anyone to my district and drive you around. It takes about eight and a half hours to drive across my district. You may not have cell phone service everywhere but you'll get a better idea of what it's like to live in rural America.

These moms are struggling. I don't understand why we can't come together and get these bills heard, Mr. Chairman. Two weeks ago, bills were pulled that were scheduled by the majority for us to hear. This week bills are being scheduled that we may not get to.

I don't understand why even in the legislation that was before us today one of the bills that gutted 3692 actually took nurses out. It took midwives out. It took CRNAs out. Those very people that can prescribe opioids but for whatever reason in the language that's actually before us today for bills we may not here they were taken out. It just doesn't make any sense, Mr. Chairman.

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Gentleman's time is expired.

The Chairman. The gentleman's time --

The Chairman.

Mr. Lujan. So I yield back to Mr. Tonko.

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7767	The chair recognizes himself for five minutes to strike the
7768	last word. I sincerely appreciate Mr. Tonko's work on access
7769	to medication-assisted treatment. Along with Dr. Bucshon, Mr.
7770	Tonko has led the effort to make meaningful changes to expand
7771	services to appropriate MAT access and counseling services during
7772	the consideration of the landmark Comprehensive Addiction
7773	Recovery Act.
7774	I know how passionate he is about this. I know how much
7775	he believes in doing the right thing. It's also why we have moved
7776	a couple other bills that he's been a part of in this process.
777	And so medication-assisted treatment has proven to be
7778	effective treatment for patients with opioid use disorders. We
7779	all know that. It's most effective when combined with counseling
780	and psychotherapy treatments.
7781	Mr. Tonko's bill, H.R. 3692, which basically this amendment
7782	would be on its own, would make permanent the prescribing
7783	privileges for nurse practitioners and physician assistants first
7784	authorized in CARA.
785	Expansion of the administration of buprenorphine should be

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done in such a way that we are not compromising care. We have heard major concerns from members and stakeholders on the bill.

The American Psychiatric Association, Opioid Treatment
Program Consortium, the American Society of Anesthesiologists
have asked the committee not to expand prescription authority
beyond the current law until more data are available.

Just yesterday, as I mentioned earlier this afternoon, we also heard major concerns from the Drug Enforcement

Administration regarding H.R. 3692 and, as we know, we have had issues with the DEA on other legislation that was passed only to find out later they had concerns.

So before we pass this, let me share with you a portion of what we received yesterday, and I say yesterday, from DEA and I am going to quote what DEA shared with us, Mr. Tonko.

"Addiction treatment only helps if the treatment is effective. Practitioners who provide such treatment must be properly trained and qualified.

Buprenorphine is widely diverted and it cannot be assumed that simply giving out more buprenorphine will help and not harm. Thus, merely increasing the categories of practitioners who are authorized to prescribe buprenorphine to addicts to include those who are not physicians is a risky proposition.

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the Commi	ittee's website	as soon as	it is availabl	le.	

The temporary allowance for mid-level practitioners under 7808 7809 current law was supposed to be a five-year trial program. 7810 Sufficient time has not elapsed to conclude that the program is 7811 more beneficial than harmful. 7812 The absence of meaningful data is not proof that the program 7813 should be made permanent." 7814 That's from the DEA, closed quote. The more we study this 7815 issue the more we think that any expansion of Medicaid-assisted 7816 treatment should be accompanied by changes to 42 CFR Part 2. 7817 Prohibiting the sharing of addiction medical records for 7818 treatment, payment, and health care operations makes it more 7819 difficult to prescribe these important medications safely and 7820 even more difficult to know the efficacy of expanded buprenorphine 7821 administration. And so I share that with you that, you know, perhaps there 7822 7823 is a path forward here but I do not believe there is one, given 7824 this new information today. I don't think we have agreement. 7825 And with that, I would yield to the gentleman from Texas. 7826 Mr. Barton. Yes, sir. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 7827 Before I insist on my point of order, I just want to recognize 7828 the distinguished visitor in the audience who is a dead ringer 7829

for Congressman John Shimkus and just want to point that out.

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Ms. Eshoo. How do we look from there? How do we look fro
there?
[Laughter.]
Mr. Barton. Well, with great reluctance, I just insist o
my point of order.
Obviously, under Clause 7 of Rule 16, this the amendmen
has to be germane and this amendment is not germane. So insis
on my point of order.
The Chairman. The gentleman insists on the point of orde
and the chair will now rule on the point of order.
As the gentleman noted, Clause 7 of Rule 16 of the Rules
of the House prohibit the committee from considering nongerman
amendments. The precedence of the House set forth several
general tests for germaneness.
These include the fundamental purpose test, the jurisdiction
test, and the subject matter test. The underlying bill amend
the Public Health Services Act only the Public Health Service
Act only. That's what the underlying bill does.

This amendment amends the Controlled Substances Act, which is not before us.

Mr. Pallone. Mr. Chairman --

The Chairman. Having -- let me just finish -- having

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382
reviewed the amendment and listened to the arguments, the chair
finds the amendment violates the subject matter test with respect
to the underlying bill.
Therefore, the chair sustains the point of order, and I
recognize the gentleman from New Jersey.
Mr. Pallone. Mr. Chairman, I would appeal the ruling of
the chair and ask for a recorded vote.
Mr. Barton. Mr. Chairman, I move to table the appeal of
the ruling of the chair.
The Chairman. Representative Pallone moves to table
Representative Barton moves to table the appeal. The question
is on the motion to table.
The clerk will call the roll.
Ms. Eshoo. Mr. Chairman, can we say anything about the
nothing?
Mr. Barton. It's not debatable.
Ms. Eshoo. Not debatable.
The Clerk. Mr. Barton.
Mr. Barton. Aye.

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The Clerk.

Mr. Upton.

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Mr. Barton votes aye.

7874	Mr. Upton. Aye.
7875	The Clerk. Mr. Upton votes aye.
7876	Mr. Shimkus.
7877	Mr. Shimkus. Aye.
7878	The Clerk. Mr. Shimkus votes aye.
7879	Mr. Burgess.
7880	Mr. Burgess. Aye.
7881	The Clerk. Mr. Burgess votes aye.
7882	Mrs. Blackburn.
7883	[No response.]
7884	Mr. Scalise.
7885	[No response.]
7886	Mr. Latta.
7887	Mr. Latta. Aye.
7888	The Clerk. Mr. Latta votes aye.
7889	Mrs. McMorris Rodgers.
7890	Mrs. McMorris Rodgers. Aye.
7891	The Clerk. Mrs. McMorris Rodgers votes aye.
7892	Mr. Harper.
7893	Mr. Harper. Aye.
7894	The Clerk. Mr. Harper votes aye.
7895	Mr. Lance.
	NEAL D. ODOGG

7896	Mr. Lance. Aye.
7897	The Clerk. Mr. Lance votes aye.
7898	Mr. Guthrie.
7899	Mr. Guthrie. Aye.
7900	The Clerk. Mr. Guthrie votes aye.
7901	Mr. Olson.
7902	Mr. Olson. Aye.
7903	The Clerk. Mr. Olson votes aye.
7904	Mr. McKinley.
7905	Mr. McKinley. Aye.
7906	The Clerk. Mr. McKinley votes aye.
7907	Mr. Kinzinger.
7908	[No response.]
7909	Mr. Griffith.
7910	Mr. Griffith. Aye.
7911	The Clerk. Mr. Griffith votes aye.
7912	Mr. Bilirakis.
7913	[No response.]
7914	Mr. Johnson.
7915	Mr. Johnson. Aye.
7916	The Clerk. Mr. Johnson votes aye.
7917	Mr. Long.
	NEAL P. CPOSS

7918	Mr. Long. Aye.
7919	The Clerk. Mr. Long votes aye.
7920	Mr. Bucshon.
7921	Mr. Bucshon. Aye.
7922	The Clerk. Mr. Bucshon votes aye.
7923	Mr. Flores.
7924	Mr. Flores. Aye.
7925	The Clerk. Mr. Flores votes aye.
7926	Mrs. Brooks.
7927	Mrs. Brooks. Aye.
7928	The Clerk. Mrs. Brooks votes aye.
7929	Mr. Mullin.
7930	Mr. Mullin. Aye.
7931	The Clerk. Mr. Mullin votes aye.
7932	Mr. Hudson.
7933	Mr. Hudson. Aye.
7934	The Clerk. Mr. Hudson votes aye.
7935	Mr. Collins.
7936	Mr. Collins. Aye.
7937	The Clerk. Mr. Collins votes aye.
7938	Mr. Cramer.
7939	Mr. Cramer. Aye.
	NEAL R. GROSS

7940	The Clerk. Mr. Cramer votes aye.
7941	Mr. Walberg.
7942	[No response.]
7943	Mrs. Walters.
7944	Mrs. Walters. Aye.
7945	The Clerk. Mrs. Walters votes aye.
7946	Mr. Costello.
7947	Mr. Costello. Aye.
7948	The Clerk. Mr. Costello votes aye.
7949	Mr. Carter.
7950	Mr. Carter. Aye.
7951	The Clerk. Mr. Carter votes aye.
7952	Mr. Duncan.
7953	Mr. Duncan. Aye.
7954	The Clerk. Mr. Duncan votes aye.
7955	Mr. Pallone.
7956	Mr. Pallone. No.
7957	The Clerk. Mr. Pallone votes no.
7958	Mr. Rush.
7959	[No response.]
7960	Ms. Eshoo.
7961	Ms. Eshoo. No.
	NEAL D. CDOSS

7962	The Clerk. Ms. Eshoo votes no.
7963	Mr. Engel.
7964	Mr. Engel. No.
7965	The Clerk. Mr. Engel votes no.
7966	Mr. Green.
7967	Mr. Green. No.
7968	The Clerk. Mr. Green votes no.
7969	Ms. DeGette.
7970	Ms. DeGette. No.
7971	The Clerk. Ms. DeGette votes no.
7972	Mr. Doyle.
7973	Mr. Doyle. No.
7974	The Clerk. Mr. Doyle votes no.
7975	Ms. Schakowsky.
7976	Ms. Schakowsky. No.
7977	The Clerk. Ms. Schakowsky votes no.
7978	Mr. Butterfield.
7979	[No response.]
7980	Ms. Matsui.
7981	Ms. Matsui. No.
7982	The Clerk. Ms. Matsui votes no.
7983	Ms. Castor.
	NEAL D. ODGGG

7984	Ms. Castor. No.
7985	The Clerk. Ms. Castor votes no.
7986	Mr. Sarbanes.
7987	Mr. Sarbanes. No.
7988	The Clerk. Mr. Sarbanes votes no.
7989	Mr. McNerney.
7990	Mr. McNerney. No.
7991	The Clerk. Mr. McNerney votes no.
7992	Mr. Welch.
7993	Mr. Welch. No.
7994	The Clerk. Mr. Welch votes no.
7995	Mr. Lujan.
7996	Mr. Lujan. No.
7997	The Clerk. Mr. Lujan votes no.
7998	Mr. Tonko.
7999	Mr. Tonko. No.
8000	The Clerk. Mr. Tonko votes no.
8001	Ms. Clarke.
8002	Ms. Clarke. No.
8003	The Clerk. Ms. Clarke votes no.
8004	Mr. Loebsack.
8005	Mr. Loebsack. No.
	NEAL D. CDOSS

8006	The Clerk. Mr. Loebsack votes no.
8007	Mr. Schrader.
8008	Mr. Schrader. No.
8009	The Clerk. Mr. Schrader votes no.
8010	Mr. Kennedy.
8011	Mr. Kennedy. No.
8012	The Clerk. Mr. Kennedy votes no.
8013	Mr. Cardenas.
8014	[No response.]
8015	Mr. Ruiz.
8016	Mr. Cardenas. No.
8017	The Clerk. Mr. Cardenas votes no.
8018	Mr. Ruiz.
8019	Mr. Ruiz. No.
8020	The Clerk. Mr. Ruiz votes no.
8021	Mr. Peters.
8022	Mr. Peters. No.
8023	The Clerk. Mr. Peters votes no.
8024	Mrs. Dingell.
8025	Mrs. Dingell. No.
8026	The Clerk. Mrs. Dingell votes no.
8027	Chairman Walden.

8028	The Chairman. Aye.
8029	The Clerk. Chairman Walden votes aye.
8030	Mr. Walberg.
8031	Mr. Walberg. Aye.
8032	The Clerk. Mr. Walberg votes aye.
8033	Mr. Kinzinger.
8034	Mr. Kinzinger. Aye.
8035	The Clerk. Mr. Kinzinger votes aye.
8036	The Chairman. Mr. Rush.
8037	The Clerk. Mr. Rush.
8038	Mr. Rush. No.
8039	The Clerk. Mr. Rush votes no.
8040	Mr. Butterfield.
8041	Mr. Butterfield. No.
8042	The Clerk. Mr. Butterfield votes no.
8043	The Chairman. Are there other members who are not recorded
8044	who seek to be recorded?
8045	If not, the clerk will report the tally when ready.
8046	The Clerk. Mr. Chairman, on that vote there were 28 ayes
8047	and 24 nays.
8048	The Chairman. On that vote, 28 ayes, 24 noes, and the motion
8049	to table the appeal is agreed to.
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8050	Are there further amendments to the bill?
8051	Are there other members seeking recognition? Do you want
8052	me to go down?
8053	The chair recognizes his friend from California, Ms. Eshoo,
8054	for five minutes.
8055	Ms. Eshoo. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.
8056	I'd like to strike the last word.
8057	I am very disappointed in what just took place. We have
8058	been in the markup since 9:00 o'clock this morning. We have all
8059	listened to each other. Some have changed their minds after
8060	listening. Some have continued on with how they were going to
8061	vote.
8062	I what I think is very important is the following. We
8063	address each other as the gentleman from and then the state is
8064	mentioned, and the gentlewoman from the state that she comes from.
8065	I really think one of the true gentlemen here true
8066	gentlemen and gentle man is Paul Tonko. I don't think, Mr.
8067	Chairman, he's been treated fairly.
8068	And I am not casting an aspersion, but for he takes his
8069	legislating as seriously as anyone does on the committee. Now,
8070	what was introduced was all the reasons by his legislation was

not only -- I don't even know what the right word is -- chopped

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8072 up last night and further gouged this morning.

I think he had an important idea -- a very important idea -- and that is that there -- that room would be made for more that suffer from these addictions would have an opportunity for rehabilitation.

Now the glory of the DEA has moved in. When in the hell have they ever taken care of rehabilitating people? I mean, I just -- that's pretty hard for me to swallow, asking the last time a corporation changed a diaper.

I mean, this is not -- I don't -- I simply don't think it's fair and if that is -- I know that you announced that you took that into consideration. But I have to say that to scrap one of the major, I think, outcomes here relative to opioids has to be treatment centers.

People are going to the streets for this -- for this drug now that should be administered in a -- in a facility where people have beds. They stay there for a certain length of time, and this is one of the drugs.

Now, should it be controlled? Yes. It's controlled in hospitals. It's controlled in skilled nursing facilities. But to say that the DEA has come in and that they say that we shouldn't have these treatment centers, I mean, that's gone way out of the

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8094	line, I think, in terms of that agency.
8095	We have made a lot of decisions here today about what we
8096	want agencies to do. Democrats have agreed and disagreed amongst
8097	each other. We have joined with Republicans sometimes we
8098	haven't on the role of the agency and what we are instructing
8099	them to do.
8100	But I would ask you, Mr. Chairman, maybe you just didn't
8101	want to vote on this thing. But I would ask between the time
8102	this is over and it's almost over and we go to the floor
8103	that there really be a serious examination of Mr. Tonko's
8104	legislation.
8105	The Chairman. I'd commit to that.
8106	Ms. Eshoo. It deserves that. It really does, Mr. Chairman.
8107	The Chairman. I don't disagree. Would the gentlelady
8108	yield?
8109	Ms. Eshoo. And you're a good man, but please don't allow
8110	the DEA to make the decision for us. Let's not do that.
8111	The Chairman. Would the gentlelady yield?
8112	Ms. Eshoo. Let's not do that. So I think I've said
8113	everything that I wanted to say. But this is an important
8114	element, one of the pillars of the overall plan, and I think if
8115	we cast this aside then we are really shortchanging the overall

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8116	effectiveness of the to go after the opioid crisis.
8117	I've got one second but you're the chairman so you can take
8118	as much time as you want.
8119	The Chairman. Well
8120	Ms. Eshoo. I yield back and I
8121	The Chairman. The gentlelady yields back.
8122	Ms. Eshoo hope you accept that in the spirit that I
8123	am offering it.
8124	The Chairman. Of course. I would have done that, but I'll
8125	recognize the gentleman from Indiana, Dr. Bucshon.
8126	Mr. Bucshon. Move to strike the last word, Mr. Chairman.
8127	The Chairman. You're recognized five minutes.
8128	Mr. Bucshon. I want to talk about the amendment that was
8129	offered and just say this that from a medical standpoint, the
8130	ends doesn't justify the means.
8131	It's a false narrative, I think, to say that if we don't
8132	dramatically expand the things in this space like it was described
8133	in the amendment that all of us here don't want increased access
8134	to therapy.
8135	What we want is increased access to effective and safe
8136	therapy, and I have some issues with the underlying amendment.
8137	You know, I think the intentions are honorable but specifically

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I don't support putting expanded patient caps from 100 to 275 into statute. I believe it's important for the secretary to have flexibility to lower the caps.

There is little -- very little information regarding the number of practitioners who have expanded to 275 patients or outcomes for those patients since the cap was recently increased by HHS.

I am also concerned that the amendment would permanently allow nurse practitioners and PAs to prescribe MAT and expands prescribing ability to additional nonphysician practitioners such as certified nurse midwives, clinical nurse specialists, and certified registered nurse anesthetists.

This is not a criticism of those medical professionals.

It is -- it is an assessment of the ability to specifically treat a person that has substance abuse disorder in a way that is effective and can be proven to be successful.

Again, the ends doesn't justify the means. It's laudable to try to expand treatment but we need to do that very carefully. We need information regarding patient outcomes for NPs and PAs as we recently expanded it in CARA.

They've been allowed to prescribe, you know, these medication-assisted treatments but we have no data to show

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8160 I want patients suffering from opioid use disorder 8161 to have access to high-quality medical assisted treatment. 8162 I was one of the lead authors of Section 303 of CARA. 8163 I worry that this amendment would not necessarily provide adequate 8164 patient protections and that, if passed, would be at risk for 8165 a serious risk of fraud and abuse, especially diversion of 8166 buprenorphine, which is one of the most diverted drugs in America. 8167 So I think that, based on that, Mr. Chairman, I think we 8168 have to be very careful about what we do and, again, false 8169 narrative that expanding immediately without information that 8170 doesn't mean that we are not concerned about access. It's a 8171 critical problem. 8172 But in this case, I am concerned that the ends does not 8173 I yield back, Mr. Chairman. justify the means. The gentleman yields back. 8174 The Chairman. 8175 The chair recognizes the gentleman from New Jersey, the 8176 ranking member, Mr. Pallone, for five minutes to strike the last 8177 word. Mr. Pallone. 8178 Thank you, Mr. Chairman. 8179 I am just amazed by what I hear here and what I consider 8180 the inconsistency with so much that's being said now versus what 8181 was said earlier.

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8182 First of all, look, I agree with Ms. Eshoo. I don't know 8183 what DEA has to do with BUP for treatment. I mean, we know that 8184 BUP saves lives. 8185 DEA is saying that it may be diverted. To what, the street? 8186 And so people would get BUP and they would use it to save their 8187 lives and that's a bad thing? 8188 I mean, look, I am not saying that I want stuff to be available 8189 on the street rather than through qualified providers. 8190 there's -- this whole idea of diversion of BUP is not something 8191 that I quite understand why that's necessarily even a bad thing. 8192 Will the gentleman yield? Mr. Bucshon. 8193 Well, let me just finish and then I will. Mr. Pallone. The bottom line is we have to eliminate federal regulatory 8194 8195 barriers to providing BUP and we need to do all we can to encourage 8196 more qualified clinicians to care for patients with an opioid 8197 use disorder, and increasing the number of providers, as Mr. 8198 Tonko's bill would do, who would be eligible to treat patients 8199 with MAT, or M-A-T, would allow more Americans to access the 8200 treatment services they need to survive, not die, and move towards 8201 recovery.

debate but so much was said here earlier about how we don't trust

And, you know, I don't want to get back into the earlier

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federal agencies like the FDA or CMS. But now all of a sudden,
we respect DEA, which doesn't have anything to do with treatment
or trying to, you know, keep people from staying alive because
they don't get access to a drug that we know makes a difference?

I am just totally baffled by this and I have to come to the
conclusion that, you know, I don't know, Mr. Tonko's being
punished or something, again. I mean, how many times have we

Subcommittee, you didn't bring the bill up, even though it was noticed. Full committee, we don't bring the bill up because it's noticed. Now we say okay, we will deal with it on the floor -- maybe he'll do an amendment on the floor.

But how do I know the Rules Committee is going to allow his amendment? It may not happen. So I just think that we should -- we should allow his bill to be debated and voted on today. We can't just keep delaying and delaying and delaying, particularly because DEA says, as an enforcement agency, that this is not a good thing.

I'll be perfectly honest with you. You know, if it's diverted and you have -- and, you know, people get it through diversion, I'd rather they get it than they die of an overdose.

I yield to Mr. Bucshon.

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had this now?

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8226	Mr. Bucshon. Yes. First of all, I just want I mean,
8227	every prescriber out there that has the ability to provide
8228	schedules drugs has a DEA number that the DEA does have
8229	jurisdiction over assessing a person's qualifications to
8230	prescribe a scheduled medication. So in that respect
8231	Mr. Pallone. Mr. Bucshon Doctor, what do they when
8232	DEA says reclaiming my time that it's going to be diverted,
8233	what is the fear? Diverted to what?
8234	Mr. Bucshon. Well, because buprenorphine is not that safe
8235	of a drug. I think in our round table we heard of
8236	Mr. Pallone. I mean, none of these drugs are safe.
8237	Mr. Bucshon a family member whose loved one
8238	Mr. Pallone. Reclaiming my time.
8239	Mr. Bucshon got it on the street and had a problem.
8240	Mr. Pallone. I am baffled by that. Look, none of these
8241	drugs are safe. My god, heroin, fentanyl all these things
8242	that we are talking about.
8243	But the unsafe character of BUP what, because somebody's
8244	going to use it or get infection or something? I mean, we are
8245	talking about people who are dying because they don't get the
8246	drug. I don't see how diversion is even something that I should

be concerned about at this point.

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8248	I yield to the gentleman, but I am baffled.
8249	Mr. Bucshon. I mean, they are dying from opioid overdose,
8250	you know, and, again, to potentially compound that by increasing
8251	the volume of buprenorphine without specific criteria and
8252	qualified treatment that's been proven to be effective and safe
8253	is not an ends that justifies the means.
8254	Mr. Pallone. Well, reclaiming my time. Look, I don't
8255	you know, if they end up getting an infection or something, at
8256	least they are alive.
8257	You know, it seems to me that having more qualified people
8258	administer this is the right thing to do and if DEA's idea of
8259	diversion is that somebody is going to get it and use it because
8260	and get an infection or something else is going to happen,
8261	they are going to die if they don't get it.
8262	So I yield back the balance of my time.
8263	Mr. Barton. Mr. Chairman.
8264	The Chairman. Gentleman yield?
8265	Mr. Pallone. I yield back.
8266	The Chairman. Yield back.
8267	The chair recognizes the gentleman from Texas, the vice chair
8268	of the full committee.
8269	Mr. Barton. I ask to speak, there were actually a number

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8270	of words.
8271	The Chairman. Without objection, the gentleman is
8272	recognized for five minutes.
8273	Mr. Barton. I think it's legitimate to have a policy debate
8274	that Mr. Bucshon just engaged in about the merits of the bill.
8275	But I don't think it's legitimate to somehow impugn our chairman.
8276	Now, I've sat in that chair and, you know, I've served with
8277	six or seven chairman, including probably the greatest of them
8278	all, John Dingell. But we just marked up, what, 30 bills.
8279	I believe two of those bills the primary sponsor was Mr.
8280	Tonko. I just voted against a Republican bill Mr. Mullin
8281	of which at least three or four Democrats voted for.
8282	You can say a lot of things about Chairman Walden but you
8283	can't say that he's unfair or he's too partisan or he plays
8284	favorites or any of that.
8285	Now, this bill is not germane. It's not germane, according
8286	to the rules of the House. Now, that doesn't mean the chairman
8287	and the ranking member can't work together and bring it up at
8288	another time.
8289	It's, obviously, controversial. Mr. Bucshon just pointed
8290	out some of the there is a number of stakeholders, as Chairman
8291	Walden pointed out, have real concerns about it.

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8292	So after a markup that started at 10:00 o'clock and which
8293	we passed 31 bills, a lot of almost all of those were
8294	bipartisanly supported. To somehow think that Chairman Walden
8295	has some grudge against Congressman Tonko or Democrat bills in
8296	general, that's just patently not true and I think it's unfair.
8297	Ms. Eshoo. Would the gentleman yield?
8298	Mr. Pallone. Would the gentleman yield?
8299	The Chairman. Would the gentleman yield?
8300	Mr. Barton. I'll yield to the chairman, Mr. Walden.
8301	The Chairman. I appreciate that.
8302	Look, there is obviously disagreement about this bill. Now,
8303	we are dealing with actually, the amendment has been ruled
8304	out of order. So we are actually on the underlying bill, which
8305	is a Griffith bill.
8306	When the DEA late yesterday informs us that they have serious
8307	concerns, I think that's something we have to take seriously.
8308	I am prepared to work with Mr. Tonko. I am a fan of Mr. Tonko's.
8309	We have moved a couple of bills here. We moved the brownfields
8310	legislation.
8311	This has nothing to do with anything other than there is
8312	an issue with this bill that's not worked out yet.

And I am happy to have our teams work, see if we can find

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common ground like we have done on every other bill. We are now up to, what, 56 bills moved out of here, almost all of them bipartisan or by voice.

This one, there are issues with, as we hear on both sides of the aisle. There is an opportunity, going forward, to work something out perhaps, if we can. Then we can go to Rules. We can do it as a manager's amendment.

The gentleman could get cleared to offer his amendment on the floor. There are lots of vehicles. We can come back another day, another time. We are not going to be done with this issue I, unfortunately, think at the end of this markup. There will be continuing issues we will need to work with on the health care front.

So happy to work with you on it to see if we can find common ground. But when the regulating agency, the DEA, raises a very serious set of objections, that changes the dynamic for me, as chairman, and I think we have that being voiced by the members of the committee.

So and NIH has noted diversion of buprenorphine and naloxone represent a complex medical and social issue and has been widely documented in various geographical regions throughout the world.

So, I mean, there are issues here. I appreciate both sides

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8336	of the aisle and the work we have done together. This one is
8337	not quite baked and ready as a bill.
8338	So with that, I would yield back to the chairman, who may
8339	want to yield to Mr. Griffith for the remaining 49 seconds and
8340	then can go on his own time.
8341	Mr. Barton. I yield all of my 46 seconds.
8342	The Chairman. Mr. Griffith.
8343	Mr. Griffith. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. I am glad to be
8344	able to discuss the bill. Sorry to cause all this controversy.
8345	Mr. Barton. I will take my time back. No, go ahead.
8346	Mr. Griffith. Sorry to cause all this controversy. But
8347	H.R. 5812, the CONNECTIONS Act, is a good bill. It's a state-run
8348	prescription drug monitoring program.
8349	PDMPs are widely recognized as an important tool in fighting
8350	the opioid epidemic. These programs enable providers to better
8351	identify patients who may be at risk for misuse or abuse of opioid
8352	prescriptions.
8353	This bill will improve federal support for state-run PDMPs
8354	to empower the states to successfully implement improvements and

widespread use by providers, improves intrastate and interstate

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This legislation helps facilitate without mandating more

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build off their existing programs.

interoperability, and encourages data integration into the
physician clinical work flow so that all providers have access
to timely and complete data that they need in order to make the
best decisions for their patients.

I would like to thank Ranking Member Pallone for working with me in a bipartisan manner on this underlying important piece of legislation, and after 20 or 30 or 40 minutes of debate on something else I am glad we got to this.

And I yield back.

The Chairman. Gentleman yields back.

Mr. Green. Mr. Chairman --

The Chairman. Just for the record, so you all know, they've called the votes on the floor.

So the chair recognizes the gentlelady from California for the purpose of striking the last word.

Ms. Eshoo. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

To my friend, Joe Barton, I didn't impugn anyone. I think Greg Walden is terrific. Sometimes we agree. Sometimes we don't. But we have a very solid relationship and I with you, Mr. Barton, and you know that I mean that, rain or shine.

What I object to is I don't want people to have to go dragging around to the Rules Committee, to the I don't know what not.

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But nothing

I mean, you've

8380 We have had two long important markups. 8381 I think everyone here should have the opportunity to have 8382 their bill heard. Then, if there is someone -- Mr. Bucshon wants to -- Dr. Bucshon wants to weigh in on something, I have learned 8383 8384 more from these two markups listening to my colleagues on both 8385 sides of the aisle. 8386 Did I read the material the night before? Yes. 8387 takes the place of hearing the opinion and the remarks of each 8388 member. For the life of me, I don't understand why this -- why Mr. 8389 8390 Tonko's legislation wasn't allowed to be heard and debated. 8391 mean, what's so awful about that? 8392 So I think that we are suffering from the fact that it wasn't 8393 allowed to be heard, and when you say that it's not germane, well, 8394 what the heck was germane? We have been talking about everything. 8395 Why is anything in the Substance Control Act not germane? 8396 I don't understand that. I don't get that. 8397 But I think these things need to be said already voted on it. 8398 for the record. 8399 And so I hope that this is not going to be -- we said we 8400

are going to work with the gentleman but all of a sudden we are at the floor and, you know, there -- that he is just snuffed out. **NEAL R. GROSS**

I don't think that should happen to anyone. Not to anyone
on your side, not to anyone on our side. And so I am just saying
I generally object that the gentleman's idea someone finds
it to be a lousy idea. Say so. Maybe someone else thinks it's
a brilliant idea.

But it should be allowed to be heard, and it wasn't and I just don't find that to be fair.

Mr. Lujan. Would the gentlelady yield?

Ms. Eshoo. I'd be glad too.

Mr. Lujan. Quickly -- thank you, Ms. Eshoo.

Look, I think the hypocrisy of what we are hearing with those concerns that were shared in the letter from the DEA, Mr. Chairman, is what the DEA is saying is that all of these -- the CRNAs, the NPs, the nurses, the midwives, or whoever it may be that they are addressing, that they are able to prescribe opioids.

But what they are saying is they don't trust them to prescribe the medication-assisted treatment in the area of buprenorphine.

That just -- I hope that we are hearing what this is -- what they are saying about this.

And then what I am confused about as well is Mr. Bucshon offered an amendment to another bill that we are going to hear today, Mr. Mullin and Mr. Blumenauer's, that was pulled that at

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8424 least recognized that nurse practitioners and physician 8425 assistants should at least have extended authority to 2023. So 8426 it's not a recognition that they shouldn't have that authority. 8427 But then it quickly turned into well, people shouldn't be 8428 prescribing buprenorphine. I don't know where that comes from. 8429 8430 So if people are not going to be able to prescribe 8431

buprenorphine, what are -- what are they going to get pushed to, to something like Vivitrol? I mean, I am just -- Mr. Chairman, I yield back to Ms. Eshoo and I hope Mr. Tonko gets some time as well.

Mr. Tonko. I thank the gentlelady for yielding.

I find the dynamics of this discussion -- that the debate that we wanted is happening. But now I find the dynamics changing midstream.

And look, if we have a process that works for 20 percent of the American public, when I speak to the addiction community, when I speak to the substance use disorder community, it is about treatment on demand when they have the moment of clarity, and if it's there for 20 percent, why don't we want to move and give it to the other 80 percent?

You know, we talk about the rigid quality of DEA. There

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8446	is flexibility within the program so that we can operate within
8447	a threshold a floor and a ceiling.
8448	This has worked, but it hasn't reached the people we need
8449	to. And so every day, every week, every month, every year that
8450	passes that we don't allow this service delivery, we have to
8451	understand that someone is going to lose a loved one. They are
8452	going to lose a sibling, a parent, a child, a neighbor, a friend,
8453	because we are not acting on service delivery.
8454	Let's quit the dynamics that are fake and let's go forward
8455	with a program that has worked
8456	The Chairman. Gentlelady's time has expired.
8457	Mr. Tonko that will keep people from using
8458	buprenorphine down the street because they can't get treatment.
8459	With that, I yield.
8460	The Chairman. The gentlelady's time has expired.
8461	Are there other members seeking recognition?
8462	As a reminder to members, there is eight minutes left on
8463	the vote on the floor and those votes will go on for some time.
8464	Are there other members seeking recognition?
8465	If not, the question now arises on passage of H.R. 5812.
8466	Those in favor will say aye.
8467	Those opposed, no.

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8468	The ayes appear to have it. The measure is favorably
8469	reported to the House floor.
8470	Without objection, staff is authorized to make technical
8471	conforming changes to the legislation considered by the committee

Without objection, the committee now stands adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 5:34 p.m., the committee was adjourned.]

today. So ordered.

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