

# NACo OPIOID LEGISLATIVE ANALYSIS

Comparison of House and Senate  
Opioid Legislative Packages

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# NACo Legislative Analysis: Comparison of House and Senate Opioid Legislative Packages

## Introduction

As the U.S. struggles to contain the opioid epidemic, legislators in the U.S. House of Representatives and U.S. Senate are considering comprehensive legislative packages aimed at strengthening the nation's response to this crisis. The House ([H.R. 6](#)) and Senate ([S. 2680](#)) bills represent the culmination of dozens of narrowly-focused proposals introduced over the past year. Many of these proposals would impact county governments, which are at the heart of America's response to addiction through local health systems, human services agencies and law enforcement departments.

The following chart details major provisions put forth in the House's and the Senate's respective opioid legislative packages, with special focus given to items that could strengthen the local response to the opioid epidemic. The packages each contain measures to address the epidemic via changes to the Medicaid and Medicare programs, implementation of education and prevention activities and expansion of treatment and recovery resources, among others. **Highlighted items in the rightmost column of the chart describe potential impact of the legislation on counties.**

This analysis is part of NACo's ongoing advocacy to help strengthen federal support for county agencies on the frontlines of our nation's response to the opioid epidemic. NACo previously partnered with the National League of Cities (NLC) to produce a joint report, [Prescription for Action: Local Leadership in Ending the Opioid Crisis](#), which offers recommendations for local, state and federal responses to this national crisis.

**Note:** *The House bill, H.R. 6, passed the full chamber on June 22, 2018, and the Senate will likely consider S. 2680 before the conclusion of the 115<sup>th</sup> Congress in January 2019. Once both chambers have each approved legislation, any remaining differences between the bills must be resolved before the legislation can be sent to the president for his signature. Given the ongoing consideration of these proposals in Congress, this chart will be updated to reflect the latest legislative activity.*

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**Note:** *The House opioid legislative package is divided into eleven separate titles, whereas the Senate version contains five. Because the titles in both bills intersect on multiple policy issues, the chart in this analysis details each of the eleven titles in H.R. 6 alongside corresponding Senate provisions.*

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# Comparison of House and Senate Versions of Opioid Legislative Packages

## H.R. 6, Title I and Related Senate Provisions

Issue	Description	House (H.R. 6)	Senate (S. 2680)	Projected County Impact
<b>Addressing Economic and Workforce Impacts of the Opioid Epidemic</b>	Authorizes the U.S. Department of Labor (DOL) to award dislocated worker grants to states through the Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA) to support local workforce boards and provide coordinated job training and treatment services for individuals in affected communities who have an opioid or substance use disorder	✗	✓ (Section 1410)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legislation could enhance the resources available to local workforce boards to address the impacts of the opioid epidemic on the local workforce</li> <li>If enacted, individuals with substance use disorders could gain improved access to specialized job training and treatment services</li> </ul>
<b>At-Risk Youth Medicaid Protection</b>	Provides Medicaid protection for at-risk youth by mandating that a state cannot terminate medical assistance for justice-involved juveniles in public institutions	✓ (Section 1001)	✗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legislation could help counties provide effective pre- and post- release treatment and care coordination services for justice-involved juveniles</li> <li>NACo sent a <a href="#">letter to Congress</a> in support of this measure</li> </ul>
<b>Health Insurance for Former Foster Youth</b>	Amends the Social Security Act to ensure health insurance coverage continuity for former foster youth	✓ (Section 1002)	✗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legislation could help reduce hospital emergency room visits via in-home treatment</li> <li>Many hospitals are county-operated</li> </ul>
<b>Drug Management for At-Risk Medicaid Beneficiaries</b>	Mandates that states operate drug management programs for at-risk Medicaid beneficiaries beginning January 1, 2020	✓ (Section 1004)	✗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legislation could add administrative requirements for state Medicaid programs</li> <li>In many states, counties play a major role in financing, administering and delivering Medicaid to residents</li> </ul>
<b>First Responder Training</b>	Expands a grant program authorized under the <i>Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act</i> designed to allow first responders to administer a drug or device, such as naloxone, to treat an opioid overdose, and to include safety training around fentanyl, carfentanil and other opioid analogues	✗	✓ (Section 1306)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legislation could better enable county first responders to address opioid overdose cases and reduce the strain on other county-based health providers that administer naloxone for overdoses</li> <li>Specific training around opioid analogues could additionally improve safety conditions for first responders, many of whom work for local public safety agencies</li> </ul>

## Comparison of House and Senate Versions of Opioid Legislative Packages

### H.R. 6, Title I and Related Senate Provisions, continued

Issue	Description	House (H.R. 6)	Senate (S. 2680)	Projected County Impact
<b>Increase Substance Use Provider Capacity Under the Medicaid Program</b>	Establishes a demonstration project allowing states to increase the substance abuse treatment capacity of Medicaid providers	✓ (Section 1003)	✗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legislation could give counties additional resources through the Medicaid program to treat substance use disorders</li> <li>In many states, counties play a major role in financing, administering and delivering Medicaid to residents</li> </ul>
<b>Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT) for Addiction Recovery</b>	Allows physicians who have recently graduated and meet certain requirements to obtain a waiver to prescribe medication-assisted treatment (MAT) therapies for addiction	✗	✓ (Section 1406)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legislation could help expand medication-assisted treatment (MAT) options for county-operated health facilities by increasing the number of health care professionals permitted to administer the treatment</li> <li>NACo supported the expanded use of MAT in its joint opioid report, <a href="#">Prescription for Action: Local Leadership in Ending the Opioid Crisis</a></li> </ul>
<b>Medicaid Health Homes</b>	Extends the federal medical assistance percentage (FMAP) to payments for the provision of health home services to individuals with substance use disorders	✓ (Section 1007)	✗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legislation could give counties more resources to provide treatment services in states where counties play a role in administering Medicaid</li> <li>Medicaid health homes provide services such as comprehensive care management, individual and family services and transitional care</li> </ul>
<b>Reauthorization of Opioid Grants Under the 21<sup>st</sup> Century Cures Act</b>	Reauthorizes and improves the state-targeted response grants from the 21 <sup>st</sup> Century Cures Act to provide funding to tribes and improve flexibility for states in using the grants	✗	✓ (Section 1101)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legislation could give states and counties additional resources and funding flexibility and certainty to address the opioid epidemic in local communities</li> </ul>
<b>National Health Service Corps</b>	Enables the National Health Service Corps (NHSC) to provide behavioral or mental health services at a school or other community-based setting located in areas with shortages of health care professionals, and for these services to be applied to NHSC participants' service requirements	✗	✓ (Section 1416)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legislation could help local behavioral health providers – many of which are county-operated – reach residents in underserved counties by providing substance use disorder services in schools and community-based settings</li> </ul>

# Comparison of House and Senate Versions of Opioid Legislative Packages

## H.R. 6, Title II and Related Senate Provisions

Issue	Description	House (H.R. 6)	Senate (S. 2680)	Projected County Impact
<b>Building Capacity for Family-Focused Treatment</b>	Authorizes \$20 million in funding for the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to award to states to develop, enhance and evaluate family-based treatment programs to increase the number of evidence-based programs that could later qualify for funding under the <i>Family First Prevention Services Act</i> (FFPSA)	✗	✓ (Section 2303)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legislation could give states and counties, especially those in county-administered states, additional resources to develop family-based treatment programs that could qualify for funding under the <i>Family First Prevention Services Act</i> (FFPSA)</li> </ul>
<b>Medicaid and Telehealth Services</b>	Directs the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid (CMS) to issue guidance to states on providing telehealth services for substance use disorders under the Medicaid program	✗	✓ (Section 2203)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legislation could provide guidance to county-based health providers around administering Medicaid-eligible telehealth services</li> <li>In many states, counties play a major role in financing, administering and delivering Medicaid to residents</li> </ul>
<b>Medicare Coverage of Opioid Addiction Treatment Programs</b>	Expands Medicare coverage to certain services provided by opioid treatment programs	✓ (Section 2007)	✓ (Section 2109)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited direct county impact</li> </ul>
<b>Medicare Telehealth Program</b>	Allows for Medicare payment for telehealth services that do not comply with some traditional requirements in the case of certain substance use disorder treatments	✓ (Section 2001)	✗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited direct county impact</li> </ul>
<b>Opioid Alternatives for the Management of Post-Surgical Pain</b>	Encourages the use of non-opioid analgesics for the management of post-surgical pain	✓ (Section 2002)	✗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited direct county impact</li> </ul>

# Comparison of House and Senate Versions of Opioid Legislative Packages

## H.R. 6, Title III and Related Senate Provisions

Issue	Description	House (H.R. 6)	Senate (S. 2680)	Projected County Impact
<b>Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT) for Opioid Use Disorders</b>	Allows greater flexibility for health care providers to utilize medication-assisted treatment for opioid use disorders	✓ (Section 3003)	✓ (Section 1408)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legislation could expand county usage of medication-assisted treatment (MAT) to treat opioid use disorders</li> <li>NACo supported the increased use of MAT therapies in its joint task force report, <a href="#">Prescription for Action: Local Leadership in Ending the Opioid Crisis</a></li> </ul>
<b>Reauthorization of the Drug-Free Communities (DFC) Grant Program</b>	Reauthorizes the Drug-Free Communities (DFC) program through FY 2022	✗	✓ (Section 3303)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legislation to reauthorize the program ensures funding and administrative continuity for the grant program</li> <li>Drug-Free Communities (DFC) aims to reduce substance use among youth and adults by strengthening collaboration across federal, state and local agencies, as well as with non-profit partners, to address the risk factors for substance use in communities</li> </ul>
<b>Reauthorization of the High-Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Program</b>	Reauthorizes the Office of National Drug Control Policy's High-Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Program	✗	✓ (Section 3305)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legislation to reauthorize the program ensures local law enforcement agencies have the tools needed to combat drug trafficking through investigations, interdiction and prosecution</li> <li>The program provides funding for federal, state and local law enforcement task forces operating in the nation's most critical drug trafficking regions</li> </ul>
<b>Reauthorization of the Office of National Drug Control Policy</b>	Reauthorizes the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP) at the White House, which oversees all executive branch efforts on narcotics control, including the development of a national drug control strategy	✗	✓ (Section 3302)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legislation could provide funding and administrative continuity at the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP)</li> <li>The office supports initiatives including the High-Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) and Drug-Free Communities (DFC) programs, which facilitate local and regional partnerships to address drug threats in different regions across the country</li> </ul>

# Comparison of House and Senate Versions of Opioid Legislative Packages

## H.R. 6, Title III and Related Senate Provisions, continued

Issue	Description	House (H.R. 6)	Senate (S. 2680)	Projected County Impact
<b>Drug Courts, Training and Technical Assistance</b>	Reauthorizes U.S. Department of Justice (DOJ) funding for drug courts through FY 2022; allows non-profit organizations to provide training and technical assistance to drug courts	✗	(Sections 3306-3307)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legislation could enhance the use of specialized treatment courts for justice-involved individuals with opioid or substance use disorders</li> <li>• NACo supports the use of specialty courts, many of which are county-operated</li> </ul>
<b>Developing Evidence-Based Opioid-Prescribing Guidelines</b>	Directs the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) to develop evidence-based opioid-prescribing guidelines for treatment of acute pain in treatment areas without existing guidelines	✓ (Section 3004)	✗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited direct county impact</li> </ul>
<b>Naloxone Prescribing Guidelines</b>	Directs the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to issue guidelines around prescribing the opioid overdose antidote drug naloxone	✓ (Section 3006)	✗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited direct county impact</li> </ul>
<b>Opioid Prescribing Practices for Pregnant Women</b>	Directs the U.S. Departments of Health and Human Services (HHS), Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC), National Institutes of Health (NIH) and the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) to issue opioid-prescribing practices for pregnant women	✓ (Section 3005)	✗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Limited direct county impact</li> </ul>
<b>Surveillance and Testing of Opioids to Prevent Fentanyl Deaths</b>	Enlists the use of public health labs to test opioids for traces of fentanyl	✓ (Section 3002)	✗	Limited direct county impact



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### H.R. 6, Title IV and Related Senate Provisions

Issue	Description	House (H.R. 6)	Senate (S. 2680)	Projected County Impact
<b>Medicaid Managed Care</b>	Requires the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to substitute the federal medical assistance percentage (FMAP) for spending on Medicaid managed care plans	✓ (Section 4001)	✗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legislation could help offset Medicaid program costs for counties by increasing federal contribution rate</li> <li>• In many states, counties play a major role in financing, administering and delivering Medicaid to residents</li> </ul>

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## H.R. 6, Title V and Related Senate Provisions

Issue	Description	House (H.R. 6)	Senate (S. 2680)	Projected County Impact
<b>Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP) and Mental Health Parity</b>	Amends the Social Security Act so that mental health services and substance use disorder services for children and pregnant women are equitably covered under the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)	✓ (Section 5022)	✗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legislation could be a step toward establishing behavioral health parity in the Children's Health Insurance Program (CHIP)</li> <li>NACo has <a href="#">policy</a> in support of behavioral health parity in insurance plans</li> </ul>
<b>Easing Community Reentry for Justice-Involved Individuals on Medicaid</b>	Amends the Social Security Act so that medical assistance under Medicaid for justice-involved individuals is provided for 30-day period prior to release from a public institution	✓ (Section 5032)	✗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legislation could improve pre- and post-release care for justice-involved individuals on Medicaid returning to their communities</li> <li>NACo sent a <a href="#">letter to Congress</a> in support of this legislation</li> </ul>
<b>Medicaid Providers and In-Need Patients</b>	Amends the Social Security Act to require state Medicaid programs to integrate prescription drug monitoring programs (PDMPs) into Medicaid providers' and pharmacists' clinical workflow to assist in-need patients	✓ (Section 5042)	✗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legislation could give counties additional resources through the Medicaid program to treat substance use disorders</li> <li>NACo additionally supported the use of prescription drug monitoring programs (PDMPs) in its joint task force report, <a href="#">Prescription for Action: Local Leadership in Ending the Opioid Crisis</a></li> </ul>
<b>Medicaid Reporting Requirements on Adult Behavioral Health Measures</b>	Requires state Medicaid programs to report on behavioral health measures included as part of the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid's (CMS) 2018 Core Set of Adult Health Care Quality Measures for Medicaid	✓ (Section 5001)	✓ (Section 2211)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legislation could add reporting requirements on behavioral health for state Medicaid programs</li> <li>In many states, counties play a major role in financing, administering and delivering Medicaid to residents</li> </ul>
<b>Exploratory Study on Medicaid's Institutions for Mental Diseases (IMD) Requirements and Practices</b>	Requires the Medicaid and CHIP Payment and Access Commissioner (MACPAC) to conduct an exploratory study and report on Institutions for Mental Diseases (IMD) requirements and practices	✓ (Section 5012)	✗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited direct county impact</li> </ul>

# Comparison of House and Senate Versions of Opioid Legislative Packages

## H.R. 6, Title VI and Related Senate Provisions

Issue	Description	House (H.R. 6)	Senate (S. 2680)	Projected County Impact
<b>Innovating with Medicare and Medicaid Payment Models for Behavioral Health Providers Adopting Electronic Health Record Technology</b>	Allows the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Innovation to test incentive payment models for behavioral health providers adopting electronic health records technology to improve quality and coordination of care	✓ (Section 6001)	✓ (Section 2112)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legislation could improve integration of health information technologies into local health care systems</li> <li>NACo <a href="#">supports</a> the use of information technologies to facilitate appropriate access to health records and improve the standard of care for patients</li> </ul>
<b>Opioid Addiction Action Plan Under Medicaid and Medicare</b>	Requires the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to issue recommendations under Medicare and Medicaid to prevent opioid addiction and enhance access to medication-assisted treatment (MAT)	✓ (Section 6031-6032)	✗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legislation could be a step toward expanding medication-assisted treatment (MAT) options for county-operated health facilities</li> <li>NACo supported the expanded use of medication-assisted treatment in its joint opioid report: <a href="#">Prescription for Action: Local Leadership in Ending the Opioid Crisis</a></li> </ul>
<b>Education and Technical Assistance for Outlier Prescribers of Opioids</b>	Requires the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to provide grants for eligible entities to provide technical assistance to outlier opioid-prescribers	✓ (Section 6051-6052)	✓ (Section 2107)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited direct county impact</li> </ul>
<b>Expanding Treatment Options for Opioid Use Disorders Under Medicare</b>	Amends the Social Security Act to provide a five-year demonstration program on opioid use disorder treatment under Medicare that expands the number of beneficiaries eligible for treatment	✓ (Section 6041-6042)	✓ (Section 2109)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited direct county impact</li> </ul>
<b>Pain Management, Treatment, and Recovery</b>	Amends the Social Security Act to provide for the adjustment of payments under Medicare to avoid financial incentives to use opioids instead of non-opioid alternative treatments	✓ (Section 6081-6086)	✗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited direct county impact</li> </ul>

## Comparison of House and Senate Versions of Opioid Legislative Packages

### H.R. 6, Title VII and Related Senate Provisions

Issue	Description	House (H.R. 6)	Senate (S. 2680)	Projected County Impact
<b>Communicating Health Information to Patients' Families</b>	Directs the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to disseminate information to health care providers on permitted disclosures of a patient's health information to their families, caregivers and other health care providers in case of emergency	✓ (Section 7053)	✓ (Section 1510)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legislation could clarify current regulations around disclosing a patient's medical history across medical providers and with their families and caregivers</li> <li>The clarification resulting from this measure could help counties differentiate when substance use records can be shared under existing law, which NACo supports</li> </ul>
<b>Comprehensive Opioid Recovery Centers</b>	Establishes grants under the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) for eligible entities to establish and operate comprehensive opioid recovery centers	✓ (Section 7132)	✓ (Section 1401)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legislation would create a pilot program that, if counties were eligible to apply, could provide additional resources for counties to help coordinate services for people with substance use disorders</li> </ul>
<b>Disposal of Controlled Substances in Hospice Settings</b>	Allows employees of qualified hospice programs to dispose of a deceased patient's controlled substances onsite in accordance with federal, state and local laws	✓ (Section 7062)	✓ (Section 1307)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legislation could help reduce the diversion of unused controlled substances (such as pills) by allowing hospice workers the legal authority to dispose of medications</li> <li>Some hospices are county-operated and receive Medicaid funding</li> </ul>
<b>Loan Repayment Program for Employees of Substance Use Disorder Treatment Facilities</b>	Creates a loan repayment program for substance use disorder treatment employees	✓ (Section 7072)	✓ (Section 1417)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NACo supports measures such as low-interest loan repayment, loan forgiveness and scholarships that help health care providers retain and attract employees to the profession and meet growing demand in the health care sector</li> </ul>
<b>Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs (PDMPs)</b>	Directs the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to support states in the establishment and improvement of prescription drug monitoring programs (PDMPs)	✓ (Section 7203)	✗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>NACo supported the use of prescription drug monitoring programs (PDMPs) in its joint task force report, <a href="#">Prescription for Action: Local Leadership in Ending the Opioid Crisis</a></li> </ul>



# Comparison of House and Senate Versions of Opioid Legislative Packages

## H.R. 6, Title VII and Related Senate Provisions, continued

Issue	Description	House (H.R. 6)	Senate (S. 2680)	Projected County Impact
<b>Recognizing Early Childhood Trauma Related to Substance Use Disorders</b>	Calls on the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to disseminate information, resources and technical assistance to early childhood care and education providers working with young children on recognizing and responding to children impacted by trauma related to a caretaker's substance use disorder	✓ (Subtitle B, Sections 8011 and 8012)	✗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legislation could strengthen childcare providers' ability to recognize signs of trauma in children, thereby working to improve the quality of care</li> <li>NACo supports the use of high-quality childcare services to ensure the developmental needs of children are met</li> </ul>
<b>Recovery Housing for Individuals with Substance Use Disorders</b>	Directs the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to identify best practices for operating recovery housing for individuals with substance use disorders	✓ (Section 7032)	✓ (Section 1409)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legislation could help counties better provide and regulate housing options for residents with substance use disorders</li> <li>NACo has <a href="#">policy</a> in support of best practices and patient protections for sober homes</li> </ul>
<b>States' Implementation of Plans of Safe Care</b>	Calls on the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) to assist states in complying with the Child Abuse Prevention and Treatment Act to promote better protections for young children and families	✓ (Subtitle C, Sections 8021-8022)	✓ (Section 1414)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legislation could help state and local agencies enact programs for infants impacted by a family member's substance use disorder</li> </ul>
<b>Supporting Emergency Room Discharge and Care Coordination for Drug Overdose Patients</b>	Establishes a program to develop procedures for discharging drug overdose patients and enhancing the coordination of care and treatment options for substance use disorders	✓ (Section 7082)	✗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legislation could be a step toward enhancing care coordination across health care providers treating substance use disorders</li> <li>NACo <a href="#">supports</a> increased information-sharing across health care providers that could ease the provision of addiction treatment services across different health care providers</li> </ul>
<b>Hospital Emergency Department Alternatives</b>	Establishes grants that the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) may award to hospitals and emergency departments to develop and enhance pain management techniques limiting the use and prescription of opioids in emergency departments	✓ (Section 7092)	✓ (Section 1403)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited direct county impact, although counties operate over 900 hospitals nationwide</li> <li>Additional grant funding for hospitals and emergency departments could ease the financial burden for county-supported hospitals and help ensure positive health outcomes for patients</li> </ul>

## Comparison of House and Senate Versions of Opioid Legislative Packages

### H.R. 6, Title VIII and Related Senate Provisions

Issue	Description	House (H.R. 6)	Senate (S. 2680)	• Projected County Impact
<b>Reauthorizing Grants for Recovery From Opioid Use</b>	Amends the <i>Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act</i> ( <a href="#">P.L. 90-351</a> ) to reauthorize the comprehensive opioid abuse grant program, allocating \$330,000,000 for FY 2019-FY 2023	✓ (Section Subtitle J, Section 8901-8902)	✗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legislation could give counties additional resources to combat the opioid epidemic in local communities</li> <li>The grant program enhances prevention, education, treatment and recovery activities and aims to improve the overall response to individuals with substance use disorders</li> </ul>
<b>Treating Opioid Use Disorders in Appalachia</b>	Addresses the impact of drug use on economic development in the Appalachian region by providing technical assistance, establishing grants and engaging in projects and activities in the region that combat opioid use disorders	✓ (Section Subtitle J, Section 8071-8072)	✗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legislation could provide targeted assistance to counties in the Appalachian region affected by the opioid epidemic</li> <li>NACo <a href="#">supports</a> regional economic development efforts in distressed areas that facilitate cooperative approaches to economic development</li> </ul>
<b>Veterans Treatment Court Improvement</b>	Calls on the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) to hire additional Veterans Justice Outreach Specialists to provide treatment court services to justice-involved veterans	✓ (Section Subtitle F, Section 8051-8052)	✗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legislation could expand the personnel resources available to veterans treatment courts that connect justice-involved veterans with programs and benefits earned through their service</li> <li>NACo is <a href="#">supportive</a> of specialty treatment courts, and veterans treatment courts allow communities to serve justice-involved veterans in ways specifically tailored to their needs</li> </ul>
<b>Peer Counseling for Female Veterans</b>	Calls on the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs (VA) to enhance peer-to-peer counseling for women veterans, and to recruit female peer support counselors with expertise in gender-specific issues and services	✓ (Section Subtitle G, Section 8601)	✗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited direct county impact</li> </ul>
<b>Supporting Grandparents Raising Grandchildren</b>	Establishes an advisory council to support grandparents raising grandchildren	✓ (Section Subtitle I, Section 8081-8084)	✗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Limited direct county impact</li> </ul>

## Comparison of House and Senate Versions of Opioid Legislative Packages

### H.R. 6, Title IX and Related Senate Provisions

Issue	Description	House (H.R. 6)	Senate (S. 2680)	Projected County Impact
<b>Stopping the Importation and Trafficking of Synthetic Opioid Analogues</b>	Amends the Controlled Substances Act to establish a new schedule of drugs for synthetic opioid analogues (Schedule A), as well as criminal penalties for individuals who import, export, manufacture or distribute Schedule A drugs	✓ (Sections 9002-9006)	✗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legislation could give local law enforcement agencies additional resources to prevent the flow of synthetic opioids, such as fentanyl, into local communities</li> </ul>

## Comparison of House and Senate Versions of Opioid Legislative Packages

### H.R. 6, Title X and Related Senate Provisions

Issue	Description	House (H.R. 6)	Senate (S. 2680)	Projected County Impact
<b>Demonstration Program for Supportive Housing Vouchers for Individuals Recovering From Opioid Use Disorders</b>	Establishes a demonstration program to study the impact of using rental vouchers for supportive and transitional housing for individuals recovering from opioid or other substance use disorders	✓ (Sections 10001-10005)	✗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Legislation could help counties better provide housing options for residents with substance use disorders</li> <li>• NACo has <a href="#">policy language</a> in support of best practices and patient protections for supportive housing and sober homes</li> </ul>



## Comparison of House and Senate Versions of Opioid Legislative Packages

### H.R. 6, Title XI and Related Senate Provisions

Issue	Description	House (H.R. 6)	Senate (S. 2680)	Projected County Impact
<b>Institutions for Mental Diseases (IMD) Care</b>	Amends the Social Security Act to provide a Medicaid state plan option for services for individuals with opioid use disorders in Institutions for Mental Diseases (IMD) facilities	✓ (Sections 11001-11003)	✗	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Legislation could provide greater flexibility around Medicaid's Institutions for Mental Disease (IMD) exclusion, a longtime <a href="#">NACo policy priority</a></li> </ul>