

Senate Opioid Package appears to include the following legislation:

S6746 - Requires facilities that provide treatment for substance use disorders to have at least one practitioner qualified to administer or prescribe buprenorphine to individuals in their care with substance use disorders related to opioids.

S4640 - Requires a practitioner to consider and prescribe non-opioid treatment alternatives for treatment of neuromusculoskeletal conditions.

S4532 - Provides for patient access to FDA approved abuse-deterrent technology to help combat opioid abuse.

S8244 - Establishes an intensive addiction recovery and mental health integrated services pilot program to support two three-year demonstration programs that provide intensive addiction and mental health integrated services to individuals with significant addiction and mental health issues who have had multiple and frequent treatment episodes.

S8708-A - Requires public entities to maintain a stock of opioid antagonists to be adequate to ensure ready and appropriate access for use during emergencies.

S8633 - Establishes the nightlife opioid antagonist program to allow certain establishments to apply and receive an opioid antagonist, free of charge, to be administered to patrons, staff, or individuals on premises of such establishment in the case of an emergency.

S7910 - Relates to reimbursement for non-medical transportation for individuals with a substance use disorder to receive services from a peer.

S5690 - Relates to prohibiting insurance companies from imposing co-payments for treatment at an opioid treatment program.

S6319 - Relates to the scope of responsibilities of the office of addiction services and supports; defines addiction professional.

Plus, our OMIG Reform bill