

Amendment to the Chairman’s Mark

Offered by Representatives Ryan, Van Hollen, Yarmuth, Pascrell, McDermott, Lee, Pocan, Lujan Grisham, Dingell, Norcross, and Moulton

Preventing Prescription Opioid and Heroin Abuse

1. Increase mandatory budget authority and outlays for Function 550 by the following amounts in billions of dollars to ensure that Americans are able to access treatment for prescription opioid abuse and heroin use.

	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025	2026
BA	0.500	0.500								
Outlays	0.265	0.416	0.198	0.061	0.027	0.012				

2. Adjust the aggregate levels of revenue by amounts equal to the foregoing outlay changes in paragraph 1, reflecting the reduction of tax expenditures for the top one percent of income earners, or unjustified corporate tax breaks, including special depreciation for corporate jets, loopholes that allow inversions and encourage firms to ship jobs and capital overseas and shelter their profits in foreign tax havens, the “carried interest” loophole that allows hedge fund managers to disguise their compensation as capital gains, tax subsidies for the major integrated oil companies, or corporate deductions for CEO bonuses and other excessive executive compensation exceeding \$1 million per year.
3. Make all necessary and conforming changes to the Chairman’s mark.
4. Amend the committee report to reflect the following policy assumptions:

The resolution provides \$1 billion in mandatory funding for the President’s two-year initiative to expand access to treatment for prescription opioid abuse and heroin use. According to new data from the Centers for Disease Control, 28,647 Americans – or 78 people each day – died from drug overdoses involving opioids in 2014. Opioids mainly include prescription pain relievers and heroin.

The resolution includes \$920 million over two years for the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMSHA) to fund cooperative agreements with states to improve the availability of medication-assisted treatment for opioid use disorders,

\$30 million over two years to SAMSHA to assess the effectiveness of medication-assisted treatment, and \$50 million over two years to the Health Resources and Services Administration to increase the number of medication-assisted treatment providers through the National Health Service Corps.

The resolution accommodates this necessary level of funding for opioid treatment by reducing tax expenditures for the top one percent of income earners, or by reducing unjustified corporate tax breaks, including special depreciation for corporate jets, loopholes that allow inversions and encourage firms to ship jobs and capital overseas and shelter their profits in foreign tax havens, the “carried interest” loophole that allows hedge fund managers to disguise their compensation as capital gains, tax subsidies for the major integrated oil companies, or corporate deductions for CEO bonuses and other excessive executive compensation exceeding \$1 million per year.