HOUSE No.

The	Commonwealth	of	Massachusetts

PRESENTED BY:

Bruce J. Ayers

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts in General Court assembled:

The undersigned legislators and/or citizens respectfully petition for the adoption of the accompanying resolution:

Resolutions urging the Congress of the United States to update the Drug Addiction Treatment Act of 2000 and remove excessive training requirements mandated for obtaining a waiver to prescribe buprenorphine.

PETITION OF:

NAME:DISTRICT/ADDRESS:DATE ADDED:Bruce J. Ayers1st Norfolk1/15/2025

HOUSE No.

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[SIMILAR MATTER FILED IN PREVIOUS SESSION SEE HOUSE, NO. 3486 OF 2023-2024.]

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

In the One Hundred and Ninety-Fourth General Court (2025-2026)

Resolutions urging the Congress of the United States to update the Drug Addiction Treatment Act of 2000 and remove excessive training requirements mandated for obtaining a waiver to prescribe buprenorphine.

- Whereas, since the 1990's the United States of America has experienced a growing issue of the overprescribing of opioid pain relievers; and
- Whereas, this overprescribing of opioids has led to dependence and addiction to drugs
- 4 such as heroin and fentanyl, which has resulted in a major public health crisis; and
- Whereas, in 2017, the United States Department of Health & Human Services declared
- 6 the opioid crisis a public health emergency; and
- Whereas, according to 2016 and 2017 data compiled by the Department of Health &
- 8 Human Services, more than 2.1 million people suffered from an opioid use disorder; and
- Whereas, in 2016 and 2017, an estimated 42,249 people died from overdosing on opioids;
- 10 and

11	Whereas, according to the National Institute on Drug Abuse, more than 130 people per
12	day in the United States die after overdosing on opioids; and
13	Whereas, national experts say these numbers will only continue to grow; and
14	Whereas, in order to combat this growing epidemic, new methods of treatment must be
15	explored; and
16	Whereas, Medically-Assisted Treatment has proven successful in reducing dependence
17	on opioids and treating addiction; and
18	Whereas, buprenorphine is a medication used to treat opiate addiction; and
19	Whereas, buprenorphine in combination with naxolone (Narcan) is Suboxone, a method
20	of Medically-Assisted Treatment in the form of a pill taken orally every 24 hours with the
21	potential to reduce symptoms of opiate addiction and withdrawal; and
22	Whereas, buprenorphine is a Schedule III drug, meaning it carries "moderate to low
23	potential for physical and psychological dependence"; and
24	Whereas, the Drug Addiction Treatment Act of 2000 stipulates that in order to prescribe
25	buprenorphine, a physician must complete an 8-hour training and take an exam, as well as obtain
26	a specific "X license" through the DEA; and
27	Whereas, doctors may prescribe all other Schedule III drugs, as well as some Schedule II
28	drugs (with a "high potential for abuse, which may lead to psychological or physical
29	dependence") utilizing their DEA license and without going through any special training or
30	obtaining any separate licenses; and

31	Whereas, the requirements to prescribe buprenorphine are unreasonably stringent with no
32	precedent set in the prescribing of other Schedule III drugs; and
33	Whereas, these unreasonable requirements are a deterrent for physicians to prescribe this
34	potentially life-saving drug; and
35	Whereas, it is incumbent upon Congress to take every measure to treat drug addiction; be
36	it therefore
37	Resolved, that The General Court urges the United States Congress to update the Drug
38	Addiction Treatment Act of 2000 to remove excessive training requirements mandated to
38 39	Addiction Treatment Act of 2000 to remove excessive training requirements mandated to prescribe buprenorphine; and be it further
39	prescribe buprenorphine; and be it further