FEDERAL FUNDING TO ADDRESS ADDICTION

ROBERT MORRISON, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR/DIRECTOR OF LEGISLATIVE AFFAIRS, NASADAD

NOVEMBER 12, 2018

NAADAC ADVOCACY IN ACTION CONFERENCE
TOPICS TO COVER

- INTRO TO NASADAD
- OVERVIEW OF FEDERAL BUDGET AND APPROPRIATIONS PROCESS
- FY 2018 APPROPRIATIONS
- FY 2019 APPROPRIATIONS
OVERVIEW OF NASADAD

- **Mission**: To promote effective and efficient State substance use disorder prevention, treatment, and recovery systems.

- Office in Washington, D.C. with Policy Department and Research Department.
  - Research Department houses component groups: prevention, treatment, women's services, and SOTAs

- Governed by Board of Directors
  - Cassandra Price (GA), President
  - Mark Stringer (MO), Public Policy Chair
ROLE OF STATE ALCOHOL & DRUG AGENCIES

- Placement in State government – varies by State
  - May be in Departments of Health, Human Services, Social Services, etc.
- Develop annual State plans to provide prevention, treatment, and recovery services
- Ensure service effectiveness, quality, improvement and coordination
- Collaborate with other State agencies
  - Child welfare; criminal justice; drug courts; medical system; transportation; job training/placement, etc.
- Represent key link to substance use disorder provider community
- Convene stakeholder meetings
- Manage the Federal Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Block Grant
- Manage STR Grant and SOR Grant
$1.8 billion formula grant administered by SAMHSA
Supports treatment for 1.5 million Americans per year
20% set-aside for primary prevention
Flexible program that allows each State to direct resources for prevention, treatment and recovery to meet their own needs
Infrastructure for efficient and effective management and allocation of funds
WITHOUT ANY SIGNIFICANT FUNDING INCREASES OVER THE PAST DECADE, THE SAPT BLOCK GRANT HAS LOST 31% OF ITS PURCHASING POWER.

SAPT Block Grant Funding: Appropriations vs. Actual, 2006-2017

-31% or -$577 million

SAPT Block Grant Funding

Actual Funding, Adjusted for Inflation
FEDERAL BUDGET AND APPROPRIATIONS PROCESS
Typically in February, the President submits to Congress a detailed budget request for the coming fiscal year, which begins on October 1.

Budget outlines the Administration’s overarching priorities for federal programs.

Budget must recommend funding levels for annually appropriated programs (aka discretionary programs).

- These discretionary programs fall under the jurisdiction of the House and Senate Appropriations Committees.
- President does not need to make recommendations for mandatory funding (e.g. mandatory/entitlement programs and taxes)
Congress holds hearings in February and March to ask Administration officials about their budget requests and, then Congress develops its own budget plan, called a “budget resolution.”

Budget resolution sets overall spending targets for other congressional committees (e.g. Appropriations Committee) that can propose legislation that directly provides spending.

Outlines how much Congress is supposed to spend in each spending category, and how much total revenue the government will collect.
12 APPROPRIATIONS SUBCOMMITTEES WITH JURISDICTION OVER PARTICULAR AGENCIES

1. Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies;
2. Commerce, Justice, Science, and Related Agencies;
3. Defense;
4. Energy and Water Development, and Related Agencies;
5. Financial Services and General Government;
6. Homeland Security;
7. Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies;
8. Labor, Health and Human Services, Education, and Related Agencies ("Labor-H");
9. Legislative Branch;
10. Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies;
11. State, Foreign Operations, and Related Programs; and
Jurisdiction over:
- SAMHSA
- CDC
- NIH (NIDA, NIAAA, etc.)
- CMS
- FDA
- HRSA
- ACF
- ...and more.
After passing the subcommittee level, Labor-HHS bill is considered by the full Appropriations Committee.

All 12 appropriations bills are supposed to be passed in “regular order”—full passage through both House and Senate and signed by the President by the start of the federal fiscal year on October 1st.

In recent years, failure to provide appropriations by that date have resulted in continuing resolutions (CRs)—stopgap funding bills that keep the government funded at the previous fiscal year’s funding levels.

- FY 2019 spending bill passed before the fiscal year began on Oct. 1, 2018
BIPARTISAN BUDGET ACT + FY 2018 APPROPRIATIONS
FY 2018 RECOMMENDATIONS BY THE ADMINISTRATION, SENATE AND HOUSE APPROPRIATIONS COMMITTEES

- **Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Block Grant:**
  - Administration, House, and Senate all proposed $1,858,079,000 (level funding).

- **Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT):**
  - Administration: $341,738,000 (decrease of $10.7 m vs. FY 2017)
  - Senate Appropriations Committee: $354,427,000 (increase of $2 m vs. FY 2017)
  - House Appropriations Committee: $351,427,000 (decrease of $1 m vs. FY 2017)

- **Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP):**
  - Administration: $149,700,000 ($73.5 million cut compared to FY 2017)
  - Senate Appropriations Committee: $238,219,000 (increase of $15,000,000)
  - House Appropriations Committee: $165,373,000 (decrease of $57.8 m vs. FY 2017)
After House & Senate Appropriations Committees cleared Labor/HHS bills, work was stuck because of the low overall allocation which led to cuts or few increases.

As negotiations moved forward, Congress cleared five continuing resolutions with 2 brief government shutdowns.

But a deal was struck to unclog the logjam...
On February 9th, 2018 the President signed the Bipartisan Budget Act of 2018, which served as a CR to keep the government open through March 23rd.

Additionally, the BBA included a two-year budget agreement.

- Raised the spending caps for both defense and nondefense discretionary (NDD) programs by $296 billion over two years:
  - Defense spending caps would be raised by $80 billion in FY 2018 and $85 billion in FY 2019.
  - NDD spending would be increased by $63 billion in FY 2018 and $68 billion in FY 2019.
Ultimately, Congress passed the Consolidated Appropriations Act of 2018 in March.

Funds the government for FY 2018 (through September 30, 2018).
Level funding of $1,858,079,000 for the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Block Grant.

$500 million for year 2 of the State Targeted Response (STR) to the Opioid Crisis (level funding).

- Omnibus report language: “The agreement notes concern that SAMHSA has restricted State’s flexibility for addressing the opioid crisis by limiting the amount of funding that can be used for opioid prevention activities. The agreement recommends States be given flexibility within the existing grant program authorized in section 1003(b)(3) of the 21st Century Cures Act (P.L. 114-255) to direct resources in accordance with local needs. The agreement requests a report to the Committees on Appropriations of the House of Representatives and the Senate on such plans and evaluation results available on this program, one year after enactment of this Act.”

$1 billion in new funding for “grants to States to address the opioid crisis.” Now known as the State Opioid Response Grants

- Omnibus report language: “State Opioid Response Grants- “The agreement provides $1,000,000,000 in new funding for grants to States to address the opioid crisis. This funding is in addition to the $500,000,000 provided in the 21st Century Cures Act... In addition, the agreement provides a 15 percent set-aside for States with the highest age-adjusted mortality rate related to opioid use disorders. The Assistant Secretary is encouraged to apply a weighted formula within the set-aside based on state ordinal ranking. The agreement urges the Assistant Secretary to ensure the formula avoids a significant cliff between States with similar mortality rates.”
$405 million for the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT) Programs of Regional and National Significance (PRNS), an increase of $51 million compared to FY 2017.

$248 million for the Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) PRNS, an increase of $25 million compared to FY 2017.

- $119 million for the Strategic Prevention Framework (SPF)-Partnerships for Success (PFS), an increase of $10 million compared to FY 2017.
- $36 million for First Responder Training, an increase of $24 million compared to FY 2017.
In February 2018, the Administration released its FY 2019 budget.

Over the summer, the House and Senate Appropriations Committees passed their respective versions of a bill funding HHS and other agencies.
- Last month Congress passed final FY 2019 (10/1/18-9/30/19) Labor, Health & Human Services (HHS), Education, and Related Agencies (L-HHS) appropriations bill

- Bundled with bill funding the Department of Defense and continuing resolution to keep all governmental agencies and offices funded through Dec. 7th

- Bill funds several of NASADAD’s priority programs, including those within SAMHSA
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Block Grant

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>FY 17</th>
<th>FY 18 Omnibus</th>
<th>President's FY 19 Request</th>
<th>FY 19 Request vs. FY 18</th>
<th>Final FY 19</th>
<th>FY 19 vs. FY 18</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SAPT Block Grant</td>
<td>$1,858,079,000</td>
<td>$1,858,079,000</td>
<td>$1,858,079,000</td>
<td>Level</td>
<td>$1,858,079,000</td>
<td>Level</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

- House Appropriations Subcommittee and Full Committee recommended an increase of $500 million for the SAPT Block Grant during the FY 2019 appropriations process. This proposal was not in the final agreement.

- The Subcommittee is led by Chairman Tom Cole (R-OK) and Ranking Member Rosa DeLauro (D-CT).

- NASADAD over time will educate Congress on the benefits of transitioning large funding increases into the SAPT Block Grant in order to help address all substance use disorders – prevention, treatment and recovery.
Additional Opioids Allocation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>FY 17</th>
<th>FY 18 Omnibus</th>
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<th>Final FY 19</th>
<th>FY 19 vs. FY 18</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>State Targeted Response (STR) to the Opioid Crisis Grants</td>
<td>$500,000,000</td>
<td>$500,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>State Opioid Response (SOR) Grants</td>
<td>N/A</td>
<td>$1,000,000,000</td>
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<td>$1,500,000,000</td>
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</table>

- **Senate Appropriations Committee Report to Accompany FY 2019 funding:** “The Committee recognizes the work moving forward under the SOR program and the State Targeted Response to the Opioid Abuse Crisis grant program. The Committee directs SAMHSA to ensure these resources are aligned with the State plan developed by each State’s alcohol and drug agency as defined by the agency that manages the SAPT Block Grant. This will ensure continuity of funding and coordination of efforts within each State system.”

- **STR; SOR – critical message:** Congress and the Administration support significant resources to States to address the opioid crisis.
### SAMHSA’s Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
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<th>FY 2019</th>
<th>FY 19 vs. FY 18</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CSAT TOTAL</td>
<td>$354,427,000</td>
<td>$403,427,000</td>
<td>$255,318,000</td>
<td>-$148,109,000</td>
<td>$458,677,000</td>
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<td>Addiction Technology Transfer Centers (ATTCs)</td>
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<td>Building Communities of Recovery</td>
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<td>Criminal Justice Activities</td>
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<td>Drug Courts</td>
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<td>First Responder Training*</td>
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<td>Grants to Prevent Prescription Drug/Opioid Overdose Related Deaths*</td>
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<td>Improving Access to Overdose Treatment</td>
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</table>

*First Responder Training program, Rural Focus, and Grants to Prevent Prescription Drug/Opioid Overdose Related Deaths were previously funded within CSAP (FY 2017-FY 2018)
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Program</th>
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<td>CSAT TOTAL</td>
<td>$354,427,000</td>
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<td>$255,318,000</td>
<td>-$148,109,000</td>
<td>$458,677,000</td>
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<td>Minority AIDS</td>
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<td>Pregnant and Postpartum Women (PPW)</td>
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<td>Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT)</td>
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<td>Medication-Assisted Treatment for Prescription Drug and Opioid Addiction</td>
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<td>FY 18 Omnibus</td>
<td>President's FY 19 Request</td>
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<td>FY 19 vs. FY 18</td>
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<td>CSAP TOTAL</td>
<td>$223,219,000</td>
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<td>Sober Truth on Preventing Underage Drinking (STOP Act)</td>
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<td>Strategic Prevention Framework-Partnerships for Success</td>
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<td>Tribal Behavioral Health Grants</td>
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Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA) – Select Programs

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>FY 17</th>
<th>FY 18 Omnibus</th>
<th>President’s FY 19 Request</th>
<th>FY 19 Request vs. FY 18</th>
<th>FY 2019</th>
<th>FY 19 vs. FY 18</th>
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<tr>
<td>Community Health Centers</td>
<td>$1,490,522,000</td>
<td>$1,625,522,000</td>
<td>$4,990,629,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maternal and Child Health Block Grant</td>
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<td>Rural Communities Opioids Response</td>
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<td>Telehealth</td>
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<td>Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program</td>
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<td>$2,318,781,000</td>
<td>$2,260,170,000</td>
<td>-$58,611,000</td>
<td>$2,318,781,000</td>
<td>Level</td>
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</table>
The conferees include $105,000,000 for the National Health Service Corps to expand and improve access to quality health care and substance use disorder treatment in rural and other underserved areas nationwide. The conferees continue eligibility for loan repayment awards through the National Health Service Corps for substance use disorder counselors. Of the amount provided, the conferees include $15,000,000 for the Rural Communities Opioid Response within the Office of Rural Health and $15,000,000 for placement at health care facilities within the Indian Health Service.”
FUNDING TRENDS

- Continued congressional interest in addressing the opioid crisis
  - continued funding for treatment, recovery, and prevention
- Appropriations to address addiction across federal agencies (not just SAMHSA)
WHAT’S NEXT?

- President’s proposed budget for FY 2020 will be released in early 2019
- States are currently in year 2 of State Targeted Response (STR) grant program
- Year 2 of State Opioid Response (SOR) grant dollars will be allocated this fiscal year
- Different stakeholders will rally around different provisions seeking funding for
  - Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act (CARA)
  - 21st Cures Act
  - SUPPORT Act
CONTACT:
RMORRISON@NASADAD.ORG

WANT FURTHER DETAILS?
VISIT NASADAD.ORG TO ACCESS OUR BUDGET + APPROPRIATIONS SUMMARIES.