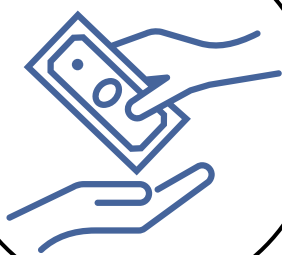


The Role of State Alcohol and Drug Agencies

The Single State Agency (SSA) is the lead agency in each State or jurisdiction responsible for managing federal funds dedicated to addressing substance use prevention, treatment, and recovery. These agencies are governed by different statutes and regulations, vary in terms of their exact functions, size, and placement within State government. Yet these same agencies also share common characteristics as well. The development of effective federal policy requires an awareness and appreciation of the important role State alcohol and drug agencies play in managing our nation's prevention, treatment, and recovery system.



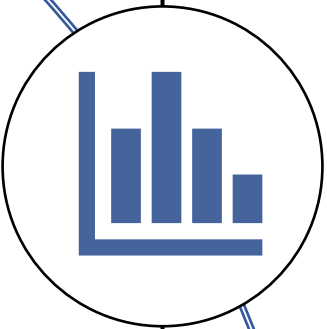
Managing the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Block Grant: The SAPT Block Grant is a \$1.9 billion federal formula grant that is allotted to NASADAD members. By statute, twenty percent of the SAPT Block Grant must be dedicated to critical substance use prevention programming.



Managing opioid-specific grants to States: NASADAD members manage the State Opioid Response grants (\$1.525 billion in FY 2022) which address the opioid crisis by increasing access to treatment and reducing opioid overdose deaths through prevention, treatment, and recovery activities. SSAs previously managed the State Targeted Response grants in their State. These grants supplement existing opioid-related services being led by the State alcohol and drug agencies.



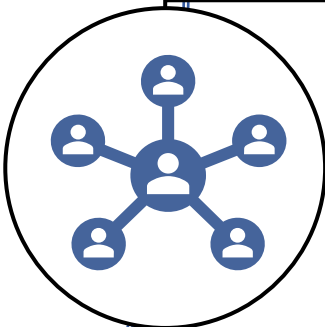
Promoting effectiveness through planning, oversight, and accountability: States work with stakeholders to craft and implement annual plans for State-wide service delivery. In the process, they employ mechanisms to ensure public programs are effective. State agencies use tools such as performance data management and reporting, contract monitoring, corrective action planning, on-site reviews, and technical assistance.



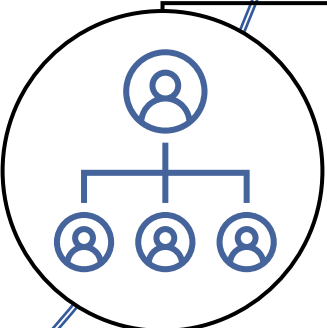
Reporting data: The management of the SAPT Block Grant requires States to collect and report data describing the services and programs supported by this important funding stream. This data includes information on the number and characteristics of people served by the SAPT Block Grant. In addition, States report performance and outcome data to help demonstrate the positive impact services have on: 1) reducing the use of alcohol and other drugs; 2) employment; 3) criminal justice involvement; and more.



Promoting and ensuring quality: State agencies work to ensure that services are of the highest quality through State-established standards of care. NASADAD members are dedicated to continuous quality improvement and participate in initiatives to promote innovative practices and programs. For example, State directors use the data described above to help advance these practices and drive management decisions.



Encouraging coordination across State government: SSAs promote cross-agency collaboration given the impact of alcohol and substance use has on other sectors. For example, State directors engage with the criminal justice entities on issues like reentry, drug court programs, and diversion initiatives. Other examples include work with education agencies, child welfare, transportation, primary care, and more.



Working with the provider community: State alcohol and drug agencies have very important relationships with the provider community. NASADAD members provide training, continuing education, oversight, and other support to those delivering services. State Directors note this connection is critical given the increased pressures on those delivering prevention, treatment, and recovery services.

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