Updates on Federal SUD Funding

Robert Morrison, Executive Director/Director of Legislative and Regulatory Affairs, NASADAD

NAADAC Advocacy in Action Virtual Conference
April 13, 2021
Topics to Cover

- Introduction to NASADAD
- Overview of federal budget and appropriations process
- Final appropriations for FY 2021
- SUD funding in COVID-19 relief legislation
- Status of FY 2022 budget/appropriations
NASADAD’s mission is to promote effective and efficient publicly funded State substance use disorder prevention, treatment, and recovery systems.

Office in Washington, D.C.
- Research and Program Applications Department
  - Research Department houses component groups: prevention, treatment, women’s services, and SOTAs
- Public Policy Department

Governed by Board of Directors
- Cassandra Price (GA), President
- Mark Stringer (MO), Chair, Public Policy Committee
- Sara Goldsby (S.C.), Vice Chair, Public Policy Committee
Placement in State government varies: May be Departments of Health, Human Services, Social Services, some Cabinet Level

Develop annual State plans to provide prevention, treatment, and recovery services

Ensure service effectiveness, quality, improvement and coordination of programming

Collaborate with other State agencies, NGOs and sectors representing child welfare; housing; criminal justice; primary care/medical system; transportation; job training/placement, etc.

Represent key link to substance use disorder program/provider/recovery community

Convene stakeholder meetings

Manage the Federal Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Block Grant

Manage STR Grant and SOR Grant
What do we do?

Serve as the national voice of State substance use agencies

Foster partnerships among States, federal agencies, and other key national organizations

Develop and disseminate knowledge of innovative substance use programs, policies, and practices

Promote key competencies of effective State substance use agencies

Promote increased public understanding of prevention, treatment, and recovery processes and services
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Block Grant: Critical Federal program supporting Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery
Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Block Grant

- $1.8 billion formula grant administered by SAMHSA
- Supports treatment for 1.5 million Americans per year
- **20 percent 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
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)
Budget and Appropriations Process

• Congress typically 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
Labor-HHS
Subcommittees have jurisdiction over...

SAMHSA
Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration

FDA

CDC

NIH
National Institute on Drug Abuse

CMS
Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

HRSA
Health Resources & Services Administration

&

ACF

...and more.
Final Steps

• 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.
Final FY 2021 Funding
Programs within SAMHSA, DOJ, and ONDCP
SUBSTANCE USE DURING THE PANDEMIC
IMPACT OF COVID-19: INCREASES IN SUBSTANCE USE

Substance use:

- Fentanyl use has increased 32%
- Methamphetamine use increased by 20%
- Heroin use increased by 13%
- Cocaine use increased by 10%
- Alcohol sales in retail stores increased by 21% compared to the same period in 2019
- Alcohol sales online increased by 234% compared to the same period in 2019

Overdoses increased up 42% per month during the pandemic as compared to the same months in 2019

- Overdose deaths involving synthetic opioids increased 38% from the 12-month period leading up to June 2019 compared with the 12-month period leading up to May 2020
- Overdose deaths involving cocaine increased by 27%
- Overdose deaths involving psychostimulants, such as methamphetamine, increased by 35%

FEDERAL FUNDING TO ADDRESS SUBSTANCE USE DISORDERS
CONSOLIDATED APPROPRIATIONS ACT, 2021 INCLUDES:

Part A: Final FY 21 funding ($1.4 trillion)

Part B: Supplemental COVID-19 funding bill ($900 billion)

Total: $2.3 trillion

5,593-page legislation enacted in December 2020
PART A OF THE DECEMBER PACKAGE:
FINAL FY 2021 “REGULAR” APPROPRIATIONS
## FINAL FY 2021 FUNDING LEVELS FOR PROGRAMS WITHIN THE SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES ADMINISTRATION (SAMHSA)

### Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment (SAPT) Block Grant

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>FY 2019</th>
<th>FY 2020</th>
<th>President’s FY 2021 Request</th>
<th>House FY 21 Recommendation</th>
<th>Senate FY 21 Recommendation</th>
<th>Final FY 2021 Appropriations</th>
<th>FY 2021 vs. FY 2020</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SAPT Block Grant</td>
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<td>$1,858,079,000</td>
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### Additional Opioids Allocation

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<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>FY 2019</th>
<th>FY 2020</th>
<th>President’s FY 2021 Request</th>
<th>House FY 21 Recommendation</th>
<th>Senate FY 21 Recommendation</th>
<th>Final FY 2021 Appropriations</th>
<th>FY 2021 vs FY 2020</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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<td>Not funded</td>
<td>Not funded</td>
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<td>State Opioid Response (SOR) Grants</td>
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## Appropriations for SAMHSA's Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>FY 19</th>
<th>FY 2020</th>
<th>President's FY 2021 Request</th>
<th>House FY 21 Recommendation</th>
<th>Senate FY 21 Recommendation</th>
<th>Final FY 2021 Appropriations</th>
<th>FY 2021 vs FY 2020</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CSAT PRNS TOTAL</td>
<td>$458,677,000</td>
<td>$479,677,000</td>
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<td>Building Communities of Recovery</td>
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<tr>
<td>Comprehensive Opioid Recovery Centers</td>
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<td>Emergency Dept. Alternatives to Opioids</td>
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<td>First Responder Training*</td>
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<td>Improving Access to Overdose Treatment</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minority AIDS</td>
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<td>$65,570,000</td>
<td>$65,570,000</td>
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<td>Minority Fellowship</td>
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<tr>
<td>Opioid Response Grants</td>
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<td>Not funded</td>
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<td>Opioid Treatment Programs/Regulatory Activities</td>
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<td>Peer Support Technical Assistance Center</td>
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<tr>
<td>Pregnant and Postpartum Women (PPW)</td>
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<td>$31,931,000</td>
<td>$31,931,000</td>
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<td>Recovery Community Services Program</td>
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<td>SBIRT</td>
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<td>Targeted Capacity Expansion (TCE) General</td>
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<td>$100,192,000</td>
<td>$11,192,000</td>
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<td>MAT- PDOA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Treatment, Recovery, and Workforce Support</td>
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<td>$4,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Treatment Systems for Homeless</td>
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<td>$36,386,000</td>
<td>$36,386,000</td>
<td>$36,386,000</td>
<td>$36,386,000</td>
<td>$36,386,000</td>
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</table>
## Appropriations for SAMHSA’s Center for Substance Abuse Prevention

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<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>FY 2019</th>
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<th>FY 2021 vs FY 2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CSAP PRNS Total</td>
<td>$205,469,000</td>
<td>$206,469,000</td>
<td>$209,469,000</td>
<td>$206,469,000</td>
<td>$208,219,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Center for the Application of Prevention Technologies (CAPT)</td>
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<td>$7,493,000</td>
<td>$7,493,000</td>
<td>$7,493,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Federal Drug-Free Workplace/Mandatory Drug Testing</td>
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<td>$4,894,000</td>
<td>$4,894,000</td>
<td>$4,894,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minority AIDS</td>
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<td>$41,205,000</td>
<td>$41,205,000</td>
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<td>$41,205,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Minority Fellowship</td>
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<tr>
<td>Science and Service Program Coordination</td>
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<td>Sober Truth on Preventing Underage Drinking (STOP Act)</td>
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<td>$10,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>Strategic Prevention Framework-Partnerships for Success</td>
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<td>$119,484,000</td>
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<td>Strategic Prevention Framework Rx</td>
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<td>$10,000,000</td>
<td>$10,000,000</td>
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<td>Level</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tribal Behavioral Health Grants</td>
<td>$20,000,000</td>
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## Appropriations for the White House Office of National Drug Control Policy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>FY 2019</th>
<th>FY 2020</th>
<th>President’s FY 2021 Request</th>
<th>House FY 21 Recommendation</th>
<th>Senate FY 21 Recommendation</th>
<th>Final FY 2021 Appropriations</th>
<th>FY 2021 vs FY 2020</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drug Free Communities (DFC)</td>
<td>$100,000,000</td>
<td>$101,250,000</td>
<td>Not funded</td>
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<tr>
<td>High-Intensity Drug Trafficking Area (HIDTA) Program</td>
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<tr>
<td>Community-Based Coalition Enhancement Grants (CARA Grants)</td>
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## Appropriations for Department of Justice

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Program</th>
<th>FY 2019</th>
<th>FY 2020</th>
<th>President’s FY 2021 Request</th>
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<th>Senate FY 21 Recommendation</th>
<th>Final FY 2021 Appropriations</th>
<th>FY 2021 vs FY 2020</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Drug Enforcement Administration</td>
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<td>High Intensity Drug Trafficking Areas (HIDTA)*</td>
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<td>Not funded within DOJ</td>
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<td>Office of Justice Programs (OJP): Research, Evaluation, and Statistics</td>
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<td>$79,000,000</td>
<td>$86,500,000</td>
<td>$88,500,000</td>
<td>$81,000,000</td>
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<tr>
<td>OJP: State and Local Law Enforcement Assistance</td>
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<td>$1,892,000,000</td>
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<td>Comprehensive Opioid, Stimulant, and Substance Abuse Program</td>
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<tr>
<td>Veterans Treatment Courts</td>
<td>$22,000,000</td>
<td>$23,000,000</td>
<td>$22,000,000</td>
<td>$30,000,000</td>
<td>$24,000,000</td>
<td>$25,000,000</td>
<td>+$2,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prescription Drug Monitoring</td>
<td>$30,000,000</td>
<td>$31,000,000</td>
<td>$30,000,000</td>
<td>$31,000,000</td>
<td>$32,000,000</td>
<td>$32,000,000</td>
<td>+$1,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Community Oriented Policing Systems (COPS)**</td>
<td>$303,500,000</td>
<td>$343,000,000</td>
<td>Included as part of OJP funding</td>
<td>$343,000,000</td>
<td>$360,000,000</td>
<td>$386,000,000</td>
<td>+$43,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COPS Hiring Initiative**</td>
<td>$153,000,000</td>
<td>$156,000,000</td>
<td>$99,000,000</td>
<td>$145,000,000</td>
<td>$239,000,000</td>
<td>$237,000,000</td>
<td>+$8,000,000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Juvenile Justice Programs</td>
<td>$287,800,000</td>
<td>$320,000,000</td>
<td>$227,500,000</td>
<td>$337,000,000</td>
<td>$348,000,000</td>
<td>$346,000,000</td>
<td>+$26,000,000</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
PART B OF DECEMBER PACKAGE: COVID-19 RELIEF EFFORTS
COVID-19 RELIEF EFFORTS

NASADAD’s Recommendations:
1) Supplemental funding in SAPT Block Grant
2) Provide States certain flexibility in the use of funds (not in the core set-asides)

House passed HEROES Act in May ($1.5 B for SAPT BG)
Senate released HEALS Act in July ($1.5 B for SAPT BG)
Talks to reach final deal before August recess were unsuccessful
House released pared down version of HEROES in September, offering lower total dollar amount ($3.5 B for SAPT BG)
Bipartisan group of lawmakers released compromise bill in December
FINAL DECEMBER 2020 COVID-19 PACKAGE

- **SAPT Block Grant**: $1.65 billion
  - “... with respect to the amount appropriated under this heading in this Act the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration shall maintain the 20 percent set-aside for prevention, but may waive requirements with respect to allowable activities, timelines, or reporting requirements for the Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grant and the Community Mental Health Services Block Grant as deemed necessary to facilitate a grantee’s response to coronavirus”

- **Community Mental Health Services Block Grant**: $1.65 billion
- **Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics**: $600 million
- **Suicide prevention**: $50 million
- **Project AWARE to support school-based mental health for children**: $50 million
- **Emergency grants to States**: $240 million
- **National Child Traumatic Stress Network**: $10 million
- **At least $125 million of these SAMHSA funds must be allocated to tribes**
ANOTHER COVID-19 PACKAGE

• In January, President Biden released the American Rescue Plan
  • Proposed $4 billion for SUD/MH program within SAMHSA and HRSA

• In March 2021, lawmakers passed, and the President signed, the American Rescue Plan into law:
  • $1.5 billion for SAPT Block Grant
    • Allows States until September 30th, 2025 to expend these resources
    • Does not include language on flexibility
OTHER SUD/MH PROVISIONS IN AMERICAN RESCUE PLAN PACKAGE PASSED IN MARCH 2021

Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA)

- $1.5 billion for SAPT BG and would allow until Sept. 30, 2025 for funds to be spent.
- $1.5 billion for MH BG and would allow until Sept. 30, 2025 for funds to be spent.
- $420 million for CCBHCs
- $30 million for grants to “support community-based overdose prevention programs, syringe services programs, and other harm reduction services, with respect to harms of drug misuse that are exacerbated by the COVID–19 public health emergency.”
- $50 million grants to address “increased community behavioral health needs worsened by the COVID–19 public health emergency.”
- $30 million for Project AWARE
- $20 million for Youth Suicide Prevention
- $10 million for National Child Traumatic Stress Network

Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA)

- $80 million for grants to “...plan, develop, operate, or participate in health professions and nursing training activities for health care students, residents, professionals, paraprofessionals, trainees, and public safety officers, and employers of such individuals, in evidence-informed strategies for reducing and addressing suicide, burnout, and mental and behavioral health conditions (including substance use disorders) among health care professionals.”
- $40 million for grants to “entities providing health care” in order to “...establish, enhance, or expand evidence informed programs or protocols to promote mental and behavioral health among their providers, other personnel, and members.”

Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

- $20 million for the CDC to “carry out a national evidence-based education and awareness campaign directed at health care professionals and first responders... to encourage primary prevention of mental and behavioral health conditions and secondary and tertiary prevention by encouraging health care professionals to seek support and treatment for their own behavioral health concerns”
NEW CONGRESS: WHAT CAN WE EXPECT?
CONTINUED INTEREST IN SUD POLICY

Congress will work to assess roll-out of policies and programs stemming from--

- Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act (CARA) signed into law 2016
- 21st Century Cures Act signed into law in 2016
- The Substance Use Disorder Prevention that Promotes Opioid Recovery and Treatment (SUPPORT) Act
- House E and C Committee hearing on April 14 on SUD issues and the pandemic
- House Ed and Labor Committee hearing on April 15 on access go MH/AOD care

Congress will be interested in progress linked to funds allocated for SUD programs in--

- The FY 21 Consolidated Appropriations Act (cleared in December 2020)
- The American Rescue Plan (cleared in March 2021)
COMPREHENSIVE ADDICTION AND RECOVERY ACT (CARA) 3.0

• Sponsored by Senators Portman (R-OH), Whitehouse (D-R.I.), Capito (R-W.V.), Klobuchar (D-MN) and Shaheen (D-N.H.)

• Follows the work done in CARA first enacted in 2016

• Proposes:
  • A new program at SAMHSA’s Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP) to provide State alcohol and drug agencies grants to support the development of prevention workforce
  • Prohibiting States from requiring prior authorization for medication assisted treatment (MAT) under Medicaid
  • Authorization of $100 million the PPW Residential Treatment Services Program within SAMHSA/CSAT
  • Authorizes $50 million for MAT in correctional facilities and community reentry programs
  • A number of other provisions…

Section-by-Section Overview: https://www.portman.senate.gov/sites/default/files/2021-03/3.25%20CARA%203.0%20Section%20by%20Section%20FINAL.pdf
FY 2022 BUDGET AND APPROPRIATIONS

Biden Administration Releases FY 2022 Proposed Budget Outline—Many Details
• Offers overview of proposed spending for FY 2022
• Proposes $10.7 billion research, prevention, treatment and recovery programs to address the opioid epidemic
• Full budget expected to be released in the months ahead

Budget Hearings Begin This Week
• HHS Sec. Xavier Becerra to testify before the House Approps Subcomm on Labor, HHS, Education on April 15
Questions?

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