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KEY DRUG AND ALCOHOL ADDICTION PREVENTION, TREATMENT, RECOVERY, AND RESEARCH PROGRAMS NEED THE HIGHEST POSSIBLE FUNDING IN FY 2011

Program	FY 2009 Funding Level	FY 2010 Funding Level	FY 2011 Administration Budget	Request
Substance Abuse Prevention & Treatment Block Grant	\$1.7786 billion	\$1.7985 billion	\$1.7985 billion	Level funding
Center for Substance Abuse Treatment (CSAT)	\$414.3 million	\$454.6 million	\$487 million	
Center for Substance Abuse Prevention (CSAP)	\$201 million	\$202.2 million	\$223 million	
Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities (SDFSC) State Grants Program	\$294.8 million	\$0	\$0	NA
National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA)	\$1.033 billion	\$1.0598 billion	\$1.094 billion	Level funding
National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA)	\$450 million	\$455 million	\$462.3 million	

PROGRAM OVERVIEW

SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION AND TREATMENT BLOCK GRANT (SAPTBG)

Administered by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), the SAPTBG is the foundation of the publicly supported prevention and treatment system in this country. In 2002, nearly 2 million people were served by SAPTBG formula funding. SAPTBG funds are distributed through each state’s Single State Authority (SSA) to over 10,500 community-based organizations in 60 eligible states, territories and tribes. Twenty percent of SAPTBG funds are set aside for substance abuse prevention programming. In addition, people living with HIV/AIDS are also served by the block grant’s HIV/AIDS early intervention set-aside. Increasing funding for the SAPTBG is critical to support and expand drug addiction prevention and treatment services and to close the 80% nationwide treatment services gap.

CENTER FOR SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT (CSAT)

CSAT, through its Best Practices portfolio, supports effective treatment through the adoption of evidence-based practice and ensures that what is learned about addiction through scientific research is effectively shared with the treatment provider community. CSAT supports this technology transfer through its Addiction Technology Transfer Centers (ATTCs), which are located regionally throughout the nation, and provide training and technical assistance to providers.

In addition, CSAT's Targeted Capacity Expansion programs support services that are tailored to address specific and emerging drug epidemics and/or underserved populations, such as youth, pregnant and parenting women, and communities of color. These discretionary CSAT funds enable states and regions dealing with emerging needs, such as veterans returning home in need of essential treatment services or prescription drug addiction, to appropriately address these needs.

CENTER FOR SUBSTANCE ABUSE PREVENTION (CSAP)

Addiction is a disease that begins in adolescence; research by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) has shown that if we can stop use and abuse before age 25, we will significantly reduce the prevalence of addiction. Prevention efforts are effective in deterring young people from using illicit drugs and alcohol. Discretionary funding through CSAP's Strategic Prevention Framework promotes the use of performance measurement by providers, expands collaboration across community agencies, and supports implementation of effective prevention programs at the State and community levels. The Strategic Prevention Framework helps communities to promote youth development, reduce risk-taking behaviors, build assets and resilience, and prevent problem behaviors across the life span.

SAFE AND DRUG FREE SCHOOLS AND COMMUNITIES STATE GRANTS PROGRAM

The Safe and Drug Free Schools and Communities (SDFSC) State Grants Program, the only federal money for drug and violence prevention that went to every school district in the country, was eliminated in FY 2010. Without some federal support for the country's school-based prevention infrastructure, it will be decimated, leaving millions of American children without any drug prevention education and eliminating thousands of jobs.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON DRUG ABUSE (NIDA)

Research on addiction as a disease has been critical in the development and testing of new science-based therapies. NIDA research has made extraordinary scientific advances in understanding the nature of addiction, such as those made through the use of imaging technologies like positron emission tomography (PET scans) and through the development of new treatment technologies and medications, such as buprenorphine. Additionally, NIDA's Criminal Justice Drug Abuse Treatment Studies (CJ-DATS) research is designed to improve outcomes for offenders with substance use disorders by improving the integration of drug abuse treatment with other public health and public safety systems.

NATIONAL INSTITUTE ON ALCOHOL ABUSE AND ALCOHOLISM (NIAAA)

Alcohol is the third leading cause of preventable death in the United States. The financial burden from alcohol abuse and alcoholism on our nation is estimated at \$185 billion annually. Research by NIAAA has expanded knowledge about how best to treat and prevent addiction to alcohol. NIAAA has conducted breakthrough research that has improved clinical practice, with much of the research focused on the genetics, neurobiology, and environmental factors that underlie alcohol dependence. NIAAA has also sought to use new information about alcohol use to promote education and an effective public health response to the problem.

Please contact Gabrielle de la Gueronniere (gdelagueronniere@lac-dc.org) or Dan Belnap(dbelnap@lac.org) at the Legal Action Center (202-544-5478) with any questions.