



**National Association of
State Alcohol and Drug Abuse
Directors, Inc.**

1025 Connecticut Ave., N.W.,
Suite 605
Washington, DC 20006
Tel: (202) 293-0090
Fax: (202) 293-1250
Web page: <http://www.nasadad.org>

KEY NASADAD POLICY PRIORITIES

- Strengthen State Substance Abuse Systems and the Office of the Single State Authority (SSA) for Substance Abuse
- Expand Access to Prevention and Treatment Services
- Implement an Outcome and Performance Measurement Data System
- Ensure Clinically Appropriate Care
- Promote Effective Policies Related to Co-occurring Populations

Federal Partner Fact Sheet: Department of Justice (DOJ)'s Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) and Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP)

BACKGROUND

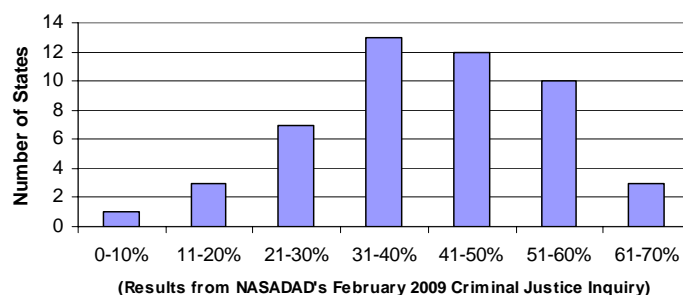
The Office of Justice Programs (OJP) is located within the Department of Justice (DOJ). The mission of OJP is to increase public safety and improve the fair administration of justice across America through innovative leadership and programs. The budget of OJP is close to \$3 billion. The Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) is located within the OJP. BJA supports law enforcement, courts, corrections, treatment, victim services, technology, and prevention initiatives that strengthen the nation's criminal justice system.

The Office of Juvenile Justice Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP) is located within DOJ. OJJDP supports States, local communities and tribal jurisdictions in their efforts to develop and implement effective programs for juveniles. OJJDP strives to strengthen the juvenile justice system's efforts to protect public safety, hold offenders accountable and provide services that address the needs of youth and their families.

State Substance Abuse Agency directors, also known as Single State Authorities (SSAs), manage the publicly funded substance abuse prevention and treatment system of the Nation... Given the high rate of substance use disorders among offenders reentering our communities, successful reentry programs require close interaction and collaboration with each Single State Authority as the program is planned, implemented and evaluated.

The Second Chance Act: Community Safety through Recidivism Prevention, P.L. 110-199, Sec.3 (a)(13)

Percentage of referrals to State Treatment System by Criminal Justice System



SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND CRIME

According to the Bureau of Justice Statistics (BJS), 64.3 percent of federal prisoners and 69.3 percent of State prisoners regularly used drugs before being incarcerated. In addition, according to the Criminal Justice/Drug Abuse Treatment Studies (CJDATS) and the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA), less than 10 percent of adult offenders and less than 20 percent of juvenile offenders across all settings received the treatment they needed for their substance use disorder. A large percentage of admissions to the publicly funded treatment system are referred from the criminal justice system (see graph above).

Cost Effectiveness of Treatment

Studies have found that providing substance abuse services is a cost effective approach to reducing crime and substance use within criminal justice populations. For example, the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA) found that, for every dollar spend on addiction treatment programs, there is an estimated \$4 to \$7 reduction in cost of drug-related crimes. With some outpatient programs, total savings can exceed costs by a ratio of 12:1 (NIDA InfoFacts, 2006).

ABOUT NASADAD

NASADAD represents the Nation's State substance abuse agencies, also known as Single State Authorities (SSAs). NASADAD's mission is to promote effective and efficient State substance abuse services. The association's two component organizations are the National Prevention Network (NPN) and the National Treatment Network (NTN).

NASADAD's Priority Programs within the Department of Justice (DOJ) Portfolio

ADULT AND JUVENILE OFFENDER STATE AND LOCAL REENTRY DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS, SECTION 101 OF SECOND CHANCE ACT

The Adult and Juvenile Offender State and Local Reentry Demonstration Projects were authorized recently by the Second Chance Act. The projects provide grants to State and local governments to coordinate reentry efforts and establish best practices. Allowable uses of the funds include substance abuse treatment, employment services, housing, mental health treatment, and mentoring, among other things. The authorization also requires a direct role for the State substance abuse agency. In FY 2009, the funding level for Section 101 of the Second Chance Act was \$15 million.

DRUG COURT DISCRETIONARY GRANT PROGRAM

DOJ's Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) reports that all 50 States and the District of Columbia, several Native American Tribal Courts, two territories and two federal courts operate Drug Courts. Like RSAT, Drug Courts work to address the high level of drug use and abuse found within the non-violent offender population by linking them to substance abuse treatment programs. Reports have shown Drug Courts to improve retention rates - a significant factor in recovery - and reduce recidivism. In FY 2009, the funding level for the Drug Court Program was \$40 million.

MENTALLY ILL OFFENDER TREATMENT CRIME REDUCTION ACT (MIOTCRA)

MIOTCRA is a authorized program aimed at preventing the mentally ill and those with co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders from revolving in and out of the criminal justice system without appropriate treatment. The purpose of the bill is to increase public safety by facilitating collaboration among criminal justice, juvenile justice, mental health and substance abuse systems to increase access to treatment for mentally ill offenders. In FY 2009, the funding level for MIOTCRA was \$10 million.

RESIDENTIAL SUBSTANCE ABUSE TREATMENT (RSAT)

RSAT is a grant awarded to all 50 States to support drug treatment programs within State and local correctional facilities. These grants call for collaboration between the criminal justice administrators and SSAs to help ensure that evidence-based practices and qualified personnel are available to assist offenders overcome their substance abuse problems. With an estimated 80 percent of all offenders in the criminal justice system having some level of substance abuse problem, programs like RSAT that offer treatment during incarceration, matched with aftercare services, are vital to any successful reentry strategy. In FY 2009, the funding level for RSAT was \$10 million.

ENFORCING UNDERAGE DRINKING LAWS (EUDL)

On March 6, 2007, the Surgeon General of the United States issued a *Call to Action* on underage drinking to stop the nearly 11 million underage youth currently drinking alcohol and to prevent even more children and teens from starting. Without programs such as the EUDL formula grants, this *Call to Action* cannot be fulfilled. EUDL encourages collaboration between States agencies when establishing a comprehensive strategy to address this issue. It is vital that law enforcement and the prevention and treatment field work together to reduce the negative effects of underage drinking. In FY 2009, the funding level for EUDL was \$25 million.

BYRNE/JUSTICE ASSISTANCE GRANT (JAG) PROGRAM

The Byrne/JAG program is the primary provider of federal funding for criminal justice activities to State and local jurisdictions. This vital program supports a broad range of activities including education, prevention and treatment for substance use. Specifically, the 2009 application notes that a core purpose area is drug treatment programming. The Association also encourages strong linkages with State substance abuse agencies in the planning and implementation of Byrne/JAG. In FY 2009, the funding level for the Byrne/JAG program was \$546 million.



NASADAD's mission is to promote effective and efficient State substance abuse service systems.

Contact information: Robert Morrison, Interim Executive Director, at (202) 293-0090 x 106 or rmorrison@nasadad.org or Barbara Durkin, Public Policy Associate, at (202) 293-0090 x 111 or bdurkin@nasadad.org.