

TN BUDGET AMENDMENTS TO SUPPORT ADDICTION TREATMENT

\$30 million in additional funding is needed to provide needed addiction services for adults in Tennessee. Without treatment, these individuals will continue to revolve through our court systems, jails, emergency rooms and countless other tax payer funded services.

- An average 1, 269 Tennesseans are on a waiting list at TN's residential detoxification programs.
- In 2014, 4% of Tennessee adults needing addiction treatment (including addiction to alcohol and/or illicit drugs) actually received services.
- In 2015, more than 936 babies were treated for Neonatal Abstinence Syndrome (NAS) and women with their families have limited access to addiction treatment. Family care treatment options are needed as well as additional access to addiction treatment for women.
- TN Department of Mental Health & Substance Abuse Services (TDMHSAS) Block Grant expenditures treat almost 3% of those abusing substances yearly. 8.27% of TN adults (391,000 people) "abused or were de-pendent on alcohol or illicit drugs in the past year."

Inclusive of this budget proposal, consider the following funding needs for TDMHSAS:

- \$6,000,000 in recurring funding to provide treatment for indigent women postpartum, including access to Medication Assisted Treatment and family residential care;
- \$10,000,000 in recurring funding to provide adult residential & out-patient addiction treatment;
- \$4,000,000 in recurring funding, specifically targeted to provide access to addictions treatment in under-served areas;
- \$3,000,000 in recurring funding to provide for Recovery Support Homes and supports such as Peer Recovery Support Services;
- \$4,000,000 in recurring funding to provide for jail diversion programs;
- \$3,000,000 to increase provider rates and raise provider caps on contract amounts. Apart from a supplement for providing co-occurring treatment, there has not been a provider rate increase in 20 years and Federal funding of treatment services has not increased over time.

Opioid Prescription Epidemic

For the first time, in 2012 alcohol is no longer the most abused drug for those receiving state-funded treatment. Starting in 2012 the most abused drug category was prescription opioids.

Heroin is making a frightening comeback

Opioid prescription rates are declining, but the addiction does not go away. TN Bureau of Investigation statistics show heroin arrests increasing 3826.92% from 2005 to 2014 with just over 1000 arrests statewide. Between 2011-2014, admissions into state-funded treatment programs for heroin use increased 157%.

Drug Courts rely on TDMHSAS financial support

Treatment costs for inmates in recovery (drug) court programs are primarily paid with TDMHSAS funds.

Treatment is a better investment

The two year statewide average recidivism rate Recovery Court with treatment is 27.5%. In contrast, the reincarceration rate for inmates without treatment is significantly higher, 39.3%. Recovery courts not only address the systemic issues that contribute to incarceration, but they help lower the risk of future incarceration.

Continue TDMHSAS funding for Adolescent Residential programs—\$2,362,500:

100% of these funds are used to provide services for children without financial resources. Accessing these services often prevents state's custody and keep families together—preventing higher cost court and DCS services. Estimated costs associated with addiction treatment and family issues for children entering the child welfare system has nearly doubled from \$29 million to \$52 million from 2008—2011.