

Advancing Your Work With Federal Funding

Addressing the opioid epidemic, facilitating
reentry, and serving victims of crime

MIE Fundraising Conference

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Today's Presenters

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Agenda

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- Evidence base shows legal aid helps
- What funding is available?
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2. Reentry

- The problem
- Evidence base shows legal aid helps
- What funding is available?
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Opioids: The Problem

- 2.1m individuals with a [Substance Use Disorder \(SUD\)](#), 11m directly impacted by someone with a SUD, communities impacted economically and socially when members' lives are destabilized.¹ 31 percent of Americans know someone who is addicted to opioids, compared to 27 percent in 2017
 - [Economic burden](#) is \$504b and \$28.9b in healthcare costs²
- SUDs commonly co-occur with [domestic violence](#),³ [homelessness](#),⁴ and [mental illness](#)⁵
- [Children of parents with SUDs](#) experience dramatically increased medical, behavioral, and psychological issues⁶
- Opioid use has been shown to be directly related [to higher medical expenses](#) and fewer days worked, leading to lost work productivity⁷
- People with opioid use disorder report [eight times the healthcare costs](#) when compared to those who do not have an opioid use disorder⁸

Opioids: Evidence Base Shows Legal Aid Helps

- [SAMHSA](#) identifies health, home, purpose, and community as areas critical to managing life in recovery.¹ Legal aid can help stabilize income, housing, healthcare, families, and communities
- Patients receiving legal services reported [reduced stress levels and improved health](#)²
- When civil legal needs were addressed, [inpatient and emergency department use](#) of high-utilizing patients dropped 50 percent and health care costs decreased 45 percent³
- When parents have access to legal services in a pediatric setting, [children's health and access to food](#) improved⁴

Read more: The National Center for Medical-Legal Partnership's brief "[The Opioid Crisis in America & the Role Medical-Legal Partnerships Can Play](#),"⁵ MIE Journal's [2018 Special Feature](#) on opioids,⁶ NLADA and The Justice in Government Project's [factsheet on opioids and legal aid](#)⁷

Opioids: What funding is available?

See: [HHS Strategy to Combat Opioid Abuse, Misuse, and Overdose](#)¹ and [Better Addiction Prevention, Treatment, and Recovery Services](#)²

1. Opioid State Targeted Response (STR) grants (21st Century Cures Act): Supports prevention, treatment and recovery activities for OUD: (opioids, heroin, illicit fentanyl, fentanyl analogs). Carve outs for Indian Tribes or tribal organizations; states with highest mortality rate

- Language re legal aid: [Funding Opportunity Announcement \(FOA\)](#) lists 10 allowable activities. One has language that can include legal services: “Establish and/or enhance statewide and community-based recovery support systems, networks, and organizations to develop capacity at the state and local levels to design and implement peer and other recovery support services as vital components of recovery-oriented continuum of care.”³
- FY19: \$1.5 billion, no state receives less than \$2 million

Tip: Every state has submitted an STR plan. Find the project summaries and grant awards [here](#)⁴

2. Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment Block Grants (SABG) and Community Mental Health Services Block Grant (MHBG): Supports partnerships and programs to help address SUD and advance health equity and prevention activities that support recovery, prevention, and treatment

- Language re legal aid: In the joint [block grant application](#),¹ SAMSHA writes state agencies “may wish to develop and support partnerships and programs to help address social determinants of health and advance overall health equity. For instance, some organizations have established medical-legal partnerships to assist persons with mental and substance use disorders in meeting their housing, employment, and education needs.”
- FY19: \$1.9 billion

Tips: SAMHSA has an [interactive map](#),² where you click on your state to see how much MHBG and SABG it receives for the appropriate fiscal year

Each state has a single agency that oversees the SABG and MHBG grants. A [contact list](#) of each state’s administering agency is available on SAMHSA’s website³

3. Offender Reentry Program (last awarded 2018): Supports expansion of SUD treatment and related recovery and reentry services through services for adult offenders/ex-offenders returning to families and community from incarceration in state and local facilities (prisons, jails, detention centers)

- Language re legal aid: [2017 FOA](#) lists allowable services and treatments, including one that can include legal services: “Providing wrap-around/recovery support services (e.g., child care, vocational, educational and transportation services) designed to improve access and retention.”¹
- 2018 Awards: \$850 million

4. Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF): Supports legal services where problems are a threat to family stability or undermine the employment of needy families

- Language re legal aid: See [TANF FAQs](#),¹ question 19 and 20 (TANF “spending categories” can potentially include legal services – “supportive services” category has language that can include legal help related to removing barriers to employment, like reinstating a drivers license or record clearing).
- FY19: \$16.5 billion

Tips: Find your state’s administering agency [here](#).² Find the total TANF and MOE spending by state in fiscal year 2017 (the most recent data) [here](#).³ For the most recent state-by-state pie charts showing spending categories, see this [link](#)⁴

5. Grants funded by Health Resources and Services Administration

- Rural Communities Opioid Response Program-Planning (RCORP) – access NOFO [here](#)¹
- Rural Communities Opioid Response Program-Implementation (RCORP) – access NOFO [here](#)²
- Rural Health Opioid Program (RHOP) – access information [here](#)³
- The Access Increases in Mental Health and Substance Abuse Services (AIMS) – access information [here](#)⁴

6. AmeriCorps: Supports activities to expand/build capacity; build a volunteer infrastructure; direct services

- Language re legal aid: Priority investment in “Healthy Futures – reducing and/or preventing prescription drug and opioid abuse” & AmeriCorps has a history of legal aid grantees

Tip: DOJ’s [FY 2016 Guide to the AmeriCorps State and National Program for Legal Aid Organizations](#) highlights key components of the AmeriCorps program for legal aid organizations¹

7. U.S. DOJ OVC

- VOCA (Victim Assistance Formula Grants) – more on this later
- Enhancing Community Responses to the Opioid Crisis – access grant solicitation [here](#).¹
In 2018, NLADA and the Justice in Government Project [profiled four legal aid organizations](#) that received this funding²

Case Study: Ohio

Stephanie Harris, Ohio State Legal Services Association

Community Partnerships -Local, State and Federal Funding - Legal Aid as a Resource in Combatting the Opioid Crisis

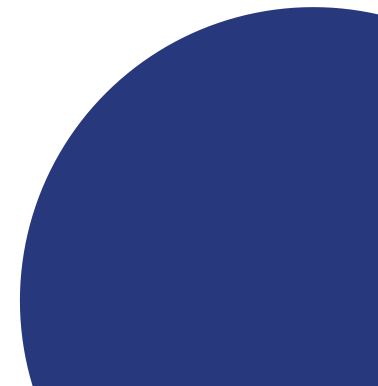


Stephanie Harris, Director of Development
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WHO WE ARE



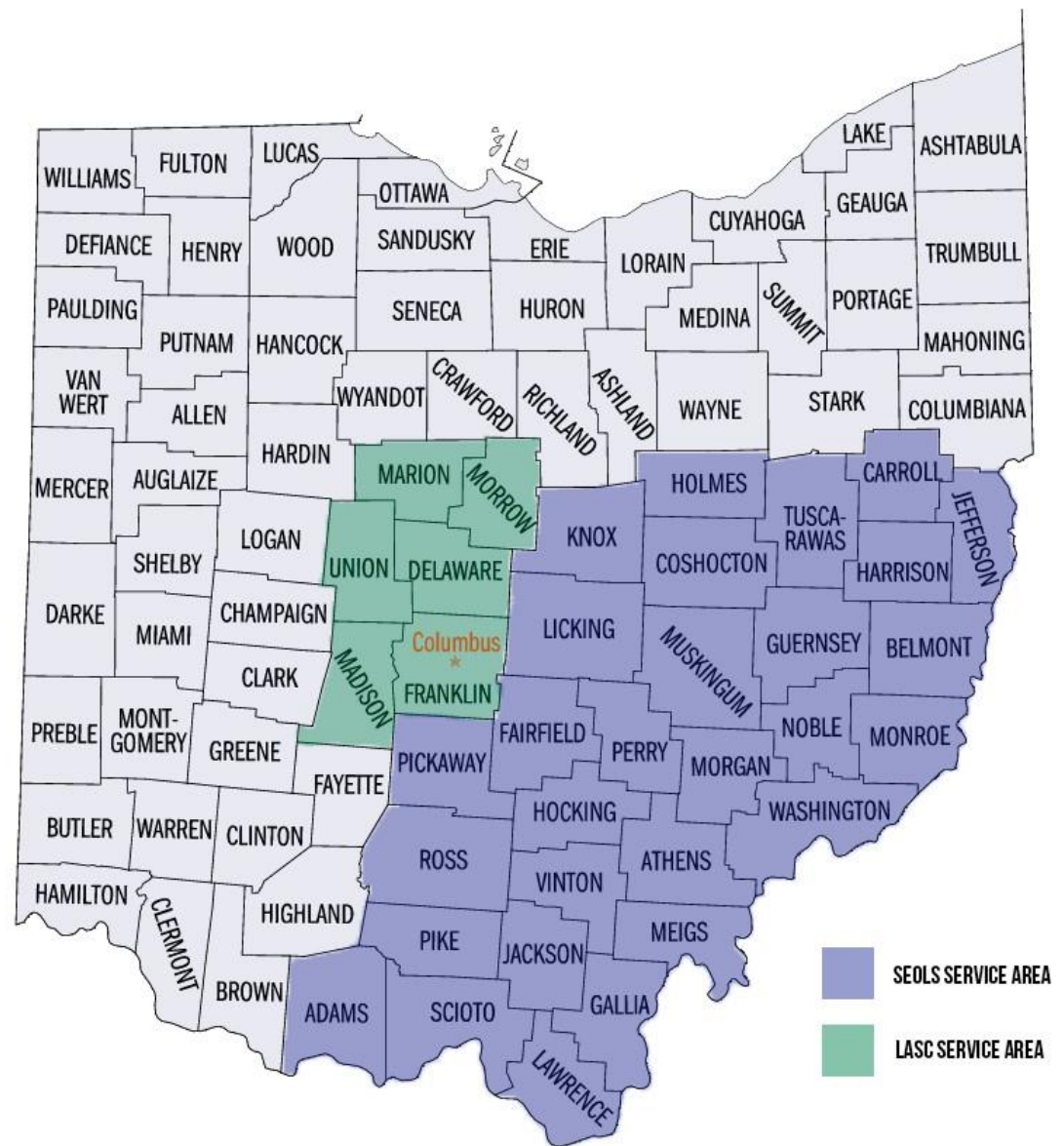
OSLSA is committed to searching out the patterns, causes of, and solutions to the repetitive and fundamental legal problems facing low-income Ohioans and pursuing the legal recourse needed to address those problems.



LASC serves 6 counties in Central Ohio and has offices in Columbus and Marion.

SEOLS serves 30 counties and has offices in Athens, Chillicothe, New Philadelphia, Newark, Portsmouth and Steubenville.

Ohio Poverty Law Center is a statewide legislative and policy analysis organization



Reentry: The Problem

- Approximately [75 million Americans](#) - about 1 in 3 adults - have a criminal record¹
- Americans with criminal records experience a [27 percent unemployment rate](#)²
- [Almost half of U.S. children have one parent with a criminal record](#)³

Find your state-specific information: Clean Slate Clearinghouse has [an interactive map](#) with state-specific court forms and resources.⁴ The Restoration of Rights Project has a [comparison chart](#) of states' record clearing policies⁵

Reentry: Evidence Base Shows Legal Aid Helps

- [Setting aside an individual's record of conviction](#) is associated with “a significant increase in employment and average wages,” and “extremely low rates” of recidivism¹
- [Researchers at UC Berkeley](#) find that record clearing boosts employment rates and real earnings²
- “Increased availability of inexpensive or free opportunities for expungement can contribute to [more successful reintegration](#) of persons with criminal convictions into the workforce, families, and communities.”³

Find more research: Search the NLADA's legalaidresearch.org and The Justice in Government Project's [research briefs](#)⁴

Reentry: What funding is available?

1. TANF: See previous slide for background information

Examples of TANF-funded legal aid in West Virginia; Atlanta, Georgia; Wisconsin; Arizona; and Los Angeles, California:

- Reinstating drivers' licenses, helping untangling fines/fees, assisting with record clearing and removing RAP sheet errors

2. Workforce Innovation and Opportunity Act (WIOA): Helps jobseekers, youth, and vulnerable individuals find and retain employment & supports One-Stop (aka American Job) Centers

- Language re legal aid: Legal aid is among the supportive services “necessary to enable an individual to participate in workforce activities” listed in the [2016 final WIOA rule](#)¹

“Legal aid can uniquely address certain barriers to employment, including access to driver’s licenses, expunging criminal records, and resolving issues with debt, credit, and housing.”

Tips: Access your state’s plan [here](#)² and search for your state’s workforce development board [here](#).³ See also [Workforce Tulsa’s supportive service policy](#)⁴ that includes payment for legal services using WIOA and [South Carolina’s guidance](#) around WIOA and legal services⁵

3. Second Chance Act – Reentry Projects (RP): Projects to serve 18-24 year olds who were involved in the juvenile or adult justice system and adults over 25 who were released from prison or jail within the last 180 days in high-crime, high-poverty areas

- From the [Reentry Projects FOA](#): “Case Management and Legal Services: Case management and legal services are fundamental services that are essential in all reentry programs. Both of these services must begin at the time of enrollment and continue throughout the participant’s participation in the program ...
.... Identify the specific legal services, such as but not limited to expungement or diversion, that will be available to program participants and how these services will be provided...”¹
- FY18: \$82.5m

4. Community Development Block Grant (CDBG): Works to ensure affordable housing, helps provide services, and create jobs

- Language re legal aid: HUD’s State CDBG Guide [chapter on eligible public services](#)¹ explains:
“[Public services include](#)² ... Legal services (including walk-in legal counseling, foreclosure mitigation and prevention, landlord/tenant matters, veterans and public benefit appeals, child support orders, reasonable accommodations for persons with disabilities, and consumer protection).”
“Any services provided by a nonprofit development group that are specifically designed to increase economic opportunities through job training and placement and other employment support services (for example, peer support programs, legal services to secure or retain employment, counseling, child care, transportation, and other similar services), and ...”

5. Victims of Crime Act (VOCA) Victim Assistance Formula Grants: Funds groups and services for victims, such as shelters, legal support, faith-based organizations, and child abuse organizations

- Language re legal aid: 2016 [DOJ OVC](#)¹ new VOCA Assistance rule expands legal services & [DOJ OVC](#)² *Vision 21* documents need for legal aid
- VOCA can fund: Wraparound legal aid for victims of domestic violence/sexual assault, child abuse and neglect (think opioid and substance use disorder), elder abuse, identity theft, wage theft, financial fraud and creditor scams, immigration assistance for victims of human trafficking, sexual assault, and domestic violence and motions to vacate or expunge a conviction, and services for incarcerated crime victims
- FY18: \$3.3b

Tips: Find your state specific information on the [DOJ OVC's Resource Map](#),³ find your state's [yearly allocations](#)⁴

6. Social Services Block Grant (SSBG): Provides funding for states and territories to tailor social service programming

- Language re legal aid: [ACF lists legal aid as an additional support service](#)¹ that can be funded through SSBG and the [Uniform Definition of Services](#)² in Federal Regulations for SSBG
- FY2016: \$1.6b SSBG expenditures, additional \$1.1b TANF transfers

Tips: Find your state contact [here](#).³ Annual reports can be found [here](#).⁴

Case Study: Ohio

Stephanie Harris, Ohio State Legal Services Association

Successful Re-entry Programs through Partnership

Career Pathways – Department of Labor – Partnership with Alvis Workforce Development

- Adult Re-entry - Three grant cycles - \$175,000
- Challenges: Time

Juvenile Re-Entry Assistance Program (JRAP) – Department of Justice and HUD – Partnership with Columbus Metropolitan Housing Authority

- Youth 16-24 – First Year - \$100,000
- Challenges: Locating Youth Participants
- Working with Housing Authority
- Project ended January 2019

Medical-Legal Partnerships – Urban and Rural Communities

Ohio Better Birth Outcomes

Focus of legal help – Reducing infant mortality by addressing health harming social and environmental issues that impact the lives of at-risk pregnant women and their infants.

The Counseling Center

Focus of legal help – Improving percentages of positive outcomes for individuals with substance use disorder participating in outpatient treatment.

Nationwide Children's Hospital

Focus of legal help – Improving physical and behavioral health outcomes of children by addressing health harming living conditions. And, by working with schools to make sure children get special education services needed for success.

Partnerships with ADAMH Boards

Paint Valley ADAMH Board – Rural Service Area

- Less than Successful Partnership
- Referrals from Providers in Several Counties
- Agency Internal Challenges

ADAMH Board of Franklin County – Urban Service Area

- Successful Three-Year Partnership
- Board Participation – Introduction by LASC Board Member
- Referrals by ADAMH Board Service Providers through Ombudsman
- \$135,000/year – Line Item ADAMH Board Budget

Services to Victims of Crime in Rural and Urban Communities

| | |
|---|--|
| <p>Department of Justice – VAWA and VOCA Programs in rural communities. VOCA Programs in Urban counties</p> | <p>❖ Rural Counties - Partnerships with domestic violence shelters, kinship care service providers and community HUBs 15th year of funding - \$600,000 Urban Counties – 5th year of funding - \$250,000</p> |
| <p>Department of Justice/ Office of Victims of Crime – Multi-dimensional partnership</p> | <p>Provide services to children who are victims of crime as a result of the opioid crisis. \$750,000/3 years – SEOLS will be the project leader and catalyst to work with community partners to create system-wide change in how and what services are provided for children and youth in 17 rural southeastern Ohio counties.</p> |

Victims of Crime: The Problem

- Fewer than [1 in 5 low-income domestic violence](#) survivors ever get to see a lawyer.¹ These needs, even when survivors receive services, may remain unresolved: [a cluster analysis](#) found that 59 percent of those leaving a shelter still had unmet legal needs²
- Between 45 and 86 percent of low income seniors [have unmet legal needs](#), ranging from healthcare and government benefits to directives and guardianship³
- Abuse is a [leading cause](#) of children entering foster care⁴
- **Find your state-specific information:** Look at your state's VOCA performance report to see how many victims were served and what services they sought. The [U.S. Department of Justice's Uniform Crime Reporting](#) has state and national crime estimates by year.⁵ The Status of Women in the United States has an [interactive map and ranking system](#).⁶ The Bureau of Justice Statistics has the [latest data from the National Crime Victimization Survey](#)⁷

Victims of Crime: Evidence Base Shows Legal Aid Helps

- [Researchers at NYU](#) found that legal advocacy can reduce domestic violence substantially – as much as 21 percent – even more than access to shelters or counseling services¹
- [Legal representation doubles the rate of adoptions](#) and increases the speed of children leaving foster care²
- Increasing access to civil legal aid is [one of the most effective strategies to curb rates of domestic violence](#)³

Find more research: Search the NLADA's [legalaidresearch.org](https://www.nlada.org/legalaidresearch) and The Justice in Government Project's [research briefs](#)⁴

Victims of Crime: What funding is available?

1. VOCA – see previous slide for background information

- More than [40 states have funded legal services](#) with VOCA.¹ Several states have created statewide legal service networks. Read their success stories at the [Justice in Government Project's Toolkit](#)²

2. Programs authorized by Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)

a. STOP (Services, Training, Officers, and Prosecutors) Violence Against Women

Formula Grant: Help states to [develop and strengthen](#) the criminal justice system's response to violence against women and to support and enhance services for victims¹

- Language re: legal aid: [OVW's 2016 new rule](#)² that clarified legal services are eligible for funding and in the [DOJ's FAQs](#) on STOP grants³

2. Programs authorized by Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)

b. Family Violence Prevention and Services Formula Grants (FVPSA): Funds public, private, nonprofit and faith-based organizations and programs demonstrating effectiveness in the field of domestic violence services and prevention

- Language re legal aid: [FVSPA provides by statute](#) for “legal advocacy to assist victims and their dependents.”⁴

c. Justice For Families (JFF): In the JFF Solicitation, [Purpose Area 6 refers to civil legal assistance](#), “Provide civil legal assistance and advocacy services, including legal information and resources in cases in which the victim proceeds pro se, to: (a) victims of domestic violence; and (b) nonoffending parents in matters: (i) that involve allegations of child sexual abuse; (ii) that relate to family matters, including civil protection orders, custody, and divorce; and (iii) in which the other parent is represented by counsel.”⁵

2. Programs authorized by Violence Against Women Act (VAWA)

d. Legal Assistance for Victims (LAV): Designed to increase the availability of civil and criminal legal assistance needed to effectively aid adult and youth victims of sexual assault, domestic violence, dating violence, and stalking

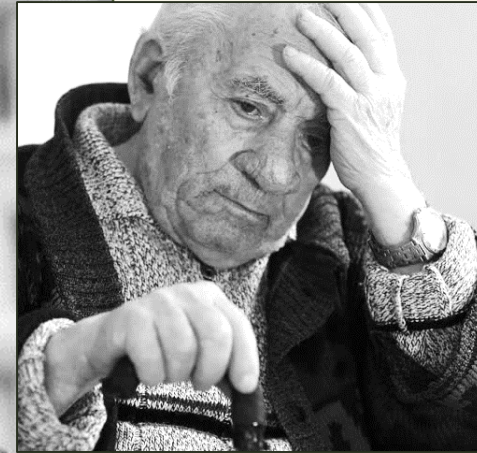
- Language re legal aid: “The LAV Grant Program supports the provision of holistic legal services. For example, survivors may also need legal assistance with other legal matters relating to or arising out of the abuse or violence, including family matters such as divorce, child custody or child support, immigration, administrative agency proceedings, housing, and assistance related to human trafficking ...” ([2019 Pre-Application Information Session](#))⁶

e. Other programs authorized by VAWA:

- Rural Domestic Violence, Dating Violence, Sexual Assault, Stalking, and Child Abuse Enforcement Assistance
- Sexual Assault Services Program (SASP)
- State and Territorial Sexual Assault and Domestic Violence Coalitions Program
- Enhanced Training And Services To End Abuse In Later Life Program

Case Study: West Virginia

PROVIDING CIVIL LEGAL SERVICES TO CRIME VICTIMS USING FEDERAL FUNDS



Seeking Justice, Changing Lives

A need for crime victims' civil legal services supported by federal funds:

- **Loss of funds for existing partnerships serving crime victims:**
 - LAWV has a successful 19-year partnership with WV's Domestic Violence Coalition and local DV programs serving domestic violence crime victims statewide.
 - In 2016, due to WV's economic downturn and a drop in state funds, LAWV lost 25% of its funding for this project and had to lay off 3 full time domestic violence attorneys.
- **New partnerships serving crime victims :** Also in 2016, WV's Sexual Assault Coalition and its member programs, and WV's state Financial Exploitation Task Force expressed interest in LAWV providing civil legal services to sexual assault and financial exploitation crime victims.

A need for crime victims' civil legal services supported by federal funds:

New funding opportunities:

Finally, in 2016, LAWV learned at an NLADA workshop that available state administered VOCA formula grant funds had dramatically increased. Working with existing and new partners, LAWV asked to present to the West Virginians Against Violence Board, which makes WV's recommendations on VOCA funded projects. The Board endorsed LAWV submitting a full application for a grant to serve domestic violence, sexual assault, and financial exploitation crime victims.



Data to support a crime victims' civil legal services project supported by federal funds: :

- State and county level crime statistics for domestic violence, sexual assault and financial exploitation crimes reported by your state's law enforcement annually.
- State and county level court data on filings for domestic violence protective orders, personal safety orders, financial exploitation protective orders and other civil injunctions that address these crimes.
- National and state data illustrating demographics of groups at risk for victimization prevalent in your service area (high % of rural clients, disabled clients, elderly clients)?
- Your own case management data showing your past services (including outreach) to domestic violence, financial exploitation and sexual assault crime victims and showing current service gaps.

Tips for applying for federal funds to support a crime victims' civil legal assistance project:



- Meet with state level partners to educate them on how civil legal aid can help crime victims and solicit their support.
- Network with state partners who have VOCA funding to learn about your state's VOCA administrators/ process.
- Consider meeting with your state administrators to educate them on how civil legal aid can help crime victims.
- Develop a successful project in highest need areas, then request expansion \$\$.

CIVIL LEGAL PARTNERSHIPS SERVING OPIOID IMPACTED KINSHIP FAMILIES



Seeking Justice, Changing Lives

Why assist **opioid impacted** kinship families?:

- **Our Needs Assessment:** Ten 2016 community meetings held statewide with “thought leaders” on poverty overwhelmingly identified the opioid epidemic at the center of our client’s needs.
- **Our Strategic Plan:** Prioritized civil legal work to positively impact our clients impacted by the crises.
- **The imperative of the epidemic:** Touches every LAWV local office, and our own families, schools, and communities. A defining issue for legal services in Appalachia.





Why an opioid impacted kinship families project?

- **Changing dynamics in existing partnerships:**
 - 18 year partnership with WV DHHR, who refer TANF recipients to LAWV for safety and self-sufficiency issues. In 2017, LAWV’s project funded by federal TANF dollars supported 9 attorneys and 9 paralegals statewide.
 - By 2017, 71% of WV’s TANF caseload was “child only” due mainly to the opioid crises. The majority of child only cases involve a kinship caregiver.
- **New partnerships:** The West Virginia Healthy Grandfamilies Project asked LAWV to provide legal training and help for their participants. WVHGP is now a statewide project and LAWV staff teach workshops on legal issues and take referrals.
- **New funding opportunities:** In 2018, LAWV also applied for and got a new grant: Enhancing Community Responses to the Opioid Crisis: Serving Our Youngest Crime Victims, awarded by DOJ Office for Victims of Crime. Funds 2 attorneys and 1 paralegal.


An existing federal TANF funded partnership:: now serving kinship families impacted by opioids:

- In 2018, discovered a referral / services disconnect: from 2013-2018, while “child only” caseload surging, DHHR referrals to LAWV were 85% 1 or 2 parent families, and 15% child only families.
- Proposed “Enhanced Kinship Services” plan to DHHR and got \$240,000 TANF funding increase to create project coordinator and add attorney resources for outreach and assistance to kinship families.





Launching a new project for opioid impacted kinship families – identify funding:

- **VOCA and other federal funds.** Consult with Karen Lash and the staff at NLADA. Other federal funding listed in “Federal Resources for Rural Communities to Help Address Substance Use Disorder and Opioid Misuse” at <https://www.rd.usda.gov/files/RuralResourceGuide.pdf>
 - **State administered federal funds:** Look at funds administered by your Department of Health and Human Resources (referrals from income maintenance or child protective services staff) and Department of Education (school based projects).
 - **Foundation funds:** some foundations are especially interested in kinship work for relatives raising kids.
- 

LAWV's new project: The Lawyer in the School

Crime Victims' Project

- **Our funding:** 'Enhancing Community Responses to the Opioid Crisis: Serving Our Youngest Crime Victims', awarded by DOJ Office for Victims of Crime.
- **Our goal:** stabilize kinship caregiver families with civil legal support.
- **Our model:** school based holistic legal services with pro bono support (based on successful pilot project without opioid focus).
- **Our services:** civil legal help for kinship families navigating permanency options, public benefits, housing, employment, and access to childcare.

Launching a project for opioid impacted kinship families – identify referral partners and a project site:



- Connecting with kinship clients is critical to the project.
- Kinship families can be difficult to reach due to cultural/ generational factors.
- School based projects work well due to staff referrals and drop-ins – see our LAWV launch guide.
- Law firms enjoy helping with school based clinics for these families – adds pro bono element.
- School district and individual school buy-in is critical.

Launching a project for opioid impacted kinship families – find data to support the project application:

- State Child Protective Services investigations data, especially information on the number of substantiated cases involving SUD.
- State level statistics on the number of children in foster care and how many estimated due to SUD.
- State Kids Count child abuse statistics by county and kinship care statistics by county if available.
- CDC neonatal abstinence syndrome statistics by state and county.
- U.S. Census data by state and county on the number of Grandparents responsible for kids living with them.



Launching a project for opioid impacted kinship families – determine staffing and costs for the project:

- LAWV as subgrantee on Marshall University school-based counseling services DOJ OVC opioid grant. DOJ OVC grant funds most of .5 attorney's salary and benefits. LAWV covers transportation, training, technology: **\$25,000/ year or \$75,000 for 3 years.**
- LAWV as grantee for Marion County Lawyer in the School DOJ OVC opioid grant. DOJ OVC grant funds most of 1 attorney, 1 paralegal, and required 50% FTE Project Coordinator. LAWV covers 15% of attorney and paralegal salary and 50% of Coordinator salary. DOJ OVC covers mileage, training, technology. **\$183,252/ year or \$549,726 for 3 years.**
- DOJ OVC opioid grant **requires** grantee to coordinate with other community actors such as CPS, law enforcement, counseling services, schools, and victims' services' groups.



Next on the horizon for LAWV in responding to the opioid epidemic's impact on our clients:



LAWV will host a 2 year EJW Fellow from 2019-2021 focused on disability discrimination against clients in recovery. The Fellow will work closely with local clinics that offer treatment for substance use disorder.



Contact Information for LAWV Opioid and Kinship Partnership resources:

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Find us on  or at www.lawv.net

What's Next?

- Title IV-E: Legal representation for parents
 - On January 7, the Children's Bureau revised the policy regarding independent legal representation
 - States can now claim federal matching funds through Title IV-E to help pay for costs of independent legal representation by an attorney for a child who is a candidate of IV-E foster care and the parent to prepare for and participate in foster care legal proceedings ([See Question 30](#))
- NLADA worked with the National Center for Medical-Legal Partnership to get Veterans Affairs to open up more funding

Q & A

References: Opioids

The Problem

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2. <https://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/whitehouse.gov/files/images/The%20Underestimated%20Cost%20of%20the%20Opioid%20Crisis.pdf>
3. <http://www.nationalcenterdvtraumamh.org/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/IPV-SAB-Final202.29.1620NO20LOGO-1.pdf>
4. <https://nationalhomeless.org/wp-content/uploads/2017/06/Substance-Abuse-and-Homelessness.pdf>
5. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/22152496>
6. <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC1446441/>
7. <https://psychiatry.org/File%20Library/PWMH/Mitigating-Effects-Opioid-Use-Among-Workers.pdf>
8. https://www.ajmc.com/journals/supplement/2015/ace0029_aug15_painrems/ace0029_aug15_painrems_fudin

Evidence Base

1. <https://www.samhsa.gov/find-help/recovery>
2. <http://muse.jhu.edu/article/488862/pdf>
3. <https://www.healthaffairs.org/doi/10.1377/hblog20150422.047143/full/>
4. <http://muse.jhu.edu/article/380464>
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6. <https://mielegalaid.org/journal/features>
7. <https://www.american.edu/spa/jpo/upload/Opioid-fact-sheet.pdf>

Opioid STR

1. <https://www.hhs.gov/opioids/sites/default/files/2018-09/opioid-fivepoint-strategy-20180917-508compliant.pdf>
2. <https://www.hhs.gov/>
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SABG & MHBG

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2. <https://www.samhsa.gov/grants-awards-by-state>
3. <https://www.samhsa.gov/grants/block-grants/contacts>

Reentry

<https://www.samhsa.gov/grants/grant-announcements/ti-18-003>

TANF

1. <https://www.acf.hhs.gov/ofa/resource/q-a-use-of-funds?page=all>
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