

Reorganizational Plan No. 2

Creation of the Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA), consolidating a number of different entities to form a single federal agency to enforce government drug control policy.

Charitable Choice

Charitable choice allows direct U.S. government funding of religious organizations to provide substance use prevention & treatment.

Sober Truth on Preventing Underage Drinking Act (STOP Act)

Passed in 2006, the STOP act created a grant program to target underage drinking within communities & established the federal Interagency Coordinating Committee on the Prevention of Underage Drinking (ICCPUD) with high-level leadership from across 15 federal agencies to coordinate government efforts to address underage drinking.

Comprehensive Addiction & Recovery Act (CARA)

Passed in 2016, CARA increased access to overdose treatment, naloxone (overdose reversal medication), & medication assisted treatments (MAT), reauthorized an opioid treatment program for pregnant & postpartum women, & allocated money for creation of opioid epidemic response plans on the state level.

Fair Sentencing Act

Passed in 2010, the act reduces the sentencing disparity between crack & powder cocaine from 100:1 to an 18:1 ratio.

1965

1973

1996

2006

2010

2016

The Last 50 Years in Addiction Laws

2017

1970

1986-1988

2008

2010

Controlled Substances Act (CSA):

Part of the larger Comprehensive Drug Abuse Prevention & Control Act of 1970, the CSA established U.S. drug control policy & created 5 schedules (classifications) of drugs to determine the legality of a substance & corresponding legal ramifications.

Anti-Drug Abuse Act

1st passed in 1986, & then ammended in 1988, the act created the policy goal of a drug-free America, created the Office of National Drug Control Policy (ONDCP), changed the federal probation & release system from a rehabilitative to a punitive (punishment focused) model, enacted minimum mandatory sentencing for drug possession & distribution (100:1 crack/powder cocaine sentencing disparity), & prohibited controlled designer drugs.

Mental Health Parity & Addiction Equity Act (MHPAEA)

Enacted in 2008, the MHPAEA closed loopholes in the Mental Health Parity Act of 1996 by requiring insurance companies to offer coverage for mental & substance use disorders that is equal to the coverage or benefits offered for other medical or surgical care (e.g. deductibles, co-pays, out-of-pocket maximums, treatment limitations).

The Patient Protection & Affordable Care Act (ACA)

Healthcare legislation enacted in 2010, declared substance use disorders 1 of the 10 *elements of essential health benefits* in the U.S., requiring that Medicaid & all insurance plans sold on the *Health Insurance Exchange* provide services for addiction treatment equal to other medical procedures (closing insurance exemption gaps of the 2008 MHPAEA). Commonly referred to as the Affordable Care Act or "Obamacare".