Opioid Abatement Funding and Uses



What is the opioid abatement funding and where did it come from?

- Many states sued opioid manufacturers, distributors, and pharmacies for their roles in the opioid epidemic and in 2021 nationwide settlements were reached to resolve all litigation against these entities
- Funding disbursement began in June 2022 and will continue through 2038
- Massachusetts will receive over \$500 million in total from all settlements
- 60% of the funding allocated to the Commonwealth goes to the statewide Opioid Recovery and Remediation Fund which supplements prevention, harm recovery, treatment, and recovery programs across the state
- Other portion of funds allocated to municipalities to best serve those communities

What can opioid settlement funding be used for?

- MA State Subdivision Agreement for Statewide Opioid Settlements determine what municipalities can use their funding towards
 - OUD treatment access
 - Support people in treatment and recovery
 - Connections to care
 - Harm reduction
 - Address the needs of criminal-justice-involved persons
 - Support pregnant or parenting individuals and their families, including babies with neonatal abstinence syndrome
 - Prevent misuse of opioids and implement prevention education

Focuses of the funding use

- Reflect the input of the community, those with lived experience, experts in treatment and prevention, and those carrying out the abatement work
- Address disparities in existing services and outcomes and improve equity
- Address mental health conditions, substance use disorders, and other behavioral health needs that co-occur with opioid use disorder
- Leverage programs and services already reimbursed by state agencies, including direct services
- Encourage innovation, fill gaps in existing services, includes evidence-based and evidence-informed programs

What have other Massachusetts towns and cities done?

- Primary state data available for fiscal year 2023, with larger communities providing some updates on municipal websites
- Reporting requirement must report if received annual funding over \$35,000,
 can still choose to report and many communities have
- As of FY23, only 5% of disbursed funds had been spent in the state overall
- Overall trend was that most municipalities were in the planning stages at that time
 - Collecting community input, primarily through surveys, task forces

Boston

- Currently have some of the best reporting data
- Started with a community engagement survey then partnered with community organizations to hold listening sessions, focused on hearing from those most directly impacted by the opioid epidemic
- Two main projects undertaken so far:
 - Family Overdose Support Fund annual fund that provides financial support to
 Boston families who have lost a loved one to an overdose, starting with \$250,000
 - Community Overdose Response Grants \$1 million in grants to community-based organizations to prevent overdose deaths and provide treatment options in neighborhoods with highest overdose rates, focused on Black and Latino communities

Worcester

- Spent all their money so far, about \$850,000
- Over half of that used to pay for a mobile crisis team to respond to mental health and substance use emergencies
- Remainder used to provide outreach to those experiencing homelessness and substance use
- Worcester is also part of the Central MA Regional Public Health Alliance, along with the towns of Shrewsbury, Grafton, and West Boylston
 - Current proposal to form a regional opioid partnership to pool their resources and develop community-specific strategies for combating the opioid epidemic in this area

Regional Partnerships

- The state encourages municipalities receiving smaller sums to combine their funds and make larger, regional change
- Berkshires some small communities have allocated their full funding to the Berkshire Overdose Addiction Prevention Collaborative to support the work the organization does in the region (Hancock, Cheshire
- Martha's Vineyard Island Wide Substance Use Coalition has helped towns plan, with money from Oak Bluffs going to fund island-wide initiatives through existing programs

Smaller-Scale Efforts

- Longmeadow installed a sharps kiosk for safe disposal (~\$3,000)
- Uxbridge installed Naloxboxes to increase naloxone availability (~\$1,900)
- Lakeville supported local prescription return (~\$1,300)
- Numerous communities, including Wakefield and Leominster, used at least a portion of their funds to increase current services like their recovery center, recovery coaches, and mental health professionals

What are other states doing?

New York eligible expenditures:

- Treat opioid use disorder (OUD)
- Support people in treatment and recovery
- Connections to care
- Address the needs of criminal justice involved persons
- Address the needs of pregnant or parenting women and their families, including babies with neonatal abstinence syndrome
- Prevent over-prescribing and ensure appropriate prescribing and dispensing of opioids
- Prevent misuse of opioids
- Prevent overdose deaths and other harms (harm reduction)
- Several other strategies including support services for first responders, training, and research

Other states continued

Vermont eligible expenditures:

- Preventing overdose deaths and other harms
- Treatment of opioid use disorder
- Support for individuals in treatment and recovery and their families
- Connecting individuals who need help to the help needed
- Addressing the needs of criminal justice-involved persons
- Addressing the needs of pregnant or parenting individuals and their families, including babies with neonatal abstinence syndrome
- Preventing overprescribing and ensuring appropriate prescribing and dispensing of opioids
- Preventing the misuse of opioids
- Other strategies including support services for first responders, training, and research
- Implementing other evidence-based or evidence-informed programs or strategies that support prevention, harm reduction, treatment, or recovery of opioid use disorder and any co-occurring substance use or mental health disorder
- The cost of the administrative, technical, and legal assistance provided to the Advisory Committee by the Department of Health.

Resources for learning more

 The Police Assisted Addiction and Recovery Initiative (PAARI) has compiled a state-by-state guide with funding details and links to state specific resources





<u>Details</u>

Agreements/ Information:

-Massachusetts Agreement

-Opioid Recovery and Remediation Fund

Controlling Entities:

<u>Fund:</u> Opioid Recovery and Remediation Fund (ORRF) Advisory Council Local: Cities. Towns. and Counties

Contact Information:

-ORRF Advisory Council:

OpioidRecoveryandRemediationFund@mass.gov

-General Inquiries: MAOpioidSettlements@mass.gov

Important Resources:

- -Guidance for Municipalities Utilizing Opioid Settlement Abatement Payments
- -AG's Opioid Settlement Funds Website
- -Funding Opportunities:

RIZE Grant from ORRF Community-Led Grants

Due: June 14, 2024

- -Municipal Abatement Payments
- -MA Opioid Settlement Funds FAOs
- -ORRF Advisory Council, ORRF Meeting Materials
- -March 2023 AG Webinar on OSF

Meetings:

ORRF: ORRF Advisory Council, Next meeting: TBA

Notes:

PAARI programs are specifically mentioned as approved uses for funding



References

Massachusetts state dashboard for FY23 reports: http://caremass.org/data-dashboard/

Massachusetts state site for opioid settlement funds:

https://www.mass.gov/info-details/learn-about-the-ags-statewide-opioid-settlements-with-opioid-industry-defendants

New York State Opioid Settlement Fund Advisory Board site: https://oasas.ny.gov/opioid-settlement-fund-advisory-board

H.711 No. 118 Vermont's Opioid Settlement Act: https://legislature.vermont.gov/bill/status/2022/H.711

PAARI State-by-State Guide: https://paariusa.org/opioid-settlement-funds/

Contact us

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Slides put together by UMass Amherst MPH students Emma Berthiaume and Rachel Taylor for QHSUA summer internship, 2024