

S 2839

Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act of 2014

Congress: 113 (2013–2015, Ended)

Chamber: Senate

Policy Area: Crime and Law Enforcement

Introduced: Sep 17, 2014

Current Status: Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

Latest Action: Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. (Sep 17, 2014)

Official Text: <https://www.congress.gov/bill/113th-congress/senate-bill/2839>

Sponsor

Name: Sen. Whitehouse, Sheldon [D-RI]

Party: Democratic • **State:** RI • **Chamber:** Senate

Cosponsors (8 total)

Cosponsor	Party / State	Role	Date Joined
Sen. Ayotte, Kelly [R-NH]	R · NH		Sep 17, 2014
Sen. Klobuchar, Amy [D-MN]	D · MN		Sep 17, 2014
Sen. Leahy, Patrick J. [D-VT]	D · VT		Sep 17, 2014
Sen. Portman, Rob [R-OH]	R · OH		Sep 17, 2014
Sen. Franken, Al [D-MN]	D · MN		Nov 13, 2014
Sen. Feinstein, Dianne [D-CA]	D · CA		Nov 18, 2014
Sen. Schumer, Charles E. [D-NY]	D · NY		Dec 2, 2014
Sen. Warren, Elizabeth [D-MA]	D · MA		Dec 12, 2014

Committee Activity

Committee	Chamber	Activity	Date
Judiciary Committee	Senate	Referred To	Sep 17, 2014

Subjects & Policy Tags

Policy Area:

Crime and Law Enforcement

Related Bills

No related bills are listed.

Comprehensive Addiction and Recovery Act of 2014 - Directs the Secretary of Health and Human Services (HHS) to convene a Pain Management Best Practices Inter-Agency Task Force to develop: (1) best practices for pain management and prescribing pain medication, and (2) a strategy for disseminating such best practices.

Authorizes the Attorney General to make grants to:

- states, local governments, and nonprofit organizations to expand educational efforts to prevent abuse of opioids, heroin, and other substances of abuse, understand addiction as a chronic disease, and promote treatment and recovery;
- organizations that have received a grant under the Drug-Free Communities Act of 1997 to implement comprehensive community-wide strategies that address local drug crises;
- states, local governments, Indian tribes, and nonprofit organizations for treatment alternative to incarceration programs for individuals who have come into contact with the criminal justice system, have a substance use disorder, mental illness, or both, and have been approved for participation in such a program;
- state, local, or tribal law enforcement agencies to create a pilot law enforcement program to prevent opioid and heroin overdose death and to expand or make available disposal sites for unwanted prescription medications;
- states, local governments, and Indian tribes to implement medication assisted treatment programs through their criminal justice agencies;
- states, local governments, nonprofit organizations, and Indian tribes for educational programs for incarcerated offenders;
- state substance abuse and criminal justice agencies, jointly, to address the use of opioids and heroin among pregnant and parenting female offenders in a state to promote public safety, public health, family permanence, and well-being;
- establish or expand veterans treatment court programs, peer to peer services or programs for qualified veterans, practices that identify and provide treatment, rehabilitation, legal, and transitional services to incarcerated veterans, and training programs to teach criminal justice, mental health, and substance abuse personnel how to identify and appropriately respond to incidents involving veterans; and
- states to prepare a comprehensive plan for and implement an integrated opioid abuse response initiative.

Amends the Public Health Service Act to authorize the Director of the Center for Substance Abuse Treatment to award grants to enable state substance abuse agencies, local governments, nonprofit organizations, and Indian tribes or tribal organizations that have a high rate of, or have had a rapid increase in, the use of heroin or other opioids to expand activities, including medication assisted treatment, for the treatment of addiction in the geographical areas affected.

Authorizes the Recovery Branch of the Office of National Drug Control Policy to award grants to: (1) enable high schools and colleges with substance abuse recovery programs and nonprofit organizations to provide substance abuse recovery support services to high school and college students, to help build communities of support for young people in recovery, and to encourage initiatives designed to help young people achieve and sustain recovery; and (2) enable recovery community organizations to develop, expand, and enhance recovery services.

Amends the Higher Education Act of 1965 to prohibit the Secretary of Education from including any question about the conviction of an applicant for the possession or sale of illegal drugs on the Free Application for Federal Student Aid form.

Directs the HHS Secretary to establish a bipartisan Task Force on Recovery and Collateral Consequences to: (1) identify

collateral consequences for individuals with drug convictions who are in recovery for a substance use disorder, and (2) determine whether such consequences unnecessarily delay such individuals from resuming their personal and professional activities.

Amends the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act to direct the Attorney General to report annually on how grants awarded under such Act are used for family-based substance abuse treatment programs that serve as alternatives to incarceration for custodial parents to receive treatment and services as a family.

Actions Timeline

- **Sep 17, 2014:** Introduced in Senate
- **Sep 17, 2014:** Read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.