

MOAR 2021-2022 Policy Priorities

Moving from Overdose Tragedy to Destination Recovery

2,104 confirmed and estimated opioid-related overdose deaths in 2020 (BSAS)

Black non-Latinx and Latinx males experienced increased opioid-related overdose death rates from 2018 to 2019 (BSAS)

More than 1,744 people die each year in Massachusetts because of alcohol use (CDC)

- **Increasing Quality and Quantity of Peer to Peer Recovery Support Services**
 - Act Relative to Recovery Coaching – MA legislature H2382/S1452 to maintain recovery coaching fidelity
 - 5 more Peer Recovery Centers – Move from 26 to 31 centers to offer valued community support, involvement
- **Filling The Continuum of Care Gaps with Ethical Standards of Care**
 - Low Threshold Housing to reduce homelessness, overdose deaths, improve health outcomes, and health equity
 - Access to Recovery for comprehensive care coordination for post incarceration, pregnant women, and US Veterans.
 - Maintaining the 9 New Family Recovery Residential Services so parenting caregivers and children can all receive recovery support
 - Enhancing Necessary Workforce Opportunities by supporting Mass Rehab Interagency Agreement and Recruitment Strategy with educational and vocational institutions
 - Mobile and Outpatient Support for the Deaf and Hard of Hearing Community
 - Act for Full Spectrum of Treatment- MA legislature H2116/S1292 for 30 days of medically necessary insurance coverage deemed by treating provider
 - The Sackler Act, US Congress HR 2096, This would prevent non-debtors, like the Sackler family, from using bankruptcy proceedings to be released from lawsuits brought by government entities

Through DEI consultation, **MOAR** is moving to address social and racial inequities and the impact institutional racism has on the cycle of poverty, criminal injustices, and access to treatment and recovery.

