# Non-Supplant

Federal award funds must supplement, not replace (supplant) non-federal funds. All recipients who receive awards under programs that prohibit supplanting by law must ensure that federal funds do not supplant funds that have been budgeted for the same purpose through nonfederal sources. Applicants or award recipients may be required to demonstrate and document that a reduction in non-federal resources occurred for reasons other than the receipt of expected receipt of federal funds.

Marijuana restriction

SAMHSA grant funds may not be used to purchase, prescribe, or provide marijuana or treatment using marijuana. See, e.g., 45 CFR § 75.300(a) (requiring HHS to ensure that Federal funding is expended in full accordance with U.S. statutory and public policy requirements); 21 U.S.C. 812(c)(10) and 841 (prohibiting the possession, manufacture, sale, purchase or distribution of marijuana)

Promotional items

SAMHSA grant funds may not be used for Promotional Items. Promotional items include but are not limited to clothing and commemorative items such as pens, mugs/cups, folders/folios, lanyards, and conference bags. HHS Policy on the Use of Appropriated Funds for Promotional Items: <https://www.hhs.gov/grants/contracts/contract-policies-regulations/spending-on-promotionalitems/index.html>

Lobbying restrictions

Per 45 CFR §75.215, Recipients are subject to the restrictions on lobbying as set forth in 45 CFR § 93. Lobbying with appropriated moneys, U.S. Code 18 § 1913 (2021), No part of the money appropriated by any enactment of Congress shall, in the absence of express authorization by Congress, be used directly or indirectly to pay for any personal service, advertisement, telegram, telephone, letter, printed or written matter, or other device, intended or designed to influence in any manner a Member of Congress, a jurisdiction, or an official of any government, to favor, adopt, or oppose, by vote or otherwise, any legislation, law, ratification, policy, or appropriation, whether before or after the introduction of any bill, measure, or resolution proposing such legislation, law, ratification, policy, or appropriation; but this shall not prevent officers or employees of the United States or of its departments or agencies from communicating to any such Member or official, at his/her request, or to Congress or such official, through the proper official channels, requests for any legislation, law, ratification, policy, or appropriations which they deem necessary for the efficient conduct of the public business, or from making any communication whose prohibition by this section might, in the opinion of the Attorney General, violate the Constitution or interfere with the conduct of foreign policy, counter-intelligence, intelligence, or national security activities.

Prohibition on certain tele-communications and video surveillance services or equipment

As described in 2 CFR § 200.216, recipients and subrecipients are prohibited to obligate or spend grant funds (to include direct and indirect expenditures as well as cost share and program) to:

* Procure or obtain;
* Extend or renew a contract to procure or obtain; or
* Enter into contract (or extend or renew contract) to procure or obtain equipment, services, or systems that use covered telecommunications equipment or services as a substantial or essential component of any system, or as critical technology as part of any system.

As described in Pub. L. 115- 232, section 889, covered telecommunications equipment is telecommunications equipment produced by Huawei Technologies Company or ZTE Corporation (or any subsidiary or affiliate of such entities).

* For the purpose of public safety, security of government facilities, physical security surveillance of critical infrastructure, and other national security purposes, video surveillance and telecommunications equipment produced by Hytera Communications Corporation, Hangzhou Hikvision Digital Technology Company, or Dahua Technology Company (or any subsidiary or affiliate of such entities).
* Telecommunications or video surveillance services provided by such entities or using such equipment.
	+ Telecommunications or video surveillance equipment or services produced or provided by an entity that the Secretary of Defense, in consultation with the Director of the National Intelligence or the Director of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, reasonably believes to be an entity owned or controlled by, or otherwise, connected to the government of a covered foreign country

# Construction

SOR funds shall not pay for the purchase or construction of any building or structure to house any part of the program. Minor alterations and renovations (A&R) may be authorized for up to $150,000 or 5% of the overall indirect costs (whichever is more) of a given budget period for existing facilities, if necessary and appropriate to the project. Minor A&R may not include a structural change (e.g., to the foundation, roof, floor, or exterior or loadbearing walls of a facility, or extension of an existing facility) to achieve the following: Increase the floor area; and/or, change the function and purpose of the facility. All minor A&R must be approved by SAMHSA.

# Payment for participation

SOR grantee shall not make direct payments to individuals to enter treatment or continue to participate in prevention or treatment services (See 42 U.S.C. § 1320a-7b).

Note: A recipient or treatment or prevention provider may provide up to $30 non-cash incentive to individuals to participate in required data collection follow-up. This amount may be paid for participation in each required follow-up interview. For programs including contingency management as a component of the treatment program, clients many not receive contingencies totaling more than $75 per budget period. **The contingency amounts are subject to change.**

# Meals

Meals are generally unallowable unless they are an integral part of a conference grant or specifically stated as an allowable expense in the NOFO (See <https://www.hhs.gov/grants/contracts/contract-policies-regulations/spending-on-food/index.html>)

# Sterile needles and syringes

General Provisions under Departments of Labor, Health and Human Services, and Education, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act Public Law 116-260, Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021, Division H, Title V, Section 527, notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, no funds appropriated in this Act shall be used to purchase sterile needles or syringes for the hypodermic injection of any illegal drug. Provided, that such limitation does not apply to the use of funds for elements of a program other than making such purchases if the relevant State or local health department, in consultation with the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, determines that the State or local jurisdiction, as applicable, is experiencing, or is at risk for, a significant increase in hepatitis infections or an HIV outbreak due to injection drug use, and such program is operating in accordance with state and local law.

# MOUD and opioid reversal medication

Only U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA) – approved products that address opioid use disorder and/or opioid overdose can be purchased with Opioid SOR grant funds.

# Access for individuals receiving MOUD

Funds may not be expended through the grant or a subaward by any agency which deny any eligible client, patient or individual access to their program because of their use of FDA-approved medications for the treatment of 26 substance use disorders (e.g., methadone, buprenorphine products including buprenorphine/naloxone combination formulations and buprenorphine monoproduct formulations, naltrexone products including extended-release and oral formulations or long acting products such as extended release injectable or buprenorphine.) Specifically, patients must be allowed to participate in methadone treatment rendered in accordance with current federal and state methadone dispensing regulations from an Opioid Treatment Program and ordered by a physician who has evaluated the client and determined that methadone is an appropriate medication treatment for the individual’s opioid use disorder. Similarly, medications available by prescription or office-based implantation must be permitted if it is appropriately authorized through prescription by a licensed prescriber or provider. In all cases, MOUD must be permitted to be continued for as long as the prescriber or treatment provider determines that the medication is clinically beneficial. Recipients must assure that clients will not be compelled to no longer use MOUD as part of the conditions of any programming if stopping is inconsistent with a licensed prescriber’s recommendation or valid prescription.

Salary Limitation

The Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2021 (Public Law 116-260), Division H, Title II, Section 202, provides a salary rate limitation. The law limits the salary amount that may be awarded and charged to SAMHSA grants and cooperative agreements. Award funds may not be used to pay the salary of an individual at a rate in excess of Executive Level II, which is $203,700. This amount reflects an individual’s base salary exclusive of fringe and any income that an individual may be permitted to earn outside of the duties to your organization. This salary limitation also applies to subrecipients under a SAMHSA grant or cooperative agreement. Note that these or other salary limitations will apply in the following fiscal years, as required by law.