FASD Respect Act

Talking Points

FASD

Policy & Training Center

 Fetal alcohol spectrum disorders (FASD) are a group of conditions that can occur in a person who was exposed to alcohol before birth. The effects can include mental health and learning disabilities, heart defects, hearing impairments, and more.

Prevalence

- FASD is very common: 1 in 20 Americans has an FASD.
- Fetal alcohol syndrome (FAS) is just one diagnosis within the FASD spectrum and accounts for only 10% of those with an FASD. Those without distinctive facial features are equally impacted, but less recognized and less likely to receive appropriate supports.
- · FASD is both underdiagnosed and misdiagnosed.

Pregnancy and Alcohol

 CDC data shows that 1 in 7 pregnant people report drinking, while 1 in 20 report binge drinking. There is no known safe amount of alcohol during pregnancy.

Costs Associated with FASD

 Investing in FASD-informed services and supports can lead to positive, healthy outcomes while limiting the financial impact of FASD. FASD Respect Act (S.1800/HR.3946)

Center

- Reauthorizes FASD programs for education, public awareness, research, and building state and tribal capacity for identification, treatment, and support
- Establishes FASD Centers for Excellence to build capacity to prevent prenatal alcohol exposure and to respond to the needs of individuals with FASD and their families.
 - Assists states in addressing FASD inequities within their silos of care. Provides assistance to states with evidence-based programs so they can be duplicated.
- Federal funding for FASD has declined significantly since its original authorization in 1998 (see FASD Program Authorization and Funding for more)
- Broad, bipartisan support
 - 12 cosponsors in Senate, 51 cosponsors in House
 - Included in the Senate's Support Act by HELP Committee Ranking Member Cassidy (R-LA), which made it through HELP Committee.

The Ask for Legislators: Cosponsor S.1800/HR.3946, the FASD Respect Act