

2025 OPIOID TREATMENT PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

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Program/Service Structure

A fundamental responsibility of the organization is to provide a comprehensive program structure. The staffing is designed to maximize opportunities for the persons served to obtain and participate in the services provided.

Screening and Access to Services

The process of screening and assessment is designed to determine a person's eligibility for services and the organization's ability to provide those services. A person-centered assessment process helps to maximize opportunities for the persons served to gain access to the organization's programs and services. Each person served is actively involved in, and has a significant role in, the assessment process. Assessments are conducted in a manner that identifies the historical and current information of the person served as well as the person's strengths, needs, abilities, and preferences. Assessment data may be gathered through various means including face-to-face contact, telehealth, or written material; and from various sources including the person served, family or significant others, or from external resources.

Person-Centered Planning

Each person served is actively involved in and has a significant role in the person-centered planning process and determining the direction of the plan. The person-centered plan contains goals and objectives that incorporate the unique strengths, needs, abilities, and preferences of the person served, as well as identified challenges and potential solutions. The planning process is person-directed and person-centered. The person-centered plan may also be referred to as an individual service plan, treatment plan, or plan of care. In a family-centered program, the plan may be for the family and identified as a family-centered plan.

Transition/Discharge

Transition, continuing care, or discharge planning assists the persons served to move from one level of care to another within the organization or to obtain services that are needed but are not available within the organization. The transition process is planned with the active participation of each person served. Transition may include planned discharge, placement on inactive status, movement to a different level of service or intensity of contact, or a re-entry program in a criminal justice system.

The transition plan is a document developed with and for the person served and other interested participants to guide the person served in activities following transition/discharge to support the gains made during program participation. It is prepared with the active participation of the person served when transitioning to another level of care, after-care program, or community-based services. The transition plan is meant to be a plan that the person served uses to identify the support that is needed to prevent a recurrence of symptoms or reduction in functioning. It is expected that the person served receives a copy of the transition plan.

A discharge summary is a clinical document written by the program personnel who are

involved in the services provided to the person served and is completed when the person leaves the organization (planned or unplanned). It is a document that is intended for the record of the person served and released, with appropriate authorization, to describe the course of services that the organization provided and the response by the person served.

Just as the assessment is critical to the success of treatment, the transition services are critical for the support of the individual's ongoing recovery or well-being. The organization proactively attempts to connect the persons served with the receiving service provider and contact the persons served after formal transition or discharge to gather needed information related to their post-discharge status. Discharge information is reviewed to determine the effectiveness of its services and whether additional services were needed.

Transition planning may be included as part of the person-centered plan. The transition plan and/or discharge summary may be a combined document or part of the plan for the person served as long as it is clear whether the information relates to transition or pre-discharge planning or identifies the person's discharge or departure from the program.

Medication Management

These standards address the practice of evaluating, prescribing, and dispensing opioid agonist treatment medications approved by the Food and Drug Administration for use in the treatment of opioid use disorder.

Medication Use

Medication use is the practice of controlling, administering, and/or prescribing medications to persons served in response to specific symptoms, behaviors, or conditions for which the use of medications is indicated and deemed efficacious. The use of medication is one component of treatment directed toward maximizing the functioning of the persons served while reducing their specific symptoms. Prior to the use of medications other therapeutic interventions should be considered, except in circumstances that call for a more urgent intervention.

Medication use includes all prescribed medications, whether or not the program is involved in prescribing, and may include over-the-counter or alternative medications. Alternative medications can include herbal or mineral supplements, vitamins, homeopathic remedies, hormone therapy, or culturally specific treatments.

Medication control is identified as the process of physically controlling, storing, transporting, and disposing of medications, including those self-administered by the person served.

Medication administration is the preparing and giving of prescription and nonprescription medications by authorized and trained personnel to the person served. Self-administration is the application of a medication (whether by oral ingestion, injection, inhalation, or other means) by the person served to the individual's own body. This may include the program storing the medication for the person served, personnel handing the bottle or prepackaged medication dose to the person served, instructing or verbally prompting the person served to take the medication, coaching the person served through the steps to ensure proper adherence, and/or closely observing the person served self-administering the medication.

Prescribing is the result of an evaluation that determines if there is a need for medication and what medication is to be used in the treatment of the person served. Prior to providing a prescription for medication, the prescriber obtains the informed consent of the individual authorized to consent to treatment and, if applicable, the assent of the person served. Prescription orders may be verbal or written and detail what medication should be given to whom, in what formulation and dose, by what route, when, how frequently, and for what length of time.

Note: *CARF has determined that the use of Narcan/Naloxone should be handled as a first-aid supply and not a medication. Therefore, the Medication Use standards are not applicable when these medications are used as a life-saving measure. CARF expects that the medications are secured, but readily accessible when needed, and at least some program personnel are trained on their use and administration.*

Note: *These standards do not apply to Opioid Treatment Programs that dispense only the three FDA approved medications to treat Opioid Use Disorder.*

Promoting Nonviolent Practices

CARF-accredited programs strive to create learning environments for the persons served and to support the development of skills that build and strengthen resiliency and well-being. The establishment of quality relationships between personnel and the persons served provides the foundation for a safe and nurturing environment. Providers are mindful of creating an environment that cultivates:

- Engagement.
- Partnership.
- Holistic approaches.
- Nurturance.
- Respect.
- Hope.
- Self-direction.

It is recognized that persons served may require support to fully benefit from their services. This may include, but is not limited to, praise and encouragement, verbal prompts, written expectations, clarity of rules and expectations, or environmental supports.

Even with support there are times when persons served may demonstrate signs of fear, anger, or pain that could lead to unsafe behaviors. Personnel are trained to recognize and respond to these behaviors through various interventions, such as changes to the physical environment, sensory-based calming strategies, engagement in meaningful activities, redirection, active listening, approaches that have been effective for the individual in the past, etc. When these interventions are not effective in de-escalating a situation and there is imminent risk to the person served or others, seclusion or restraint may be used to ensure safety. Seclusion and

restraint are never considered treatment interventions; they are always considered actions of last resort.

As the use of seclusion or restraint creates potential physical and psychological risks to the persons subject to the interventions, to the personnel who administer them, and to those who witness the practice, an organization that utilizes seclusion or restraint should have the elimination thereof as its goal.

Seclusion refers to restriction of the person served to a segregated room or space with the person's freedom to leave physically restricted. Voluntary time out is not considered seclusion, even though the voluntary time out may occur in response to verbal direction; the person served is considered in seclusion only if freedom to leave the segregated room or space is denied.

Restraint is the use of physical force or mechanical means to temporarily limit a person's freedom of movement; chemical restraint is the involuntary emergency administration of medication as an immediate response to a dangerous behavior. The following are *not* considered restraints for the purposes of this section of standards:

- Assistive devices used for persons with physical or medical needs.
- Briefly holding a person served, without undue force, for the purpose of comforting the individual or to prevent self-injurious behavior or injury to others.
- Holding a person's hand or arm to safely guide the individual from one area to another or away from another person.
- Security doors designed to prevent elopement or wandering.
- Security measures for forensic purposes, such as the use of handcuffs instituted by law enforcement personnel. When permissible, consideration is given to removal of physical restraints while the person is receiving services in the behavioral healthcare setting.
- In a correctional setting, the use of seclusion or restraint for purposes of security.

Seclusion or restraint by trained and competent personnel is used only when other, less restrictive measures have been ineffective to protect the person served or others from unsafe behavior. Peer restraint is not an acceptable alternative to restraint by personnel. Seclusion or restraint is not used as a means of coercion, discipline, convenience, or retaliation or in lieu of adequate programming or staffing.

Records of the Persons Served

A complete and accurate record is developed to ensure that all appropriate individuals have access to relevant clinical and other information regarding each person served.

Quality Records Management

The organization implements systems and procedures that provide for the ongoing monitoring of the quality, appropriateness, and utilization of the services provided. This is largely

accomplished through a systematic review of the records of the persons served. The review assists the organization in improving the quality of services provided to each person served.

Service Delivery Using Information and Communication Technologies

Depending on the type of program, a variety of terminology may be used to describe the use of information and communication technologies to deliver services; e.g., telepractice, telehealth, telemental health, telerehabilitation, telespeech, etc. Based on the individual plan for the person served, the use of information and communication technologies allows providers to see, hear, and/or interact with persons served, family/support system members, and other providers in or from remote settings (i.e., the person served and provider are not in the same physical location).

The provision of services via information and communication technologies may:

- Include services such as assessment, individual planning, monitoring, prevention, intervention, team and family conferencing, transition planning, follow-up, supervision, education, consultation, and counseling.
- Involve a variety of providers such as case managers/service coordinators, social workers, psychologists, speech-language pathologists, occupational therapists, physical therapists, physicians, nurses, dietitians, employment specialists, direct support professionals, peer support specialists, rehabilitation engineers, assistive technologists, teachers, and other personnel providing services and/or supports to persons served.
- Encompass settings such as:
 - Hospitals, clinics, professional offices, and other organization-based settings.
 - Schools, work sites, libraries, community centers, and other community settings.
 - Congregate living, individual homes, and other residential settings.
- Be provided via fully virtual platforms.

The use of technology for strictly informational purposes, such as having a website that provides information about the programs and services available or the use of self-directed apps, is not considered providing services via the use of information and communication technologies.

Withdrawal Management (DX)

Withdrawal management means the dispensing of an opioid agonist treatment medication in decreasing doses to the persons served to alleviate adverse physical or psychological effects incident to withdrawal from the continuous or substantial use of an opioid drug and as a method of bringing the person served to a medication-free state within such a period. A short-term withdrawal management program is up to 30 days, and a long-term withdrawal management program is from 31 to 180 days.

Based on current best practices in the field, the program's purpose is to provide a medically safe, professional and supportive withdrawal experience for the persons served while preparing

and motivating them to continue treatment after discharge from the program and progress toward a full and complete recovery. The program is staffed to ensure adequate biomedical and psychosocial assessment, observation and care, and referrals to meet the individual needs of the persons served. Additionally, the program develops and maintains a rich network of treatment providers for referrals after completion of the program to ensure the best possible match for the persons served to ongoing treatment services.

Withdrawal management services are intended to help the persons served reduce or eliminate their use of illicit drugs while improving their quality of life and functioning. Opioid treatment programs follow rehabilitation stages of sufficient duration to meet the needs of the persons served. These stages include initial treatment of zero to seven days in duration, early stabilization lasting up to eight weeks, long-term treatment, medically supervised withdrawal, withdrawal management, medical maintenance, and immediate emergency treatment when needed.

A withdrawal management program may be provided in the following settings:

- **Inpatient:** This setting is distinguished by services provided in a safe, secure facility-based setting with 24-hour nursing coverage and ready access to medical care. This is for persons served who need round-the-clock supervision in order to successfully manage withdrawal symptoms or when there are additional complications or risk factors that warrant medical supervision, such as co-occurring psychiatric or other medical conditions.
- **Residential:** This setting is distinguished by services provided in a safe facility with 24-hour coverage by qualified personnel. Persons served need the supervision and structure provided by a 24-hour program but do not have risk factors present that warrant an inpatient setting. It may also be appropriate for persons who lack motivation or whose living situation is not conducive to remaining sober.
- **Outpatient:** This setting is distinguished by services provided in an outpatient environment with the persons served residing in their own homes, a sober living environment, or other supportive community settings. Persons served in outpatient settings typically have adequate social supports to remain sober, family involvement in care planning, the ability to maintain regular appointments for on-going assessment and observation, and the ability to successfully self-manage prescription medications. Persons served in outpatient settings are concurrently enrolled in or actively linked to a treatment program.

Outpatient Treatment (OT)

Outpatient opioid treatment programs provide culturally and linguistically appropriate services that include, but are not limited to, individual, group, and family counseling and education on wellness, recovery, and resiliency. These programs offer comprehensive, coordinated, and defined services that may vary in level of intensity. In addition to counseling and medications for opioid use disorder, outpatient programs may address a variety of needs, including, but not limited to, situational stressors, family relations, interpersonal relationships, mental health

issues, life span issues, psychiatric illnesses, and concurrent substance use disorders and other addictive behaviors.

Residential Treatment (RT)

Residential treatment programs are organized and staffed to provide both general and specialized nonhospital-based interdisciplinary services 24 hours a day, 7 days a week for persons with behavioral health or co-occurring needs, including intellectual or developmental disabilities. In addition to medications for opioid use disorder, residential treatment programs provide environments in which the persons served reside and receive services from personnel who are trained in the delivery of services for persons with behavioral health disorders or related problems. These services are provided in a safe, trauma-informed, recovery-focused milieu designed to integrate the person served back into the community and living independently whenever possible. The program involves the family or other supports in services whenever possible.

Court Treatment (CT)

Court Treatment programs provide comprehensive, integrated behavioral health services that work in conjunction with the judicial system. The purpose of court treatment programs is to appropriately respond to the abuse of alcohol and/or other drugs, mental illness, post traumatic stress disorder, family problems, or other concerns and their related criminal and/or civil judicial actions, in order to reduce recidivism and further involvement in the criminal justice system. Court treatment includes services provided to persons referred through various types of problem-solving courts including drug, mental health, veterans, family dependency, tribal, re-entry, and others.

The treatment team works in collaboration with judges, prosecutors, defense counsel, probation authorities, law enforcement, pretrial services, treatment programs, evaluators, and an array of local service providers. Treatment is usually multi-phased and is typically divided into a stabilization phase, an intensive phase, and a transition phase. During each phase, the treatment team is responsible for assessing the behavioral health needs of the person served within the parameters of the legal sanctions imposed by the court. The treatment team either directly provides or arranges for the provision of screening and assessment, case management, withdrawal support, intensive outpatient treatment, outpatient, residential treatment, medication use, self-help and advocacy, recovery, health and wellness, relapse prevention, and education regarding factors contributing to the person's court involvement.

A court treatment program may be a judicial or law enforcement organization that provides or contracts for the identified services or may be a direct treatment provider working as part of the court treatment team.

Day Treatment (DT)

Day treatment programs offer person-centered, culturally and linguistically appropriate, comprehensive, coordinated, and structured treatment services and activities. A day treatment program consists of a scheduled series of structured, face-to-face therapeutic sessions

organized at various levels of intensity and frequency in order to assist the persons served in achieving the goals identified in their person-centered plans. Day treatment programs are offered four or more days per week, typically with support available in the evenings and on weekends. A day treatment program may prevent or minimize the need for a more intensive level of treatment. It may also function as a step-down from inpatient care or partial hospitalization or as transitional care following an inpatient or partial hospitalization stay to facilitate return to the community.

Health Home (HH)

A health home is a healthcare delivery approach that focuses on the whole person and integrates and coordinates primary care, behavioral health, other healthcare, and community and social support services. A health home allows for individual choice and is capable of assessing the various physical and behavioral health needs of persons served. The program demonstrates the capacity to address, either directly or through linkage with or referral to external resources, behavioral health conditions, such as mental illness and substance use disorders, and physical health conditions. Programs may also serve persons who have intellectual or other developmental disabilities and physical health needs or those who are at risk for or exhibiting behavioral disorders. Care is coordinated over time across providers, functions, activities, and sites to maximize the value and effectiveness of services delivered to persons served.

A health home provides comprehensive care management, care coordination, health promotion, comprehensive transitional care, individual and family/support services, and linkage and referral to community and social support services. Services are designed to support overall health and wellness and:

- Embody a recovery-focused model of care that respects and promotes independence and responsibility.
- Promote healthy lifestyles and provide prevention and education services that focus on wellness and self-care.
- Ensure access to and coordination of care across prevention, primary care (including ensuring that persons served have a primary care physician), and specialty healthcare services.
- Monitor critical health indicators.
- Support individuals in the self-management of chronic health conditions.
- Coordinate/monitor emergency room visits and hospitalizations, including participation in transition/discharge planning and follow up.

A health home collects, aggregates, and analyzes individual healthcare data across the population of persons served by the program and uses that data and analysis to manage and improve outcomes for the persons served. If the health home is not the actual provider of a particular healthcare service, it remains responsible for supporting and facilitating improved outcomes by providing disease management supports and care coordination with other

providers.

Integrated Behavioral Health/Primary Care (IBHPC)

Integrated Behavioral Health/Primary Care programs have an identified level of medical supervision and are supported by an “any door is a good door” philosophy. These programs allow for choice and are capable of assessing the various medical and behavioral needs of persons served in an integrated manner. Programs demonstrate competency to identify and treat behavioral health concerns, such as mental illness and substance use disorders, and general medical or physical concerns in an integrated manner. Integration is the extent to which care is coordinated across persons, functions, activities, and sites over time to maximize the value of services delivered to persons served. Programs may also serve persons who have intellectual or other developmental disabilities and medical needs, or those who are at risk for or exhibiting behavioral disorders.

Models may include, but are not limited to, the following: contractual, where two separate, legal entities enter into an agreement to staff and operate a single program either at a location specifically identified for the provision of integrated care or located within another institution (such as a school-based health center); a distinct, integrated program located within a larger entity such as a Veterans Health Administration campus; the colocating of complementary disciplines such as the placement of behavioral staff in a primary care setting (as in a federally qualified health center) or primary care staff in a community mental health center; or a single organization that incorporates both behavioral health and primary care services into an integrated model. Although most integrated models focus on primary care, the standards could also be applied to an integrated system located in specialty care settings such as OB/GYN and HIV.

Intensive Outpatient Treatment (IOP)

Intensive outpatient treatment programs are clearly identified as separate and distinct programs that provide culturally and linguistically appropriate services. The intensive outpatient program consists of a scheduled series of sessions appropriate to the person-centered plans of the persons served. These may include services provided during evenings and on weekends and/or interventions delivered by a variety of service providers in the community. The program may function as a step-down program from partial hospitalization, withdrawal management, or residential services; may be used to prevent or minimize the need for a more intensive level of treatment; and is considered to be more intensive than traditional outpatient services.

Office-Based Opioid Treatment Program (OBOT)

Office-based opioid treatment (OBOT) programs are medically managed programs that provide treatment services to persons with opioid use disorders. Central to treatment are medications, typically buprenorphine or naltrexone, which are provided in concert with other medical and psychosocial interventions designed to realize a person’s highest achievable recovery. OBOT programs do not prescribe, dispense, or administer methadone. Persons for whom methadone is part of their treatment receive that medication through the core opioid treatment program from which they receive services. Based on the needs of the persons served,

these programs provide or arrange for a comprehensive array of treatment services that includes counseling/therapy, medication supports, social supports, education and training, care coordination, and other recovery-enhancing services.

OBOT programs provide services under the supervision of a physician and are guided by written treatment procedures and protocols that address the routine needs of persons with opioid use disorders, including the needs of special populations. From induction to stabilization and into maintenance, OBOT programs provide ongoing care to persons served to support their recovery.

Children and Adolescents (CA)

Programs for children and adolescents consist of an array of services designed specifically to address the treatment needs of children and adolescents. Such programs tailor their services to the particular needs and preferences of children and adolescents and are provided in a setting that is both relevant to and comfortable for this population.

Criminal Justice (CJ)

Criminal justice programs serve special populations comprised of accused or adjudicated individuals referred from within the criminal justice system who are experiencing behavioral health needs, including alcohol or other drug abuse or addiction, or psychiatric disabilities or disorders. Services can be provided through courts, through probation and parole agencies, in community-based or institutional settings, or in sex offender programs. Institutional settings may include jails, prisons, and detention centers. The services are designed to maximize the person's ability to function effectively in the community. The criminal justice mandates include community safety needs in all judicial decisions and require that behavioral health programs are aware of the safety requirements of not only the individual, program staff members, and peers, but also the community at large.

Criminal justice educational programs may include either community-based or institution-based educational and training services. Such programs may include personal and interpersonal skills training, conflict resolution, anger management, DUI/DWI education, mental health education, education about alcohol and other drugs, information on criminal thinking patterns, or traditional academic education.

Older Adults (OA)

Programs for older adults consist of an array of services designed specifically to address the behavioral health needs of this population. Such programs tailor their services to the particular needs and preferences of older adults and their families/support systems. Services are provided in environments appropriate to their needs. Personnel are trained to effectively address the complex needs of older adults.