

# 2025 OPIOID TREATMENT PROGRAM DESCRIPTIONS

## Contents

Withdrawal Management (DX) .....	2
Outpatient Treatment (OT) .....	2
Residential Treatment (RT) .....	2
Court Treatment (CT) .....	2
Day Treatment (DT) .....	3
Health Home (HH).....	3
Integrated Behavioral Health/Primary Care (IBHPC) .....	4
Intensive Outpatient Treatment (IOP) .....	4
Office-Based Opioid Treatment Program (OBOT) .....	5
Children and Adolescents (CA) .....	5
Criminal Justice (CJ).....	5
Older Adults (OA) .....	6

## **Withdrawal Management (DX)**

### **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.