

Appendix A: Potential Targeted Areas of Focus

Please see [Exhibit A](#) for full list of Approved Purposes, below are some possible targeted areas of focus.

- 1. Prevention** activities work to educate and support individuals and communities to prevent the use and misuse of drugs and the development of opioid and other substance use disorders. **Early Intervention** services are designed to decrease high-risk substance use or risk factors that appear to be related to substance use and prevent the development of substance-related problems. These services strive to increase perceived personal risk related to high-risk substance use and other high-risk activities related to substance use. They may involve evidence-based education, skills training, and counseling for the individual and family members.
- 2. Harm Reduction** refers to a set of evidence-based practices that can help reduce the potential negative consequences associated with substance use. It is a person-centered approach that can take many forms and helps keep individuals safer while also protecting public health.
- 3. Treatment** services are for people diagnosed with opioid and other substance use disorders. These may include treatment services along the American Society of Addiction Medicine Levels of care, including medications for opioid use disorder (MOUD). MOUD treatment is a comprehensive way to address the needs of individuals that combines the use of medication (methadone, buprenorphine, or naltrexone) with counseling and behavioral therapies.
- 4. Recovery** support services help people enter and navigate systems of care, remove barriers to recovery, stay engaged in the recovery process, and live full lives in communities of their choice. Recovery support services include culturally and linguistically appropriate services that assist individuals and families working toward recovery from mental and/or substance use problems. They incorporate a full range of services that facilitate recovery, wellness, and linkage to and coordination among service providers, and other supports shown to improve quality of life for people (and their families) in and seeking recovery. Recovery support services may be provided before, during, or after clinical treatment, or may be provided to individuals who are not in treatment but seek support services.
- 5. Care Coordination and/or Continuum of Care** involves deliberately organizing patient care activities and sharing information among all the participants concerned with a patient's care to achieve safer and more effective care. This means that the patient's needs and preferences are known ahead of time and communicated at the right time to the right people, and that this information is used to provide safe, appropriate, and effective care to the patient. **Continuum of Care** activities address multiple activities along the substance use continuum of care (from prevention, harm reduction, treatment, or recovery.)
- 6. Behavioral Health Services in the Criminal Justice or Law Enforcement Setting** may include services along [The Sequential Intercept Model \(SIM\)](#). The Sequential Intercept Model (SIM) is a framework that details how people with behavioral health needs may become engaged with — and move through — the justice system, as well as the opportunities to connect them to needed care. Examples could include but are not limited to pre-arrest diversion from the criminal justice, co-responder models, care coordination upon release, treatment in the criminal justice setting, Medicaid navigation for individuals involved in the criminal justice setting or other innovative services. Supply side illicit substance interdiction will not be considered for this grant opportunity.
- 7. Technological Advances or Data Infrastructure** to support or enhance any of the [Approved Purposes](#) as outlined above or in Exhibit A of the MOU.