

Substance Use Disorder Treatment and Recovery Loan Repayment Program (STAR LRP) Facility Type Definitions

[A](#) [C](#) [D](#) [E](#) [F](#) [H](#) [I](#) [L](#) [M](#) [N](#) [O](#) [P](#) [R](#) [S](#) [V](#) [Y](#)

Eligible STAR LRP-Approved Facility Types	Definition
<p>American Indian Health facilities, including Indian Health Service (IHS) Hospitals</p>	<p><u>Indian Health Service, Tribal or Urban Indian Health Clinic (ITU)</u> – A health care facility (whether operated directly by the IHS; or by a tribe or tribal organization contracting with the IHS pursuant to the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act, codified at 25 U.S.C. 450 et seq.; or by an urban Indian organization receiving funds under Subchapter IV of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act, codified at 25 U.S.C. 1651 et seq.), which provides clinical substance use disorder (SUD) treatment services to eligible American Indians and Alaska Natives on an outpatient basis. For more information, please read the Urban Indian Health Program Fact Sheet or view the IHS Profile Fact Sheet.</p> <p><u>IHS Hospitals</u> – A collective term that includes hospitals that are both IHS-owned and IHS-operated, or IHS-owned and tribally-operated. That is, a federal facility operated by a tribe or tribal organization contracting with the IHS pursuant to the Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance Act. These hospitals provide both inpatient and outpatient clinical Substance Use Disorder (SUD) treatment services to eligible American Indians and Alaska Natives. This term does not include hospitals that are both tribally-owned and tribally-operated.</p>
<p>Community Health Centers</p>	<p>Nonprofit entities that provide primary health services and other related services to a medically underserved population. Centers may or may not receive a grant, or funding from a grant, under section 330 of the Public Health Service (PHS) Act.</p>
<p>Community Outpatient Sites</p>	<p>A site that provides comprehensive primary care, whether medical, dental, or behavioral and mental health. Comprehensive primary care is defined as a continuum of care not focused or limited to gender identity, organ system, a particular illness, or categorical population (e.g. developmentally disabled or those with cancer). These sites provide preventive, acute and chronic primary health services and treat all patients fairly, regardless of disease or diagnosis, and offer a full range of primary care services when they walk in the door.</p>
<p>Crisis Stabilization Units</p>	<p>Crisis services provide a variety of treatment options designed to provide immediate care for people who are intoxicated or incapacitated by their use of alcohol or other substances. These services manage withdrawals from substances, as well as medical and psychiatric complications during withdrawals. Crisis services include detox services, and are also designed to facilitate connections to continued care.</p>



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Critical Access Hospital (CAH)	A facility certified by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) under section 1820 of the Social Security Act. A CAH must be located in a rural area in a state that has a Rural Hospital Flexibility Program, have no more than 25 inpatient beds, an average annual length of stay of 96 hours or less, and be located either more than a 35-mile drive from the nearest hospital or CAH, or more than a 15-mile drive in areas with mountainous terrain or only secondary roads. For more information, please review the Critical Access Hospital Booklet .
Detoxification Facilities	Facilities that provide medically supervised withdrawal (often called detoxification or detox) using medication to help people withdraw from alcohol or drugs.
Emergency Department	Any department or facility of the hospital, regardless of whether it is located on or off the main hospital campus, that meets at least one of the following requirements: (1) licensed by the state in which it is located as an emergency room or department, (2) advertised to the public as treating emergent conditions without prior appointment, (3) in the previous calendar year, at least one-third of the outpatient visits were for the treatment of emergency medical conditions on an urgent basis without requiring an appointment. Source: Adapted from 42 C.F.R. §489.24 (b).
Faith-Based Settings	Organizations with historic ties to a religious entity but minimal or no current connections; organizations with extensive religious ties that deliver secular services; small community-based organizations with links to a religious body whose services may or may not have religious content; local houses of worship; or any combination of the above characteristics.
Federally Qualified Health Care Centers (FQHCs)	Public and private nonprofit health care organizations that meet certain criteria under the Medicare and Medicaid Programs. FQHCs include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Nonprofit entities that receive a grant, or funding from a grant, under section 330 of the PHS Act to provide primary health services and other related services to a population that is medically underserved; • FQHC “Look-Alikes” – nonprofit entities certified by the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) as meeting the requirements for receiving a grant under section 330 of the PHS Act but are not grantees; and • Outpatient health programs or facilities operated by a tribe or tribal organization under the Indian Self-Determination Act or by an urban Indian organization receiving funds under Title V of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act.
FQHC Look-Alikes	Nonprofit entities that are certified by the Secretary of HHS as meeting the requirements for receiving a grant under section 330 of the PHS Act but are not grantees.
Free Clinics	Clinics that rely on volunteers and other health professionals to provide medical, dental, pharmacy, vision and/or behavioral health services to poor and underserved people.
Health System-Affiliated Inpatient Treatment Center	Inpatient treatment, or rehabilitation facility owned and operated by a health system. A health system is an organization that includes at least one hospital and at least one group of physicians that provides comprehensive care (including primary and specialty care) who are connected with each other and with the hospital through common ownership or joint management.
Inpatient Psychiatric Facilities (IPFs)	Inpatient psychiatric facilities refer to all providers of 24-hour care for the diagnosis and treatment of behavioral health conditions. Facilities include non-governmental free-standing psychiatric hospitals, state psychiatric hospitals (these first two are often referred to Institutes for Mental Disease, or IMDs, under Medicaid), general hospital psychiatric units, and residential treatment centers (RTC).



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Inpatient Rehabilitation	Inpatient rehabilitation programs provide a safe and supportive setting for the evaluation, treatment, and rehabilitation of people with substance use disorders. These facilities offer 24-hour, 7-day a-week care that is supervised at all times by a medical professional. Inpatient services include intensive management of symptoms related to addiction and monitoring of the physical and mental complications resulting from substance use.
Local Community Jails and Detention Centers	Locally operated short-term facilities that hold inmates awaiting trial or sentencing or both, and inmates sentenced to a term of less than one year, typically misdemeanants.
Migrant Health Center	The centers receive funding under Section 330(g) of the PHS Act and provide culturally competent and comprehensive primary and preventive healthcare to migratory and seasonal farmworkers and their families. The program also emphasizes the occupational health and safety of this population.
Mobile Units	Medical vehicles (e.g., mobile health vans) that travel to underserved rural and urban communities, to provide primary care services to individuals located in a community.
Non-Opioid SUD Treatment Facilities	Sites other than Opioid Treatment Programs (OTPs) and Office-Based Opioid Treatment (OBOTs) practices that provide outpatient SUD treatment services to patients with SUD needs.
Opioid Treatment Programs (OTPs)	Sites that provide medication-assisted treatment (MAT) for people diagnosed with opioid use disorder (OUD) that are certified by the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), in accordance with 42 C.F.R. Part 8. OTPs must also be accredited by an independent, SAMHSA-approved and accrediting body to dispense opioid treatment.
Office-Based Opioid Treatment (OBOTs)	Clinical practice, other than SAMHSA-certified OTPs, that provides office-based MAT services to patients with opioid use disorder by a provider with a waiver granted under 21 U.S.C. § 823(g)(2), otherwise known as a Drug Addiction Treatment Act of 2000 (DATA 2000) waiver.
Outpatient Rehabilitation	Outpatient rehabilitation facilities provide clinical services for people with an addiction to substances and their families who have been impacted by their addiction. Outpatient services may be delivered at different levels of intensity according to the needs of the patient. These services include counseling, education, and connections to community services.
Prevention Coalitions or Agencies	Community-based prevention programs can be effective in helping to address major challenges raised by substance misuse and its consequences. Such programs are often coordinated by local community coalitions composed of representatives from multiple community sectors or organizations (e.g., government, law enforcement, health, education) within a community, as well as private citizens. These coalitions work to change community-level risk and protective factors and achieve communitywide reductions in substance use by planning and implementing one or more prevention strategies in multiple sectors simultaneously, with the goal of reaching as many members of the community as possible with accurate, consistent messages.
Private Practices	A clinical practice that is made up of either one or many providers in which the providers have ownership or an invested interest in the practice. Private practices can be arranged to provide primary medical, dental, and/or mental health services and can be organized as entities on the following basis: fee-for-service; capitation; a combination of the two; family practice group; primary care group; or multi-specialty group



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Recovery Centers	Centers that offer non-clinical recovery supports in the form of emotional, informational, instrumental (concrete) support, and positive affiliation.
Rural Health Clinics(RHCs)	A facility certified by CMS under section 1861(aa)(2) of the Social Security Act that receives special Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement. RHCs are located in a non-urbanized area with an insufficient number of health care practitioners and provide routine diagnostic and clinical laboratory services. RHCs have a nurse practitioner, a physician assistant, or acertified nurse midwife available to furnish patient care services not less than 50 percent of the time the clinic operates. For more information, review the Rural Health Clinic Fact Sheet .
School-Based Clinics	A part of a system of care located in or near a school facility of a school district or board or of an Indian tribe or tribal organization; organized through school, community, and health provider relationships. This facility provides - through health professionals - primary health services to school-aged children and adolescents in accordance with federal, state, and local law, including lawsrelating to licensure and certification. In addition, this rural National Health Service Corps (NHSC)-approved SUD treatment facility satisfies such other requirements as a state may establish for the operation of such a clinic.
State or Federal Correctional Sites	State prisons are clinical sites administered by the state. Federal prisons are designated institutions and/or facilities from the U.S. Department of Justice, Federal Bureau of Prisons. Learn more about federal prisons .
State or Local Public Health or Human Services Department	The state, county, parish, or district entity that is responsible for providing health care services. These can include health promotion, disease prevention, and intervention services in clinics or otherhealth care facilities funded and operated by the Public Health or Human Services Department.
Veterans Administration (VA) Facilities	Veterans Administration Medical Centers and outpatient sites provide care exclusively to veterans enrolled in the VA health care program.
Youth Detention Center or Program	Short-term facilities that provide temporary care in a physically restricting environment for juveniles in custody pending court disposition. These facilities are also often used for juveniles who are adjudicated delinquent and awaiting disposition or placement elsewhere, or are awaiting transfer to another jurisdiction.

