

# Medication-Assisted Treatment

In response to questions from the field, the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA) is providing more information related to BJA's expectations on the provision of Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT) with the Drug Court and Veterans Treatment Court awards. This guidance is consistent with the FY 2018 solicitation and conditions for awards. When making the FY 2019 Drug Court awards, BJA will continue to require that applicants have, or develop the capacity to access, MAT for all drug court participants for whom this treatment is indicated in the award package. To provide more clarity on this condition, here is additional guidance.

## How Must Medication-Assisted Treatment Be Provided?

Medication-Assisted Treatment (MAT) is an evidence-based substance abuse treatment protocol, and BJA supports the availability for individuals to have access to appropriate MAT under the care and prescription of a physician. BJA recognizes that not all communities may have access to MAT due to a lack of physicians who are able to prescribe and oversee clients using anti-alcohol and anti-opioid medications. This will not preclude the applicant from applying, but where and when available, BJA supports the client's right to access MAT. This right extends to participation as a client in a BJA-funded drug court, and all grantees will be expected to be able to provide MAT-related treatment to any participant with an opioid addiction to the extent MAT is clinically indicated.

More specifically, an applicant must demonstrate that the drug court(s) for which funds are sought will not deny any eligible client access to the drug court program because of their use of FDA-approved medications for the treatment of substance abuse (e.g., methadone; buprenorphine products, including buprenorphine/naloxone combination formulations and buprenorphine mono-product formulations; naltrexone products, including extended-release and oral formulations; disulfiram; and acamprosate calcium). Further, methadone treatment rendered in accordance with current federal and state methadone dispensing regulations from an opioid treatment program and ordered by a physician who has evaluated the client and determined that methadone is an appropriate MAT for the individual's opioid abuse must be permitted. Similarly, FDA-approved medications available by prescription must be permitted unless the judge determines the following conditions have not been met:

- The client is receiving those medications as part of treatment for diagnosed substance abuse.
- A licensed clinician, acting within their scope of practice, has examined the client and determined that the medication is an appropriate treatment for their substance abuse.
- The medication was appropriately authorized through prescription by a licensed prescriber.

In all cases, MAT must be permitted to be continued for as long as the prescriber determines that the FDA-approved medication is clinically beneficial. Grantees must assure that a drug court client will not be compelled to no longer use MAT as part of the conditions of the drug court if such a mandate is inconsistent with a licensed prescriber's recommendation or valid prescription for FDA-approved medication.

Under no circumstances may a drug court judge, other judicial official, correctional supervision officer, or any other staff connected to the identified BJA-funded drug court deny the use of such FDA-approved

medications when made available to the client under the care of a properly authorized physician and pursuant to regulations within an opioid treatment program or through a valid prescription and under the conditions described above. A judge, however, retains judicial discretion to mitigate/reduce the risk of abuse, misuse, or diversion of these medications.