**Section 2060.103 Incorporation by Reference and Definitions**

"Act" means the Alcoholism and Other Drug Abuse and Dependency Act [20 ILCS 301].

"Admission" means what occurs after a patient has completed an assessment, received placement into a level of care, and been accepted for and begins such treatment.

"Adolescent" means a person who is at least 12 years of age and under 18 years of age.

"Adult" means a person who is 18 years of age or older.

"Alcohol and Drug Evaluation Report Summary" means the form, developed by the Office of the Secretary of State and required for use by the Illinois courts when granting judicial driving privileges, as defined in Section 6-201 of the Illinois Driver Licensing Law [625 ILCS 5/6-201].

"Alcohol and Drug Evaluation Uniform Report" means the form, mandated by the Department and produced from the DUI Services Reporting System (DSRS), that is required to report a summary of the DUI evaluation to the circuit court or the Office of the Secretary of State.

"Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA)", 42 USC 12101, is the federal law requiring that public accommodations offer their services equally to persons without discrimination based on disabilities. An organization may not deny its services, offer unequal services or separate services, or have policies and procedures that have a discriminatory effect based on a disability, and shall remove barriers where possible and provide alternatives where not possible.

"ASAM Patient Placement Criteria" means the American Society of Addiction Medicine's Patient Placement Criteria for the Treatment of Substance-Related Disorders, Fourth Edition (ASAMPPC-2R), 4601 North Park Avenue, Upper Arcade Suite 101, Chevy Chase MD 20815 (2001, no later amendments or editions included).

"Assessment" means the process of collecting and professionally interpreting data and information from an individual and/or collateral sources, with the individual's permission, about alcohol and other drug use and its consequences as a basis for establishing a diagnosis of a substance use disorder, determining the severity of the disorder and comorbid conditions and identifying the appropriate level and intensity of substance abuse treatment, as well as needs for other services.

"Associate Director" means the Associate Director of the Department of Human Services Office of Alcoholism and Substance Abuse (OASA).

"Authorized Prescriber" means a physician licensed to practice medicine in all its branches pursuant to the Medical Practice Act of 1987 [225 ILCS 60] or a physician under federal authority who issues prescriptions pursuant to 21 CFR 1301.25 (2000).

"Authorized Organization Representative" means the individual in whom authority is vested for the management, control and operation of all services at a facility and for communication with the Department regarding the status of the organization's licenses at that facility.

"CDC Tuberculosis Guidelines" means "Guidelines for Preventing the Transmission of Mycobacterium Tuberculosis in Health Care Facilities", MMWR 1994 (no. RR13).

"Case Management" means the provision, coordination, or arrangement of ancillary services designed to support a specific patient's substance abuse treatment with the goal of improving clinical outcomes.

"Chemical Test" means, in the context of intervention services, a breath, blood or urine test that measures the blood alcohol concentration (BAC) and/or drug concentration.

"Client" means a person who receives intervention services as defined in this Part.

"Clinical Services" means substance abuse assessment, individual or group counseling, and discharge planning. The organization may also determine that other specified activities require the services of a professional staff member.

"Continuing Recovery Plan" means a plan developed with the patient prior to discharge that identifies recommended activities, support groups, referrals and any other necessary follow-up activities that will support and enhance patient progress, to date.

"Continuum of Care" means a structure of interlinked treatment services (either offered by one organization or through linkage agreements with other organizations) that is designed so a patient's changing needs will be met as that individual moves through the treatment and recovery process.

"Controlled Substance" means a drug or substance, or immediate precursor, that is enumerated in the Schedules of Article II of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act [720 ILCS 570] and in the Cannabis Control Act [720 ILCS 550]

"Department" means the Department of Human Services.

"Detoxification" means the process of withdrawing a person from a specific psychoactive substance in a safe and effective manner.

"Discharge" means the point at which the patient's treatment is terminated either by successful completion or by some other action initiated by the patient and/or the organization.

"Drunk and Drugged Driving Prevention Fund" means a special fund in the State Treasury created by Section 50-20 of the Alcoholism and Other Drug Abuse and Dependency Act out of which the Department may provide reimbursement for DUI evaluation and risk education services to indigent DUI offenders pursuant to this Part, and that it may also use to enhance and support its regulatory inspections and investigations.

"DUI" means driving while under the influence of alcohol, other drugs or combination thereof as defined in the Illinois Vehicle Title and Registration Law [625 ILCS 5/Ch. 2-5] or a similar provision of a local ordinance.

"DUI Evaluation" means the services provided to a person relative to a DUI offense in order to determine the nature and extent of the use of alcohol or other drugs as required by the Unified Code of Corrections [730 ILCS 5] and Section 6-206.1 of the Illinois Driver Licensing Law [625 ILCS 5/6-206.1].

"DUI Service Reporting System (DSRS)" means the computer software that shall be utilized to summarize all evaluation and risk education services statistics semi-annually and to produce the "Alcohol and Drug Evaluation Uniform Report" and other associated forms.

"Early Intervention" means services that are sub-clinical or pre-treatment and are designed to explore and address problems or risk factors that appear to be related to substance use and/or to assist individuals in recognizing the harmful consequences of inappropriate substance abuse.

"Facility" means the building or premises that are used for treatment and intervention services as specified in this Part.

"Good Cause" means conditions that would prevent a reasonable licensee from meeting one or more of the requirements of this Part.

"HIPAA" means the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act, 42 USC 1320(d) et seq. and the regulations promulgated thereunder at 45 CFR 160, 162 and 164 (Privacy and Security).

"Incident" means any action by staff or patients that led, or is likely to lead, to adverse effects on patient services.

"Indigent DUI Offender" means anyone who has proven inability to pay the full cost of the DUI evaluation or risk education service as determined through criteria established by the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services and published in the Federal Register and whose costs for such DUI services may be reimbursed from the Drunk and Drugged Driving Prevention Fund, subject to availability of such funds.

"Individual Counseling" means a therapeutic interaction between a patient and professional staff that includes but is not limited to the following: assessment of the patient's needs; development of a treatment plan to meet those identified needs; continual assessment of patient progress toward identified treatment plan goals and objectives; referral, if necessary; and discharge planning.

"Informed Consent" means a legally valid written consent by an individual or legal guardian that authorizes treatment, intervention or other services or the release of information about the individual, and that gives appropriate information to the individual so that he or she can authorize the service or disclosure with understanding of the consequences.

"Intervention" means activities or services that assist persons and their significant others in coping with the immediate problems of substance abuse or dependence and in reducing their substance use. Such services facilitate emotional and social stability and involve referring persons for treatment, as needed.

"Investigational New Drugs" means those substances that require approval by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration for trials with human subjects pursuant to 21 CFR 312 (2002 ).

"LAAM" means levo-alpha-acetyl-methadol that is a synthetic opioid agonist whose opioid effect is slower in onset and longer in duration (72 hours) than methadone and that is used in opioid maintenance therapy.

"Life Safety Code of 2000" means the National Fire Protection Association's Life Safety Code of 2000, National Fire Protection Association, 1 N. Batterymarch Park, Quincy MA 02269 (2000, no later amendments or editions included).

"Linkage Agreement" means a written agreement with an external organization to supplement existing levels of care and to arrange for other specialty services not directly provided by the organization.

"Methadone" means a synthetic narcotic analgesic drug (4,4-diphenyl-6-dimethylamino-heptanone-3-hydrochloride) that is used in opioid maintenance therapy.

"Mission Statement" means the reason for existence for the organization and/or specific setting or service.

"Opioid Maintenance Therapy (OMT)" means the medical prescription, medical monitoring and dispensing of opioid compounds (such as Methadone and LAAM) as a medical adjunct to substance abuse treatment.

"Off-Site Delivery of Services" means licensable services that are delivered at a location separate from the licensed facility.

"Organization" means any public or private agency, corporation, unit of State or local government or other legal entity acting individually or as a group that seeks licensure or is licensed to operate one or more substance abuse treatment or intervention services.

"Patient" means a person who receives substance abuse treatment services as defined in this Part from an organization licensed under this Part.

"Person" means any individual, firm, group, association, partnership, corporation, trust, government or governmental subdivision or agency.

"Physician" means a person who is licensed to practice medicine in all its branches pursuant to the Medical Practice Act of 1987 [225 ILCS 60].

"Practitioner" means a physician, dentist, podiatrist, veterinarian, scientific investigator, pharmacist, licensed practical nurse, registered nurse, hospital, laboratory, or pharmacy, or other person licensed, registered, or otherwise permitted by the United States pursuant to 21 CFR 1301.21 and this State to distribute or dispense in accordance with Section 312 of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act [720 ILCS 510], conduct research with respect to, administer or use in teaching or chemical analysis, a controlled substance in the course of professional practice or research.

"Professional Staff" means any person who provides clinical services or who delivers intervention services as defined in this Part.

"Protected Health Information" means the health information governed by HIPAA privacy and security requirements set forth in 45 CFR 164.501.

"Psychiatrist" means a physician licensed to practice medicine in all its branches pursuant to the Medical Practice Act of 1987 [225 ILCS 60] and who meets the requirements of the Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Code [405 ILCS 5].

"Recovery Home" means alcohol and drug free housing authorized by an intervention license issued by the Department, whose rules, peer-led groups, staff activities and/or other structured operations are directed toward maintenance of sobriety for persons in early recovery from substance abuse or who recently have completed substance abuse treatment services or who may still be receiving such treatment services at another licensed facility.

"Relapse" means a process manifested by a progressive pattern of behavior that reactivates the symptoms of a disease or creates debilitating conditions in an individual who has experienced remission from addiction.

"Residential Extended Care" (formerly halfway house) means residential clinical services for adults (17 year olds may be admitted provided that their assessment includes justification based on their behavior and life experience) or adolescents provided by professional staff in a 24 hour structured and supervised treatment environment. This type of service is primarily designed to provide residents with a safe and stable living environment in order to develop sufficient recovery skills.

"Revocation" means the termination of a treatment or intervention license, or any portion thereof, by the Department.

"Risk" means, in the context of intervention services, the designation (minimal, moderate, significant, or high) assigned to a person who has completed a substance abuse evaluation as a result of a charge for DUI that describes the person's probability of continuing to operate a motor vehicle in an unsafe manner. This assignment is based upon the following factors: the nature and extent of the person's substance use; chemical testing results; prior dispositions for DUI, statutory summary suspensions or reckless driving convictions reduced from a DUI; and any other significant dysfunction resulting from substance abuse or dependence.

"Secretary" means the Secretary of the Department of Human Services or his or her designee.

"Significant Incident" means any occurrence at a licensed facility that requires the services of the coroner and/or that renders the facility inoperable.

"Significant Other" means the spouse, immediate family member, other relative or individual who interacts most frequently with the patient in a variety of settings and who may also receive substance abuse services.

"Substance Abuse or Dependence" means maladaptive patterns of substance use leading to a clinically significant impairment or distress as defined in the American Psychiatric Association: Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders Fourth Edition (DSM-IV), 1400 K Street NW, Washington, DC 20005 (1994, no later amendments or editions included).

"Support Staff" means any staff who do not deliver clinical or intervention services.

"Transfer" means the process that occurs when a patient can no longer receive services at an organization because the appropriate level of care is not available, or the movement of the patient from one level of care to another within an organization's continuum of care.

"Treatment" means a continuum of care provided to persons addicted to or abusing alcohol or other drugs that is designed to identify and change patterns of behavior that are maladaptive, destructive and/or injurious to health; or to restore appropriate levels of physical, psychological, and/or social functioning.

"Treatment Plan" means an individually written plan for a patient that identifies the treatment goals and objectives based upon a clinical assessment of the patient's individual problems, needs, strengths and weaknesses.

"Tuberculosis Services" means counseling the person regarding tuberculosis; testing to determine whether the person has been infected with mycobacteria tuberculosis to determine the appropriate form of treatment; and providing for or referring the infected person for appropriate medical evaluation and treatment.

"U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration rules and regulations pertaining to medical dispensary services" means 21 CFR 1301.71-1301.76, 1304, and 1307.2 (2000).

"Universal Precautions" means the following guidelines published by the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention:

"Recommendations for Prevention of HIV Transmission in Health Care Settings", MMWR 1987; 36 (2s); and

"Update: Universal Precautions for Prevention of Transmission of Human Immunodeficiency Virus, Hepatitis B Virus, and other Bloodborne Pathogens in Health Care Settings, MMWR 1988; 37 (no. 24).

"Utilization Review" means a quality protective function that attempts to ensure that the patient is receiving an appropriate level of services, in accordance with assessed clinical conditions. Utilization review activities focus primarily in four major areas:

the appropriateness and clinical necessity of admitting a patient to a level of care;

the appropriateness and clinical necessity of continuation of the initiated level of care;

the initiation and completion of timely discharge planning; and

the appropriateness and clinical necessity and timelines of support services.

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