

ARCC
Addiction Recovery
Communities of California

CCAPP



FACES & VOICES
OF RECOVERY

SMART Recovery
Life beyond addiction

The Purpose
of Recovery
Orange County, CA

Many Paths
One Destination

YPR
Young People in Recovery

SHATTERPROOF

THE PHOENIX

NARR
National Alliance for
Recovery Residences
Community • Standards • Ethics • Education

nama
Recovery

Orange County
Recovery
Collaboration



CCARA

The California Coalition of Addiction Recovery Advocates

A message from the chair

A new day is upon us

In the past, addiction was something one endured apart from society; locked away in shame, or hidden away in treatment until we “graduated” to our new lives. Those days are gone!

People in recovery are strong, vibrant, creative, and socially conscious. They make their communities more productive, healthier, and safer. They raise school attendance rates; lower crime rates; and reduce spending on healthcare. In short, they are the leaders who are delivering a paradigm shift regarding the role that recovery plays in a better tomorrow for all of us.

Recovery is the future - we are here to lead us there.

-Devon Wayt, Chair CCARA



“The opposite of addiction”
is not sobriety; it is
connection.

What is a “recovery- oriented system of care?”

As per the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Agency, the definition of recovery is:

A process of change through which individuals improve their health and wellness, live a self-directed life, and strive to reach their full potential.

Due to the chronic nature of the disease of addiction, recovery services must be available throughout the continuum of care; from prevention to long established recovery. Prevention from relapse must be part of prevention efforts, particularly for young people. There should be no artificial barrier to funding for school, college, and community recovery efforts within the prevention “silo.” There also should be no condition that a person must first be diagnosed with SUD in order to receive recovery services.

To become a “recovery-friendly” state, we must battle stigma at all levels, including:

Public stigma - society's negative attitudes towards a group of people, creating an environment where those addicted are discredited, feared, and isolated. These attitudes are informed by prejudices, discrimination, and stereotypes, which contribute to public stigma overall. In a recent survey, fewer than 20% of Americans said they were willing to associate closely with someone who is

addicted to prescription opioids as a friend, colleague, or neighbor;

Structural stigma - systems-level discrimination, such as cultural norms, institutional practices as well as health care policies that constrain resources, opportunities, and wellbeing. It generates structures that explicitly or implicitly exclude a stigmatized population from participating in society;

Self-stigma - occurs when individuals internalize and accept negative stereotypes. It turns a “whole” person into someone who feels “broken” with little or no self-esteem;

Stigma against medications for opioid use disorder: despite their proven effectiveness, FDA-approved medications are thought by many to be “trading one addiction for another.” As a result, these medications are under-prescribed, underutilized, overly restricted, often not covered by insurance, and even actively discouraged in some treatment or recovery settings.

Who we are:

The Four Dimensions of Recovery



Health

Overcoming or managing one's disease(s) or symptoms; abstaining from use of alcohol, illicit drugs, and non-prescribed medications; making informed, healthy choices.



Home

A stable and safe place to live



Purpose

Meaningful daily activities, such as a job, school, volunteerism, family caretaking, or creative endeavors, and the independence, income and resources to participate in society



Community

Relationships and social networks that provide support, friendship, love, and hope

Destination: Recovery Paths: All leading there

Addiction Recovery Communities of California is a committee of the California Consortium of Addiction Programs and Professionals (CCAPP), whose purpose is to make the world a better place by lessening the devastation caused by addiction.

California Consortium of Addiction Programs and Professionals CCAPP is the largest statewide consortium of community-based profit and non-profit substance use disorder treatment agencies and addiction focused professionals, providing services to over 100,000 California residents annually.

Faces & Voices of Recovery is dedicated to organizing and mobilizing the over 23 million Americans in recovery from addiction to alcohol and other drugs, families, friends and allies into recovery community organizations and networks, to promote the right and resources to recover through advocacy, education and demonstrating the power and proof of long-term recovery.

NAMA Recovery is an organization composed of medication assisted treatment patients and health care professionals who are supporters of quality opiate agonist treatment. The primary objective of NAMA Recovery is to advocate for the patient in treatment by destigmatization and empowering medication assisted treatment patients.

The National Alliance for Recovery Residences (NARR) is dedicated to expanding the availability of well-operated, ethical and supportive recovery housing. It has developed the most widely referenced national standard for the operation of recovery residences.

A New PATH A non-profit advocacy organization of parents, concerned citizens, individuals in recovery, healthcare professionals and community leaders working together to educate the public, media and decision makers about the true nature of the disease of addiction, and to expand access to treatment services.

SMART Recovery Self-Management and Recovery Training (SMART), is a global community of mutual-support groups. At meetings, participants help one another resolve problems with any addiction (to drugs or alcohol or to activities such as gambling or over-eating).

The Phoenix: mission is to build a sober active community that fuels resilience and harnesses the transformational power of connection so that together people in recovery will rise, recover, and live.

The Purpose of Recovery: a nonprofit, grassroots, peer-led recovery community in Orange County, CA. We connect with local, state, and national recovery communities to support long term recovery.

Orange County Recovery Collaboration was created because we cannot keep addressing addiction as separate entities if we want to see significant changes in our communities. If we join together, we can serve countless people in all areas of addiction. We had a vision that if all of the providers within the community pulled together, and not just by exchanging information, but by having round table style meetings and conversations, that we would be able to serve the needs on a much larger scale. We started meeting in September of 2017 and the areas we focus on are education, prevention, resources, and services.

Many Paths One Destination strives to bring people from the many paths of recovery to foster and celebrate the common goal of freedom from addiction. It strives to increase awareness and understanding of addiction and recovery, and inspire collaboration and community through events, service and outreach.

Young People in Recovery envisions a world where all young people have the resources they need to thrive in recovery from addiction to drugs and alcohol. YPR's mission is to provide the life skills and peer supports to help people recover from substance use disorder and reach their full potential. YPR's core values are community, caring, respect, inclusion, and commitment.

Shatterproof is a national nonprofit organization dedicated to reversing the addiction crisis in the United States. Shatterproof harnesses the models of business, the rigor of science and the power of a national movement to create change and save lives through three pillars of work: revolutionizing the addiction treatment system, breaking down addiction-related stigmas and supporting and empowering our communities.

Recovery Continuum

Recovery Exploratory	Recovery Building	Recovery Sustaining
Childhood trauma Interventions	Availability of different treatment models MAT/MAR Centers	Statewide anti-stigma campaigns
Safe-consumption services	Substance use disorder programs inside jails/prisons/etc.	"Ban the Box" on job applications for background checks
Education campaigns	Use of Assessment of Recovery Capital (ARC) tool	Re-entry programs
Counselors embedded at schools	Recovery mentors at treatment	Workforce policies for treatment
Community recovery drop-in centers	Workforce readiness	Recovery Residence Housing
Needle exchange programs	Peer pairing for aftercare	Education for anti-MAT stigma in housing and employment
Safe Consumption Sites	Improved, client-driven access to SUD medications	On-campus recovery centers
Naloxone and training at all public places	Family recovery planning during treatment	Recreational programs for people in recovery
Crisis response training	Reimbursement for recovery activities as an alternative to "step downs" in treatment	Recovery Community Organizations (RCOs)
Housing first models	Employee Assistnace Programs	Anti-stigma training targeted for health care industry
Family intervention programs	Improve cultural competency in the workforce	Expand Phoenix and EPIC programs
Warm lines	Enforcing parity requirements	Expand peer support and coaching availability
Online recovery groups		Expunge criminal offenses
Recovery role models (celebrities, sports)		
Promotion of recovery stories		
Recovery events		
Strengthen EAP programs		

Stigma Language

The International Society of Addiction Journal Editors recommends against the use of terminology that can stigmatize people who use alcohol, drugs, other addictive substances or who have an addictive behavior.

Rationale: Terms that stigmatize can affect the perception and behavior of patients/clients, their loved ones, the general public, scientists, and clinicians (Broyles et al., 2014; Kelly, Dow & Westerhoff, 2010; Kelly, Wakeman & Saitz, 2015). For example, Kelly and Westerhoff (2010) found that the terms used to refer to individuals with substance-related conditions affected clinician perceptions. Clinicians who read a clinical vignette about “abuse” and an “abuser” agreed more with notions of personal culpability and an approach that involved punishment than did those who read an identical vignette that replaced “abuse” and “abuser” with “substance use disorder” and “person with a substance use disorder.”

ISAJE is aware that terminology in the addiction field varies across cultures and countries and over time. It is thus not possible to give globally relevant recommendations about the use or non-use of specific terms. “Abuse” and “abuser” or equivalent words in other languages should, however, in general be avoided, unless there is particular scientific justification (an example of scientific justification of the use of “abuse” is when referring to a person who meets criteria for a Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition, alcohol abuse; that person would be said to have “alcohol abuse”). Another example of stigmatizing language is describing people as “dirty” (or “clean”) because of a urinalysis that finds the presence (or absence) of a drug (Kelly, Wakeman & Saitz, 2015). Instead, the test results and clinical condition should be described.

References

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California Priorities



AB 666 Substance Use Disorder Workforce Development

\$9 Million workforce bill that will be used to improve workforce diversity and growth.



SB 349 California Ethical Treatment for Persons with SUD Act

Provides protection against unethical practices exploiting SUD treatment clients and their families. This includes protections against predatory referrals, marketing, and other specified acts.



SB 367 Student Safety: Opioid Overdose Reversal Medication

Puts the lifesaving overdose reversal medication, naloxone on university and college campuses.



AB 1542 County of Yolo: Secured Residential Treatment Program

Creates a secured treatment pilot program set in Yolo county.



American Rescue Plan (ARPA) & Coronavirus Response and Relief Supplemental Appropriation Act (CRRSA)

Funds to be used on recovery oriented systems of care (ROSC)

Federal Priorities



CARA 3.0

A bill that addresses aspects of SUD policy including prevention, treatment, recovery, and the criminal justice system.



National Youth & Young Adult Recovery Initiative

\$10 Million allocated to recovery support services to youth and young adults enrolled in high school or higher education institutions



Excellence in Recovery Housing Program

Requires SAMHSA, other national accrediting entities, and recovery housing services providers to develop guidelines for states to promote the availability of high-quality recovery housing.



Fentanyl Test Strips (FTS)

Federal funding may now be used on FTS in effort to help curb drug overdose deaths



Increases to the SAPT blockgrant

Increased grant from \$1.8 billion to \$2.8 billion



10% Recovery Set-Aside

A 10% set aside in the SABG funds dedicated to recovery services.