Oklahoma Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics

CCBHC

Provider Manual July 2020

This manual is intended as a reference document for Oklahoma Department of Mental Health and Substance Abuse certified providers with contracts for CCBHC Services. It contains requirements for provision, reimbursement and reporting of CCBHC services, and is intended to complement existing policy. Although every effort is made to keep this Manual up-to-date, the information provided is subject to change.

SERVICE QUESTIONS- WHO TO CONTACT

For service questions please contact Malissa McEntire, Manager of Integrated Care,

mmcentire@odmhsas.org, or (405) 248-9341.

OKLAHOMA
Mental Health &
Substance Abuse

Table of Contents

Background

On April 1, 2014 the Protecting Access to Medicare Act of 2014 (H.R. 4302) was enacted, laying the groundwork for the establishment of Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics or CCBHCs. CCBHCs are a comprehensive community behavioral health provider that provides an opportunity to improve the behavioral health system by increasing access to high quality, integrated care. Section 223 of the law authorized the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) and the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) under the United States Department of Health and Human Services to develop certification criteria for CCBHCs, provide guidance to states on developing a prospective payment system (PPS) to reimburse CCBHC, administer one year planning grants to states interested in developing a proposal for the two year program demonstration, and report findings and recommendations to Congress on CCBHC.

In October of 2015 the State of Oklahoma was awarded a one year planning grant from SAMHSA and CMS to develop a proposal and program demonstration for the provision of CCBHC. Under the planning grant the State was charged with collaborating with key stakeholders, certifying at least two clinics as CCBHC per SAMHSA's guidelines, assisting clinics with meeting certification standards through training and technical assistance, developing a PPS methodology, and collecting and reporting data in preparation to participate in the national evaluation.

The State of Oklahoma was successful in the planning grant period. Oklahoma submitted a proposal and was awarded two-year demonstration grant starting in 2016. Oklahoma began CCBHC with three providers as part of the demonstration. As the end of the demonstration drew near, Oklahoma was able to obtain a State Plan Amendment (SPA) through CMS in 2019 to continue to support CCBHC services in the state.

CCBHC represent an opportunity for states to improve the behavioral health of their citizens by: providing community-based mental and substance use disorder services; advancing integration of behavioral health with physical health care; assimilating and utilizing evidence-based practices on a more consistent basis; and promoting improved access to high quality care. Care coordination is the linchpin holding these aspects of CCBHC care together and ensuring CCBHC care is, indeed, an improvement over existing services.

CCBHCs must provide a broad array of services and care coordination across settings and providers on a full spectrum of health, including acute, chronic, and behavioral health needs. The CCBHC model of care requires integrating mental health, substance use disorder, and physical health services at one location.

NOTE: Oklahoma is concurrently running both SAMHSA Demonstration CCBHCs and State Plan Amendment (SPA) CCBHCs. This document reflects the standards and general programmatic structure of both CCBHC programs. There are some differences in reporting/billing. Please refer to separate appendix at end of document based on your program.

Values and Core Principles

To ensure enhancement of current behavioral health system, CCBHCs must adhere to the following values and core principles of services.

- ◊ **Coordination and Collaboration:** Care Coordination activities should be the foundation of CCBHC, along with efforts to foster individual responsibility for health awareness. These characteristics should guide all aspects of treatment and rehabilitation to support effective partnerships with the individual, family and other key natural supports and outside service providers. Services should be integrated – addressing both physical and behavioral health needs of individuals.
- ◊ **Accessible and Available:** Services should be flexible and mobile, and adapt to the specific and changing needs of each individual. CCBHCs should use non-four walls service delivery model, along with therapeutic methods and recovery approaches which best suit each individual's needs.
- ◊ **Evidenced Based:** Services should utilize evidence-based practices where appropriate and provide or enable continuing education activities to promote uptake of these practices.
- ◊ **Person Centered Care:** Person-centered care involves the individual seeking services to the maximum extent possible, reflecting the individual's goals and emphasizing shared decision making approaches that empowers, provide choice, and minimize stigma. Services should be self-directed, include family members and other key natural supports, emphasize wellness and attention to the person's overall wellbeing, and promote full community inclusion.
- ◊ **Family Driven Care:** Services that are family-focused emphasizes the important role of family in the service planning and delivery process for children. Family driven care promotes the wellbeing and developmental needs of the child, and supports relationships among the child, family and service providers.
- ◊ **Recovery Oriented:** Recovery oriented services should incorporate "a process of change through which individuals improve their lives and wellness, live a self-directed life, and strive to reach their full potential". Guiding principles of recovery include; hope, person-driven, many pathways, holistic, peer support, relational, culture, addresses trauma, strengths/responsibility, respect (Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration [2012]).
- ◊ **Trauma Informed:** Trauma informed services are based on an understanding of the vulnerabilities or triggers experienced by trauma survivors that may be exacerbated through traditional service delivery approaches. Trauma informed services and programs are more supportive and avoid re-traumatization. All programs should engage all individuals with the assumption that trauma has occurred within their lives (SAMHSA 2014).
- ◊ **Data Driven:** Providers should use data to determine outcomes, monitor performance, and promote health and wellbeing. Performance metrics should reflect a broad range of health and recovery indicators beyond those related to acute care.

Purpose

The purpose of Oklahoma CCBHCs is to:

1) provide access to integrated services for all individuals regardless of pay source or ability to pay;
2) provide a full array of mental health and substance use disorder services available in every certified location, and provide, or coordinate with, primary care services;
3) provide quality driven services as demonstrated through data reports and outcomes reports generated by the ODMHSAS or its contractor; and
4) provide enhanced integration and coordination of mental health, primary, and substance use disorder services and supports for persons across the lifespan. Services and supports will be delivered utilizing an interdisciplinary, team-based approach.

Access and Availability of Services

Per the criteria established by SAMHSA, CCBHCs shall offer services in a manner accessible and available to individuals in their community. All Oklahoma CCBHCs must complete a needs assessment at CCBHC implementation, then at minimum, every 3 years. The purpose of a needs assessment is to ensure that the behavioral health treatment needs in the community are identified and integrated into CCBHCs strategic planning, and will ensure that their program designs and services are well suited to the populations they serve. The assessment provides information about cultural, linguistic, resources, treatment and staffing needs of the areas to be served by the CCBHC. It also addresses potential barriers to care including transportation, income, and cultural factors. Findings from the needs assessment are intended to provide information relevant to CCBHC staffing requirements, services and cost reports. Important considerations for accessible and available care includes:

- ⇒ **Service times and settings that are convenient to the community served:** Services that meet the needs of the community should be reasonably accessible. CCBHCs shall utilize the community needs assessment to ensure service settings and hours are appropriate.
- ⇒ **Where the service recipient lives:** CCBHCs should consider acceptable travel times from the individual's home when ensuring accessibility of services. The facility will ensure no individual is denied behavioral healthcare services because of place of residence or homelessness or lack of a permanent address. Facility will have protocols addressing the needs of clients who do not live within the facility's service area. At a minimum, facility is responsible for providing crisis response, evaluation, and stabilization services regardless of the client's place of residence and shall have policies and procedures for addressing the management of the client's ongoing treatment needs.
- ⇒ **Prompt intake and engagement in services:** CCBHCs will follow the prompt screening, assessment, and, diagnosis timeframes as outlined in this manual.
- ⇒ **Access to adequate care, regardless of residency or ability to pay:** CCBHC program guidelines requires that no individual will be denied behavioral health care services-including but not limited to crisis management services-because of their inability to pay for such services. Any fees or payments required by the clinic for such services will be reduced or waived to ensure appropriate accessibility and availability. Moreover, CCBHCs are responsible for providing, at a minimum, crisis response, evaluation, and stabilization services regardless of place of residence. CCBHCs must have protocols in place to address the needs of individuals who do not live close to a CCBHC. The Facility will have a published sliding fee discount schedule(s) that includes all services offered.
- ⇒ **Comprehensive Care planning and service provision:** CCBHCs should exercise person-centered care whenever possible to ensure accessibility and availability of services. Care planning and service provision should reflect an individual's goals and emphasize self-direction and choice.
- ⇒ **Access to adequate crisis services:** Because the emergency department (ED) is often a source of crisis care, CCBHCs must have clearly established relationships with local EDs to facilitate care coordination, discharge and follow-up, as well as relationships with other sources of crisis care.
- ⇒ **Availability of community-based services and telehealth:** Service provision should meet the needs of the community being served. Community-based peer, recovery, and clinical supports-as well as the use of telehealth/ telemedicine shall be used to increase accessibility and availability of services. To the extent allowed by state and federal regulations, facility will make services available via telemedicine in order to ensure clients have access to all required services. To the extent possible, the facility should make reasonable efforts to provide transportation or transportation vouchers for clients to access services provided or arranged for by the facility.

Outreach

Outreach in CCBHC:

⇒ The CCBHC must have staff dedicated to outreach and engagement, who do not carry a caseload. Facility records will identify which staff members are responsible for specific elements of outreach and engagement

⇒ A CCBHC must conduct outreach activities to engage those consumers who are difficult to find and engage, with an emphasis on the special population list also known as the "Most in Need" list that is determined and supplied to the CCBHC by the ODMHSAS.

⇒ For those who are homeless, there should be at least two contact phone numbers for persons of the consumer's choice who know how to reach the consumer in the consumer's record, and/or a location most likely to find the consumer, and/or a location to find a person of the consumer's choice likely to know where the consumer is located.

⇒ The CCBHC must have policies and procedures to describe how outreach and engagement activities will occur to assist clients and families to access benefits and formal or informal services to address behavioral health conditions and needs.

⇒ These activities must be service reported through the Medicaid Management Information System (MMIS).

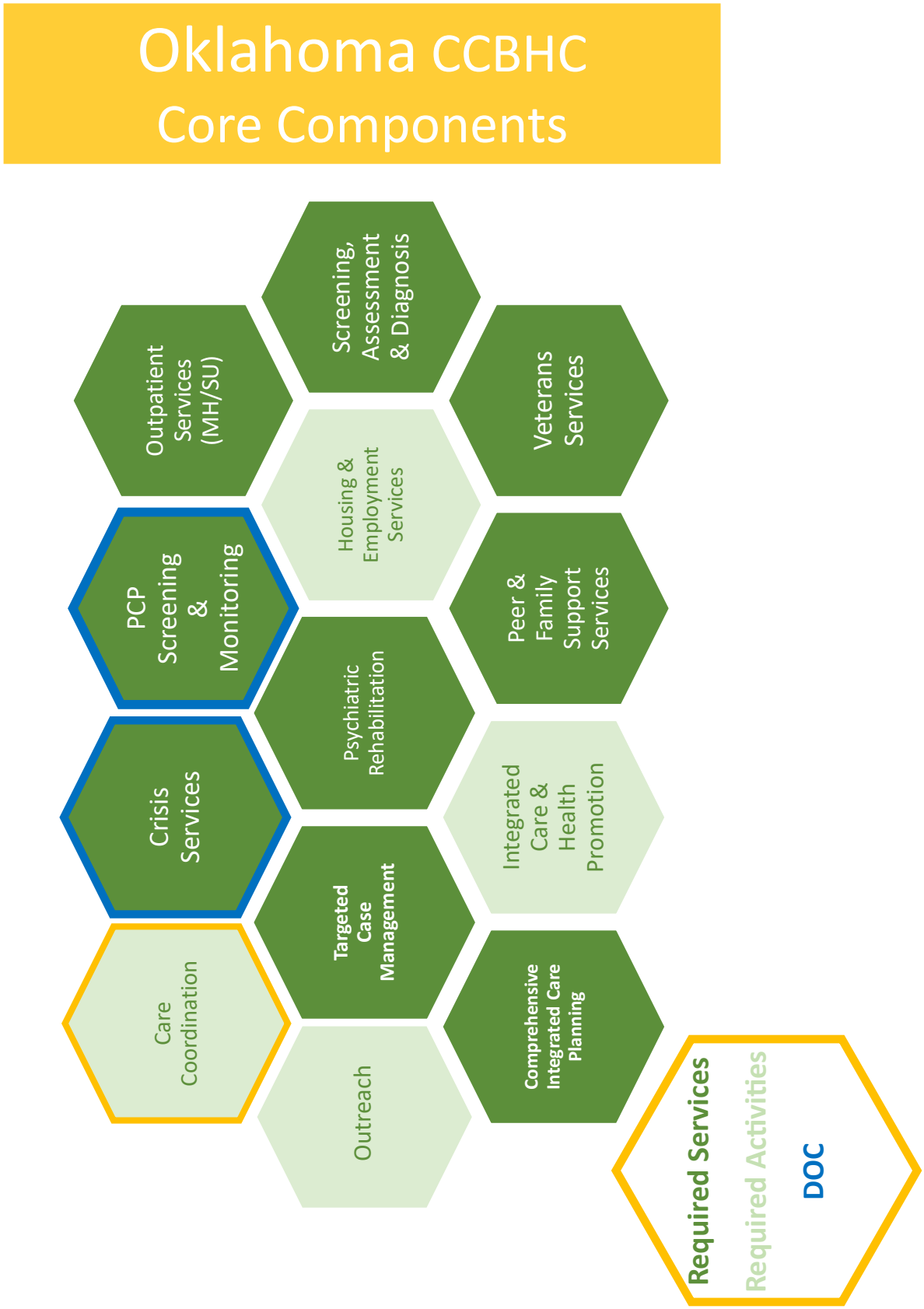
Onboarding

Transforming a community mental health center into a Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinic (CCBHC) will require intensive commitment, flexibility, and teamwork. The leadership team must be working very closely together, and will also need to ensure input from persons served and all staff.

Oklahoma's Community Mental Health Centers are already held to high standards by the ODMHSAS, and already meet many of the CCBHC criteria. However, there are important structures that must change and services that must expand. Below is a list of milestones your agency will need to achieve during your development year. You will need to ensure that you are:

- Integrating all of your programs and staff. Staff will begin working in integrated teams, not as separate divisions or disciplines;
- Serving all ages, including children zero to five. This will require adding specialized staff and providing evidence-based training;
- Integrating successful Health Home models into the CCBHC structure to ensure integrated health for all persons served, and care coordination for those at greatest risk for adverse health outcomes;
- Including persons served, persons in recovery, and family members into governance of the clinic, beginning with the needs assessment forward;
- Changing care planning procedures to ensure integration of all outpatient mental health, substance use disorder services, and primary care services. This includes: 1) Performing an initial assessment and care plan to meet presenting needs and other immediate or urgent needs; 2) Within 60 days, developing a comprehensive assessment and care plan; 3) Updating these as needed into a "living care plan" that becomes the integrated care plan ;
- Developing and reporting cost report data; and
- Collecting, analyzing and reporting data measures, including HEDIS measures.

See Appendix A for detailed CCBHC First Year Milestones checklist.


Oklahoma CCBHC
Core Components
Screening, Assessment & Diagnosis
Outpatient Services (MH/SU)
Veterans Services
Housing & Employment Services
PCP Screening & Monitoring
Peer & Family Support Services
Psychiatric Rehabilitation
Crisis Services
Integrated Care & Health Promotion
Targeted Case Management
Care Coordination
Comprehensive Integrated Care Planning
Outreach
Required Services
Required Activities
DOC

CCBHC Core Components

Oklahoma CCBHCs will follow SAMHSA's initial guidance on CCBHC scope of service. SAMHSA differentiates between "services' and "activities".

Oklahoma CCBHC Required Services include: crisis services, screening/assessment/diagnosis, care planning, outpatient mental health/substance use services, targeted case management, psychiatric rehabilitation services, peer/family support services and veteran's services. CCBHC Required Services trigger a PPS rate.

Oklahoma CCBHC Activities are activities that have the purpose of coordinating and managing the care and services furnished to each client, including both behavioral and physical healthcare, regardless of whether the care and services are provided directly by the CCBHC or through referral or other affiliation with care providers and facilities outside the CCBHC. CCBHC Activities are required and tracked for data and outcomes, however CCBHC Activities alone do not trigger a PPS rate.

Oklahoma CCBHC Required Activities include: care coordination, outreach/engagement, housing and vocational services, primary care screening, health promotion and other integrated care activities.

A **Designated Collaborating Organization (DCO)** is an entity that is not under the direct supervision of the CCBHC but is engaged in a formal relationship with the CCBHC and delivers services under the same requirements as the CCBHC. Payment for DCO services is included within the scope of the CCBHC PPS, and DCO encounters will be treated as CCBHC encounters for purposes of the PPS. The CCBHC maintains clinical responsibility for the services provided for CCBHC clients by the DCO. To the extent that services are required that cannot be provided by either the CCBHC directly or by a DCO, referrals may be made to other providers or entities. The CCBHC retains responsibility for care coordination including services to which it refers clients. Payment for those referred services is not through the PPS but is made through traditional mechanisms within Medicaid. **Items highlighted in blue on page 8, may be provided by DCO.**

CCBHC Core Components; Integrated Care

CCBHCs are required to offer a full array of services to treat and support the client base of the community they serve. CCBHCs are expected to build upon the foundation of Health Homes within the Community Mental Health Center model to promote enhanced integration and coordination of behavioral health, primary care, acute care, and long-term services and supports for persons across the lifespan with chronic illness, including adults with serious mental illness (SMI) and children with serious emotional disturbance (SED).

The CCBHC directly provides outpatient mental health and substance use disorder services that are evidence-based or best practices, consistent with the needs of individual clients as identified in their individual care plan. In the event specialized services outside the expertise of the CCBHC are required for purposes of outpatient mental health and substance use disorder treatment (e.g., treatment of sexual trauma, eating disorders, specialized medications for substance use disorders), the CCBHC makes them available through referral or other formal arrangement with other providers or, where necessary and appropriate, through use of telehealth/telemedicine services.

Care is delivered using an integrated team that will comprehensively address mental health needs, substance use disorder treatment needs and physical health needs; with a goal to ensure access to appropriate services, improve health outcomes, reduce preventable hospitalizations and emergency room visits, promote the use of Health Information Technology (HIT), and avoid unnecessary care.

Care Coordination is the cornerstone of behavioral healthcare integration. It involves actively bringing together various providers and information systems to coordinate health services, client needs and information to improve outcomes.

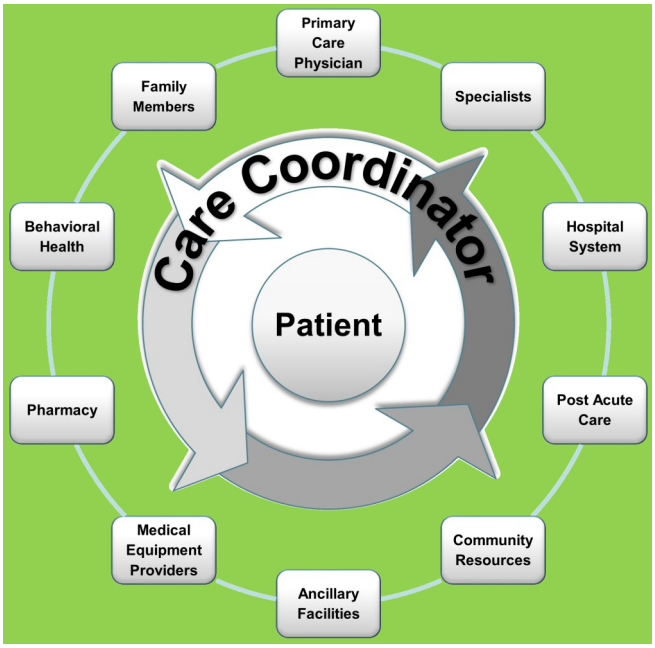
It is the CCBHCs responsibility, as the primary provider of care to ensure the needs of the client are being addressed in a coordinated fashion. The CCBHC is responsible for care coordination with any other provider or facility providing any of the required CCBHC services. The Letter of Collaboration form available in PICIS will be utilized, clearly setting out the division of roles of each provider and why the client/family wants and needs services of both agencies.

Examples of coordination of care include:

- Ensuring that every enrollee is aligned with a PCP through which care is coordinated.
- Partnerships or Formal Agreements with treating providers or service agencies.
- Ongoing collaboration with and coordination of the patient's mental health care with the treating physician or other qualified health care professional. This care coordination involves not only referral but follow up after referral to ensure that services were obtained, to gather the outcome of those services, and to identify next steps needed.
- Researching issues to provide education and address questions from patient, family, guardian, and/or caregiver.
- Reviewing HIE, Population Health Management and other information sources, such as dashboards and registries. to improve health outcomes at the individual level.
- Communicating and coordinating care with external health care providers (pharmacies, PCPs, FQHCs, labs, home health agencies, etc.) utilized by the client.
- Monitoring and follow-up activities with treatment or service providers for the purposes of monitoring client attendance of scheduled physician, medication, therapy, rehabilitation, or other supportive service.
- Development of Clinical Pathways.
- Transitional Care including transitions from inpatient, residential or crisis centers, as well as transitions between levels of care within the agency and/or transitions from different age groups. The CCBHC will provide care coordination while the client is hospitalized as soon as it becomes known. A team member will go to the hospital setting to engage the client in person and/or will connect through tele-health as a face to face meeting. Reasonable attempts to fulfill this important in-person contact will be documented.
- Structured staffings including but not limited to; team huddles, team meetings, and case conferences.

Care coordination in crisis, will be carried out in keeping with the client's preferences and needs for care, to the extent possible and in accordance with the client's expressed preferences, with the client's family/caregiver and other supports identified by the client. The facility will work with the client in developing a **crisis plan** with each client, such as a **Psychiatric Advanced Directive** or **Wellness Recovery Action Plan**.

These plans should be available in the charts for review.



CCBHC Core Components; Care Coordination

Care coordination activities are the foundation of the CCBHC program, and should guide all aspects of treatment to support effective partnerships among the individual, family and other key natural supports and services providers. CCBHC care coordination is a provider practice that facilitates transition of care in and out of CCBHC services. CCBHC care coordination facilitates integrated care by intentionally organizing client care services, information, needs and preferences across all appropriate care settings.

CCBHCs are required to maintain formal relationships with the following care settings for care coordination purposes:

- Federally Qualified Health Centers and/or Rural Health Clinics;
- Inpatient psychiatric facilities, substance use outpatient and residential programs;
- Other community supports such as:
- Schools, child welfare,
- Juvenile and criminal justice systems and facilities,
- Indian Health Services,
- Child placing agencies/therapeutic foster care services, and
- Other social and human services;
- Veteran's Affairs
- Inpatient acute care hospitals and hospital outpatient clinics;
- Health Management Programs (HMP) Health Access Networks (HAN) and Health Homes.

CCBHC Core Components; Crisis Services

Crisis Services: It is the responsibility of the CCBHC to ensure adequate crisis services are available and accessible 24 hours a day, 365 days a year and delivered within one hour from the time services are requested. If the CCBHC does not directly provide all necessary crisis services, the facility shall make crisis management services available through clearly defined arrangements, for behavioral health emergencies during hours when the facility is closed.

Facility will directly make available, the following co-occurring capable services:

* 24-hour mobile crisis teams;
* Emergency crisis intervention services; and
* crisis stabilization.

Facility will make available, either directly or through an agreement, or through a qualified DCO, the following co-occurring capable services:

* Facility-based Crisis Stabilization;
* Urgent Recovery Center; and
* Outpatient SUD Withdrawal Management.

Crisis services must include suicide crisis response and services capable of addressing crises related to substance use disorder and intoxication, including ambulatory and medical withdrawal management.

Facility will have an established protocol specifying the role of law enforcement during the provision of crisis services.

State sanctioned crisis system: If the CCBHC does not have a 24/7 walk-in crisis clinic or psychiatric urgent care they must have an agreement in place with a state-sanctioned alternative. A state-sanctioned alternative is a Community-based Structured Crisis Center (CBSCC) with a psychiatric urgent care unit as certified by ODMHSAS.

CCBHC Core Components; Initial Evaluation

Initial Evaluation, Assessment and Diagnosis: The CCBHC will directly provide assessment and diagnosis, including risk assessment, for behavioral health conditions. The CCBHC must determine the extent to which each client's needs and preferences can be adequately addressed within the array of required services.

For new clients requesting or being referred for behavioral health services, an integrated screening approach in accordance with OAC 450:17-3-21 will be used to determine the client's acuity of needs. The facility shall use standardized and validated screening and assessment tools, and where appropriate, brief motivational interviewing techniques.

1. If the screening identifies an emergency/crisis need, the facility will take appropriate action immediately, including any necessary subsequent outpatient follow-up.
2. If the screening identifies an urgent need, clinical services are provided and the initial evaluation completed within one business day of the time the request is made. An urgent need is one that if not addressed immediately could result in the person becoming a danger to self or others, or could cause a health risk.
3. If screening identifies unsafe substance use including problematic alcohol or other substance use, the facility will conduct a brief intervention and the client is provided or referred for and successfully linked with a full assessment and treatment, if applicable.
4. If the screening identifies routine needs, services will be provided and the initial evaluation completed within 10 business days.

A Licensed Behavioral Health Professional (LBHP) or Licensure Candidate, acting within his/her scope of practice requirements, must complete an initial assessment in accordance with the standard in OAC 450:17-3-21 for clients who have not been assessed by the facility within the past 6 months.

For clients presenting with emergency or urgent needs, the initial assessment may be conducted by telemedicine but an in-person assessment is preferred. If the initial assessment is conducted via telemedicine, once the emergency is resolved, the client must be seen in person at the next subsequent encounter and the initial assessment reviewed.

ODMHSAS has now created an Initial Evaluation service (T1023). The initial evaluation (including what was gathered as part of the preliminary screening and risk assessment) include at a minimum:

(1) preliminary diagnoses;
(2) source of referral;
(3) reason for seeking care, as stated by the client or other individuals who are significantly involved;
(4) identification of the client’s immediate clinical care needs related to the diagnosis for mental health and substance use disorders;
(5) a list of current prescriptions and over-the-counter medications, as well as other substances the client may be taking;
(6) an assessment of whether the client is a risk to self or to others, including suicide risk factors;
(7) an assessment of whether the client has other concerns for their safety;
(8) assessment of need for medical care (with referral and follow-up as required); and
(9) a determination of whether the person presently is or ever has been a member of the U.S. Armed Services.

CCBHC Core Components; Outpatient Clinic Primary Care, Screening and Monitoring

The CCBHC is responsible for outpatient clinic primary care screening and monitoring of key health indicators and health risk. Whether directly provided by the CCBHC or through a DCO, the CCBHC is responsible for ensuring these services are received in a timely fashion. Required primary care screening and monitoring of key health indicators and health risk provided by the CCBHC include those for which the CCBHC will be accountable.

Required primary care screening and monitoring of key health indicators and health risk provided by the facility shall include but not be limited to the following, as applicable:

1. Adult Body Mass Index (BMI) Screening and Follow-Up;
2. Weight Assessment for Children/Adolescents: Body Mass Index Assessment for Children/Adolescents;
3. Weight assessment and counseling for nutrition and physical activity for children/adolescents;
4. Blood Pressure;
5. Tobacco use: Screening and cessation intervention;
6. Screening for clinical depression and follow-up plan;
7. Unhealthy alcohol use;
8. Diabetes screening for people with schizophrenia or bipolar disorder who are using antipsychotic medications;
9. Diabetes care for people with serious mental illness;
10. Metabolic monitoring for children and adolescents on antipsychotics;
11. Cardiovascular health screening for people with schizophrenia;
12. Adherence to mood stabilizers for individuals with Bipolar I Disorder;
13. Adherence to antipsychotic medications for individuals with Schizophrenia; and
14. Antidepressant medication management.

The CCBHC will ensure children receive age appropriate screening and preventive interventions including, where appropriate, assessment of learning disabilities, and older adults receive age appropriate screening and preventive interventions.

CAN WE LIVE LONGER?

Integrated Healthcare's Promise

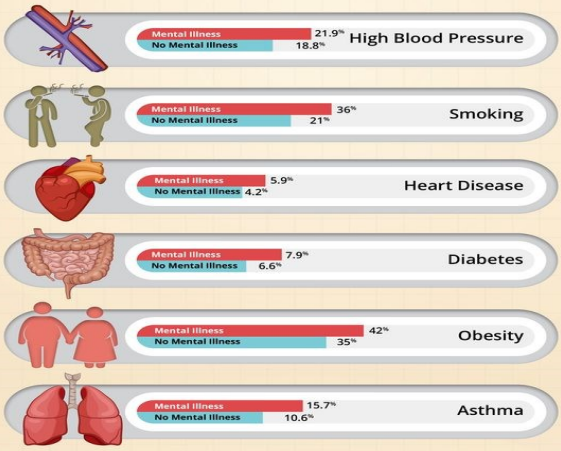
The PROBLEM

People with mental illness die earlier than the general population and have more co-occurring health conditions.

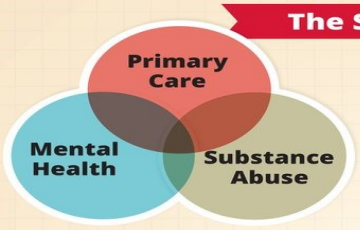
68% of adults with a mental illness have one or more chronic physical conditions

more than **1 in 5** adults with mental illness have a co-occurring substance use disorder

Co-occurrence between mental illness and other chronic health conditions:



The SOLUTION



The solution lies in integrated care – the coordination of mental health, substance abuse, and primary care services.

Integrated care produces the best outcomes and is the most effective approach to caring for people with complex healthcare needs.

INTEGRATION WORKS

Community-based addiction treatment can lead to...

Reduce Risk → Reduce Heart Disease (for people with mental illnesses)

Maintenance of ideal body weight (BMI = 18.5 – 25)	=	35%-55% decrease in risk of cardiovascular disease
Maintenance of active lifestyle (~30 min walk daily)	=	35%-55% decrease in risk of cardiovascular disease
Quit Smoking	=	50% decrease in risk of cardiovascular disease

One integration program* enrolled 170 people with mental illness. After one year in the program, in one month:

This is **$213,000** of savings per month.

That's **$2,500,000** in savings over the year.

Integration works.
It improves lives.
It saves lives.
And it reduces healthcare costs.

SAMHSA-HRSA
Center for Integrated Health Solutions

NATIONAL COUNCIL FOR BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

SAMHSA

www.integration.samhsa.gov

Who Do You Know? 1 in 5 PEOPLE HAVE A MENTAL ILLNESS OR ADDICTION

Sources

www.dsamh.utah.gov/docs/mortality-morbidity_nasmhpd.pdf
www.samhsa.gov/data/2k11/WEB_SR_078/SR110State/SAMM2012.htm
www.samhsa.gov/co-occurring/topics/data/disorders.aspx
www.samhsa.gov/data/msduh/2kRnsduh/2kRresults.pdf
www.cdc.gov/features/vitalsigns/Smoking/indMentalIllness
www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed/16912007

Weisner C. Cost Studies at Northern California Kaiser Permanente. Presentation to County Alcohol & Drug Program Administrators Association of California Sacramento, California. Jan. 28, 2010.

Rich-Edwards JW, Manson JE, Hennekens CH, Buring JE. The primary prevention of coronary heart disease in women. N Engl J Med. 1995;332:1758-1766.

Bassuk SS, Manson JE. Epidemiological evidence for the role of physical activity in reducing risk of type 2 diabetes and cardiovascular disease. J Appl Physiol. 2005;99:1193-1204.

Hennekens CH. Increasing burden of cardiovascular disease: current knowledge and future directions for research on risk factors. Circulation. 1998;97:1095-1102.

Heritage Behavioral Health Center, based on data in... www.ahrq.gov/research/findings/evidence-based-reports/mhsapc-evidence-report.pdf

★ A grantee of the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration's Primary and Behavioral Health Care Integration program.

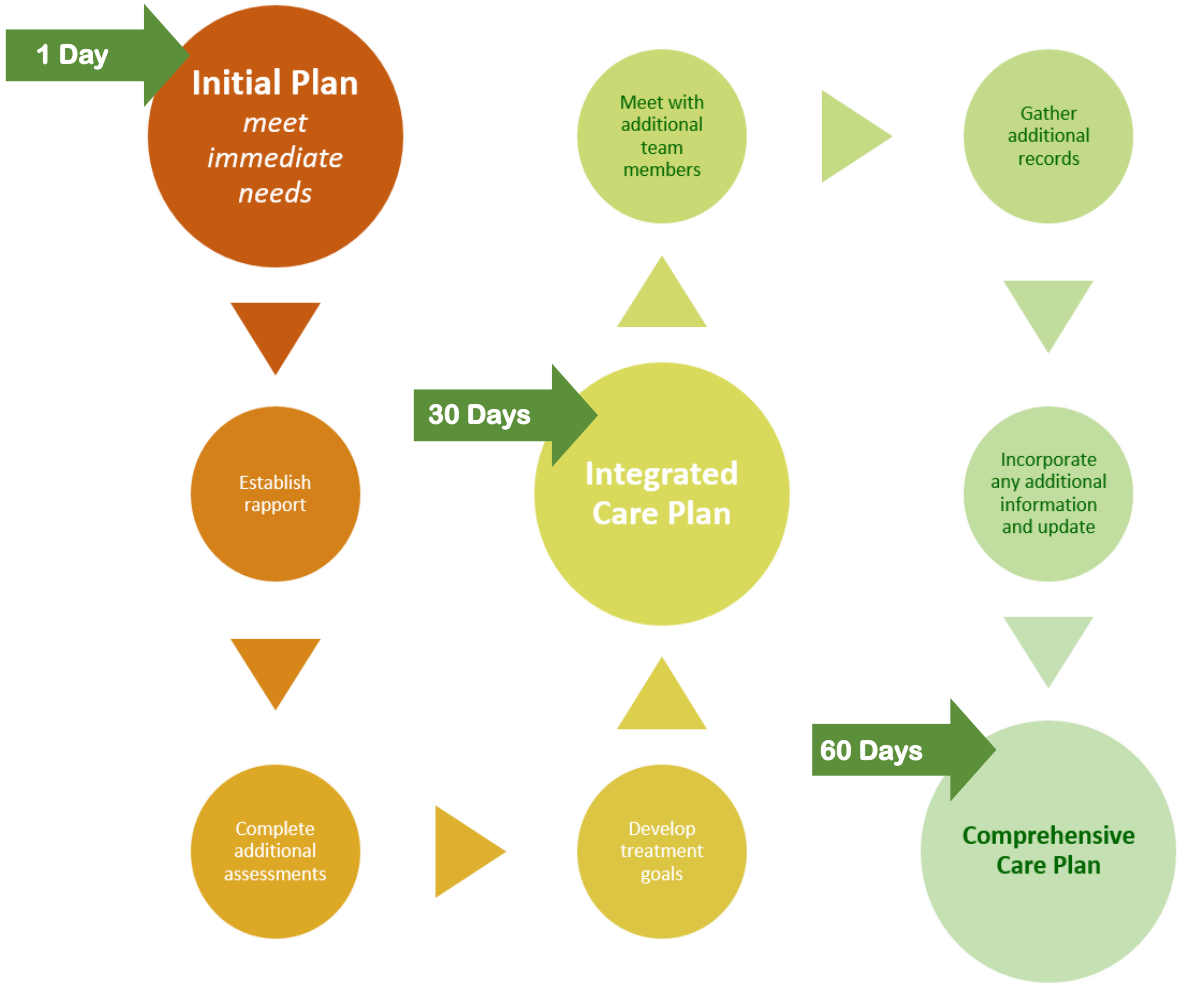
CCBHC Core Components; Comprehensive Integrated Care planning

The CCBHC directly provides person-centered and family driven care planning or similar processes, including but not limited to risk assessment and crisis planning.

An individualized plan integrating prevention, medical and behavioral health needs and service delivery is developed by the CCBHC in collaboration with and endorsed by the client, the adult client's family to the extent the client so wishes, or family/caregivers of youth and children, and is coordinated with staff or programs necessary to carry out the plan.

The plan shall clearly address clients' needs, strengths, abilities, physical and behavioral health goals, client preferences, and the overall health and wellness needs of the client.

- The plan is comprehensive, addressing all services required, with provision for monitoring of progress toward goals.
- The plan must be documented and completed within thirty (30) working days of admission to the CCBHC.
- The CCBHC must provide for each client and primary caregiver(s), as applicable, education and training consistent with the client and caregiver responsibilities as identified in the active care plan and relative to their participation in implementing the plan of care.



Comprehensive Integrated Care planning is a process, not a one-time event.

Comprehensive Care Plan

All plans together form the Comprehensive Care Plan

The CCBHC must complete the Comprehensive Care Plan within 60 calendar days of the initial request for services. This requirement does not preclude the provision of treatment during the 60-day period.

The Comprehensive Care Plan must be updated as needed but no less than every six (6) months.

The Comprehensive Care Plan must address all services necessary to assist the client in meeting his or her physical and behavioral health goals, and include the following:

1. Client diagnoses, relative to behavioral and physical health conditions assessed by and addressed by the facility in terms of direct services provided and/or conditions for which the individual is referred elsewhere for treatment.
2. Treatment goals, including preventive/primary care services;
3. Interventions, including care coordination, physical health services, peer and family support services, targeted case management, as well as any accommodations to ensure cultural and linguistically competent services as applicable;
4. A detailed statement of the type, duration, and frequency of services, including primary medical and specialty care, social work, psychiatric nursing, counseling, and therapy services, necessary to meet the client's specific needs;
5. Medications, treatments, and individual and/or group therapies;
6. As applicable, family psychotherapy with the primary focus on treatment of the client's conditions;
7. The interdisciplinary treatment team's documentation of the client's or representative's and/or primary caregiver's (if any) understanding, involvement, and agreement with the care plan; and
8. The client's advance wishes related to treatment and crisis management and, if the client does not wish to share their preferences, that decision is documented.

Risk Stratification is extremely important in the CCBHC population, as most all clients trigger the same rate. Not all clients will require the same intensity of services. Appropriate screening, assessment and stratification is imperative. CCBHCs are encouraged to research, and implement risk stratification tools with guidance from The ODMHSAS.

Risk Stratification is defined as a ongoing process of assigning all clients in a practice a particular risk status – risk status is based on data reflecting vital health indicators, lifestyle and medical history of adult or child populations. Stratifying risk helps to :

- Address specific population management challenges
- Match risk with levels of care
- Individualize care plans to lower risk and improve function
- Align the practice with value-based care approaches

Reference: https://www.health.state.mn.us/facilities/hchomes/collaborative/documents/ld2019w2.pdf

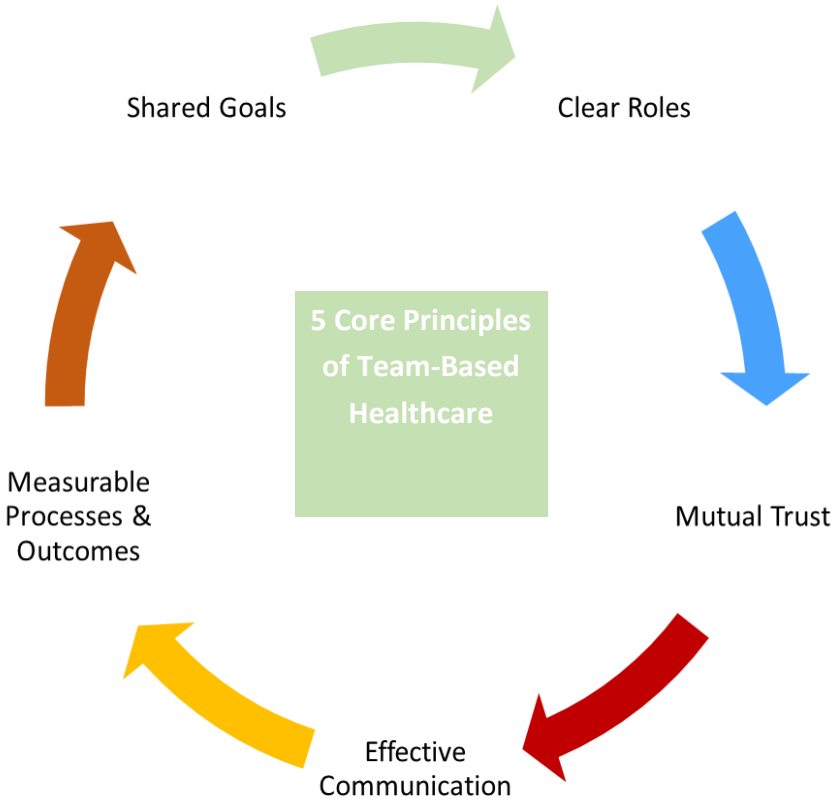
CCBHC Core Components; Team Based Care

Outpatient mental health and substance use services are designed to treat an individual's mental health and/or substance use disorder in a manner consistent with the individual's phase of life and development. The provision of outpatient mental health and substance use services is informed and determined by screening, assessment, and diagnosis process as well as the person-centered, comprehensive, integrated care planning process.

Outpatient services shall incorporate evidenced-based or best practices and maintain consistency with the needs and preference of the individuals, children/youth and family/caregivers. Outpatient mental health and substance use services must be directly provided by the CCBHC. In the event specialized services outside the expertise of the CCBHC are required for treatment, the CCBHC makes them available through referral or other formal arrangement with other providers as needed.

CCBHC Core Components; Team Based Care

Outpatient services shall incorporate principals of **Team Based Care,** ensuring that the needed and preferred services of clients are addressed and provided by appropriate staff as identified.



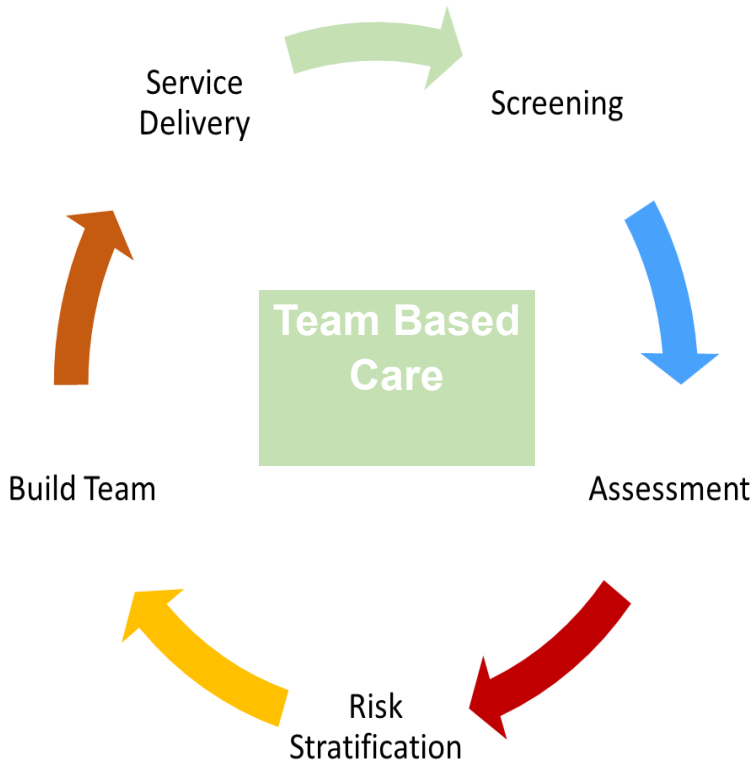
Benefits of a Team

- Effective chronic illness models generally rely on multidisciplinary teams.
- Successful teams can provide critical elements of care that doctors do not have the time or training to do.
- Participation of medical specialists in consultative and educational roles contribute to better outcomes.

Wagner, E.H. (2000). The role of patient care teams in chronic disease management.

The treatment team includes the client, the family/caregiver of child clients, the adult clients family to the extent the client does not object, and any other person the client chooses. Each CCBHC location shall maintain a core staff comprised of employed and, as needed, contracted staff, as appropriate to the needs of clients as stated in the client's individual care plan and shall, at a minimum, include the following positions:

- Licensed Psychiatric;
- Licensed Nurse Care Manager (RN or LPN);
- Consulting Primary Care Physician, Advance Practice Registered Nurse, or Physician Assistant;
- Licensed Behavioral Health Professional or Licensure Candidate;
- Certified Behavioral Health Case Manager I or II;
- Certified Peer Support Specialist;
- Family Support Provider for child clients;
- Behavioral Health Aide for child clients; and
- Wellness Coach.



Targeted Case Management

The CCBHC is responsible for high quality targeted case management services that will assist individuals in sustaining recovery, and gaining access to needed medical, social, legal, educational, and other services and supports. Targeted case management should include supports for persons deemed at high risk of suicide, particularly during times of transitions such as from an ED or psychiatric hospitalization.

Peer & Family Support Services

The CCBHC is responsible for peer services including Peer Recovery Support Specialists. This service provides the training and support necessary to ensure active participation of the family or client in the care planning process and with the ongoing implementation, support, and reinforcement of skills learned throughout the treatment process.

The CCBHC is responsible for family support services. Training may be provided to family members to increase their ability to provide a safe and supportive environment in the home and community. This may involve assisting the client or family in the acquisition of knowledge and skills necessary to understand and address the specific needs of the child in relation to their mental illness and treatment; development and enhancement of the families specific problem-solving skills, coping mechanisms, and strategies for symptom/behavior management; assistance in understanding crisis plans and plan of care process; training on medications or diagnoses; interpreting choice offered by service providers; and assisting with understanding policies, procedures, and regulations that impact those with mental illness while living in the community.

Intensive Support for Members of the Armed Forces

The CCBHC is responsible for intensive, community-based behavioral health care for certain members of the U.S. Armed Forces and veterans, particularly those Armed Forces members located 50 miles or more (or one hour's drive time) from a Military Treatment Facility (MTF) and veterans living 40 miles or more (driving distance) from a VA medical facility, or as otherwise required by federal law. Care provided to veterans is required to be consistent with minimum clinical mental health guidelines promulgated by the Veterans Health Administration (VHA), including clinical guidelines contained in the Uniform Mental Health Services Handbook of such Administration.

Psychiatric Rehabilitation Services

The CCBHC is responsible for evidence-based and other psychiatric rehabilitation services. Psychiatric rehabilitation services that might be considered include: medication education; self-management; training in personal care skills; individual and family/caregiver psycho-education; community integration services; Illness Management & Recovery and financial management. Psychiatric rehabilitation services should be curriculum based and documented as such in the record.

Health promotion

The CCBHC is responsible to provide health promotion services to insure continued integrated care for clients. Health Promotion is the process of enabling clients to increase control over, and to improve, their health. It moves beyond a focus on individual behavior towards a wide range of social and environmental interventions. Health promotion consists of providing health education specific to the client's chronic condition. Examples of health promotion include:

· Development of wellness self-management plan
· Facilitation of the self-management plan
· Facilitation of chronic disease specific interventions
· Implementation of care pathways.

Health promotion interventions should be physical health, chronic disease specific interventions facilitated by trained Wellness Coach or Nurse Care Manager. Wellness Coaches can provide many wellness interventions and groups. Evidence based practices and standardized curriculum should be utilized and documented accordingly.

Per SAMHSA guidelines states must establish a minimum set of Evidenced Based Practices, EBPs, to be used in every CCBHC within the state. Some communities may require EBPs that have been adapted to best meet the populations that CCBHCs serve.

The following practices were selected as minimum standards; however, a CCBHC may choose to employ additional EBPs as indicated by needs assessment and the population being served.

Required

- Motivational Interviewing
- Cognitive Behavioral Therapy
- Cognitive Behavioral Therapy for Suicide Prevention
- Collaborative Assessment and Management of Suicidality (CAMS)
- Medication Assisted Treatment
- WRAP Around model for children

Required

- Trauma Focused CBT
- Seeking Safety
- Peer Recovery Support Specialists (PRSS)
- Individual Placement and Supports (IPS)
- Housing First
- Enhanced Illness Management and Recovery (e-IMR)

Recommended

Including, but not limited to.

- PACT Program of Assertive Community Treatment
- Recovery Oriented Cognitive Therapy
- Critical Time Intervention
- Matrix Model
- Dialectical Behavior Therapy
- Motivational Enhancement Therapy
- First Episode early intervention for psychosis
- Strengthening Families
- Celebrating Families Program

Quality Measures

The CCBHC Quality Measures are requirements placed on CCBHCs as part of the Demonstration Program, the state plan amendment (SPA), and the CCBHC expansion grants to improve community mental health services, found in Section 223 of the federal Protecting Access to Medicare Act of 2014 (PAMA). Data and quality measure reporting have multiple objectives. Collection and reporting of this information offer providers, states, and other stakeholders a better method for assessing the manner in which care is accessed and provided. The information can be used for internal quality improvement (QI) processes to determine the degree of progress achieved or to determine where new or additional improvement is needed. The data can be used for accountability, and may be used to evaluate programs, such as the national evaluation of the CCBHC Demonstration Program. In general, the data collected will help states and the federal government to have a better understanding of the quality of health care that clients at CCBHCs receive. Measures are collected at the facility and state-level and reported annually.

Information about the quality measures, including the two-volume technical specification manual and reporting template can be found at https://www.samhsa.gov/section-223/quality-measures. Oklahoma received permission from SAMHSA and CMS to make modifications to some measures. The modifications are noted below.

Questions and clarification about specific quality measures can be found at https://www.samhsa.gov/sites/default/files/questions-clarifications-about-specific-qms.pdf.

Facility-level Measures:

Time to Initial Evaluation (I-EVAL): The number of clients in the eligible population who received an initial evaluation within 10 business days of the first contact with the provider entity during the measurement year.

Metric #1: The percentage of new clients with initial evaluation provided within 10 business days of first contact.

Metric #2: The mean number of days until initial evaluation for new clients.

ODMHSAS has now created an Initial Evaluation service (T1023). The initial evaluation (including what was gathered as part of the preliminary screening and risk assessment) include at a minimum: (1) preliminary diagnoses; (2) source of referral; (3) reason for seeking care, as stated by the client or other individuals who are significantly involved; (4) identification of the client's immediate clinical care needs related to the diagnosis for mental and substance use disorders; (5) a list of current prescriptions and over-the-counter medications, as well as other substances the client may be taking; (6) an assessment of whether the client is a risk to self or to others, including suicide risk factors; (7) an assessment of whether the client has other concerns for their safety; (8) assessment of need for medical care (with referral and follow-up as required); and (9) a determination of whether the person presently is or ever has been a member of the U.S. Armed Services.

Preventive Care & Screening: Body Mass Index (BMI) Screening & Follow Up (BMI-SF): Percentage of clients aged 18 years and older with a BMI documented during the current encounter or during the previous six months AND with a BMI outside of normal parameters, a follow-up plan is documented during the encounter or during the previous six months of the current encounter.

Reporting codes: *Performance Met:*

BMI is documented within normal parameters and no follow-up plan is required (G8420)

BMI is documented above normal parameters and a follow-up plan is documented (G8417)

BMI is documented below normal parameters and a follow-up plan is documented (G8418)

Performance Not Met:

BMI is not documented and no reason given (G8421)

BMI documented outside normal parameters, no follow-up plan documented, no reason is given (G8419).

**Do not use the value set of CPT or HCPCS codes. Include any client who had one or more triggering services during the measurement year (MY). If a client was admitted but never got a trigger service, that client is not counted.*

Weight Assessment for Children/Adolescents: Body Mass Index Assessment for Children/Adolescents (WCC-BH): The percentage of children ages 3 to 17 who had an outpatient visit with a primary care practitioner (PCP) or obstetrical/gynecological (OB/GYN) practitioner and who had evidence of body mass index (BMI) percentile documentation during the measurement year.

Because BMI norms for youth vary with age and gender, this measure evaluates whether BMI percentile is assessed rather than the absolute BMI value.

**The child does not have to be seen by a PCP or OB/GYN to be counted in the measure. Include any child who had one or more triggering services during the MY.*

Quality Measures

Preventive Care & Screening: Tobacco Use: Screening & Cessation Intervention (TSC): Percentage of clients aged 18 years and older who were screened for tobacco use one or more times within 24 months AND who received cessation counseling intervention if identified as a tobacco user.

Reporting codes:

Performance Met:

Patient screened for tobacco use and received tobacco cessation intervention (counseling, pharmacotherapy, or both), if identified as a tobacco user (4004F)

Current tobacco non-user (1036F)

Documentation of medical reason(s) for not screening for tobacco use (4004F 1P)

Performance Not Met:

Tobacco screening OR tobacco cessation intervention not performed, reason not otherwise specified (4004F 8P)

**Do not use the value set of CPT or HCPCS codes. Include any client who had one or more triggering services during the MY.*

Preventive Care & Screening: Unhealthy Alcohol Use: Screening & Brief Counseling (ASC): Percentage of clients aged 18 years and older who were screened at least once within the last 24 months for unhealthy alcohol use using a systematic screening met.

Reporting codes:

Performance Met:

Patient identified as an unhealthy alcohol user when screened for unhealthy alcohol use using a systematic screening method and received brief counseling (G9621)

Patient not identified as an unhealthy alcohol user when screened for unhealthy alcohol use using a systematic screening method (G9622)

Performance Not Met:

Patient not screened for unhealthy alcohol use using a systematic screening method or patient did not receive brief counseling if identified as an unhealthy alcohol user, reason not given (G9624)

**Do not use the value set of CPT or HCPCS codes. Include any client who had one or more triggering services during the MY.*

Screening for Clinical Depression and Follow-Up Plan (CDF-BH): Percentage of clients aged 12 and older screened for clinical depression on the date of the encounter using an age-appropriate standardized depression screening tool, and if positive, a follow-up plan is documented on the date of the positive screen.

Reporting codes: Performance Met: G8431, G8510, G8433, or G8940.

Child and Adolescent Major Depressive Disorder (MDD): Suicide Risk Assessment (SRA-BH-C): Oklahoma received permission to follow the ODMHSAS suicide protocol rather than the national measure requirements.

For youth 6-11 years of age: if screening question(s) is positive, access for inpatient or intensive array of outpatient services to include safety planning, and individual and family therapy, and repeat screening every three months. If screening is negative, repeat every six months.

**Do not use the value set of CPT or HCPCS codes. Include any client who had one or more triggering services during the MY.*

Quality Measures

Adult Major Depressive Disorder (MDD): Suicide Risk Assessment (SRA-A): Oklahoma received permission to follow the ODMHSAS suicide protocol rather than the national measure requirements.

For clients 12+ years: If question 9 on PHQ 9 is equal to zero, repeat every six months. If question 9 on PHQ 9 is greater than zero, administer the Columbia. If Columbia shows history and recent ideation, administer CAMS. If Columbia shows history but not recent ideation, repeat Columbia quarterly. If Columbia show no history or ideation, repeat every six months.

**Do not use the value set of CPT or HCPCS codes. Include any client who had one or more triggering services during the MY.*

Depression Remission at Twelve Months (DEP-REM-12): Adult clients 18 years of age or older with Major Depression or Dysthymia who reached remission 12 months (± 30 days) after an index visit. This measure applies to clients with both newly diagnosed and existing Depression whose current PHQ-9 is nine or greater. Remission is determined by a PHQ-9 score of five or less.

State-level Measures:

Patient Experience of Care Survey (PEC): Annual completion and submission of Mental Health Statistics Improvement Program (MHSIP) Adult Client Experience of Care Survey, identifying results separately for BHCs and comparison clinics and oversampling those clinics.

Youth/Family Experience of Care Survey (Y/FEC): Annual completion and submission of Youth/Family Services Survey for Families (YSSF) Experience of Care Survey, identifying results separately for BHCs and comparison clinics and oversampling those clinics.

Follow-up After Emergency Department Visit for Mental Illness (FUM): The percentage of emergency department (ED) visits for clients 6 years of age and older with a primary diagnosis of mental illness, who had an outpatient visit, an intensive outpatient encounter or a partial hospitalization for mental illness. Two rates are reported:

1. The percentage of ED visits for which the client received follow-up within 30 days of the ED visit.
2. The percentage of ED visits for which the client received follow-up within 7 days of the ED visit.

Follow-up After Emergency Department Visit for Alcohol and Other Drug Dependence (FUA):

The percentage of emergency department (ED) visits for clients 13 years of age and older with a primary diagnosis of alcohol or other drug (AOD) dependence, who had an outpatient visit, an intensive outpatient encounter or a partial hospitalization for AOD. Two rates are reported:

1. The percentage of ED visits for which the client received follow-up within 30 days of the ED visit.
2. The percentage of ED visits for which the client received follow-up within 7 days of the

Plan All-Cause Readmissions Rate (PCR-BH): For clients age 18 and older, the number of acute inpatient stays during the measurement year that were followed by an unplanned acute readmission for any diagnosis within 30 days. Data are reported in the following three categories:

1. Count of Index Hospital Stays (IHS) (denominator)
2. Count of 30-Day Readmissions (numerator)
3. Readmission Rate

Quality Measures

Diabetes Screening for People with Schizophrenia or Bipolar Disorder Who Are Using Antipsychotic Medications (SSD): The percentage of clients 18-64 years of age with schizophrenia or bipolar disorder, who were dispensed an antipsychotic medication and had a diabetes screening test during the measurement year.

Adherence to Antipsychotic Medications for Individuals with Schizophrenia (SAA-BH): Percentage of clients ages 19 to 64 during the measurement year with schizophrenia who were dispensed and remained on an antipsychotic medication for at least 80 percent of their treatment period.

Follow-Up After Hospitalization for Mental Illness (FUH-BH-A): The percentage of discharges for clients age 21 and older who were hospitalized for treatment of selected mental illness diagnoses and who had an outpatient visit, an intensive outpatient encounter, or partial hospitalization with a mental health practitioner. Two rates are reported:

1. Percentage of discharges for which the client received follow-up within 30 days of discharge
2. Percentage of discharges for which the client received follow-up within 7 days of discharge

1 **Follow-Up after Hospitalization for Mental Illness (FUH-BH-C):** Percentage of discharges for children and adolescents ages 6-20 who were hospitalized for treatment of selected mental illness diagnoses and who had an outpatient visit, an intensive outpatient encounter, or partial hospitalization with a mental health practitioner. Two rates are reported:

1. Percentage of discharges for which children received follow-up within 30 days of discharge
2. Percentage of discharges for which children received follow-up within 7 days of discharge

Follow-Up Care for Children Prescribed Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) Medication (ADD-BH): Percentage of children newly prescribed attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) medication who had at least three follow-up care visits within a 10-month period, one of which was within 30 days of when the first ADHD medication was dispensed. Two rates are reported.

Initiation Phase: Percentage of children ages 6 to 12 as of the Index Prescription Start Date (IPSD) with an ambulatory prescription dispensed for ADHD medication, who had one follow-up visit with practitioner with prescribing authority during the 30-day Initiation Phase.

Continuation and Maintenance (C&M) Phase: Percentage of children ages 6 to 12 as of the IPSD with an ambulatory prescription dispensed for ADHD medication who remained on the medication for at least 210 days and who, in addition to the visit in the Initiation Phase, had at least two follow-up visits with a practitioner within 270 days (9 months) after the Initiation Phase ended.

Antidepressant Medication Management (AMM-BH): The percentage of clients age 18 and older who were treated with antidepressant medication, had a diagnosis of major depression, and who remained on an antidepressant medication treatment. Two rates are reported:

1. Effective Acute Phase Treatment. Percentage of clients who remained on an antidepressant medication for at least 84 days (12 weeks)
2. Effective Continuation Phase Treatment. Percentage of clients who remained on an antidepressant medication for at least 180 days (6 months)

Quality Measures

Initiation and Engagement of Alcohol and Other Drug Dependence Treatment (IET-BH): Percentage of clients age 13 and older with a new episode of alcohol or other drug (AOD) dependence who received the following:

1. Initiated treatment through an inpatient AOD admission, outpatient visit, intensive outpatient encounter, or partial hospitalization within 14 days of the diagnosis

2. Initiated treatment and who had two or more additional services with a diagnosis of AOD within 30 days of the initiation visit

Health Information Technology

The use of health information technology (HIT) has been shown to improve the quality and effectiveness of health care; promote individual and public health, increase the accuracy of diagnoses, while reducing costs and medical errors. According to the Office of the National Coordinator for Health Information Technology, by strategically combining HIT tools and effective health communication processes, there is the potential to:

- Improve health care quality and safety;
- Increase the efficiency of health care and public health service delivery;
- Support care in the community and at home;
- Facilitate clinical and client decision-making; and
- Build health skills and knowledge.

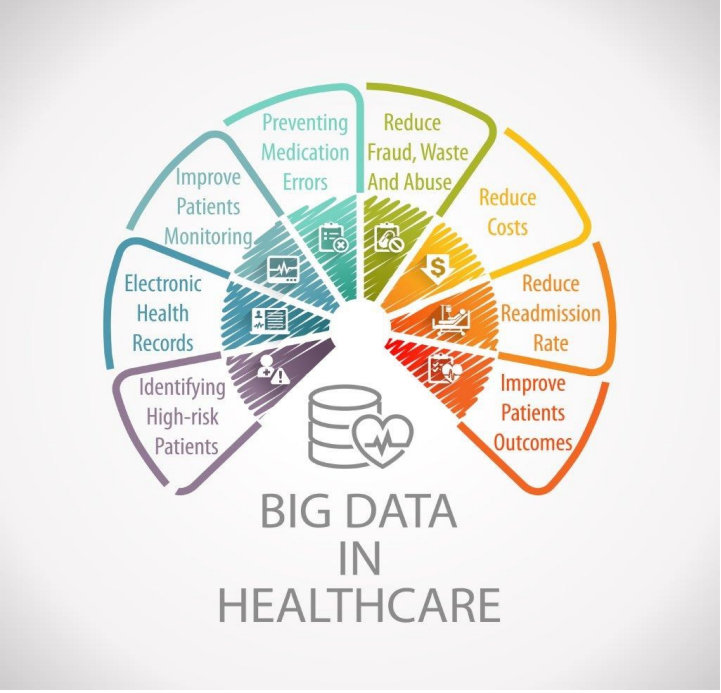
CCBHCs are required to incorporate HIT in their clinical processes to increase individual and population healthcare quality and improvement. Towards this end, CCBHCs are required to have a certified Electronic Health Record (EHR), utilize a Health Information Exchange (HIE), and utilize and contribute client information to a population performance management system.

Using software that has received **EHR** certification is important because it guarantees specific safeguards. It protects the confidentiality of patient information, makes sure the data is secure, provides a standard way of entering information so it can be shared between providers and ensures a consistent way of recording data for the CQMs.

An **HIE** is a vehicle for improving quality and safety of patient care by getting the right information to the right person at the right time. Data gained from an HIE has been shown to be effective in reducing medication and medical errors, increasing efficiency by eliminating unnecessary paperwork and tests, and providing caregivers with clinical decision support tools for more effective care and treatment.

A **population performance management system** allows providers to monitor performance on key metrics related to value-based care initiatives; identify high risk clients and understand the care gaps and utilization patterns of all clients to provide better care.

While these are the basic requirements, CCBHCs are encouraged to utilize a variety of HIT to improve population health outcomes and healthcare quality, and to achieve health equity for the people we serve.



Eligibility
All SoonerCare clients are eligible to receive CCBHC services.

New Clients
"New" to CCBHC, means they have not been served by the clinic in the six months before the current service, and must receive the following to become a person receiving CCBHC services:

⇒ Receive a initial evaluation and risk assessment

** This can be done as a transaction type 21 or 23.*

Established/Existing Clients
Clients that, at the time of first contact, receive initial evaluation and risk assessment to determine acuity of needs directly from the CCBHC prior to or concurrent with the receipt of additional CCBHC services.

Non-Established Clients
Clients that:

- receive crisis services directly from the CCBHC without receiving an initial evaluation and risk assessment; and
- are referred to the CCBHC directly from other outpatient behavioral health agencies for enhanced case management and pharmacologic management, e.g, Drug Court, Specialty Courts and TANF/Child Welfare.

Most In Need
Most in Need consists of both special populations 1 and 2. Clients on these lists have a large number of inpatient, crisis or substance abuse residential treatment days or episodes.

Special Population 1 includes adult clients and **Special Population 2** includes child clients who meet the following criteria:

1. have had two or more psychiatric inpatient episodes in the past 12 months; OR
2. have had three or more community based structured crisis episodes in the past 12 months; OR
3. had have 12 or more emergency department visits with a mental health or substance abuse diagnosis; OR
4. have had two or more substance abuse residential treatment episodes in the last 12 months (but will not be shown until admission due to confidentiality laws); OR
5. has been discharged from a psychiatric inpatient episode in the last 90 days.

Eligibility

Advantage Waiver

Persons receiving ADvantage Waiver case management or services from the Health Management Program (HMP) may receive CCBHC core services following an initial evaluation and risk assessment. An agreement will be developed delineating the roles and responsibilities between the CCBHC and the external case manager for the physical, behavioral health and social service needs.

External Targeted Case Management

Persons receiving TCM services from external entities may receive CCBHC core services following an initial evaluation and risk assessment. An agreement will be developed delineating the roles and responsibilities for TCM, in order to avoid duplication.

- CW-TCM;
- OJA-TCM;
- IDD-TCM

Billing Requirements

In order to be eligible for payment, CCBHCs must have an approved provider agreement on file with the OHCA. Through this agreement, the CCBHC assures that OHCA's requirements are met and assures compliance with all applicable federal and State Medicaid law, including, but not limited to, OHCA administrative rules, ODMHSAS administrative rules, the Code of Federal regulations, and the Oklahoma State Medicaid Plan. These agreements are renewed annually with each provider.

CCBHCs are paid a monthly perspective payment system (PPS) rate, which is based on each facility's average cost of providing services. In addition to billing the PPS rate, using procedure code T1041, CCBHCs are required to "shadow report" all services provided. These services will be paid at 0.00.

Beginning 10/1/2019 for CCBHCs under the State Plan Amendment (SPA) and 11/1/2019 for CCBHCs under the Demonstration Grant, there are two standard populations: standard population 1 (adults) and standard population 2 (youth). Individuals age 18-20 may go in either population depending on their treatment needs. For each individual served during the calendar month, the CCBHC can bill the procedure code, T1041, and receive the standard population rate. The T1041 must be billed with a shadow reported service that triggers the PPS rate. Care coordination and other activities previously identified, do not trigger a PPS payment when billed alone in a calendar month.

The ODMHSAS has identified individuals who are in need of intensive care and are not being served well in the community. Individuals meeting any of the following criteria will be placed on the ODMHSAS Most in Need (MIN) list.

1. have had two or more psychiatric inpatient episodes in the past 12 months; OR
2. have had three or more community based structured crisis episodes in the past 12 months; OR
3. had have 12 or more emergency department visits with a mental health or substance abuse diagnosis; OR
4. have had two or more substance abuse residential treatment episodes in the last 12 months (but will not be shown until admission due to confidentiality laws); OR
5. has been discharged from a psychiatric inpatient episode in the last 90 days.

Billing Requirements

CCBHCs are required to outreach to the individuals on the MIN list in their areas. Once these individuals are admitted to a CCBHC and receive intensive services, the CCBHC may bill an additional payment each month the client is served, which is the difference between the standard rate and the special population rate. The additional payment code is H0046 and does not need to be billed with an additional shadow reported service. For example, if the standard population rate is $500 and the special population rate is $750, the T1041 will pay $500 and the H0046 will pay $250, bringing the total monthly payment to the special population rate of $750.

Individuals meeting criteria 1 - 4 on the MIN list will remain on the list for 12 calendar months following their eligibility date. For example, an individual who becomes eligible on March 15, will remain on the list until April 30th of the following year. In the event that a client is erroneously placed on the MIN list, e.g., an inpatient claim is voided, the individual will remain on the MIN list through the end of the month. Individuals meeting criterion 5, will remain on the list for 90 days from their inpatient episode discharge date.

The MIN can be accessed through the PICIS website, under reports, under ETPS, titled "Most in Need List." The MIN list is updated weekly. Because there is a lag in claims, individuals may not be placed on the list as soon as they become eligible. For example, a second inpatient episode may occur in March but the claims are not billed until June. If a CCBHC is aware that an individual is eligible but is not yet on the MIN list, staff may request an exception. Due to federal confidentiality laws, individuals on the MIN list due only to two or more substance abuse residential treatment episodes will not be displayed until the individual is admitted to the CCBHC. The facility may then bill the H0046 for intensive services for these individuals.

If a CCBHC bills the H0046 for the additional payment and the individual is admitted to psychiatric inpatient facility during the same month, the additional payment will be recouped once the inpatient claim is received.

- Claims should include detailed HCPC/CPT coding, including modifiers, in order to bill the PPS.
- CCBHCs will need to have a charge master in order to implement the cost to charge ratio as demonstrated in the CMS cost report. The charges would be equal for all clients regardless of payer.
- Claims should include reasonable and customary charges or actual cost as the billed amount, not fee schedule amount. This will help facilitate claims adjustments and a means to associate costs of special populations.
- Each external provider to which services are referred is the billing provider for the services that it furnishes.
- CCBHCs must shadow report all care coordination activities that support CCBHC services provided
- For Child Most in Need Clients receiving Targeted Case Management at an outside entity, CW-TCM; OJA-TCM, only report T1016 if you have an established agreement to prevent duplication, otherwise use special TCM reporting code, T2023.
- For Adult Most in Need clients receiving Advantage Waiver services, only report T1016 (TCM) if you have an established agreement, to avoid duplication, with the Advantage Waiver provider, otherwise report T1017.
- Medications, including MAT, are separately billable.

Billing Requirements

Payments for services provided to non-established clients will be separately billable.

- Non-established clients will be paid fee for service and no PPS payment will be made. Services must be billed under separate provider location codes.
- Physician services provided to clients by the CCBHC are reimbursable using the SoonerCare fee schedule.

CCBHC Payment

The State uses a Prospective Payment System (PPS) for services delivered by a CCBHC. PPS is a cost-based, per clinic monthly rate that applies uniformly to all CCBHC services rendered by a certified clinic. For clinics that participated in the CCBHC Demonstration (two urban, one rural), per clinic rates were established based on allowable costs from the period April 1, 2018 to June 30, 2018 and applies to all qualifying sites of the certified clinic established prior to April 1, 2014.

For new CCBHCs that are certified by ODMHSAS after July 1, 2019, under the SPA, the State will establish an interim PPS monthly rate by reference to 90% of the average rates of existing urban CCBHCs:

- Providers will be required to file the most recent 12-month cost report that encompasses the first full year of activity in the CCBHC program.
- Provider-specific monthly rates will be set based on the first full year (12-month) cost report, inflated to the midpoint of the rate year by the Medicare Economic Index (MEI) and will be effective on the July 1 following the end of the cost report year. The rate may be adjusted based on other state determined factors consistent with state policy.
- Claims paid subsequent to the effective date of the provider-specific rate, but before the provider specific rate is determined, will be subject to retroactive adjustment upon implementation of the provider-specific rate.

The PPS is paid when a CCBHC delivers at least one (1) CCBHC covered service, and when a valid individual procedure code is reported for the calendar month. The PPS includes:

⇒ one standard monthly rate to reimburse the CCBHC for quality services and
⇒ two separate monthly PPS rates for adult and child, to reimburse CCBHCs for higher costs associated with providing all services needed to meet the needs of clients who are “most in need” of intensive, integrated care.

Most in Need: Includes special populations 1 and 2.

Rates
The standard rate for the first year of being a CCBHC is $562.12 with additional payments for persons on the Most in Need List. For adults, the additional payment is $775.10 and for children, the additional payment is $508.00. Beginning rates are set by SPA.

Reimbursement for Most in Need
The CCBHC may bill an additional payment each month the Most in Need client is served, which is the difference between the standard rate and the special population rate. The additional payment code is H0046 and does not need to be billed with an additional shadow reported service. For example, if the standard population rate is $500 and the special population rate is $750, the T1041 will pay $500 and the H0046 will pay $250, bringing the total monthly payment to the special population rate of $750.

Clients in Special Population due to recent hospital stay in has been admitted for an inpatient psychiatric hospital stay. If the client has been admitted during this time period, the state will pay the provider the standard rate for services rendered to that client.

Rate Updates
Provider specific monthly rates will be updated annually by the MEI to reflect changes due to inflation. ODMHSAS will review cost reports bi-annually to determine rate adequacy.

Activities not Reimbursed by PPS

The following activities are required and are included in the PPS rate calculation, but are not separately reimbursable:

1. Preliminary Screening and Risk Assessment
2. Care Coordination
3. Outreach and engagement
4. Integrated care activities
5. Housing and vocational services

Fee for Service (FFS) Reimbursement

Payment may be made on a FFS basis for non-CCBHC services provided to established and non-established CCBHC clients e.g.

Existing/Established Clients: Clients that, at the time of first contact, receive preliminary screening and risk assessment to determine acuity of needs directly from the CCBHC prior to or concurrent with the receipt of additional CCBHC services.

Payment may be made for Medicaid covered non-CCBHC services, which includes the following:

⇒ Physician Services

Non-established clients: Clients that: receive crisis services directly from the CCBHC without receiving a preliminary screening and risk assessment; and are referred to the CCBHC directly from other outpatient behavioral health agencies for enhanced case management and pharmacologic management.

- **Crisis Assessment and Intervention**

  Facility-based, crisis stabilization unit services delivered at CCBHC are not included in the facility-specific PPS rate and payment is made based on the established FFS payment methodology.

OKLAHOMA
Mental Health &
Substance Abuse