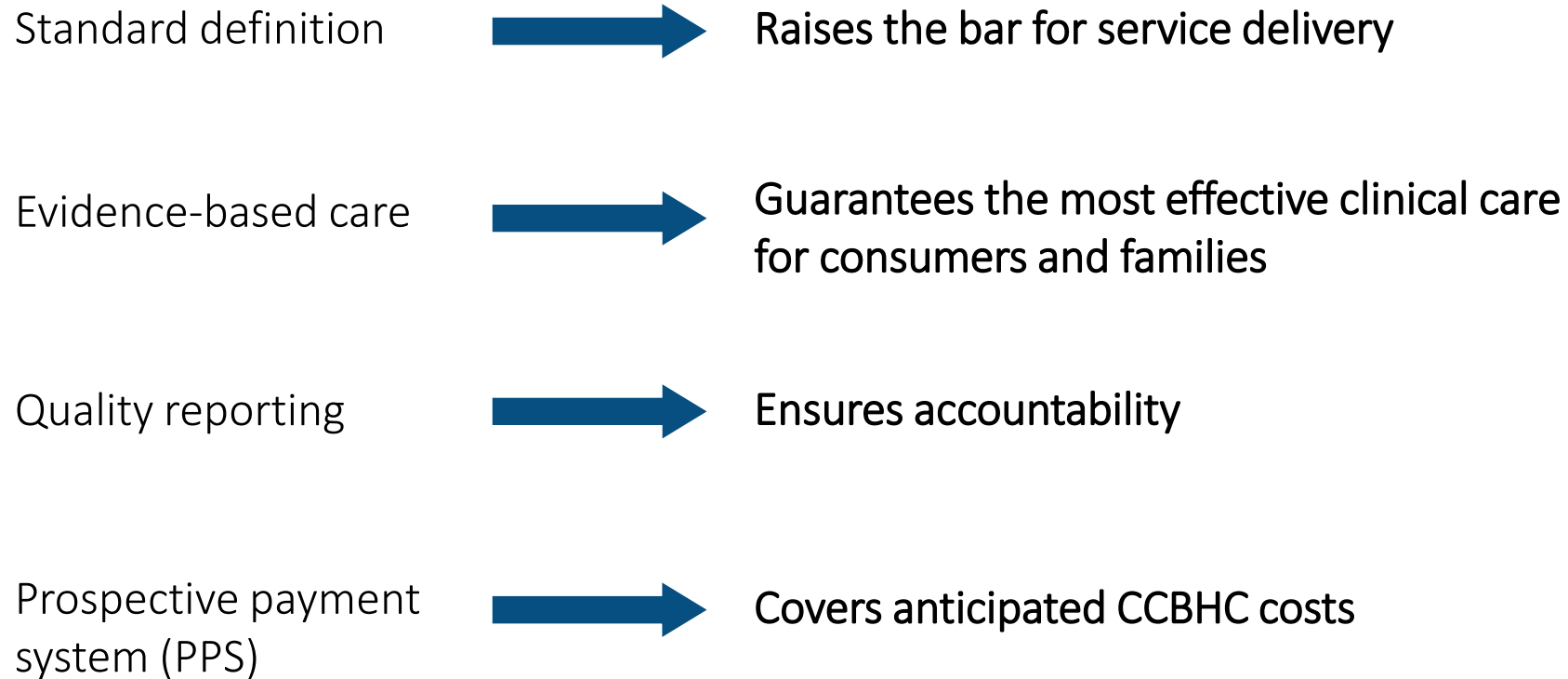


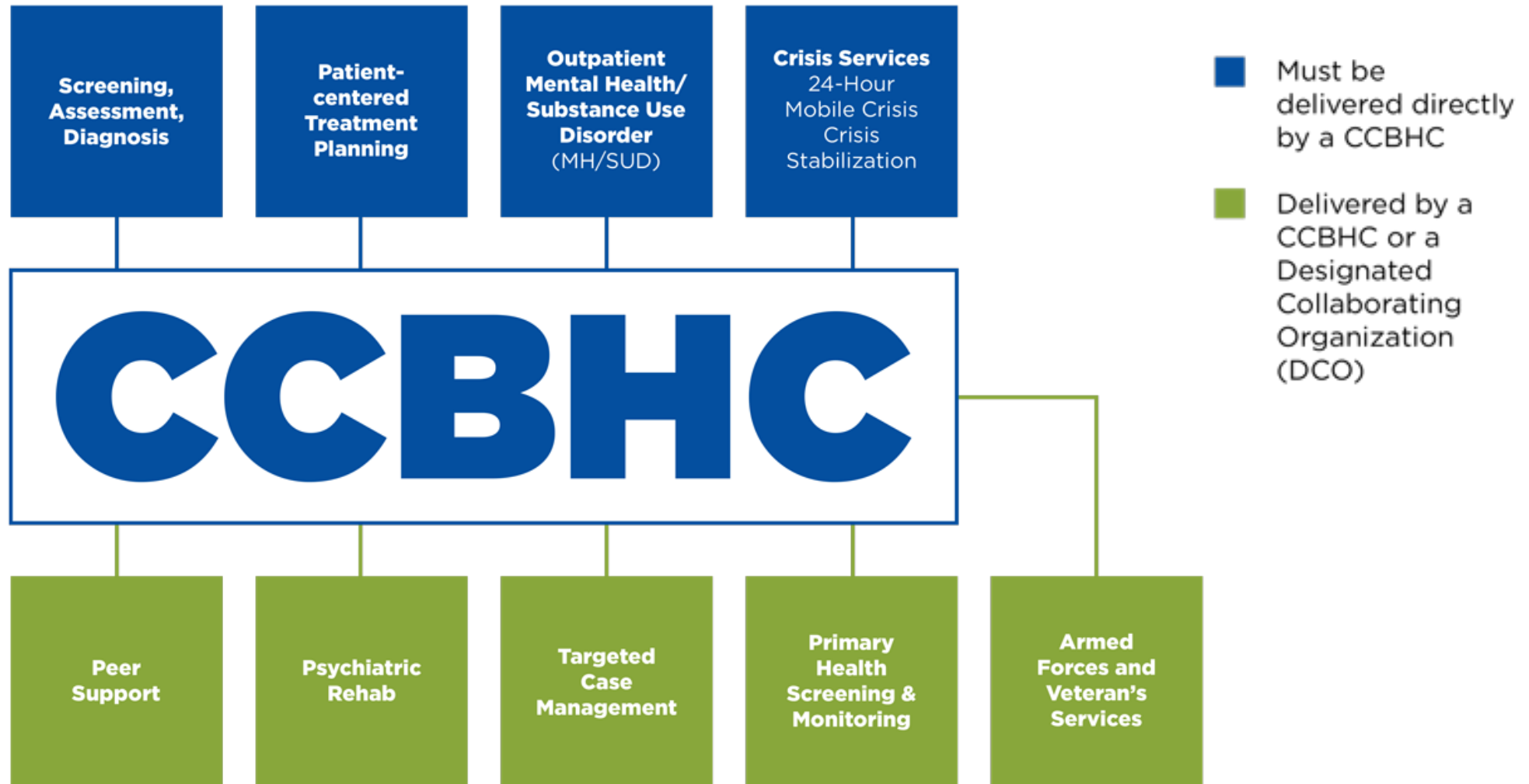
# Improving Access to Treatment Services for Mental Illness and Substance Use Disorders

Certified Community Behavioral Health Centers (CCBHC)

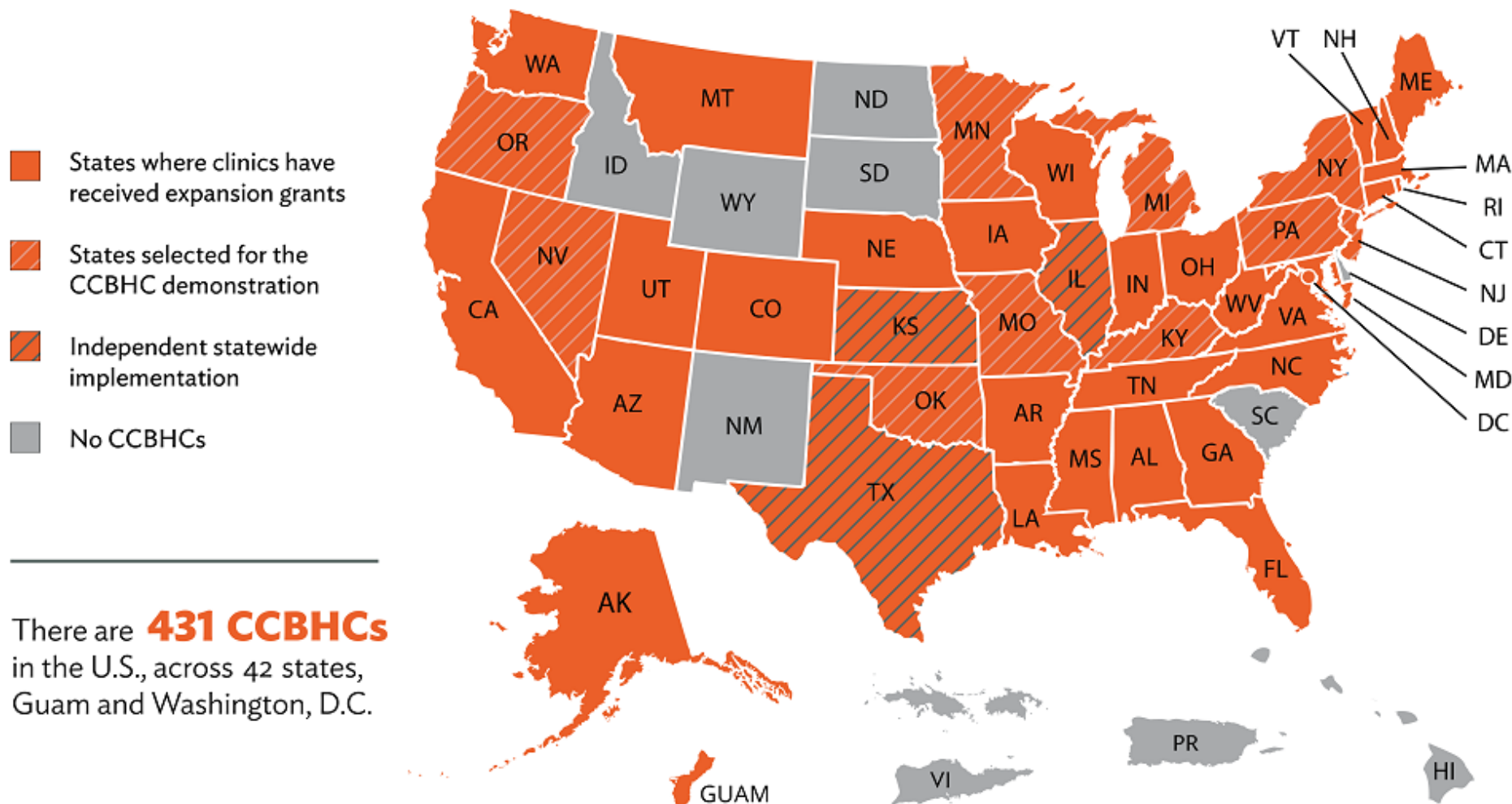
# CCBHCs: Supporting the Clinical Model with Effective Financing



# CCBHC Scope of Services



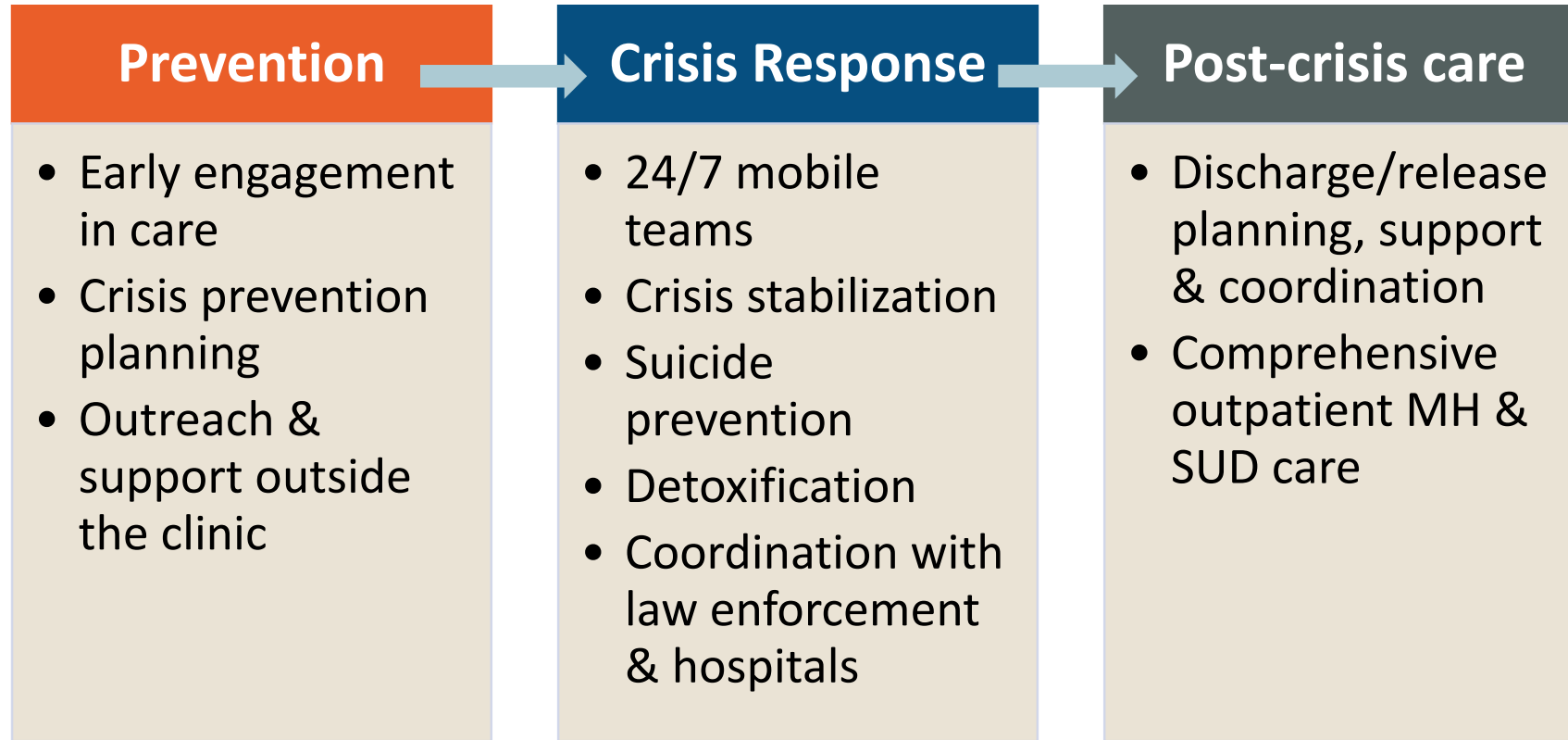
## Status of Participation in the CCBHC Model



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# CCBHHCs' Role in the Crisis Continuum



# CCBHC Increases the Availability of Crisis Response

**100%** of CCBHCs offer crisis response services, with **51%** of them having newly added crisis services as a result of certification.

Required crisis activities: 24-hour mobile crisis teams, emergency crisis intervention services, and crisis stabilization

Common crisis response activities include:

- Partners with 911 to have relevant 911 calls screened and routed to CCBHC staff (17%)
- Mobile behavioral health team responds to relevant 911 calls instead of police/EMS (e.g., CAHOOTS or similar model) (19%)
- Behavioral health provider co-responds with police/EMS (e.g., clinician or peer embedded with first responders) (38%)
- Operates a crisis drop-in center or similar non-hospital facility for crisis stabilization (e.g., 23-hour observation) (36%)
- Coordinates with hospitals/emergency departments to support diversion from EDs and inpatient (78%)



# Timely Access Requirements

- If a crisis need is identified, care must be provided immediately or within 3 hours at the latest.
- If an urgent need is identified, clinical services must be provided within 1 business day.
- If routine needs are identified, services must be provided within 10 business days.
- Evening and weekend clinic times must be available



# Workforce recruitment data

CCBHCs participating in the demonstration program **hired an average of 117 new staff positions each, with a median of 43.\***

The most commonly added staff include adult and child psychiatrists, licensed clinical social workers, nurses, counselors, case managers, and peer specialists/recovery coaches.\*\*

State officials cited expansion of staff as one of the biggest system improvements resulting from the CCBHC demonstration.\*\*

CCBHCs' ability to hire additional staff is **“one big win for the [CCBHC prospective payment] rate.”** –Nevada state official

\*Source: [https://www.thenationalcouncil.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/052421\\_CCBHC\\_ImpactReport\\_2021\\_Final.pdf](https://www.thenationalcouncil.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/05/052421_CCBHC_ImpactReport_2021_Final.pdf)

\*\*Source: [https://aspe.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/migrated\\_legacy\\_files/196051/CCBHCImpFind.pdf](https://aspe.hhs.gov/sites/default/files/migrated_legacy_files/196051/CCBHCImpFind.pdf)





# Data highlights: increased care access

Nevada: **250% increase** in individuals served from year 1 to year 3 (from 903 patients to 2,270)

Missouri: 27% increase in access to client care from baseline to the fourth year of the program, increasing the total number of individuals served to 150,578.

Texas: In 2 years, there were no wait lists at any CCBHC clinic

Oregon: 17% increase in number of individuals with serious mental illness served (double non-CCBHCs' increase)

New York: 21% increase in individuals served in first year, **with one-quarter having not received a BH service in the prior 3 years**



# Reduced ED/inpatient visits data

Oklahoma: CCBHCs reduced the proportion of their clients seen in emergency departments by 18-47% (rates varied by clinic) and those admitted to inpatient care by 20-69% over the first four years of the program, compared to baseline.

Missouri: **20% decrease** in all cause hospitalization and **36% decrease** in all cause ER visits

New York: 54% decrease in the number of CCBHC clients using behavioral health inpatient care, translating to a 27% decrease in associated monthly costs in year 1

New Jersey: decline the in all-cause acute readmission rates from the year 1 to year 2



# Other Positive Impacts

- Increased use of Medication assisted treatment (MAT) for substance use disorder
  - Missouri: 122% increase in MAT over 3 years
  - Oklahoma had very few individuals receiving MAT prior to the CCBHC demonstration reported a 700% growth over 4 years.
- Missouri: Of those engaged in care who had some type of prior law enforcement involvement, nearly 70% had no further law enforcement involvement at six months.
- Texas: 40% of CCBHC clients treated for cooccurring SUD and SMI needs, compared to 25% of other clinics



# Spotlight On: Diversion Crisis Support

**Grand Lake Mental Health** (Oklahoma) developed an intensive outpatient urgent care facility as a place for police officers to bring individuals who are in crisis and need behavioral health treatment, rather than booking them in jail or taking them to a psychiatric hospital. The drop-in center provides crisis stabilization and support services from trained mental health professionals and links individuals to ongoing outpatient treatment and health management support. In its first three years, the program produced a 99% reduction in emergency psychiatric hospitalizations, producing an estimated \$14.9 million in savings.

36% of CCBHCs operate a crisis drop-in facility,  
contributing to jail and hospital diversion.

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# Spotlight On: Community Re-entry

**Family Guidance Center** (Missouri) created a Law Enforcement Center Liaison, a full-time position located in their local jail, to work as a discharge planner with individuals who are set to be released from incarceration. The Liaison also completes assessments, connects individuals to needed behavioral health treatment and provides crisis services or mental health services on site at the correctional facility.

72% of CCBHCs provide pre-release screening, referrals, or other activities to ensure continuity of care upon re-entry to the community from jail



# Spotlight On: Peer Co-Responders

**Monarch** (North Carolina) launched an EMS Rapid Opioid Overdose Team, a collaboration between Monarch and Stanly County EMS to administer Suboxone in the field, connect individuals to peer support during the moment of emergency response, and link them to appropriate treatment. Over a 2-year period this team was able to provide support to 120 people in their community who had experienced an overdose. Monarch's Peer Support was utilized as the key engagement piece to build relationships and connect people in the community with the right level of care needed for each individual.

33% of CCBHCs employ a co-responder model, with a peer or clinician embedded with first responders to provide onsite support.

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# How does the CCBHC financial model support these gains?

CCBHC **Prospective Payment System (PPS)** establishes a Medicaid rate reflective of clinics' costs

Advantages include the ability to:

- Hire new staff and fill vacancies in competitive markets
- Add new service lines
- Have staff number and mix that reflects level of community need, not historically available reimbursement
- Support non-billable activities (e.g. care coordination, outreach)
- Support technology and data costs
- Build partnerships with hospitals, police, and others

# The CCBHC Landscape

## Three implementation options:

1. Medicaid demonstration (open to 10 states currently)
2. Federal grant funding
3. Independent state implementation via Medicaid SPA or waiver

### CCBHC Medicaid Demonstration

Authorized through **Sept. 30, 2023**

8 states entering 5<sup>th</sup> year of demo in 2021

2 states will begin demo in next 4-5 months

### SAMHSA CCBHC Expansion Grants

Yearly funds appropriated since 2018

Grantees in 42 states, DC & Guam

Latest grants awarded July 2021



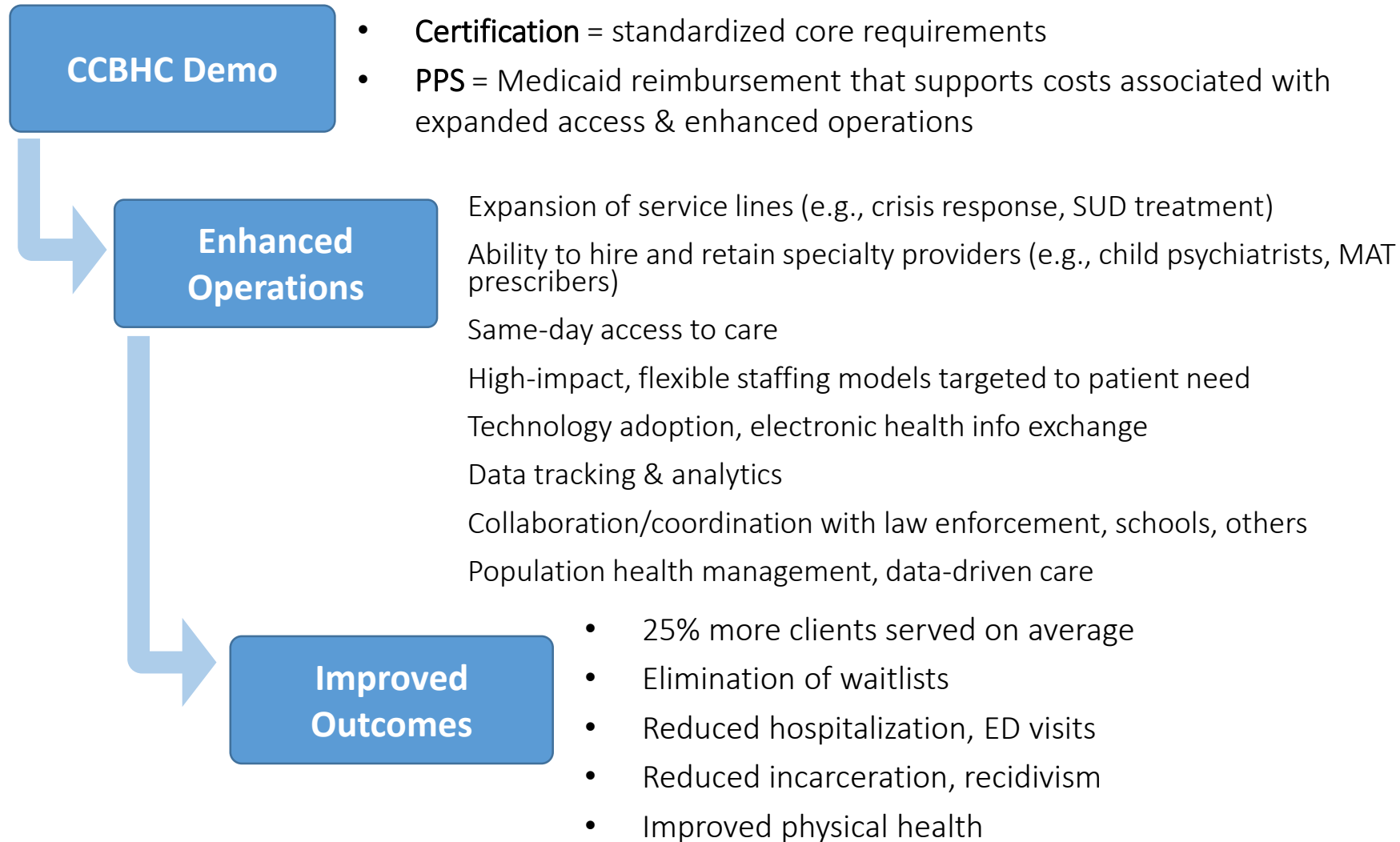


# CCBHC Payment methodology makes your state and local funds go further

- Prospective payment methodology allows costs for many services in the rate that either
  - Are not billable in FFS Medicaid payment methodology
  - Do not have a standard FFS billing unit available -
- All states that of implemented the CCBHC PPS payment methodology have been able to identify costs that were previously being paid for with 100% state funds that are allowable costs in the CCBHC PPS payment methodology
- Making these 100% state-funded functions part of the CCBHC program allows the state to obtain federal match for the previously unmatched funds.
- Some common examples include: Community outreach, Training, Care by nontraditional providers, Supports and services that are not clinical treatment, Consultation and support the courts and schools



# CCBHC Demonstration/PPS: Driving Value



# State officials report that:

The CCBHC model has **lowered costs, improved outcomes**, and contributed to **building critical behavioral health system capacity** and infrastructure required to meet rising levels of need for care while integrating services with the rest of the health care system.

State officials **credit the CCBHC prospective payment system (PPS) as being instrumental to the success** of their CCBHC programs.

# Resources



<https://www.thenationalcouncil.org/ccbhc-success-center/>

Email us at: [ccbhc@thenationalcouncil.org](mailto:ccbhc@thenationalcouncil.org)





best|self  
BEHAVIORAL HEALTH

# Who is BestSelf Behavioral Health

- **Largest Community-based Behavioral Health Organization serving all ages in WNY**
- **Annual Budget: \$74 million**
- **Employees: 1,100+**
- **In 2019 Served: 35,000+ children, adolescents & adults**
- **14 Outpatient Clinics**



## **BestSelf CCBHC Clinics provide:**

- **Immediate Access**
- **Personalized Care**
- **“No Wrong Door” Approach**





## **CCBHC services include:**

- **Mental Health Disorders**
- **Substance Use Disorders (*including rapid access to Medication Assisted Treatment*)**
- **Health Assessment & Monitoring**
- **Targeted Case Management**
- **Peer support**
- **Education Assistance & Vocational Services**



# No Wrong Door

## Agency-Wide Changes

- Created singled Integrated Assessment, Tx Plan, & other clinical documentation
- Culture change
  - Through increased communication and collaboration
  - Through cross-training
  - Through policy change

## Outpatient Clinic Changes

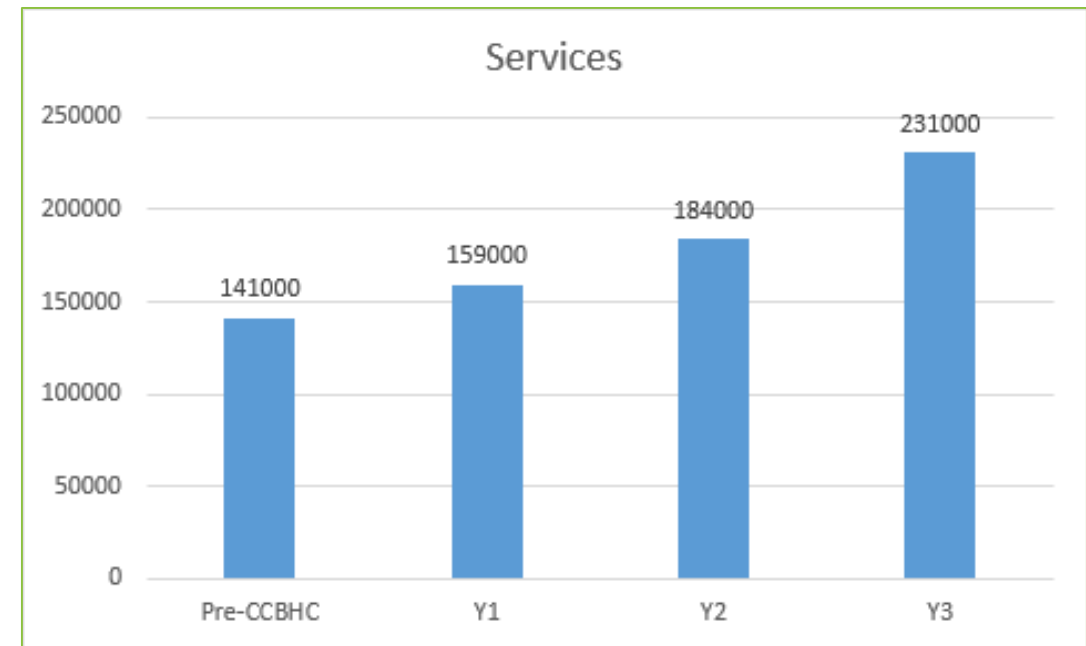
- New Leadership Structure for clinics
- Single team meetings/case conferences
- Everyone trained in assessing SUD and MH
- Work to reduce stigma
- Enhance clinical skills and applications of EBPs

# Increased overall clients and services served

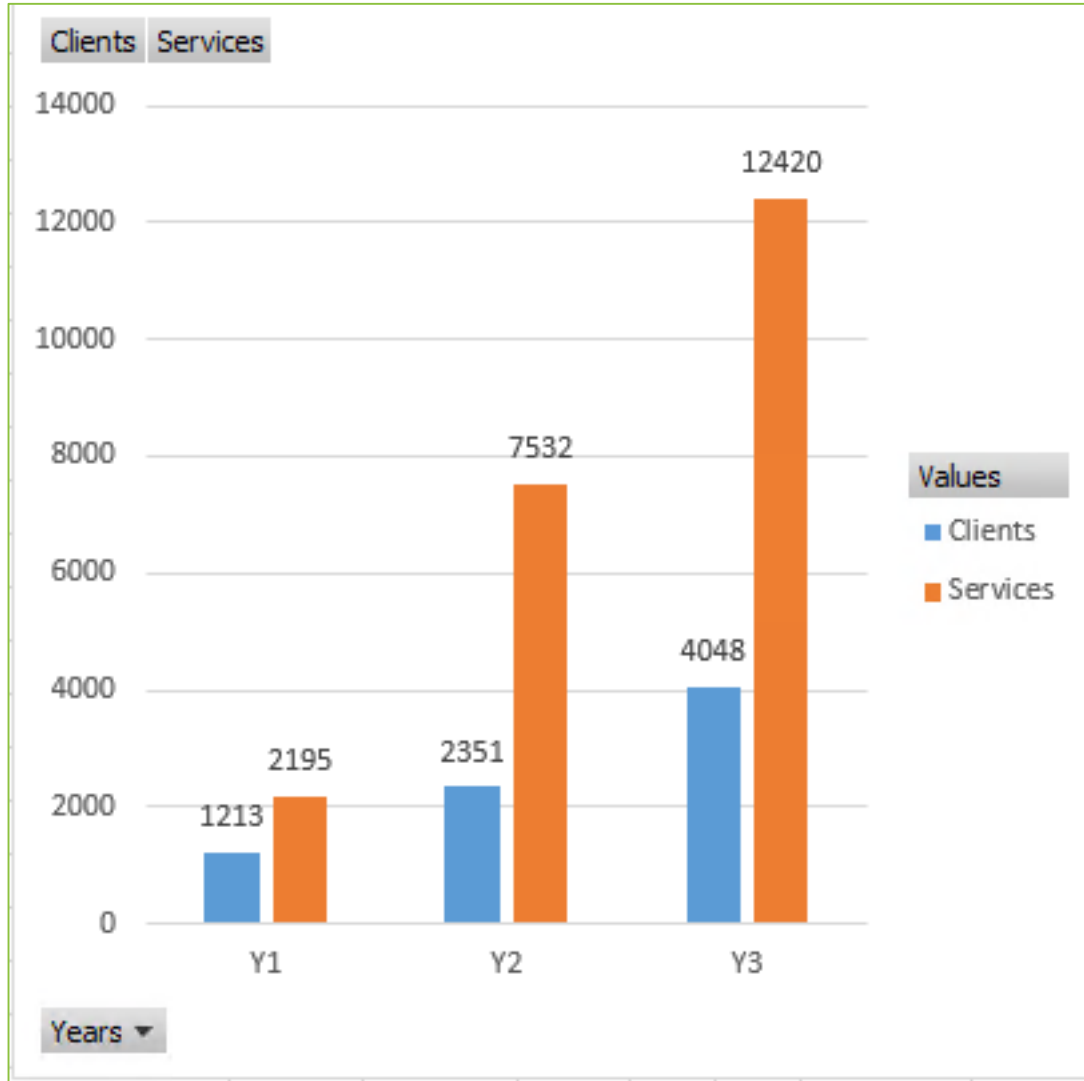
Number of clients increased by 38%



Number of services increased by 64%



# Integration of Primary Care



**Began providing Health Monitoring and Health Physicals to clients in Y1 of CCBHC**

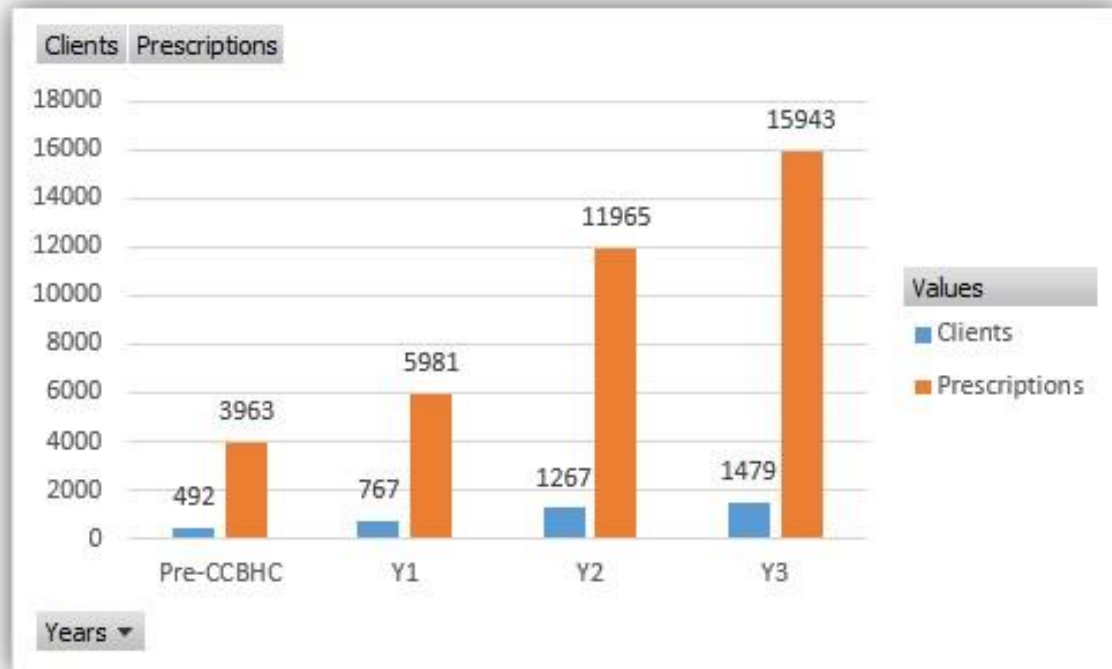
**Increased # of clients receiving services by 234%**

**Increased health services provided by 466%**

# Medicated Assisted Treatment

Provided Suboxone, Vivitrol  
and Buprenorphine medications

Increased the number of clients  
provided scripts by 201%



Opened Opioid Treatment Program  
in year #2 of CCBHC Pilot

Provided methadone dosing

Row Labels	Clients	Dosings
Y2	48	3192
Y3	154	23375
Grand Total	159	26567

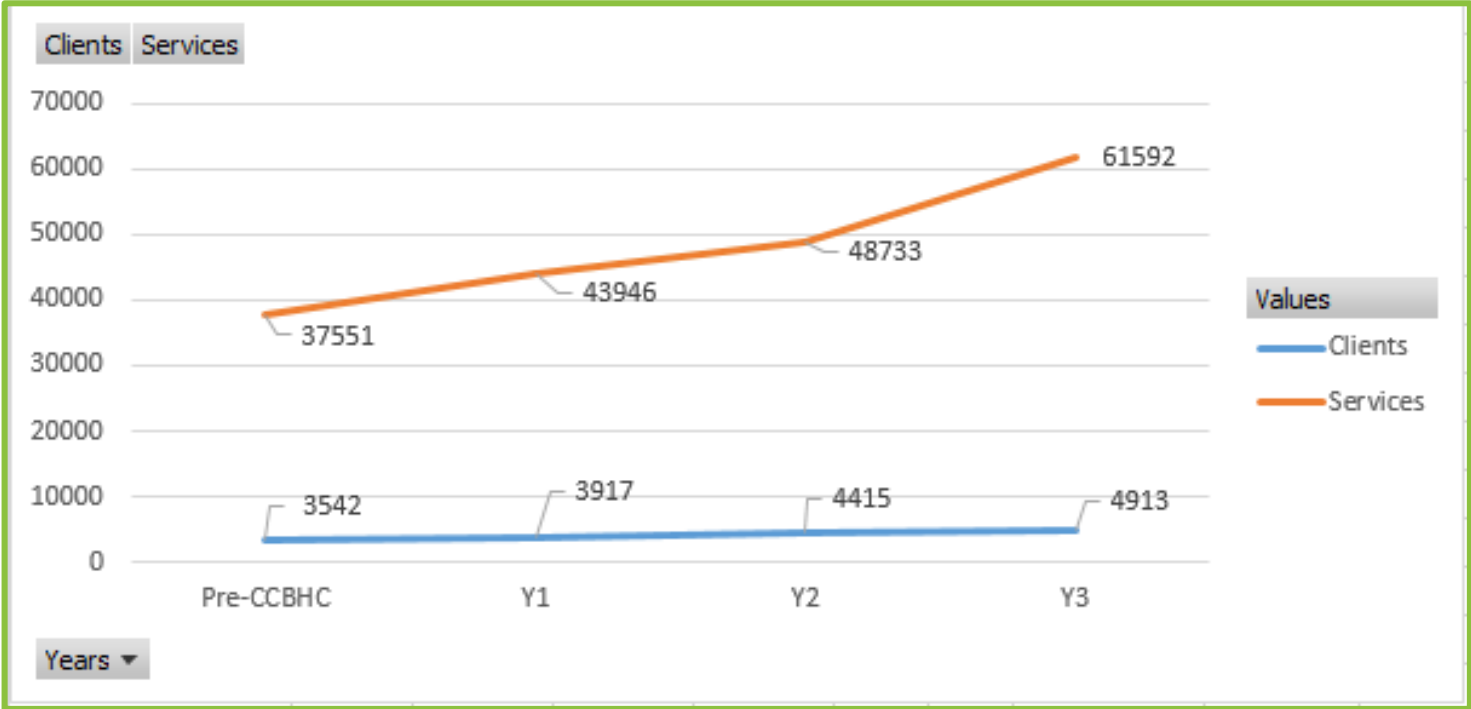
Provided counseling and health physicals

Row Labels	Clients	Services
Y2	62	877
Y3	191	3498
Grand Total	205	4375

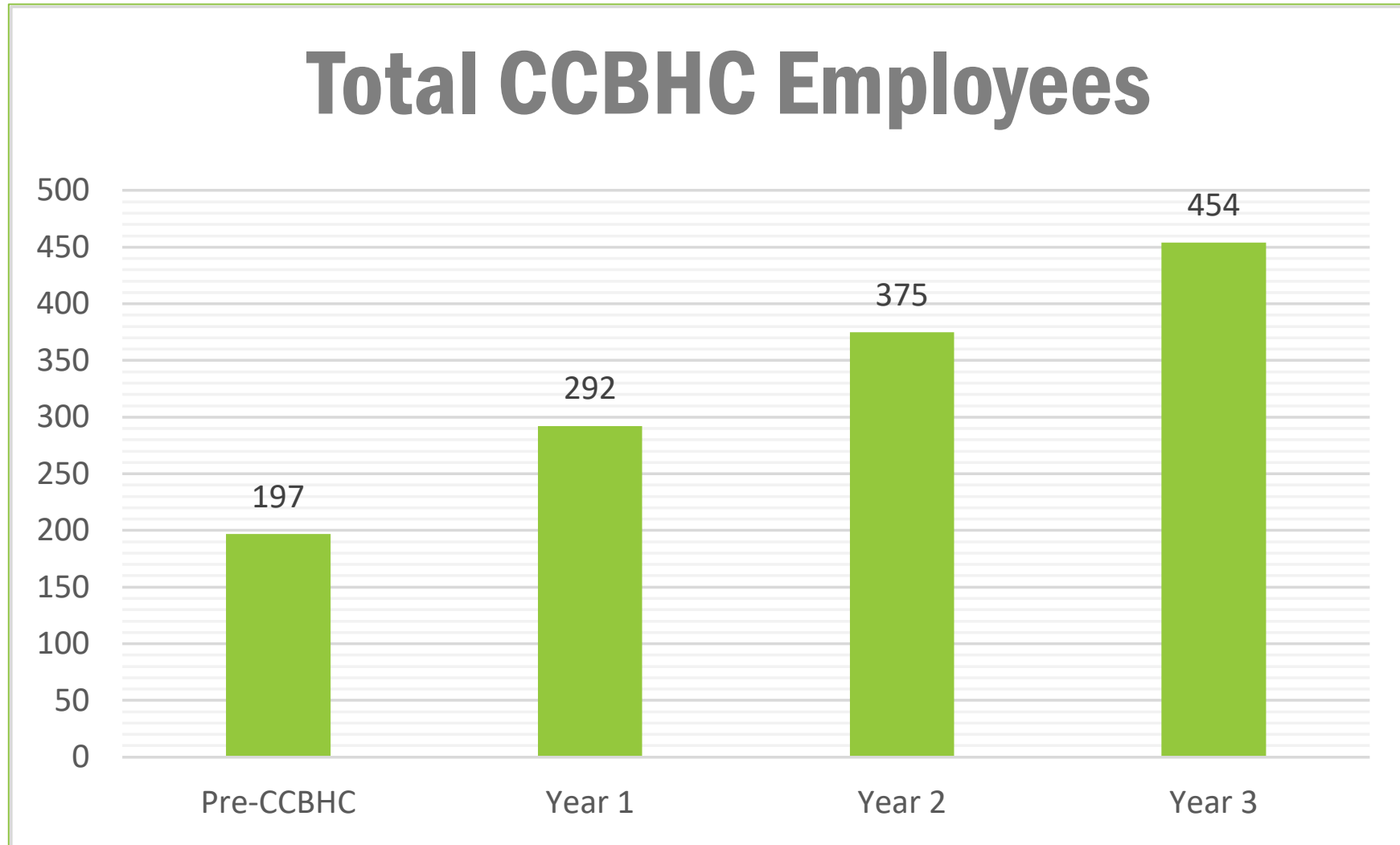
# Increased services for clients under 18 years

Increased # of clients under the age of 18 by 38%

Increased services for clients under the age of 18 by 64%



# Workforce Growth of 130%



# Addressing Health Disparities

- **Evaluating how services are accessed**
- **Same Day Access**
- **Mobile Services**
- **Telehealth**
- **TCM to link with housing and voc services**
- **Applying a Racial Equity Lens to services**



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# Thank You

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**BestSelWNY.org | 716-884-0888**

