

OVERVIEW OF STATE HOSPITAL ALLOCATION METHODOLOGY

March 14, 2012

Revised: March 23, 2012 – Bed Day Rates

KEY RESPONSIBILITIES FOR STATE HOSPITALS and LMHAs (FORMS and INSTRUCTIONS)

FISCAL YEAR 2012

**STATE HOSPITAL SECTION
DEPARTMENT OF STATE HEALTH SERVICES (DSHS)**

You can find the FY 2012 (as well as previous FY's) State Hospital Allocation Methodology (SHAM) at the following website
<http://www.dshs.state.tx.us/mhcontracts/HospitalBedDayMethod.shtm>

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Section 1

Overview of State Hospital Allocation Methodology

Introduction

Several assumptions have again been made in the methodology to determine the utilization of State Hospitals (SH) in FY 2012. These are:

- State Hospitals in conjunction with Local Mental Health Authorities (LMHAs) will continue to serve as a “safety net” within a continuum of care for indigent patients in that they offer “Inpatient” services for persons without an ability to pay.
- Stability of the State Hospital system is critical because of “public service” and “public safety” roles; therefore, a minimum level of service must be defined and maintained. The current projection for Average Daily Census (ADC) for FY 2012 for the entire hospital system, which includes General Revenue and Third Party Funds, is approximately 2461. During FY11, 120 acute beds were converted to residential rehabilitation for a cost savings of \$3 million per year. These beds are accredited by The Joint Commission under behavioral health standards.
- Services in hospitals must be responsive to local needs and priorities. This must take into account the variation across the LMHAs with respect to operational philosophies, organizational structures, program management, any demands from local communities, resource availability and relationships with State Hospitals.
- All current hospitals will remain at current sites.
- Services provided by the State Hospital system must be of high quality as evidenced by continued Joint Commission accreditation, Medicare certification and adherence to State Hospital performance measure targets.
- The state mental health hospital system is dependent on the amount of general revenue received from the legislature and the amount of 3rd party reimbursement earned.
- Effective March 1, 2011, the Montgomery County Hospital began accepting patients off the Forensic Clearinghouse List. The capacity is 100 beds, six of which are infirmary beds leaving 94 available for admissions. The state funding that Montgomery county receives for the operation of this facility FY 2012 will be added to the LMHA allocations and will be distributed using the existing population based methodology.
- There will be special attention given to Civil and Criminal Code Commitment utilization of the hospitals.

These factors shape the contents of this document. That is, the model presented in this document represents an evolving business/clinical model between State Hospitals and LMHAs. The model presented here identifies critical functions that must be performed by the State Hospital or LMHA, but does not dictate how they are to perform these functions or what staff must be involved. In running this “gauntlet” between system-wide requirements and local flexibility, there is a recognition that the model will be refined and its processes better defined as experience necessitates.

The flowchart in *Attachment 1* contains an overview of the key functions for State Hospital reimbursement and Utilization Management (UM). This flowchart also identifies key areas of contact between State Hospital UM and LMHA UM. In doing so, it suggests ways the LMHA might structure and operate its’ UM function.

The flowchart in conjunction with the narrative in this overview not only identifies the critical functions necessary for a State Hospital and LMHA to manage the activities inherent in this method but also suggests processes for accomplishing these functions efficiently and effectively. While the functions are critical and must be performed, how the State Hospital and LMHA develop processes or assigns functions to staff is at their discretion. This document identifies what must be done, i.e., critical functions, and suggests, but does not dictate, how these functions can be accomplished.

Philosophy

The general philosophy characterizing the relationship between the State Hospital and LMHA under this model is:

- Every patient in a State Hospital has a payer, who is either an insurance carrier for the insured patient; the LMHA for the uninsured patient; or the State Hospital in certain special circumstances.
- The LMHA, as the authority and as payer, approves inpatient treatment to the degree possible while enabling the State Hospital to maintain compliance with state and federal law governing inpatient admission, i.e. Emergency Medical Treatment and Labor Act (EMTALA).
- The mutual objective of both the payer and provider is appropriate and timely treatment and clinically appropriate patient discharge. Therefore, the discharge process, and the role of the State Hospital treatment team in it, is a central focus of this model as can be seen in the attached flowchart.
- Every point where there is a consideration of who the payer is for a patient is equally a point of consideration for UM. Payer identification and UM are two sides of the same coin.
- The hospital cost of a bed for the uninsured, acute adult patient in a State Hospital is \$386.
- Each LMHA must, to the best of its ability, perform its admission and discharge functions during the patient's stay in a State Hospital. This is an important feature of making this model work, and will ultimately be to the advantage of all LMHAs as they work to efficiently and effectively manage their resources.
- It is imperative that patients being admitted to the hospital are evaluated and assessed appropriately before admission and that the appropriate LMHA is immediately involved in each person's inpatient care, treatment and discharge. The importance of this process cannot be overstated. If an LMHA is admitting someone from another LMHA's service area, it is imperative the LMHA making the admission, immediately notify the appropriate LMHA of his or her action. Because each LMHA has the responsibility to determine the appropriate LMHA for each patient seeking admission and because each LMHA has the ability to follow every patient's course of treatment (from admission to discharge); any request for a change in the designated LMHA will only be considered while the patient is in the hospital. This procedure only relates to the SHAM and the debiting of each LMHA's SHAM allocation. When there is a dispute, both LMHA's should be involved in Continuity of Care Planning so that discharge is not delayed and planning is adequate. There will not be any "after the fact" changing of the responsible LMHA after the patient has been discharged [with the exception that changes will be considered after the patient has been discharged as long as the notification for a change between the two LMHAs had been made while the patient was still in the hospital]. If the patient remains in the hospital for longer than 30 days, then the request for a LMHA change must have been made within the first 30 days of treatment.

- The more effectively the LMHA functions as the “front door” and “back door” for the State Hospital the greater its ability to control emergency admissions related to EMTALA and make sure continuity of Care and appropriate placement is provided to every patient.

Synopsis of Critical Current Functions

Admission to State Hospital

- The LMHA is responsible for performing preadmission screenings. As such, admissions to a State Hospital are considered to be already approved by the LMHA unless the State Hospital and LMHA have developed an agreement where the LMHA is to formally approve each admission.
- **The LMHA and State Hospital are both responsible for coordinating with law enforcement in responding to a psychiatric emergency as described in the Psychiatric Emergency Flow Chart of July 16, 2010. (See Attachment 8.)**
- In accordance with the procedures in the *Example Utilization Management Agreement in Attachment 2* of this document, the State Hospital will notify the LMHA about any admissions that have not been pre-screened.
- Clarification of federal and state laws governing admissions to hospitals has placed a strain on the LMHAs approval of voluntary and emergency admissions. In light of the State Hospital’s need to comply with EMTALA and the Texas attorney General’s Opinion, No. GA-0753, of December 28, 2009, it is in the LMHAs best interest to work with law enforcement and the courts to screen all potential admissions to a State Hospital.
- It is necessary for LMHAs to coordinate with each other on out-of-region admissions.
- For North Texas Behavioral Health Authority, acting in congruence with the LMHA requirements, authorization refers to the contracted providers in North Texas Behavioral Health Authority seeking authorization from the Behavioral Health Organization (BHO) to refer a patient to a State Hospital for admission. This includes potential court commitments, referral by law enforcement and voluntary referrals. As with LMHAs, since pre-screening is performed by a North Texas Behavioral Health Authority agent, admissions are considered approved.

Continued Stay

- The LMHA can request discharge at any time and the State Hospital will promptly comply, (e.g., promptly means, the State Hospital will make a good faith and reasonable effort to discharge the patient the same day as requested by the LMHA), but, no later than the next day, the day after the request to discharge, as long as an appropriately documented Continuity of Care and Transportation Plan exists and transportation is readily available. The State Hospital will make a referral to the LMHA and will release the patient to an appropriate community placement. This may include release to a specific LMHA physician. Disagreements about discharge are subject to the appeals process described in the *UM Agreement. (Attachment 2)*
- The State Hospital will work with the LMHA to develop all the appropriate clinical information necessary to enable the LMHA to make continued stay and placement decisions.

LOC Assignment

- Level of Care (LOC) assignment (*See Attachment 2 for the Form and Instructions*) is determined by the State Hospital. The LMHA can agree with this LOC or it can appeal using the procedures in the *UM Agreement*.
- The LMHA can also request LOC assignment, at treatment team review, on any uninsured patient. The State Hospital shall ensure that the necessary clinical information is available to the LMHA.
- Determination of LOC is based on the criteria in the *LOC Form* in **Attachment 2**.
- All uninsured patients will be considered “Acute” for the first 30 days of inpatient care. Changing the LOC assignments can only be considered on the 31st day of inpatient services.
- Disagreements regarding LOC assignment are resolved through the appeal procedures in the *UM Agreement*.

Determining the Payer

- The LMHA will conduct a financial assessment of all referrals to the State Hospital. This will assist in identifying insured patients. This information should be provided to the State Hospital at admission for those patients screened by the LMHA or within 24 hours of notification of admission for those patients admitted directly.
- The State Hospital will also conduct a financial assessment to identify insured patients based on the definition of third-party coverage in Section 2 of this document on *Instructions for Conducting Reimbursement Activity*.
- For insured patients the *MH Bed Day Allocation Exception Form (Attachment 4)* is completed and entered into AVATAR PM.

NOTE: The LMHAs hospital allocation is not charged for the inpatient days reimbursed by the third-party payer.

- The State Hospital will, as soon as possible, notify the LMHA regarding the number of days *reimbursed* by the insurer if this information has not already been determined by the LMHA.

Critical Functions Detail

Admission to State Hospital

- **LMHA UM:** Because the LMHA is responsible for performing certain functions, which includes pre-screening of commitments and admissions to the State Hospital, admissions to a State Hospital are considered approved by the LMHA. However, the LMHA and State Hospital, at their discretion, may develop an agreement that requires the LMHA to approve admissions by the courts, local law enforcement and voluntary admissions to the State Hospital and is responsive to the range of circumstances associated with State Hospital admissions. It is in the best interest of each LMHA, and the patient, and is required by the Admission, Continuity and Discharge rule for one LMHA to notify another LMHA regarding out-of-region admissions to State Hospitals.
- **State Hospital UM:** The State Hospital will notify the LMHA regarding patients seeking admission who have not been prescreened by the LMHA. Because the LMHAs now have direct access to information regarding patients from their service area in any of the State Hospitals, notification of admission is considered given when the patient has been entered into CARE.

NOTE: The following CARE sources are the only valid source of state hospital allocation methodology (“SHAM”) utilization data.

1. Daily report HC020030 gives the LMHA notice of a patient admission in their Local Service Area (LSA). The report shows bed exceptions and acute/sub-acute status only if these fields have been entered at the time of admission; generally, they are not. It is best to use this report only as an initial notification of admission and to use other reports to determine assigned acute/sub-acute status and bed exception.
 2. Daily report HC022837 is designed specifically for “SHAM” and lists all patients from a given LSA in the hospital, sorted by hospital, with the bed exception and acute/sub-acute status. Field Support can run special versions of HC022837, HOSFUND for any date range needed – for state hospitals by location and for LMHA by state hospital(s).
 3. Weekly report HC027630 displays all the patients from a LSA, their number of days in the hospital, bed exception and acute/sub-acute status. This report is also produced monthly. These reports are sent to each community center via VPS and are also available whenever desired from XPTR.
 4. Monthly download HC022855 contains all the detail used to calculate the “SHAM” status.
 5. Lastly, CARE Action Code 397 reports Hospital Acuity Level of Care Records.
- **Special EMTALA Issues:** It is in the LMHAs best interest to prescreen all referrals, both voluntary and involuntary, to the State Hospital to determine if inpatient hospitalization is the least restrictive environment for the person to receive appropriate treatment. To facilitate prescreening of all potential State Hospital admissions, the LMHA should establish a local screening location and communicate this information to the courts and law enforcement. In situations where the LMHA is unaware that a person is presenting for voluntary admission, the State Hospital Admissions Office will contact the designated LMHA UM staff to advise them of the prospective voluntary admission.

Prospective Involuntary Emergency Admissions

If a person is brought to a State Hospital by a law enforcement officer via a warrantless detention for an emergency screening, the person presenting for admission will be screened by a physician as outlined in the *Health and Safety Code, Subtitle C., Texas Mental Health Code, Subchapter C., Emergency Detention, Release and Rights*. If the person is determined to be not appropriate for admission, the person will be transported back to the location of apprehension, to the person’s residence in Texas, or to another suitable location at the cost of the county where the apprehension took place. (Sec. 573.025 – Health and Safety Code)

Prospective Voluntary Admissions

If a person presents to a State Hospital for prospective admission on a voluntary basis without contact with the LMHA, the person presenting for admission will be screened by a physician on the State Hospital medical staff to determine the presence or absence of an emergency medical condition. If the medical screening evaluation (MSE) does not identify an emergency medical condition (EMC), the State Hospital will immediately confer with the LMHA for recommendations. The LMHA will have the opportunity to recommend admission or a lesser restrictive treatment setting, as appropriate.

If admission is not to occur, it is the LMHA's responsibility to transport the person to the identified treatment setting. This must occur within 60 minutes after the time a decision has been made that the LMHA will make an alternate placement. If the medical screening evaluation (MSE) does identify an EMC and the State Hospital physician decides the State Hospital has the capacity to treat the EMC, under EMTALA, the State Hospital has no choice but to admit the person. If it is determined that the person has an EMC and the State Hospital does not have the capacity to treat, the State Hospital will provide evaluation and treatment within its capacity to stabilize and will arrange appropriate transfer to a hospital that has the capability and capacity to treat the person's EMC. The State Hospital will comply with all requirements of an appropriate transfer as defined in current EMTALA rules and regulations.

Continued State Hospital Stay

- **LMHA UM:** LMHA can request discharge at any time and the State Hospital will promptly comply as long as an appropriate Continuity of Care and Transportation Plan exists and transportation is readily available; *e.g.*, the State Hospital makes a reasonable effort to discharge on the same day as requested but no later than the next day – the day after the request to discharge. Disagreements between the LMHA and State Hospital, around the appropriateness of the discharge, are subject to the appeals process in the *UM Agreement*.

In general, the LMHA should work out how it intends to manage its allocation with the State Hospital. There are no requirements as to how an LMHA will do this. The best guidance is to understand the rules and then develop and implement strategies that are efficient and reasonable within the limited resources available to both the LMHA and the State Hospital. The flowchart (*Attachment 1*) provides a good guide for understanding the flow of work and information required.

- **State Hospital UM:** The State Hospital is responsible for providing information necessary to enable the LMHA to make continued stay, discharge and placement decisions. The extent of this information should be determined between each hospital and their corresponding LMHAs.

LOC Assignment

- **LMHA UM:** Patients for whom the LMHA is the payer must have a LOC assignment, which is determined by the State Hospital. The LMHA can agree with the State Hospital's assignment or it can appeal using the procedures in the *UM Agreement*. The LMHA can also request a LOC assignment, at treatment team review, on any uninsured patient whereupon, the State Hospital shall ensure that the necessary clinical information is available to the LMHA. Any changes in a LOC assignment are valid from that point on. It cannot be applied retrospectively. By default, the first 30 days of inpatient care are considered acute. While determination of LOC lies with the State Hospital treatment team, it is possible the LMHA will request a LOC determination for a particular patient. If the patient is found to be sub-acute and the LMHA decides to leave the patient in the State Hospital, the treatment team, or hospital designee, will enter the *LOC Form* into AVATAR PM. This will change the patient's LOC assignment to sub-acute, effective the date of the determination.

The State Hospital shall determine LOC based on the criteria in the *LOC Form*. Disagreements regarding the LOC assignment are resolved through the appeal procedures in the *UM Agreement*.

The State Hospital and LMHA may agree that a patient is acute, or sub-acute, based on clinical judgment without having to meet all the criteria on the *LOC Form*. Upon agreement, the patient will be assigned to the agreed-to LOC.

The State Hospital treatment team would make this tentative determination, but would have to receive approval from the LMHA before the completed *LOC Form* be entered into AVATAR PM. If there is a disagreement, the *UM Agreement* procedures would govern the final decision. If the acute phase of the patient's illness subsides and the patient is determined to be sub-acute, then the treatment team would complete the *LOC Form* and enter it into AVATAR PM. The LMHA, at its discretion as defined in its working agreement with the State Hospital, may want to be involved in approving this downward movement in LOC.

It is possible that a patient who is categorized as sub-acute can become acute during the course of his/her stay in the State Hospital. A specific example would be when a sub-acute patient must be transferred to a Medical/Surgical Hospital for services. In this situation, the patient has not been discharged from the State Hospital, and the State Hospital remains responsible for the cost of Medical Care. The patient will be determined "Acute" during this phase of their illness. No approval from the LMHA is necessary in this situation.

***See *Quick View: LOC Form Entry Guidelines in the LOC Form Section of Attachment 3* for detail on how to determine the effective date for a change in LOC.

While there are certain critical functions regarding the performance of UM functions, e.g., see Synopsis of Critical Functions Section in this document, page 6, the specifics of the working relationship between the LMHAs UM activity and, that of, the State Hospital is itself, not dictated in this document but should be determined by the business relationship between the two parties.

- **State Hospital UM:** If at admission the patient is determined to be uninsured, then the payer is the LMHA. Because all uninsured patients must have a LOC assignment, the LOC for newly admitted uninsured patients is always assumed to be acute for the first 30 days of service. Because this is the default condition, there is no need to complete the *LOC Form*; AVATAR PM will do this automatically. State Hospital UM must interface with LMHA UM in a manner that is agreed to by the LMHA and the State Hospital. The State Hospital must make available to the LMHA information required to enable the LMHA to function in its role as payer as this role has been defined in the business relationship between the LMHA and State Hospital.
- **State Hospital Treatment Team:** Once a patient is assigned to a treatment team, it becomes the responsibility of the team to complete the *LOC Form* as appropriate. The following are guidelines for completing the form on all uninsured patients:
 - ⇒ The basic philosophy of treatment is to prepare the patient for discharge as quickly as clinically appropriate. With this in mind, determining if a patient is sub-acute is secondary to the discharge and placement decision.
 - ⇒ As the treatment team treats and evaluates the patient for improvement, it is moving towards discharge of the patient. When the treatment team, which includes the LMHA, determines the patient is ready for discharge, the

discharge plan is in place, discharge occurs; *LOC Form* has no role and is not completed.

- ⇒ However, if, for whatever reason the patient is not discharged, and remains in the hospital this is a time in the patient's stay where the treatment team evaluates the patient to determine if his/her LOC has become sub-acute. If the patient is now sub-acute, the *LOC Form* is entered into AVATAR PM with the date of the LOC determination. If the team determines that the LOC has not changed from acute to sub-acute, then there is no need to enter the determination, i.e., the *LOC Form* into AVATAR PM. The process of treatment, evaluation and LOC determination is repeated throughout the patient's stay, as illustrated in the flowchart.
- ⇒ LOC for a patient is determined by meeting the criteria identified on the *LOC Form*. This is applicable to any change in a patient's LOC that occurs during his/her stay. State Hospital and LMHA staff can agree that a patient is acute, or sub-acute based on clinical judgment without having to meet all the criteria on the *LOC Form*. However, the sub-acute or acute box, as appropriate on the *LOC Form* **MUST** be checked. This is essential because it determines the amount to charge the LMHA. If a mutual agreement between the State Hospital and LMHA is not reached, then the criterion on the *LOC Form* strictly governs the acute or sub-acute designation. This is true if, the appeal process in the *UM Agreement* is used, and does not produce an agreement. For any change in LOC during the patient's stay, the effective date and the Review Date on the *LOC Form* will be the date either the LMHA approves the change or if an appeal results in a change in LOC, the date that was identified when the LOC change was sought or a date determined as a result of the appeal.
- ⇒ It is within the purview of the LMHA, as payer, to request that the State Hospital, during treatment team review, determine if a particular patient is sub-acute. While the clinical aspects of determining LOC lie with the treatment team, it is possible that for a particular patient, the LMHA will request a LOC determination after the first 30 days of service. If the patient is found to be sub-acute and the LMHA decides to leave the patient in the State Hospital, the treatment team will enter the *LOC Form* into AVATAR PM to change the patient's LOC assignment to sub-acute, effective the date of the determination.

Determining the Payer

- **LMHA:** The LMHA will conduct a financial assessment of all referrals to the State Hospital. This will assist in identifying insured patients. This information should be provided to the State Hospital's Reimbursement Office at admission. The LMHA should interface with the State Hospital to be knowledgeable of when, for patients with insurance, the insurer is terminating reimbursement, that there is a denial of initial and/or continued stay coverage. This is a point of risk for the LMHA since, if the patient remains in the State Hospital after the third-party insurer no longer issues authorization for payment, the LMHA will become the payer for the remaining days. Additionally, should actual reimbursed days be less than originally authorized days, the LMHA becomes the payer for remaining unreimbursed days.
- **State Hospital:** Responsibility for the reimbursement functions identified in the attached flowchart belongs to the State Hospital. These responsibilities are identified in detail in Section 2 of this document: *Instructions for Conducting Reimbursement Activities for Third-Party Payers Insured Inpatient Treatment*.

As illustrated in the flowchart, State Hospital Reimbursement will:

- 1) Conduct financial assessment
- 2) Determine payer
- 3) Complete *MH Bed Day Allocation Exception Form* and enter into AVATAR PM
- 4) Seek, as appropriate, continued stay authorization for payment
- 5) Keep State Hospital Utilization Management (UM) staff informed regarding a patient's continued eligibility for third-party reimbursement

A major responsibility of the State Hospital is to communicate to the LMHA information pertinent to third-party authorizations for payment. For example:

- ⇒ Insured patients, for the number of days reimbursed by the third-party payer, are not the financial responsibility of the LMHA. However, when continued stay authorization for payment is denied by the third-party payer, the LMHA needs to know that it may be at risk for the remainder of the patients stay if he/she remains in the hospital. Therefore, State Hospital should communicate to the LMHA information regarding when third-party authorization for payment is scheduled or anticipated to end so the LMHA can plan accordingly.
- ⇒ State Hospital reimbursement staff must coordinate with the State Hospital staff responsible for communicating with the LMHA so that the LMHA is informed of all third-party authorizations for payment received for its patients.

Section 2

Instruction for Conducting Reimbursement Activity for Third-Party Payers

(Insured Inpatient Treatment)

Reimbursement Office Functions under Financing Methodology

Philosophy

Every patient at a State Hospital has a payer. It is either the LMHA for uninsured patients or the third-party payer for insured patients.

Responsible Office for Managing the Third-Party Payer Process

Reimbursement Office

Responsibilities

- Receiving information from the LMHA in admissions and identifying whether the patient is insured or not
- Determining, at admission or as soon as possible thereafter, if the patient is insured according to the definition after completing the *MH Bed Allocation Exception Form*
- Identifying the payer
- Determining the number of days authorized for payment for each patient with insurance, determining the “begin and end dates” with respect to authorization for payment received from each third-party payer
- Entering information from the *MH Bed Allocation Exception Form*, i.e., third-party payer and number of days authorized for payment into AVATAR PM
- Requesting, as appropriate, continued stay authorizations for payment and updating the *MH Bed Day Exception Form* as necessary
- Interfacing with the State Hospital UM function of the hospital. This UM function communicates with the LMHA to inform it of each insured patient’s third-party days authorized for payment

General Guidelines

- Insurers to be classified as third-party payers, for the purpose of this methodology, are listed under the Reasons Codes shown in the table on page 17.
- The cost of providing inpatient services for patients referred to State Hospitals with paying third-party coverage, as defined in the following table, are not charged to the LMHA. This cost is covered by the *per diem reimbursement rate* of the third-party payer.
- The key factor is whether or not an authorized day becomes an actual reimbursed day. The amount of the per diem payment received for each third-party reimbursed day is not a consideration. Therefore, the LMHA is not financially responsible for the stay of third-party insured patients up to the number of days reimbursed by the third-party

payer(s). The LMHA, however, is financially responsible for the number of days that remain unreimbursed by the third-party payer(s).

Retroactive changes to the *MH Bed Allocation Exception Form*, which would debit the GR allocation account, will be made, as permitted, in the following section entitled, "Timeframes for Retroactive Debit to the GR Allocations", when the insurer does not reimburse all previously authorized days.

*****For Example:** If the number of days authorized for payment by the third-party payer is five (5) and the third-party payer actually only reimburses three (3) days, the LMHA is responsible for the remaining two (2) days. This example assumes State Hospital compliance with the timeframes provided below, otherwise the State Hospital forfeits its ability to retroactively debit the LMHA's GR allocation.

- For each third-party payer listed in the following table, there is a different way for determining the number of days authorized for payment. The rules for doing so are listed in the detailed section of this document.
- Determining the number of days authorized for payment by the third-party payer(s) is the responsibility of the State Hospital Reimbursement Office. The State Hospital Reimbursement Office manages this process. Days authorized for payment include initial, as well as, continued stay requests.
- Third-party payers will be tracked according to the specific period authorized for payment. Because benefit availability and authorization for payment are subject to expiration, **it will be necessary to confirm the patient's eligibility for a particular insurance upon admission, during the authorization process and periodically, thereafter.**

Timeframes for Retroactive Debit to the GR Allocation

All authorized services will be claimed, (billed), to the applicable third-party payer(s) by the State Hospital Reimbursement Office on a monthly cycle, or more frequently when appropriate, no later than the 10th working day of the closed accounting period.

In the event, the third-party payer reimburses fewer days than those originally authorized; the timeframes for retroactively debiting the LMHA's allocation account, i.e., reversing the exemption "end date", are as follows:

- State Hospital Reimbursement Offices are allowed 90-days from the date the authorized service is claimed, (billed), to retroactively debit the LMHA's GR allocation. The LMHA's also have ninety (90) days after the date of discharge to reconcile with the hospital, any issues regarding payor sources or amounts debited for individual patients. This action will reduce the necessity of having large numbers of case disputes at the end of each fiscal year.
- Exemptions entered to the *MH Bed Allocation Exemption Form*, based on third-party payer authorization for dates of service occurring during the last quarter of each fiscal year, will **NOT** be subject to retroactive change to the "end date" and the consequent debiting of the LMHA's GR allocation account. This will insure that the LMHA's have the ability to manage their allocation accounts and plan accordingly.
- August 31, 2012 is the final date that State Hospital Reimbursement Staff **MAY** reconcile differences between exempted and paid days for services claimed, (billed), as prescribed, after the close of the May, 2012 accounting period.

Completing the MH Bed Allocation Exception Form

The State Hospital Reimbursement Office, as soon as possible after admission, determines if the patient is covered by any of the third-party payers listed in the following table. (This table is excerpted from the AVATAR PM Menu Option, ***MH Bed Allocation Exception Form – Attachment 4***)

Begin Date	end date	Reason	Reason Codes
			<p>04-Out of TX TDJC Commitment</p> <p>05-VA Project</p> <p>09-Medicare A</p> <p>10-Medicaid THSTEPS*</p> <p>11-Medicaid IMD</p> <p>12-Health Insurance</p> <p>13-Contract (Other)</p> <p>15-Medicaid THSTEPS-Independent Child**</p> <p>16-Consignment from State School</p> <p>17-Hospital as Payer</p>

Special Notes

The State Hospital system contains a total Adult Forensic Maximum Security Capacity of 234 beds (229 GR plus 5 3rd party = 234). Request for admissions of 46.02, 46.03, 46B and 46C patients who are charged with crimes needing Maximum Security are made to the North Texas State Hospital Vernon Campus. These patients are NOT a part of the SHAM and are NOT counted against the LMHAs. In the event that all Exempt Maximum Security Beds are FULL, an estimate will be made regarding the earliest possible admission date. Requests for admission of 46.02, 46.03, 46B and 46C patients that are NOT charged with a crime needing maximum Security are made to the DSHS Forensic Admission Clearinghouse. These patients ARE included in the SHAM and ARE debited against an LMHA unless they have a third party payor. In the event that all adult beds in the state hospitals are FULL, an estimate will be made regarding the earliest possible admission date. Patients on civil or forensic commitments at other state hospitals determined to be manifestly dangerous and transferred to maximum security are exempt.

GUIDELINES FOR ENTERING BEGIN and END DATES ON FORM

Notice that the “end date” is the day following the last authorized or covered day, and as such, is a GR-funded day. Please refer to **Section 2, *Instruction for Conducting Reimbursement Activity for the Third-Party Payers***, of this document for information regarding retroactively adjusting previously exempted days based upon authorization for payment to reflect actual reimbursed days.

- In reference to exempting bed days from LMHA payer responsibility for patients with Medicare Part A coverage for inpatient psychiatric care, the “begin date” for exemption will be the admission date, **IF**, the patient is certified for active care. Though the “end date” will remain open until one of the following occurs, enter the *MH Bed Day Allocation Exception Form* into AVATAR PM within 24-48 hours of identifying the “begin date” for the patient **IF**:
 1. The patient is decertified from active care
 2. The spell of illness is exhausted
 3. The psychiatric days are exhausted
- In reference to exempting days from LMHA payer responsibility for patients Medicaid eligible upon admission, who are under age 21 or 65+, the “begin date” to exempt will be the admission date. The “end date” will be either the day after the last date authorized for payment or the day after the last day of eligibility, whichever comes first. Until the “end date” is known, it will remain open, however, the *MH Bed Day Allocation Exception Form* is entered into AVATAR PM within 24-48 hours of identifying the “begin date” for the patient.
- **For Example:** TMHP gives authorization on a 90-day court commitment admitted on 09/15/10, but, the patient’s eligibility closed effective 10/31/10. In this instance, the “end date” entered into the AVATAR PM Bed-Day Exception Screen would be 11/01/10 rather than 12/14/10 (day-91) of the hospital stay.
- In reference to exempting Independent Child covered days from LMHA payer responsibility, the “begin date” for exemption will be the date of admission, or later if the patient was admitted on a voluntary and then committed during the hospital stay. The “end date” will be, either, the day after the last date authorized for payment, the day after the last day of the court-ordered period or the day after the last day of eligibility which will normally be the discharge date unless the client converts from court-ordered to voluntary status during the hospital stay. Though the “end date” will remain open until it is known based on the above, enter the *MH Bed Day Allocation Form* into AVATAR PM within 24-48 hours of identifying the “begin date” for the patient.
- If a patient, age 65 and over has both Medicare Part A, or health insurance benefits and Medicaid eligibility upon admission to the State Hospital, the “begin date” for exemption will be the admission date, assuming admission to a certified bed. The “end date” is the day following the last date that coverage is available. A new exemption “begin date” is entered with the appropriate reason code when Medicaid eligibility becomes available. Enter the *MH Bed Day Allocation Form* into AVATAR PM within 24-48 hours of identifying the “begin date” for the patient. For patients who do not have Medicaid eligibility, the Reimbursement Office is responsible for facilitating application for Medical Assistance Only (MAO) Coverage, or, SSI, when applicable, if there is a reasonable expectation that Medicaid

reimbursement will be necessary for payment of the hospital stay. This will necessitate NOT only working closely with hospital UM Staff in determining if the patient will be long-term, but, also careful monitoring of benefit availability from Part A or other third-party coverage. Because the application process for MAO may take a number of months, and there is no certainty that a patient will meet the income/resource requirements of the program, the Reimbursement Office enters an “end date” in the AVATAR PM exception screen when benefits from the primary payer are no longer available. In the event MAO eligibility is awarded retroactive to the “end date” of the primary payer, so the client has no break in covered days, a “begin date” equal to the original “end date” exemption should be entered with the Medicaid IMD exemption code. Once processed, a credit to the LMHAs SHAM allocation will be generated retroactive to the “begin date” of the Medicaid IMD exemption. If the effective date of the Medicaid eligibility is not retroactive to the “end date” of the primary payer, then the original “end date” remains. The Reimbursement Office will then need to add a new “begin date” to match the Medicaid start date, which will again generate a credit for that part of the patient’s stay for which retroactive Medicaid eligibility pays.

- In reference to exempting Health Insurance covered days from LMHA payer responsibility, the “begin date” for exemption will be the admission date. The “end date” will be the earlier of either the day after the last date authorized for payment or the day after the last day of coverage under the insurance plan, should the client’s coverage under the plan terminate during his hospital stay. Though the “end date” will remain open until the final day of authorization for payment is known, enter the MH Bed Day Allocation Form into AVATAR PM within 24-48 hours of identifying the “begin date” for the patient.
- Patients who enter the hospital under the contract that Big Spring State Hospital has with the VA are NOT the financial responsibility of the LMHA. Even if these patients remain in the hospital after the VA no longer reimburses the hospital for their stay, there is NO cost to the LMHA.
- For patients admitted to a State Hospital under a “contract”, this refers to other than performance contract between the State Hospital and LMHA, the LMHA is NOT charged the admission and bed day costs during their inpatient episode. It is as though this contract represents a third-party payer. Contractual agreements are for specialty services provided by State Hospitals and are above the bed day levels that have been purchased through the Performance Contract. The State Hospital must know which patients enter the hospital on this contract so as to exempt the LMHA from having to pay for the stay out of its hospital allocation.
- When a patient in a State Hospital is on “consignment” from a State Supported Living Center (SSLC), the LMHA will be notified by the referring SSLC when the consignment occurs. After 30 days, the patient on consignment should either be committed by the appropriate LMHA to the State Hospital or returned to the SSLC. If the patient is committed, then the LMHA will become financially responsible for the patient’s inpatient treatment.
- Patients in North Texas State Hospital – Vernon Campus, are NOT the financial responsibility of the LMHA and there is NO cost for these patients to the LMHA for the duration of the patient’s stay. These patients include:
 1. Adult Forensic Maximum Security patients
 2. Civil Maximum Security Patients
 3. Adolescent Forensic patients

Brief Guidelines for Entering the MH Bed Day Exception Form into AVATAR PM

- The “begin date” associated with a particular third-party payer needs to be determined according to the rules in this Section. The “begin date” is entered on the *MH Bed Day Allocation Exception Form* as soon as it is known, but, always within 24-48 hours. This is important because the form provides UM information to the LMHA regarding the fact, that for a particular patient, there is a third-party payer.
- The *MH Bed Day Allocation Exception Form* is to be entered into AVATAR PM as soon as the “begin date” is known. The “end date” always remains open until Reimbursement Staff have verified that authorization for payment or third-party coverage is no longer available. The “end date” is subject to adjustment based upon actual reimbursed days. Please refer to **Section 2 – Instruction for Conducting Reimbursement Activity for Third-Party Payers**, of this document for information regarding retroactively adjusting previously exempted days.
- When the rules for entering the “begin date” for the authorization from a particular third-party payer requires that the “begin date” be the same as the patient’s admission date to the State Hospital, it is critical that these dates be the same. If they are not, there may be an inappropriate charge to the LMHA’s hospital allocation. A standing exception to the rule that the “begin date” of a primary payer be the same as the admission date is, IF neither the LMHA nor the patient informed the State Hospital of third-party coverage and the State Hospital does not discover this coverage until after the date of admission, which results in un-reimbursed days.
- Unless there is a mistake, e.g., data entry error, once the “begin date” has been entered into AVATAR PM, it may be changed ONLY if that change is to move the date closer to the admission end of the patient’s stay. For Example: IMD, where there may be retroactive reimbursement. It cannot be moved forward in time, that is, to the discharge end of the patient’s stay.
- The “end date” is the day after the last day of third-party authorization for payment and/or the day after the last third-party reimbursed day. The “end date” is then the first day of GR-funded coverage “paid by” the LMHA.

Detailed Reimbursement Guidelines FY 2012

Introduction

The Department’s allocation methodology for State Hospitals was implemented in Fiscal Year 2001. In this system patient bed days are paid for by either the LMHA, through its allocation of general revenue from DSHS, or by per diem reimbursement received from third-party payers.

Pricing Schedule

Uninsured Patients in State Hospitals

- The cost of providing inpatient services to patients referred to State Hospitals without third-party payer insurance coverage is charged to the LMHA.
- The Department of State Health Services allocates to each LMHA a prepaid account to pay for the treatment of the uninsured patient in a State Hospital. The amount of this equitable allocation to each LMHA is listed in ***Attachment V***. This “account” can only be used in the State Hospital System or Montgomery County Hospital. If the LMHA does not use the full amount of funding in its “account” it cannot carry this over to the next contract year.

- These accounts should be used in the Regional State Hospital Service Area that has been established by Department of State Health Services.
- Charges to the LMHAs allocation for its use of the State Hospital for the uninsured patient will be determined by the pricing schedule listed below.
- Uninsured patients while in the State Hospital who are transferred to a medical hospital for physical healthcare will continue to be the responsibility of the LMHA and these allocations will continue to be charged, at an acute care rate, for the days the patient is physically not present on the State Hospital campus. AVATAR PM Action Code 305, from AVATAR PM-CAM1 has a code-AHN that will be used to capture the appropriate billing information. There is no need for State Hospital Reimbursement Offices to do anything different in their role of these codes; the AVATAR PM System will identify the changes, if any, to the LMHAs allocation. This charging for patient absences applies to any patient not receiving paying third-party benefits. These days should also be coordinated between the State Hospital Reimbursement Office and State Hospital Medical Records to make use of appropriate coding of absence to off ground hospitals.
- The LMHA is responsible for paying the bed day costs for uninsured patients and an admission cost for ALL admissions, insured or uninsured, (except for Maximum Security Forensic admissions) that have been admitted to the following State Hospitals:
 - Austin State Hospital
 - Big Spring State Hospital
 - El Paso Psychiatric Center
 - North Texas State Hospital
 - Kerrville State Hospital
 - Rusk State Hospital
 - San Antonio State Hospital
 - Terrell State Hospital
 - Rio Grande State Center

The LMHAs prepaid (GR) account for uninsured patients will be charged the following rates:

- Each admission to the State Hospital 325.
(Exclusive of:
 1. State hospital inter-hospital transfers
 2. Maximum security forensic patients
- Adult Acute Bed Day 370.
- Acute Child/Adolescent Bed Day 421.
- Adult Sub-acute Bed Day 334.
- Residential Rehabilitation 242.

The AVATAR PM system will track the LMHAs GR account by assessing the admission surcharge and charging any non-exempted days according to the prices associated with the patient's LOC.

Definitions

1. **Admission** – the formal acceptance of a patient for treatment as exemplified by a physician's order to that effect. For reimbursement purposes this definition excludes the following situations:
 - State hospital-to-state hospital transfer of patients is not considered an admission.

- Patients returning from a furlough of less than 30 days are not considered an admission. (Patients returning from a furlough of over 30 days are considered an admission.)
- 2. **Acute Bed Day** – a day of inpatient treatment for a patient who requires intense services commensurate with an acute level of symptomatology. This is determined by:
 - Application of the LOC criteria
 - For uninsured patients, the first 30 days are considered acute.
- 3. **Residential Rehabilitation Bed Day – a day of care that assists patient with their transition from sub-acute care to the community.**
- 4. **Sub-acute Bed Day** – a day of inpatient treatment for a patient who does **not** require intense services commensurate with an acute level of symptomatology.:
- 5. **Insured Patient** – A patient with a per diem reimbursement from one of the following third-party payers:
 - Medicare Part A
 - Medicaid THSTEP*
 - Medicaid Independent Child
 - Medicaid IMD
 - Health Insurance
 1. Commercial
 2. TriCare
 3. VA fee basis
 4. BHO

***North Texas Behavioral Health Authority is the exception. Refer to the *MH Bed Day Allocation Exception Form* detailed on page 16 for information regarding North Texas Behavioral Health Authority and Medicaid.**

Third-Party Payer Insured Patients in State Hospitals

The cost of providing inpatient services for patients referred to State Hospitals with paying insurance coverage is NOT charged to the LMHA. This cost is covered by the per diem reimbursement received from the third-party payer.

In instances where the number of days reimbursed is less than the number of days originally authorized by the third-party payer, the reimbursed number of days will be considered as the number of insured days. The LMHA will be responsible for paying for the difference between authorized days and reimbursed days. In all instances where a patient’s authorization expires and he/she remains in the State Hospital, the patient is considered uninsured and the cost becomes the responsibility of the LMHA.

In those instances where the per diem reimbursement paid to the State Hospital by the patient’s third-party payer is less than the hospital cost, there will be no charge to the LMHA for the difference between the charge billed and the payment received for each reimbursed day.

Patients served at the following hospitals are excluded from having the LMHA pay for uninsured treatment:

- Vernon Campus of North Texas State Hospital
- Waco Center for Youth

In addition to the above stated exemptions, the following categories are also excluded from having the LMHA pay the State Hospital for bed day costs:

- VA contract beds

- Direct-contracted beds with LMHA and/or other parties, e.g., LMHA contracts directly with a State Hospital out of their service area for child/adolescent service.

Attachment 6 provides estimates of Funded Average Daily Census in each of the State Hospitals by General Revenue and Third-Party Revenues.

Repayment for Over Utilization by LMHA

When the LMHAs have used all of their allocations, as determined according to **Attachment 5**, the LMHAs will reimburse the State Hospital Section of the Department of State Health Services for costs of inpatient mental health services provided by State Hospital's according to the following methodology:

Statewide Overuse

- A LMHA will not be required to reimburse the DSHS State Hospital Section for costs of inpatient mental health services exceeding the LMHAs allocation, unless the total allocation for all LMHAs listed in **Attachment 5**, is exceeded by the end of the fiscal year, except for the 110% level as noted below.
- Over utilization will be calculated on a statewide basis. If the total allocation for all LMHAs has been exceeded by the end of this fiscal year, a LMHA will reimburse the DSHS State Hospital Section for its proportional share of the total allocations overage as described in payment for overuse above the 110% level.
- The LMHAs proportional share for the total allocations overage is calculated by dividing the amount the LMHA exceeded its allocation by the amount that exceeds the allocation for all LMHAs who have exceeded their allocation, multiplied by the amount that the total allocation, as listed in **Attachment 5**, is exceeded.
- Payment for overuse will be made within 45 days after the receipt of the LMHA of its Over Utilization Statements.

Payment for Overuse above the 110% Level

If an individual LMHA exceeds their annual State Hospital allocation by more than 110%, the LMHA shall be assessed a sanction in the form of a penalty and required to settle-up the 110% level.

Example: This is NOT dependent on the Statewide Utilization. LMHA X has an annual State Hospital allocation of \$1,000,000. At the end of the fiscal year, LMHA X has used 130% of their annual allocation (\$1,300,000.). LMHA X will be required to settle-up to the 110% (\$1,100,000.) level. LMHA X will be required to pay DSHS for the 20% or \$200,000. for it's annual State Hospital over utilization.

Payment for overuse will be made within 45 days after the receipt of the LMHA of its' Over utilization Statements.

Special Circumstances

Special consideration may be given to individual LMHAs who have utilized above the 110% level, but whose over utilization is the result of a disproportional utilization of their total allocation for Criminal Code Commitments. For an LMHA to request an adjustment to their penalty, they will have to show specific compliance with the performance criteria established specifically for this purpose. A final determination of a penalty will be made by the DSHS based on compliance with these specific performance criteria. The SHAM allocation provides approximately 1673 General Revenue Beds for use by the LMHAs. The average daily census of Criminal Code Commitments (general revenue) during FY

2011 is 533. Using these figures in order to determine an operational definition; 30% utilization has been designated as the point at which the utilization by Criminal Code Commitments is calculated. (the 30% level is shown in Attachment V)
Using the example above, if utilization by Criminal Code Commitments by a specific LMHAs has exceeded the 30% level of the total allocation for that LMHA, then a request for an adjustment in the penalty may be made.

Notes

Certainly there may be any combination of these examples, but, the basic premise is that:

- There is an expectation that total utilization will not exceed the 110% level, and if it does, payment is expected.
- Specifically, civil utilization of the hospital is no longer an area for negotiation. Civil over utilization above the 110% means automatic payment.
- There will be some flexibility in dealing with Criminal Code Utilization, but this will be assessed using the criteria established for this specific purpose. (see attachment V2 for the “Forensic Performance Requirements”)
- Payment for overuse will be made within 45 days after the receipt of the LMHA of its Over Utilization Statements.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING THE MH BED ALLOCATION EXCEPTION FORM

Overview All authorized or covered third-party days will be exempted prospectively but will be subject to change if the State Hospital does not receive payment for days previously authorized or identified as covered. Retroactive changes to days initially exempted based upon authorization for payment will be allowed in order to reflect actual reimbursed days. The State Hospital is responsible for making these retroactive changes within the 90-day timeframe detailed below. The LMHAs are responsible for communicating third-party insurance information to the State Hospital at the time of admission.

The LMHA also has ninety (90) days after the date of discharge to reconcile with the hospital any issues regarding payer sources or amounts debited for individual patients. This action will reduce the necessity of having large numbers of case disputes at the end of each fiscal year.

Begin and end dates – Principle

- The “begin date” associated with a particular third-party payer needs to be determined according to the rules in this section and then entered on the ***MH Bed Day Allocation Exception Form*** as soon as it is known, but, always within 24-48 hours. This is important because the form provides UM information to the LMHA regarding the fact that for a particular patient, there is a third-party payer.
- The initial “end date” always remains open until reimbursement staff has verified that authorization for payment or third-party payer coverage is no longer available. The “end date” is subject to adjustment based upon actual third-party payer reimbursed days.
- When reimbursed days are less than authorized days, the State Hospital Reimbursement Office is allowed 90-days from the date the authorized service is claimed, (billed) to retroactively debit the LMHAs GR Hospital Account. All authorized services will be claimed, (billed) to the applicable third-party payer(s) by the State Hospital Reimbursement Office on a monthly cycle, or more frequently when appropriate, but, no later than the 10th working day of the closed accounting period.

NOTE: *Dates of service occurring during the last quarter of each fiscal year will not be subject to retroactive change to the “end date” and the subsequent debiting of the LMHAs GR allocation. Additionally, August 31, 2012 is the final date the State Hospital Reimbursement Staff may reconcile differences between exempted and paid days for services claimed,(billed), as prescribed, after the close of the May, 2012 accounting period. This will insure that the LMHAs have the ability to manage their hospital accounts and plan accordingly.*

Third-party payers will be tracked according to the specific reimbursed period applicable to each unique third-party program. Third-party payers are to be tracked as delineated in the following sections.

MEDICARE PART A

Medicare Part A eligibility is determined using the on-line GPNet system, administered by the fiscal intermediary. This system reports the number of psychiatric days and the inpatient spell of illness available to the patient, as per the last billing processed by Medicare. Because another inpatient provider may file a claim after the patient's admission to the State Hospital resulting in a reduction of benefit availability, the hospital Reimbursement Office should check the on-line data weekly, or prior to each claim filing, until such time as the active care period ends or benefits are not otherwise available.

In reference to exempting bed days from LMHA payer responsibility for patients with Medicare Part A coverage for inpatient psychiatric care, the "begin date" for exemption will be the admission date IF the patient is certified for active care. Though the initial "end date" will remain open until the first of the following occurs, the *MH Bed Day Allocation Exception Form* should be entered into AVATAR PM within 24-48 hours of identifying the "begin date" for the patient.

- The patient is decertified from "active care".
- The spell of illness is exhausted.
- The psychiatric days are exhausted.

The initial "end date" may be subject to adjustment based upon actual third-party payer reimbursed days, as appropriate, and IF reconciliation is done within the 90-day timeframe. Therefore, the final "end date" may precede the initial one, resulting in a retroactive debit to the LMHA's hospital account.

MEDICAID THSTEPS – Regular (Eligible at the time of admission)

Medicaid eligibility for individuals under age 21 may be verified using the following sources:

- CARE SYSTEM 193 screen
- TXMED CONNECT
- DHS's CEI/TIERS DATABASE
- TMHP – phone call to CCP prior authorization department
- CARE MEDICAID REPORTS, HC024 80 / HC024085

The most reliable source, of the above list, is TMHP. In contacting TMHP, one is able to inquire as to whether or not the patient's eligibility is scheduled to close or suspend. Monthly eligibility checks are recommended in the event a patient's Medicaid eligibility terminates during his/her hospital stay. This is especially important when prior authorization has been received for a 90-day court commitment, as the State Hospital may not be aware that the patient's eligibility has closed until after such time as the claim (bill) has been filed.

The initial authorization request is submitted the day of the admission, if the admission occurs during normal working hours, or the next business day if applicable due to holiday, weekend and/or after working hours admission. The continued stay authorization request is submitted on the last day of the currently authorized period. Voluntary stays, authorized for very limited periods of time, must be monitored closely to ensure that the initial "end date" for exempted days is entered into AVATAR PM as soon as they stay is no longer authorized.

Court ordered stays are typically authorized for the entire duration of the court commitment for up to 90 days with 30 day increments thereafter. The initial "end date" remains open until

authorization has been denied, which includes continued stay authorizations, at which time the “end date” is entered into the AVATAR PM as soon as the stay is no longer authorized. Court ordered stays are typically authorized for the entire duration of the court commitment for up to 90 days with 30 day increments thereafter. The initial “end date” remains open until authorization has been denied. This includes continued stay authorizations, at which time the “end date” is entered.

In reference to exempting days from LMHA payer responsibility for patients Medicaid eligible upon admission, the “begin date” to exempt will be the admission date. The initial “end date” will be either the day after the last authorized date or the day after the last day of eligibility, whichever comes first. Until the initial “end date” is known, it will remain open, however, the ***MH Bed Day Allocation Exception Form*** is entered into AVATAR PM within 24-48 hours of identifying the “begin date” for the patient.

Example

TMHP gives authorization on a 90 day court commitment admitted on 09/15/06, but, the patient’s eligibility closed effective 10/31/06. In this instance, the “end date” entered into the AVATAR PM Bed-Day Exception Screen would be 11/01/06 rather than 12/14/06 (day 91) of the hospital stay. The initial “end date”, which is entered based upon days authorized for payment, is subject to adjustment based upon actual third-party payer reimbursed days, as appropriate and if reconciliation is done within the 90 day timeframe. When this occurs, the final “end date” may precede the initial one.

MEDICAID THSTEPS – Eligibility facilitated under Independent Child

Under the Independent Child Program, Medicaid coverage is obtained by the State Hospital through an application process for individuals under the age of 19 who are admitted under a court commitment. Applications for Medicaid benefits will be initiated for every applicable patient served. The Medicaid coverage will be effective from the initial court ordered day, typically the date of admission, throughout the court ordered period. Therefore, monthly eligibility checks should not be an issue, as is the case for recipients who have accessed Medicaid prior to admission to the state hospital.

In reference to exempting Independent Child covered days from LMHA payer responsibility, the “begin date” for exemption will be the date of admission, or later if the patient was admitted on a voluntary, then committed during the hospital stay. The initial “end date” will be, either the day after the last authorized date, the day after the last day of the court-ordered period, or, the day after the court-ordered to voluntary status during the hospital stay. Though the initial “end date” will remain open until it is known, based on the above, enter the form into AVATAR PM within 24-48 hours of identifying the “begin date” for the patient. The initial “end date”, which is determined based upon the criteria noted above, is subject to adjustment based upon reimbursed days, as appropriate and if reconciliation is done within the 90 day timeframe. Again, the final “end date” may predate the initial one.

Health Insurance

For the purpose of exempting bed days, all health insurance payers, other than Part A, Medicaid THSTEPS and Medicaid IMD, will be grouped together as one Exception Reason Code in AVATAR PM and CARE.

This category includes:

- COMMERCIAL
- TRICARE
- VA FEE BASIS (excludes the BSSH contract)
- MEDICARE HMO
- MEDICAID HMO

****Note** Excluded from this Health Insurance Category is the following:

- Cash Policies – which are not per diem payers, but, rather offer a very limited benefit to supplement, but, not reimburse the cost of the inpatient stay.

Procedures for verifying health insurance benefit availability may vary among the different insurers, but eligibility determinations and available benefits inquiries are usually made directly with the health insurance plan by telephone contact. Typically, health insurance companies will quote the number of benefit days available per calendar year, or the lifetime maximum the plan will cover. This is only preliminary information in accurately determining the number of potential *payable* benefit days for the hospital stay. The State Hospital will need to specifically request the number of benefit days available during the *current* calendar year. In the event that behavioral health services are managed by an entity other than the health insurance carrier, this inquiry should be made of both the carrier and the contracted BHO, as each entity may maintain separate records.

The State Hospital should intermittently check the number of benefit days available and the eligibility of the patient, since both may be subject to change. Subsequent to the initial inquiry made at the time of admission, these periodic inquiries can be scheduled to coincide with the dates of the clinical reviews conducted by the Utilization Review Coordinator.

In reference to exempting Health Insurance (HI) covered days from LMHA payer responsibility, the “begin date” for exemption will be the admission date. The initial “end date” will be the earlier of either the day after the last date authorized for payment or the day after the last day of coverage under the insurance plan, should the client’s coverage under the plan terminate during his/her hospital stay. Though the “end date” will remain open until the final day of authorization is known, enter the form into AVATAR PM within 24-48 hours of identifying the “begin date” for the patient. The initial “end date”, which is entered based upon days authorized for payment, is subject to adjustment based upon reimbursed days, as appropriate, and when discrepancies are identified within the 90 day timeframe. When paid days are less than authorized days, the final “end date” is prior to the initial one.

State Hospitals should receive written confirmation from the HI/BHO of all paid days in the form of an Explanation of Benefits (EOB), which traditionally, accompanies all payments issued by the HI/BHO. This written confirmation of all paid days becomes the source for determining the “final” “end date”. Therefore, should the State Hospital Reimbursement Office have questions regarding the actual paid dates, they should contact the insurer to verify this information.

All State Hospitals need to make a “good faith effort” to become an in-network provider with various managed care organizations. Because State Hospitals are considered traditional providers for both Medicaid-CCP Managed Care and CHIP, the administering HMO should initiate a sincere effort to contract with the State Hospital as a network provider. All insurers are required to accept State Hospitals as a provider of emergency services, regardless of contractual status.

Medicaid IMD

Medicaid eligibility for age 65 and over in State Hospitals is usually facilitated by the Reimbursement Office. Although, patients may be eligible at the time of admission if they have transferred from a Title XIX hospital, or are SSI eligible in the community. Because this Medicaid Program is the payer of last resort for the geriatric population, nearly all admissions will have days initially exempted as a result of their Part A, and/or, occasionally commercial insurance coverage.

If a patient, age 65 and over has both Medicare Part A, (or health insurance) benefits and Medicaid eligibility upon admission to the State Hospital, the “begin date” for exemption will be the admission date, assuming admission to a certified bed. Enter the *MH Bed Day Allocation Exception Form* into AVATAR PM within 24-48 hours of identifying the “begin date” for the patient.

For patients who do not have Medicaid eligibility, the Reimbursement Office is responsible for facilitating application for MAO coverage, or SSI, when applicable, if there is a reasonable expectation that Medicaid reimbursement will be necessary for payment of the hospital stay. This will necessitate, not only, working closely with hospital UR Staff to determine if the patient will be long-term, but, also careful monitoring of benefit availability from Part A or other third-party coverage.

Because the application process for MAO may take a number of months and there is no certainty that a patient will meet the income/resource requirements of the program, the hospital Reimbursement Office will enter an “end date” in the AVATAR PM Exception Screen when benefits from the primary payer are no longer available. In the event MAO eligibility is awarded retroactive to the “end date” of the primary insurer, so that the client has no break in covered days, the new “begin date” for the IMD Exemption Code will be the same as the “end date” of the primary insurer. The addition of the new exemption will reverse the prior charges to the LMHAs GR allocation account.

If the effective date of Medicaid eligibility is not retroactive to the “end date” of the primary payer, then the original “end date” remains. The Reimbursement Office will need to add a new “begin date” to match the Medicaid start date. This will generate a “credit” to the LMHAs GR allocation account for that part of the patient’s stay, for which, retroactive Medicaid eligibility pays.

Applications for SSI are filed by the State Hospital Reimbursement Office when a patient, illegal aliens excepted, is completely indigent and expected to need Medicaid eligibility for reimbursement of the hospital stay. The Reimbursement Office should ensure the SSI effective date is processed retroactive to the first unreimbursed day of the State Hospital stay, which could be the date of admission, the date the client reaches age 65, or the date that coverage from the

primary payer ends. Once the “begin date” for the IMD Exemption Code is entered into the system, a credit to the LMHAs trust fund will be generated.

****Note:** *Once a date is entered in AVATAR PM as being IMD third-party covered or exempt from SMHA payer responsibility, the hospital MAY NOT reverse this information, with the exception of a data entry error.*

This includes any of the Following Situations

- Prior authorization requests submitted past the deadline
- Delayed submission of the MAO or SSI Applications
- Claims filed past the deadline
- Eligibility terminates for excess resources, as a result of conserved benefits in the patient’s trust fund paid to the hospital as rep payee

Any excess income or resources, aside from conserved benefits in the patient’s trust fund paid to the hospital as representative payee, which result in denial or loss of Medicaid eligibility will be considered outside the hospital’s control and will, therefore, be a GR funded day. When this occurs, the “end date”, if not already entered, will be keyed into AVATAR PM so the days are no longer exempted and the LMHA becomes the responsible payer.

OTHER SOURCES OF FUNDS

Because all sources of funds do not adequately reimburse the cost of the hospital stay, only payments from per diem third-party payers will be used to exempt bed days from GR funding. Monies received from non third-party sources of funds and other payers as identified will not be applied toward bed day exception:

Non-Third Party

- Governmental benefits
- Spousal and/or other income
- Real or personal property

Supplemental or Fee-for-Service Coverage Source of Funds

- MediGap
- Cash policies
- QMB (age 65 and over)
- Part B Professional and Ancillary
- Medicaid Professional and Ancillary, when applicable
- Medicare Part D

Quick Overview: State Hospital and LMHA Responsibilities

Admission to State Hospital

LMHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The LMHA is responsible for performing preadmission screenings, as such, commitments and admissions to a State Hospital are considered to be already approved by the LMHA unless the State Hospital and LMHA have developed an agreement where the LMHA is to approve each admission. ▪ It is necessary for LMHAs to coordinate with each other on out-of-region admissions.
STATE HOSPITAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The State Hospital will notify the LMHA about voluntary admissions that have not been pre-screened. Because the LMHAs now have direct access to information regarding patients from their service area in any of the State Hospital's, notification is considered given once the patient is entered into CARE. ▪ The State Hospital will operate in compliance with the EMTALA Regulations and the Texas Attorney General's Opinion No. GA-075.

Continued Stay

LMHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ LMHA can request discharge at any time and the State Hospital will promptly comply, e.g., make a reasonable effort to discharge on the same day as requested, as long as an appropriate Continuity of Care and Transportation plan exists. The State Hospital will make a referral to the LMHA and will release the patient to an appropriate community placement. Disagreements are subject to the appeals process in the <i>UM Agreement</i>.
STATE HOSPITAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The State Hospital will work with the LMHA to develop the appropriate clinical information necessary to enable the LMHA to make continued stay and placement decisions.

LOC Assignment

LMHA	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The LMHA can request LOC assignment, at treatment team reviews on any patient after the first 30 days of care. The State Hospital shall ensure that the necessary clinical information is available to the LMHA. ▪ The LMHA can approve the request by State hospital LOC or it can appeal using the procedures in the <i>UM Agreement</i>
STATE HOSPITAL	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Level of care (LOC) assignment is determined by the State Hospital treatment team. ▪ Determination of LOC is based on the criteria in the <i>LOC Form</i> in the <i>Attachment</i>. ▪ Disagreements regarding LOC assignment are resolved through the appeal procedures in the <i>UM Agreement</i>.

Determining the Third-Party Payer

<p>LMHA</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The LMHA will conduct a financial assessment of all referrals to the State Hospital. This will assist in identifying insured patients. This information will be provided the State Hospital Admission Office at admission for those screened by the LMHA or within 24 hours after notification of admission for those presenting directly to the hospital.
<p>STATE HOSPITAL</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ The State Hospital will conduct a financial assessment to identify insured patients based on the definition of third-party coverage in the Section on <i>Instructions for Conducting Reimbursement Activity</i>. ▪ For insured patients, the <i>MH Bed Day Allocation Exception Form</i> is completed and entered into AVATAR PM by the State Hospital. The LMHAs allocation is not charged for the inpatient days reimbursed by the third-party payer. ▪ The State Hospital will, as soon as possible, notify the LMHA regarding the number of days reimbursed by the insurer.

ATTACHMENT 1

WORKFLOW AND INFORMATION FLOW PATHWAYS:

IMPLICATIONS FOR REIMBURSEMENT AND UM

ATTACHMENT 2

UTILIZATION MANAGEMENT AGREEMENT

(EXAMPLE FOR)

LOCAL MENTAL HEALTH AUTHORITIES AND

STATE HOSPITALS

EXAMPLE

Utilization Management Agreement

Local Mental Health Authority and State Hospital

Purpose and Intent

Utilization Management

The intent of this agreement is to establish guidelines that operationalize the utilization management (UM) functions of Local Mental Health Authority (LMHA) and State Hospitals. In general, both parties agree that the UM function is to evaluate the need for services, arrange needed services in the least restrictive environment, and to certify the most appropriate service and level of care needed for each person requiring services.

LMHA, desires to enter into this agreement with the State Hospital, for the purposes of implementing its UM procedures relative to use of inpatient psychiatric services, for approval of admissions, continued stays, discharges and appropriate community placement.

State Hospital desires to enter into this agreement with LMHA, for the purposes of implementing its UM procedures, to determine appropriateness of admissions, denied admissions, continued care, and discharge readiness, and to acquire the services of discharge planning, aftercare and follow-along services provided by the LMHA.

I. LMHA Utilization Management Function

Initial Care

Using the criteria listed in Section 2, below, the UM staff of the LMHA will pre-screen and approve each person prior to the proposed commitment and admission.

Continuation of Care

LMHA UM staff will participate in the treatment team activities and, based upon this information, decide if it wants to request discharge or approve continued stay. For new admissions, this initial decision will come within the first 3 days after admission. Should continued stay be approved, a review schedule will be established by the LMHA UM staff and communicated to State Hospital UM staff. Should discharge be requested, State Hospital will promptly discharge the patient as long as an appropriate Continuity of Care and Transportation Plan is in place, which will include a referral to the LMHA and release of the patient to an appropriate community placement, which may include release to a “specific” LMHA physician.

Persons who are approved for more extended terms of care will be reviewed by LMHA as clinically indicated.

Continued Stay Process

The LMHA UM staff will perform scheduled reviews in order to achieve the following:

1. determination of discharge readiness, according to criteria referenced in Section 2. Admission Criteria
2. re-evaluation of the level of care, after the first 30 days of service
3. determination of review schedule through extension of bed days

If there are disagreements about level of care determinations, the State Hospital Clinical Director will promptly notify the LMHA Medical Director for a review of the case. If agreement can't be reached, it is the final responsibility of the State Hospital Clinical Director for a decision.

Discharge is expected upon request of the LMHA and the presence of an appropriate Continuity of Care and Transportation Plan jointly developed by the LMHA and the State Hospital.

Notification

LMHA UM staff will provide to State Hospital UM staff written notification of all requests for action. Such notifications would include approval of acute initial/admission bed days, continuing bed days, sub-acute bed days, third-party payer follow-up, and any requests for transfer to another hospital and request for discharge from State Hospital.

II. Admission Criteria

Only persons meeting the established criteria for acute inpatient psychiatric treatment, as outlined in this agreement, will be admitted to the State Hospital for inpatient psychiatric care.

The LMHA will approve or refer only those persons for inpatient psychiatric treatment that:

- are exhibiting symptoms/characteristics, which are related to the established admission criteria of DSHS.
- in addition, for whom appropriate services are not available locally.

Those characteristics are inclusive of but not limited to:

- Suicide attempt
- Current suicide ideation with plan
- Current homicidal ideation with plan
- Self mutilating behavior with poor impulse control and at least one of the following two:
 - Thought disorder/delusions/hallucinations.
 - Unavailable / inadequate support system.

- Psychotic symptoms and at least one of the following four:
 - Assaultive behavior or destruction of property.
 - Medication noncompliance and unavailable/inadequate support system.
 - Co morbid depression (psychotic depression).
 - Complicated psychiatric condition(s) that make treatment at a less intensive level (sub-acute/community) unsafe.
- Manic/depressed mood with impaired judgment and at least one of the following five.
 - Assaultive behavior or destruction of property.
 - Medication noncompliance and unavailable/inadequate support system.
 - Psychotic symptoms to depression and absent or inadequate support system preclude treatment adherence at a less intensive level of care.
 - Complicated psychiatric condition(s) that make treatment at a less intensive level (sub-acute/community) unsafe.
 - Vegetative signs and symptoms to depression and absent or inadequate support system preclude treatment adherence at a less intensive level of care.
- Dementia and at least one of the following three:
 - Assaultive behavior or destruction of property.
 - Medication noncompliance and unavailability/inadequate support system.
 - Complicated psychiatric condition(s) that make treatment at a less intensive level (sub-acute/community) unsafe.

Prospective Involuntary Emergency Admissions

If a person is brought to a State Hospital by law enforcement officers via a warrantless detention for an emergency screening, the person presenting for admission will be screened by a physician as outlined in the Attorney General's Opinion No. GA-075 and ***Health and Safety code, Subtitle C. Texas Mental Health Code, Subchapter C. Emergency Detention, Release and Rights.*** If the person is determined not appropriate for admission, the person will be transported back to the location of apprehension, to the person's residence in Texas, or to another suitable location at the cost to the county where the apprehension took place.

Prospective Voluntary Admissions

If a person presents to a State Hospital for prospective admission on a voluntary basis without contact with the LMHA, the person presenting for admission will be screened by a physician on the State Hospital Medical Staff to determine the presence or absence of an emergency medical condition (EMC). If the medical screening evaluation (MSE) does not identify an EMC, the State Hospital will confer with the LMHA for recommendations. The LMHA will have the opportunity to recommend admission or a lesser restrictive treatment setting, as appropriate. If admission does not occur, it is the LMHA's responsibility to take into custody and transport the person to an identified treatment setting. This must occur in 60 minutes after the time a decision has been made that the LMHA will make an alternate placement.

If the MSE does identify an EMC, the State Hospital physician decides whether the State Hospital has the capacity to treat the EMC. If it is, determined, the State Hospital has the capacity to treat the EMC, under EMTALA, the State Hospital has no choice but to admit the person.

If it is determined that the person has an EMC and the State Hospital does not have the capacity to treat, the State Hospital will provide evaluation and treatment within its capacity to stabilize and will arrange appropriate transfer to a hospital that has the capability and capacity to treat the person's EMC. The State Hospital will comply with all requirements of an appropriate transfer as defined in current EMTALA rules and regulations.

Payer Transition

The LMHA will conduct a financial assessment of all referrals to the State Hospital. This will assist in identifying insured patients. This information will be provided the State Hospital's Admission Office at admission or within 24 hours of notification of admission for those patients not screened by the LMHA.

Should a person be admitted to State Hospital with a third party pay source, the full number of actual per diem days reimbursed by that pay source will be communicated to LMHA as soon as it is known by the State Hospital. LMHA UM staff will provide ongoing review as indicated in Section 2 Continued Stay Process.

III. Discharge Readiness Determination Process

General Provisions

During the course of treatment, a reasonable and appropriate discharge plan will be jointly developed by LMHA and State Hospital that will be in compliance with requirements of the Admission, Continuity, and Discharge rule. LMHA UM staff will communicate with State Hospital UM staff to monitor the patient's response to treatment and to determine if the patient meets the criteria for continued stay. Should the UM staff determine that the patient no longer meets the criteria for inpatient treatment, according to Section 2 of this agreement, the UM staff will contact the designated State Hospital UM liaison staff to request discharge. LMHA will notify the State Hospital as soon as possible regarding a determination to request discharge. State Hospital is expected to make good faith and reasonable efforts to discharge the patient the same day as requested by LMHA. For patients with an appropriate Continuity of Care and Transportation Plan, discharge will occur within a maximum of 48 hours of LMHA requested discharge. When requested, the State Hospital will discharge the patient, refer them to the LMHA, which accepts responsibility for the patient and the implementation of the Plan and release the patient to an appropriate community placement, which may include release to a specific LMHA physician. The LMHA UM staff and the State Hospital UM liaison staff will establish prompt communication to facilitate the LMHA's placement of the patient into the least restrictive, aftercare services.

IV. **Utilization Management Communication**

Both parties will establish processes and protocols of communication that will facilitate the exchange of information needed to accomplish the activities stated in this UM Agreement. This will include but not be limited to:

- ◆ Identification of UM staff for both parties
- ◆ State Hospital prompt updates to AVATAR PM Screen 397
- ◆ LMHA conducting financial assessment prior to admission, referral and making information available to State Hospital admission staff
- ◆ State Hospital prompt communication of insurance status and period of third party authorization and actual reimbursement for treatment
- ◆ LMHA participation and leadership in joint discharge planning
- ◆ LMHA prompt notification of discharge request

V. **Resolution of Disputed Discharge Readiness Decisions**

A. If an LMHA is requesting discharge, but in the attending physician's clinical judgment there is still a medical necessity for continued inpatient treatment, then the State Hospital's attending physician will immediately convey that assessment to the Clinical Director of the Hospital and to the Superintendent. Hospital staff will notify the LMHA of the attending physician's clinical assessment and decision.

If the LMHA disagrees with this decision, then the Medical Director of the LMHA (or a physician delegated by the Executive Director of the LMHA for this purpose) will contact the Clinical Director of the State Hospital to reach consensus. If consensus about appropriateness of discharge is not reached, then a final decision will be made by the DSHS Behavioral Health Medical Director or their delegate.

B. In cases where the patient does not agree with the LMHA's request for discharge or transfer to another hospital, the patient will be advised of the appeal process, as outlined by the LMHA, but will be promptly discharged or transferred.

VI. **Term**

This UM Agreement is effective **September 1, 2011** and expires on **August 31, 2012**.

This UM Agreement may be terminated without cause by either party upon thirty (30) days written notice to the respective party of its intent to terminate. Additionally, this UM Agreement may be terminated by mutual agreement of both parties.

VII. **Authority to Bind the Parties**

This agreement is not binding on any participating organization unless it is executed by the appropriate persons as defined in each organization's local policies and procedures. By signing below, each organization is agreeing to and signifying cooperation with the procedures as outlined in this agreement.

ATTACHMENT 3

**MH ACUTE LEVEL OF CARE
DETERMINATION**

FORM

MH Acute Level of Care Determination (CARE-ACUTE)

Field Name	Type	Contents
LAST NAME	R	Person's last name.
SUFFIX	O	Person's last name suffix. (e.g., Jr., Sr., 2)
FIRST NAME	R	Person's first name.
MIDDLE NAME	O	Person's middle name.
CARE ID	O	Person's statewide identification number.
LOCAL CASE NUMBER	R	Person's local case number.
COMPONENT/LOCATION	R	Component code/Location code.
REVIEW DATE		Date at which LOC change is effective.
ACTION ADD	O/R	You must check this box if data is to be added to AVATAR PM.
ACTION CHANGE	O/R	You must check this box if data is a change to data already in AVATAR PM.
ACTION DELETE	O/R	You must check this box if data is to be deleted from AVATAR PM.

Instructions for Completing Criteria Form

General Instructions

- Uninsured patients are defined in the *Instructions for Conducting Reimbursement Activity for Third-Party Payers (Insured Inpatient Treatment)* document. It is assumed that all admissions to a State Hospital are acute for the first 30 days of service and as such, this form does not have to be completed for newly admitted patients.
- The form is normally completed only when the State Hospital Treatment Team, which includes the LMHA for the patient, determines that there has been a change in the severity of the patient's clinical condition, or medical condition that results in changes in the patient's LOC in either direction and the LMHA has agreed to and authorized this change. There can be an appeal. If the appeal results in a change in LOC, the Form is entered into AVATAR PM when the appeal process ends using as the "Review Date" the date the treatment team evaluated the patient for the change, or a date determined in the appeal process if such was the case.
- The form does not have to be completed if there is no change in the patient's LOC.
- Children/adolescent patients in a State Hospital cannot be sub-acute. At any time in their inpatient stay, an adult, uninsured patient will be either acute or sub-acute. Clinical judgment of the patient's treatment team makes this determination, which is captured on this form.
- If a patient has been determined to be sub-acute, but because of a medical condition, they have to be admitted to a medical/surgical hospital then their condition will be changed to "acute" while in the medical hospital.

Specific Instructions

SECTION A	R	Check all conditions that apply to the patient. In determining the timeframe for which a condition(s) is applicable, the guide should be: that clinical judgment determines that condition (symptom) is relevant to the current focus of treatment. Checking the Medical Acuity box is based solely on the patient's medical condition and is not contingent upon the patient's mental illness being acute. Even when only the Medical Acuity condition is present, in order for the patient to be considered acute, boxes B and C must also be checked.
SECTION B	R	This criteria is general and includes summary shift note, description of activities provided to the patient, patient status during the shift, patient's level of participation, etc and can be entered by any clinical/direct care staff.
SECTION C	R	Any entry by a <u>physician</u> that addresses the patient's treatment plan, medical necessity, patient progress, and/or patient status.
CRITERIA MET	R	Check this box if Acute criteria are met. To meet this criteria, there must be at least one check mark for Sections A, B and C. If one of these sections is not checked, then the patient is not acute.
CRITERIA NOT MET	R	Check this box if Acute criteria are not met. If there is not at least one check mark in each of the three Sections (A-B-C), then the criteria for being acute has not been met. If the patient is not acute, then he/she is sub-acute.
COMPLETED BY	R	Signature of person completing form. The form can be completed by any clinical staff.
DATE	R	Date LOC Form is completed.

Quick View: LOC Form Entry Guidelines

LOC at Admission

1. LOC does not apply to insured patients.
2. It is assumed that all admissions to a State Hospital are acute for the first 30 days of service and as such, this form does not have to be completed for newly admitted patients.
3. Children/Adolescents can only be acute. They cannot be sub-acute.

Changing Patient's LOC During Stay

1. The form does not have to be completed if there is no change in patient LOC.
2. Adult patients remaining in the State Hospital without insurance after they had been admitted with insurance need to have an LOC assignment. All uninsured patients must have a LOC.
3. The form is normally completed only when the State Hospital Treatment Team (which includes the LMHA) for the patient determines that there has been a change in the severity of the patient's clinical condition, or medical condition that results in changes in the patient's LOC in either direction and the LMHA has approved this change. There can be an appeal. If the appeal results in a change in LOC, the Form is entered into AVATAR PM when the appeal process ends using as the "Review Date" the date the treatment team evaluated the patient for the change, or a date determined in the appeal process if such was the case.
 - ◆ If there is no appeal, and the LMHA approved the LOC change, the REVIEW DATE is the date the LOC change was determined. As a general guideline, it is important to keep in mind that the requirement of 3 physician documentations in a 7 day period influences the date at which a patient can be considered acute. For example, if the State Hospital wants to request a change in LOC of a patient from sub-acute to acute, it will have to see that the patient has 3 physician documented entries in the medical record in the previous 7 days as required by the definition of acute. This means that the effective date of the LOC change, Review Date on AVATAR PM form is the date that the State Hospital has determined that the conditions for acute have been met, e.g., 3 physician documentations. The reason for this is because when the State Hospital says that a patient is acute, it is using the definition of acute in the *LOC Form*, which requires that the patient's record have 3 physician documentations in a 7 day period.
 - ◆ Newly admitted patients are assumed to be acute for the first 30 days of Care. It is expected that the patient, in the first 7 days after admission, would have 3 physician documented entries in his/her record. There is no appeal during this first 30 day period.
 - ◆ If there are disagreements about level of Care determinations, the State Hospital Clinical Director will promptly notify the LMHA Medical Director for a review of the case. If agreement can't be reached, it is the final responsibility of the State Hospital Clinical Director for a decision.
 - ◆ State Hospital and LMHA staff can agree that a patient is acute or sub-acute based on clinical judgment, without having to meet all the criteria on the *LOC Form*. As appropriate, the sub-acute or acute box on the LOC form must be checked. The REVIEW DATE is the date the LOC change was determined unless otherwise agreed to.
 - ◆ LMHA can request a LOC assignment on any patient and if they do, the requirements of #3 above apply.

ATTACHMENT 4

MH BED ALLOCATION EXCEPTION

FORM



Entered Into AVATAR PM Menu Option

Client Assignment and Registration System
Department of State Health Services – State Hospital Section

CARE - BEDEX **MH Bed Allocation Exception** (Action Code 345) Rev. 8/10/05

Last Name/	<input type="text"/>	Client ID	<input type="text"/>
Suffix	<input type="text"/>		
First Name	<input type="text"/>	Local Case Number	<input type="text"/>
Middle Name	<input type="text"/>	Component	<input type="text"/>

Action Add: Change: Delete:

Begin Date	End Date	Reason	<u>Reason Codes</u>
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	04-Out of TX TDJC Commitment 05-VA Project 09-Medicare A 10-Medicaid THSTEPS* 11-Medicaid IMD 12-Health Insurance 13-Contract (Other) 15-Medicaid THSTEPS-Independent Child* 16-Consignment from State School 17-Hospital as Payer ?? – Medicaid HMO
<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>	

Completed By: _____ Date: _____

MH Bed Allocation Exception (**CARE-BEDEX**)

Field Name	Type	Contents
LAST NAME	R	Person's last name.
SUFFIX	O	Person's last name suffix. (e.g., Jr, Sr)
FIRST NAME	R	Person's first name.
MIDDLE NAME	O	Person's middle name.
CLIENT ID	O	Person's statewide identification number.
LOCAL CASE NUMBER	R	Person's local case number.
COMPONENT	R	Three-digit code of the component to which the person is assigned.
ACTION ADD	O/R	You must check this box if data is to be added to AVATAR PM.
ACTION CHANGE	O/R	You must check this box if data is to be changed in AVATAR PM.
ACTION DELETE	O/R	You must check this box if data is to be deleted from AVATAR PM.
BEGIN DATE	R	Beginning date of the exception period MMDDYYYY format.
END DATE	O/R	End date of the exception period. MMDDYYYY format.
REASON	R	Reason code for the exception. 04-Out of TX TDJC Commitment 05-VA Project 09-Medicare A 10-Medicaid THSTEPS* 11-Medicaid IMD 12-Health Insurance 13-Contract (Other) 15-Medicaid THSTEPS-Independent Child* 16-Consignment from State School 17-Hospital as Payer
COMPLETED BY	R	Signature of person completing form.
DATE	R	Date form is completed

ATTACHMENT 5

**ALLOCATION FOR UNINSURED STATE
HOSPITAL SERVICES***

***Allocations may have to be adjusted during the year as a result of funding changes to the State Hospitals.**

**Local Mental Health Authorities
FY 2012 Population**

LMHA	Total FY12 Population
Access	109,009
Andrews Center	410,833
Austin-Travis County MHMR Center	1,029,415
Betty Harwick Center	181,360
Bluebonnet Trails MHMR Services	864,424
Border Region MHMR	361,968
Burke Center	393,014
Camino Real	217,343
Center for Health Care Services	1,684,186
Center for Life Resources	103,214
Central Counties Center MHMR Services	443,468
Central Plains Center	94,773
Coastal Plains Community MHMR Center	241,384
Community Healthcore	457,831
Concho Valley Center	122,300
Denton County MHMR Center	770,509
El Paso MHMR Center	791,317
Gulf Bend MHMR Center	184,406
Heart of Texas Regional MHMR	358,076
Helen Farabee Center	312,611
Hill Country MHMR Center	630,349
Lubbock Regional MHMR Center	310,857
MHMR Authority of Brazos Valley	309,689
MHMR Authority of Harris County	4,259,769
North Texas Behavioral Health Authority	3,942,883
Nueces County MHMR Community Center	325,995
Pecan Valley MHMR Region	442,719
Permian Basin Community Center	314,308
Spindletop MHMR Center	417,104
Tarrant County MHMR Services	1,920,714
Texana MHMR Center	812,636
Texas Panhandle MHMR Authority	407,358
Texoma MHMR Services	200,355
The Gulf Coast Regional MHMR Center	640,502
The Lakes Regional MHMR Center	162,432
Tri-County MHMR Services	670,733
Tropical Texas Behavioral Health	1,298,135
West Texas Center	205,764
Grand Total	26,403,743

**Local Mental Health Authorities
FY2012 State Hospital Allocations**

LMHA	Total FY12 Allocation	Criminal Code 30% Level
ACCESS	\$1,099,259	\$329,778
Andrews Center	\$4,142,887	\$1,242,866
Austin-Travis County MHMR Center	\$10,380,739	\$3,114,222
Betty Harwick Center	\$1,828,854	\$548,656
Bluebonnet Trails MHMR Services	\$8,716,951	\$2,615,085
Border Region MHMR	\$3,650,126	\$1,095,038
Burke Center	\$3,963,197	\$1,188,959
Camino Real	\$2,191,712	\$657,514
Center for Health Care Services	\$16,983,525	\$5,095,058
Center for Life Resources	\$1,040,822	\$312,247
Central Counties Center MHMR Services	\$4,471,982	\$1,341,595
Central Plains Center	\$955,703	\$286,711
Coastal Plains Community MHMR Center	\$2,434,144	\$730,243
Community Healthcore	\$4,616,822	\$1,385,047
Concho Valley Center	\$1,233,287	\$369,986
Denton County MHMR Center	\$7,769,901	\$2,330,970
El Paso MHMR Center	\$7,979,731	\$2,393,919
Gulf Bend MHMR Center	\$1,859,574	\$557,872
Heart of Texas Region MHMR	\$3,610,881	\$1,083,264
Helen Farabee Center	\$3,152,403	\$945,721
Hill Country MHMR Center	\$3,999,392	\$1,230,789
Lubbock Regional MHMR Center	0	0
MHMR Authority of Brazos Valley	\$3,122,936	\$936,881
MHMR Authority of Harris County	\$19,426,302	\$5,827,891
North Texas Behavioral Health Authority	\$35,340,888	\$10,602,266
Nueces County MHMR Community Center	\$3,287,371	\$986,211
Pecan Valley MHMR Region	\$4,464,428	\$1,339,328
Permian Basin Community Center	\$3,169,516	\$950,855
Spindletop MHMR Center	\$4,206,124	\$1,261,837
Tarrant County MHMR Services	\$19,368,699	\$5,810,610
Texana MHMR Center	\$8,194,713	\$2,458,414
Texas Panhandle MHMR Authority	\$4,107,843	\$1,232,353
Texoma MHMR Services	\$2,020,403	\$606,121
The Gulf Coast Regional MHMR Center	\$2,732,889	\$819,867
The Lakes Regional MHMR Center	\$1,637,985	\$491,396
Tri-County MHMR Services	\$6,763,749	\$2,029,125
Tropical Texas Behavioral Health	\$13,090,541	\$3,927,162
West Texas Center	\$2,074,950	\$622,485
Grand Total	\$229,091,229	\$68,727,371

Community Hospital and NorthStar Carve-Out Allocations	
The Gulf Coast Regional MHMR Center	\$3,726,006
Lubbock Regional MHMR Center	\$4,126,274
MHMMR Authority of Harris County	\$23,529,696
Hill Country MHMR Center	\$2,357,120
North Texas Behavioral Health Authority	\$4,419,594
Total	\$38,158,690

ATTACHMENT 6

STATE HOSPITALS

AVERAGE DAILY CENSUS

ESTIMATES

**State Hospitals
Estimated Average daily Census
FY 2012**

Facility	Statewide ADC	Non Statewide ADC	Facility ADC Totals
ASH		299	299
BSSH		200	200
EPPC		74	74
KSH		202	202
NTSH- Wichita Falls		257	257
NTSH- Vernon			
Forensic	234		234
Adol Forensic	77		77
Civil Max Security	32		32
RSH		335	335
RGSC		55	55
SASH		302	302
TSH		316	316
WCY	78		78
Montgomery Cty	100		100
Subtotal	521	2040	
Grand Total			2561

**GR Safety Net and Projected Third Party Estimated ADC
 FY2012**

Projected FY2010 ADC

	Statewide	SHAM	Total Beds
GR Average Daily Census	373	1654	2027
Projected 3rd Party Average Daily Census	48	386	434
Total Average Daily Census	421	2040	2461

Statewide General Revenue

Waco Center for Youth	77
North Texas State Hospital - Vernon Campus	
Adult	229
Adolescent	35
Manifest Dangerous	32
Subtotal	<hr/> 373

Statewide Third Party

North Texas State Hospital-Vernon Campus	
Adult - Forensic	5
Adolescent	42
Waco Center for Youth	1
Subtotal	<hr/> 48

Statewide Total align="right">421

ATTACHMENT 7

SHAM PROPOSAL

FOR

HOLD HARMLESS CONSIDERATION

SHAM Proposal for Hold Harmless Consideration

It is the intent of the department to see a reduction in admissions to the state hospital for both forensic and civil commitments. It is understood that Local Mental Health Authorities (LMHA) have varying degrees of control over this at times and depending on local judicial decisions may be put in positions to exceed their allocation of state hospital resources.

The department also recognizes that the level of LMHA activity toward diverting individuals from the hospitals varies across the state as well. Many LMHAs have implemented activities that have allowed them to not exceed their state hospital allocation. Others have had difficulty doing so.

The department proposes the following as an approach to optimize the lessons learned from the community system and provide a process for LMHAs, who are in a position of exceeding the state allocation for hospital utilization of the state hospitals to proactively demonstrate to the state efforts to bring utilization in line with allocated resources. LMHAs that are successful at demonstrating this to the state will be held harmless for penalties associated with exceeding the state allocation for hospital utilization. It is recommended that LMHAs reallocate existing resources or expend new resources proactively in their communities to address exceeding the state allocation for hospital utilization rather than expend funds in the form of financial penalties to the department.

State Hospital Utilization Reduction Plan

In order to be successful in managing the utilization of the state hospital, LMHAs must have mechanisms in place to monitor utilization in an accurate and timely fashion. This should include being able to project the extent to which they will use their allocation. Special consideration may be given to individual LMHAs who have utilized above the 110% level, but whose exceeding the state allocation for hospital utilization is the result of a disproportional utilization of their total allocation for forensic commitments. When an LMHA's forensic capacity has exceeded 30 percent of the of its allocated state general revenue beds, the LMHA may be eligible to receive a waiver of sanctions for exceeding the state allocation for hospital utilization provided necessary and DSHS approved strategies have been implemented to address exceeding the state allocation for hospital utilization.

For LMHAs who have determined that increased forensic capacity may potentially lead to exceeding the state allocation for hospital utilization of their state allocation, the LMHA must provide evidence that the following actions have been implemented.

1. Conduct an analysis of courts in the LMHA service area that are civilly and forensically committing individuals to the state hospital.
2. Dedicate staff positions whose responsibility will be to function as a LMHA representative to those courts with forensic and civil jurisdictions. This position should be available to assess individuals before the court and be authorized to make appropriate least restrictive recommendations to the court.

3. The LMHA will make service resources available to the courts that are the least restrictive recommendation. This will include any services that are clinically appropriate to the needs of the individual. Examples include: Forensic Assertive Community Treatment, Out patient Competency Restoration, Crisis Residential, Service Package 3, etc. The court liaison must be able to authorize access to these services. The amount of services to make available will be based on a projection of how much will be needed to keep the LMHA from over utilizing the state hospital allocation. This may fluctuate.
4. Develop a “State Hospital Utilization Reduction Plan” outlining the above and submit to their contract manager no later than the end of the 2nd quarter of the fiscal year. The plan must detail the components of 1-3, as well as, outline best practices implemented to address over utilization. The plan must identify the amount of new resources that will be made available under this plan. The plan must be approved by DSHS to ensure consideration for waiver of contract requirements.

The approved plan will be monitored by DSHS throughout the fiscal year to verify implementation and address any successes or barriers to implementation as appropriate.

At the end of the contract year the department will review state hospital utilization and assure implementation on the State Hospital Utilization Reduction Plan by reviewing documentation of court recommendations, expenditure reports, and any other information requested by DSHS. If the LMHA goes over their state hospital allocation despite these efforts, the state will hold the LMHA harmless for any exceeding the state allocation for hospital utilization penalties.

Best Practices

While it is recognized that the above strategies may impact utilization regarding forensic capacity, the department recognizes that there are many existing contractual requirements, local authority interventions, and creative community solutions that may impact utilization. The following represents a list of best practices identified by LMHAs as effective in managing the utilization of state hospital resources. Though not a comprehensive list, it should serve as a starting point for LMHAs looking to reduce their utilization.

1. Local Crisis services (CSU, MCOT, Psychiatric ER’s, etc.) to serve as diversion from arrest
2. Active Jail Diversion Coalition or comparable stakeholder group(s) that meets regularly and actively addresses community criminal justice issues for the mentally ill
3. CIT Team(s), MH Law Enforcement Liaison Team, MH Deputy, etc. or
4. MH services for Probationers and Parolees
5. Reasonable access to outpatient services either with MHMR or other local resources
6. Re-Entry activities
7. High risk staffing for individuals at risk of incarceration
8. Continuity of Care for TCOOMMI Juveniles aging into Adult services
9. Community residential options for forensic consumers
10. Local Competency Restoration Services
11. Psychiatric stabilization period for offenders prior to determination of Incompetent to Stand Trial
12. Designated staff to work with judges to enforce court ordered medications, when necessary
13. Mental Health Courts, or Drug Courts
14. Psychiatric services in Jail
15. Center congruent drug formulary in jail
16. Staff designated to work with judges to drop misdemeanor charges, then engage into mental health services or civil commitment, whichever most appropriate
17. Staff designated to provide continuity of care for inmates at release

18. Monitoring and oversight of length of time on waitlist.
19. Designated staff for accurate reporting of waitlist status to Forensic Clearinghouse.
20. Adequate clinical evaluation of priority waitlist status determinations
21. Staff designated to ensure timely procurement of court documentation to support admission or return
22. Staff designated to ensure effective process established to reduce waitlist capacity via accessing reserved state hospital beds for cases returned to the court for expedited recommitment
23. Established administrative coordination group with LMHA, court, law enforcement, county, and state hospital representatives in place to address utilization related concerns and process barriers when indicated
24. Established LMHA continuity of care process with contacts for both jail and state hospital settings to assist with state hospital admissions and returns
25. Staff designated for screening and coordinating county of residence issues for forensic admissions
26. Staff designated for the clinical review of state hospital forensic cases to help facilitate level of care determinations
27. Staff designated for the clinical review of state hospital forensic cases to help facilitate length of stay analysis and recommendations
28. Staff designated for the clinical review of state hospital forensic cases to help facilitate advocacy for competency evaluation or alternative treatment approaches to overcome treatment barriers
29. Advocacy and coordination of special discharge recommendations for release to the community when appropriate community supports are available (NGRI's)
30. Evidence of options identified for discharge placements for offenders NGRI or unable to be restored to competency, etc, etc.
31. Staff designated to monitor / review forensic patients regarding compliance with treatment and need for court ordered medications.
32. Develop and implement a Forensic Assertive Community Treatment program.

ATTACHMENT 8

PSYCHIATRIC EMERGENCY FLOW CHART

OF JULY 16, 2010

Psychiatric Emergency Flow Chart 7-16-10

