

APPENDIX T

**BEHAVIOR HEALTH
LEVEL OF CARE GUIDELINES
for Centennial Care MCOs**

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Medical Necessity Definition:

8.302.1.7 DEFINITIONS: Medically necessary services

A. Medically necessary services are clinical and rehabilitative physical or behavioral health services that:

- (1) are essential to prevent, diagnose or treat medical conditions or are essential to enable an eligible recipient to attain, maintain or regain functional capacity;
- (2) are delivered in the amount, duration, scope and setting that is clinically appropriate to the specific physical and behavioral health care needs of the eligible recipient;
- (3) are provided within professionally accepted standards of practice and national guidelines; and
- (4) are required to meet the physical and behavioral health needs of the eligible recipient and are not primarily for the convenience of the eligible recipient, the provider or the payer.

B. Application of the definition:

- (1) A determination that a service is medically necessary does not mean that the service is a covered benefit or an amendment, modification or expansion of a covered benefit, such a determination will be made by MAD or its designee.
- (2) The department or its authorized agent making the determination of the medical necessity of clinical, rehabilitative and supportive services consistent with the specific program's benefit package applicable to an eligible recipient shall do so by:
 - (a) evaluating the eligible recipient's physical and behavioral health information provided by qualified professionals who have personally evaluated the eligible recipient within their scope of practice, who have taken into consideration the eligible recipient's clinical history including the impact of previous treatment and service interventions and who have consulted with other qualified health care professionals with applicable specialty training, as appropriate;
 - (b) considering the views and choices of the eligible recipient or their personal representative regarding the proposed covered service as provided by the clinician or through independent verification of those views; and
 - (c) considering the services being provided concurrently by other service delivery systems
- (3) Physical and behavioral health services shall not be denied solely because the eligible recipient has a poor prognosis. Required services may not be arbitrarily denied or reduced in amount, duration or scope to an otherwise eligible recipient solely because of the diagnosis, type of illness or condition
- (4) Decisions regarding MAD benefit coverage for eligible recipients under 21 years of age shall be governed by the early periodic screening, diagnosis and treatment (EPSDT) coverage rules.
- (5) Medically necessary service requirements apply to all medical assistance program rules.

Quality of Service Criteria

The following criteria are common to all levels of care for behavioral health conditions and substance use disorders. These criteria will be used in conjunction with criteria for specific level of care.

1. The member is eligible for benefits.
2. The provider completes a thorough initial evaluation, including current assessment information.
3. The member's condition and proposed services are covered under the terms of the benefit plan.
4. The member's current condition can be most efficiently and effectively treated in the proposed level of care.
5. The member's current condition cannot be effectively and safely treated in a lower level of care even when the treatment plan is modified, attempts to enhance the member's motivation have been made, or referrals to community resources or peer supports have been made.
6. There must be a reasonable expectation that essential and appropriate services will improve the member's presenting problems within a reasonable period of time. "Improvement" in this context is measured by weighing the effectiveness of treatment against the evidence that the member's condition will deteriorate if treatment is discontinued in the current level of care. Improvement must also be understood within the framework of the member's broader recovery goals.
7. The goal of treatment is to improve the member's presenting symptoms to the point that treatment in the current level of care is no longer required.
8. Treatment is not primarily for the purpose of providing respite for the family, increasing the member's social activity, or for addressing antisocial behavior or legal problems, but is for the active treatment of a behavioral health condition.
9. The member has provided informed consent to treatment. Informed consent includes the following:
 - a) The member has been informed of safe and effective alternatives.
 - b) The member understands the potential risks and benefits of treatment.
 - c) The member is willing and able to follow the treatment plan including the safety precautions for treatment.
10. The treatment/service plan stems from the member's presenting condition, and clearly documents realistic and measurable treatment goals as well as the treatments that will be used to achieve the goals of treatment. The treatment/service plan also considers the following:
 - a) Use of treatments that are consistent with nationally recognized scientific evidence, prevailing medical standards for the treatment of the member's current condition and clinical guidelines.
 - b) Significant variables such as the member's age and level of development; the member's preferences, strengths, broader recovery

goals and readiness for change; risks including barriers to care; past response to treatment; the member's understanding of his/her condition, its treatment and self-care; and the role that the member's family/social supports should play in treatment with the member's permission

c) Interventions needed to address co-occurring behavioral health or medical conditions.

d) Interventions that will promote the member's participation in care, promote informed decision making, and support the member's broader recovery goals. Examples of such interventions are psycho-education, motivational interviewing, recovery planning and use of an advance directive, as well as facilitating involvement with natural and cultural supports, and self-help or peer programs.

e) Involvement of the member's family/social supports in treatment and discharge planning with the member's permission when such involvement is clinically indicated.

f) How treatment will be coordinated with other behavioral health and medical providers as well as within the school system, legal system and community agencies with the member's permission.

g) How the treatment plan will be altered as the member's condition changes, or when the response to treatment isn't as anticipated.

11. The discharge plan stems from the member's response to treatment, and considers the following:

a) Significant variables including the member's preferences, strengths, broader recovery goals and readiness for change; risks including barriers to care; past response to discharge; the member's understanding of his/her condition, its treatment and self-care; and the role that the member's family/social supports should play in treatment with the member's permission.

b) The availability of a lower level of care which can effectively and safely treat the member's current clinical condition.

c) The availability of treatments which are consistent with nationally recognized scientific evidence, prevailing medical standards for the treatment of the member's current condition and clinical guidelines.

d) Involvement of the member's family/social supports in discharge planning with the member's permission when such involvement is clinically indicated.

e) How discharge will be coordinated with the provider of post-discharge behavioral health care, medical providers, as well as with the school system, legal system or community agencies with the member's permission.

12. How the risk of relapse will be mitigated including:

a) Completing and accurate assessment of the member's current level of function and ability to follow through on the agreed upon discharge plan;

b) Confirming that the member has engaged in shared decision making about the discharge plan and that the member understands and agrees with the discharge plan;

- c) Scheduling a first appointment within 7 days of discharge when care at a lower level is planned;
- d) Assisting the member with overcoming barriers to care (e.g. a lack of transportation or child care challenges);
- e) Ensuring that the member has an adequate supply of medication to bridge the time between discharge and the first scheduled follow-up psychiatric assessment;
- f) Providing psycho-education and motivational interviewing, assisting with recovery planning and use of an advance directive, and facilitating involvement with self-help and peer programs;
- g) Confirming that the member understands what to do in the event that there is a crisis prior to the first post-discharge appointment, or if the member needs to resume services.

13. The availability of resources such as natural and cultural supports, such as self-help and peer support programs, and peer-run services which may augment treatment, facilitate the member's transition from the current level of care, and support the member's broader recovery goals.

Acute Inpatient Hospitalization

I. DEFINITION OF SERVICE:

Acute Inpatient Psychiatric Hospitalization is a 24-hour secure and protected, medically staffed, psychiatrically supervised treatment service. This level of care is for stabilization of urgent or emergent behavioral health problems. Acute Inpatient Hospitalization is provided specifically for those members who, as a result of a psychiatric disorder, are an acute and significant danger to themselves or others, or are acutely and significantly disabled, or whose activities of daily living are significantly impaired. This level of care involves the highest level of skilled psychiatric services. It is rendered in a freestanding psychiatric hospital or the psychiatric unit of a general hospital. The care must be provided under the direction of an attending physician who performs a face-to-face interview of the member within 24 hours of admission. The care involves an individualized treatment plan that is reviewed and revised frequently based on the member's clinical status.

This level of care should not be authorized solely as a substitute for management within the adult corrections, juvenile justice or protective services systems, as an alternative to specialized schooling (which should be provided by the local school system), or simply to serve as respite or housing.

This level of care is available for all age ranges, but admission should be to a unit that is age appropriate. For school age children and youth, academic schooling funded through the local school system or by the facility is expected.

II. ADMISSION CRITERIA (MEETS A AND B, AND C OR D OR E OR F OR G):

- A. Medical necessity has been demonstrated according to the New Mexico Medical Assistance Division definition contained in 8.302.1.7 and the member has a DSM diagnosed condition that requires, and is likely to benefit from, the proposed therapeutic intervention.
- B. Treatment cannot safely be administered in a less restrictive level of care.
- C. There is an indication of actual or potential imminent danger to self which cannot be controlled outside of a 24-hour treatment setting. Examples of indications include serious suicidal ideation or attempts, severe self-mutilation or other serious self-destructive actions.
- D. There is an indication of actual or potential imminent danger to others and the impulses to harm others cannot be controlled outside of a 24-hour treatment setting. An example of an indication includes a current threat and means to kill or injure someone.
- E. There is an indication of actual or potential grave passive neglect that cannot be treated outside of an acute 24-hour treatment setting.
- F. There is disordered or bizarre thinking, psychomotor agitation or retardation, and/or a loss of impulse control or impairment in judgment leading to behaviors that place the member or others in imminent danger. These behaviors cannot be controlled outside of a 24-hour treatment setting.
- G. There is a co-existing medical illness that complicates the psychiatric illness or treatment. Together the illnesses or treatment pose a high risk of harm for the member, and cannot be managed outside of a 24-hour treatment setting.

III. CONTINUED STAY CRITERIA (MEETS ALL):

- A. The member continues to meet admission criteria including the need for 24 hour medical supervision
- B. An individualized treatment plan that addresses the member's specific symptoms and behaviors that required Inpatient treatment has been developed, implemented and updated, with the member's and/or guardian's participation whenever possible, which includes consideration of all applicable and appropriate treatment modalities.
- C. The member is making meaningful and measurable progress at the current level of care and/or the current or revised treatment plan can be reasonably expected to bring about significant improvements in the behaviors and/or symptoms leading to admission. Progress is documented toward treatment goals.
- D. An individualized discharge plan has been developed which includes specific time-limited, realistic, objective and measurable discharge criteria and plans for appropriate follow-up care. A timeline for expected implementation and completion is in place but discharge criteria have not yet been met.

IV. DISCHARGE CRITERIA (MEETS ALL):

- A. The member has met his/her individualized discharge criteria.
- B. The member can be safely treated at a less intensive level of care.

- C. An individualized discharge plan with appropriate, realistic and timely follow-up care has been formulated.

V. EXCLUSIONARY CRITERIA (MAY MEET ANY):

- A. The condition of primary clinical concern is one of a medical nature (not behavioral health) and, as outlined in the current Mixed Services Protocol, should be covered by another managed care entity.
- B. The member appears to have presented for admission for reasons other than a primary psychiatric emergency, such as homelessness or in appropriate seeking of medications.

Waiting Placement Days (DAP) Rate

I. Description:

Per NMAC 8.321.2.16 Inpatient Days awaiting Placement (DAP) is a negotiated rate used when a Medicaid eligible member no longer meets acute care criteria and it is verified that the eligible member requires a residential level of care which may not be immediately located, those days during which the eligible member is awaiting placement to the lower level of care are termed "awaiting placement days".. These circumstances must be beyond the control of the inpatient provider. **DAP is intended to be brief and to support transition to the lower level of care. DAP may not be used solely because the inpatient provider did not pursue or implement a discharge plan in a timely manner.**

II. Approval Criteria (must meet all):

- A. The member is covered by Medicaid as administered by the Medical Assistance Division definition, and the member has a DSM diagnosed condition that has required an acute inpatient psychiatric level of care currently.
- B. The member no longer meets continued stay criteria for inpatient acute psychiatric care and/or does meet discharge criteria and there is a specific discharge plan in place to a residential level of care, but documented barriers to implementation of that plan exist that are beyond the control of the provider or facility.
- C. The provider has made reasonable efforts to identify and obtain the services needed to implement the discharge plan, and continues to actively work to identify resources to implement that plan.
- D. The MCO has authorized the residential level of care sought as the discharge, and documentation of this authorization has been made available to MCO utilization management personnel.

II. Exclusionary Criteria:

- A. The member has met his/her individualized discharge criteria and substantial barriers to discharge no longer exist.

- B. The inpatient facility cannot demonstrate that it continues to actively work to eliminate barriers to the planned discharge.
- C. The inpatient facility is pursuing a discharge to a level of care or service that a MCO psychiatrist peer reviewer has explicitly stated does not appear to meet admission criteria at this time.

23 Hour Observation Stay

This is not a level of care that requires prior authorization but is a level of care that is separate and distinct from psychiatric inpatient level of care.

I. DEFINITION OF SERVICE:

A 23 Hour Observation Stay occurs in a secure, medically staffed, psychiatrically supervised facility. This level of care, like acute inpatient hospitalization, involves the highest level of skilled psychiatric services. This service can be rendered in a psychiatric unit of a general hospital, or in the emergency department of a licensed hospital. The care must be provided under the direction of an attending physician who has performed a face-to-face evaluation of the member. The care involves an individual treatment plan that includes access to the full spectrum of psychiatric services. A 23 Hour Observation Stay provides an opportunity to evaluate members whose needed level of care is not readily apparent. In addition, it may be used to stabilize a member in crisis, when it is anticipated that the member's symptoms will resolve in less than 24 hours.

This level of care may be considered when support systems and/or a previously developed crisis plan have not sufficiently succeeded in stabilizing the member, and the likelihood for further deterioration is high. This level of care is available for all age ranges.

If a physician orders an eligible recipient to remain in the hospital for less than 24 hours, the stay is not covered as inpatient admission, but is classified as an observation stay. An observation stay is considered an outpatient service.

The following are exemptions to the general observation stay definition:

- A. The eligible recipient dies;
- B. Documentation in medical records indicates that the eligible recipient left against medical advice or was removed from the facility by his legal guardian against medical advice;
- C. An eligible recipient is transferred to another facility to obtain necessary medical care unavailable at the transferring facility; or
- D. An inpatient admission results in delivery of a child.

If an admission is considered an observation stay, the admitting hospital is notified that the services are not covered as an inpatient admission.

A hospital must bill these services as outpatient observation services.

Outpatient observation services must be medically necessary and must not involve premature discharge of an eligible recipient in an unstable medical condition.

The hospital or attending physician can request a re-review and reconsideration of the observation stay decision.

The observation stay review does not replace the review of one- and two-day stays for medical necessity.

Medically unnecessary admissions, regardless of length of stay, are not covered benefits.

II. ADMISSION CRITERIA (MEETS A AND B, AND C OR D OR E):

- A. Medical necessity has been demonstrated according to the New Mexico Medical Assistance Division definition contained in 8.302.1.7 and the member has a DSM diagnosed condition that requires, and is likely to benefit from, therapeutic intervention in less than 24 hours in a secure setting.
- B. The member cannot be evaluated in a less restrictive level of care.
- C. The member is expressing suicidal ideation or is expressing threats of harm to others that must be evaluated on a continuous basis for severity and lethality.
- D. The member has acted in disruptive, dangerous or bizarre ways that require further immediate observation and assessment. An evaluation of the etiology of such behaviors is needed, especially if suspected to be chemically or organically induced.
- E. The member presents with significant disturbances of emotions or thought processes that interfere with his/her judgment or behavior that could seriously endanger the member or others if not evaluated and stabilized on an emergency basis.

III. DISCHARGE CRITERIA (MEETS BOTH):

- A. The member no longer meets admission criteria.
- B. An individualized discharge plan with appropriate, realistic and timely follow-up care is in place.

IV. EXCLUSIONARY CRITERIA (MAY MEET ANY):

- A. The member meets admission criteria for Acute Inpatient Hospitalization.
- B. The member appears to have presented for admission for reasons other than a primary psychiatric emergency, such as homelessness or in appropriate seeking of medications.

Accredited Residential Treatment

I. DEFINITION OF SERVICE:

Accredited Residential Treatment Center Services (ARTC) is a service provided to members under the age of 21 whom, because of the severity or complexity of their behavioral health needs. These are members who, as a result of a recognized psychiatric disorder(s) are a significant danger to themselves or others. ARTC facilities must be licensed by the New Mexico Department of Children Youth & Family, Licensing and Credentialing Authority (or similar body when located in other states). The need for ARTC services must be identified in the tot to teen Healthcheck or other diagnostic evaluation furnished through a Healthcheck referral and the member must meet medical necessity criteria as part of early and periodic screening, diagnosis and treatment (EPSDT) services [42 CFR Section 441.57].

ARTC services are provided in a 24-hour a day/ 7 days a week accredited (The Joint Commission, <http://www.jointcommission.org/>) facility. Facilities provide all diagnostic and therapeutic services provided. ARTC units are medically staffed at all times with direct psychiatric services provided several days a week and with 24-hour psychiatric consultation availability. The services are provided under the direction of an attending psychiatrist. The treatment plan is reviewed frequently and updated based on member's clinical status. Regular family therapy is a key element of treatment and is required except when clinically contraindicated. Discharge planning should begin at admission, including plans for successful reintegration into the home, school and community. If discharge to a home/family may not be a realistic option, alternative placement/housing must be identified as soon as possible and documentation of active efforts to secure such placement must be thorough.

This service should not be authorized solely as a substitute for management within the juvenile justice or protective services systems, as an alternative to specialized schooling (which should be provided by the local school system) or simply to serve as respite or housing. Academic schooling funded through the local school system or by the facility is expected. Failure to comply with treatment at a detention center does not automatically constitute unsuccessful treatment at a less restrictive level of care.

As discussed in NMAC 8.321.2.11 in addition to regularly scheduled structured counseling and therapy sessions (individual, group, family, or multifamily - based on individualized needs, and as specified in the treatment plan), ARTC also includes facilitation of age-appropriate skills development in the areas of household management, nutrition, personal care, physical and emotional health, basic life skills, time management, school attendance and money management. ARTC also includes therapeutic services to meet the physical, social, cultural, recreational, health maintenance and rehabilitation needs of recipients that are not primarily recreational or diversional in nature. Also, ARTC shall not implement experimental or investigational procedures, technologies, or non-drug therapies or related services.

II. ADMISSION CRITERIA (MEETS ALL):

- A. Medical necessity has been demonstrated according to the New Mexico Medical Assistance Division definition contained in NMAC 8.302.1.7 and the member has a DSM diagnosed condition that requires, and is likely to benefit from, therapeutic intervention.
- B. The member is experiencing emotional or behavioral problems in the home and/or community to such an extent that the safety or well being of the member or others is substantially at risk. These problems require a supervised, structured, and 24-hour continuous therapeutic milieu. A licensed behavioral health professional has made the assessment that the member is likely to experience a deterioration of his/her condition to the point that inpatient hospitalization may be required if the individual is not treated at this level of care.
- C. Less restrictive or intensive levels of treatment have been tried and were unsuccessful, or have proven inadequate to meet the member's needs. Documentation exists to support these contentions.

III. CONTINUED STAY CRITERIA (MEETS ALL):

- A. The member continues to meet admission criteria including the need for 24 hour staff supervision
- B. The current or revised treatment plan can be reasonable expected to bring about significant improvements or progress to address the goals of treatment. Progress is documented toward treatment goals.
- C. The treatment and therapeutic goals are objective, measurable and time-limited to address the alleviation of psychiatric symptoms and precipitating psychosocial stressors.
- D. An individualized discharge plan has been developed/ updated which includes specific realistic, objective and measurable discharge criteria and plans for appropriate follow-up care within the member's community. A timeline for expected implementation and completion is in place but discharge criteria have not yet been met.
- E. The member is actively participating in treatment, and is motivated and engaged in are active that lead to the member's discharge plan.
- F. The member's parent(s), guardian or custodian is participating in the treatment and discharge planning,. If parent (s), guardian or custodian are not involved, alternative natural supports need to be identified to engage in treatment and discharge planning
- G. Member is making progress in the treatment program. Goals are realistic, targeted, time-limited, and achievable.

IV. DISCHARGE CRITERIA (MEETS ALL):

- A. The member has met his/her individualized discharge criteria.
- B. The member can be safely treated at a less intensive/restrictive level of care.
- C. An individualized discharge plan with linkage to appropriate, realistic and timely follow-up care is in place.

V. EXCLUSIONARY CRITERIA FOR ARTC: (MAY MEET ANY)

- A. There is evidence (documented) that the ARTC placement is intended as an alternative to incarceration or community corrections involvement, and medical necessity have not been met.
- B. There is evidence that the ARTC treatment episode is intended to defer or prolong a permanency plan determination. The inability of unwillingness of a parent or guardian to receive the member back into the home is not grounds for continued ARTC care.
- C. The individual demonstrates a clinically significant level of institutional dependence and/or detachment from their community of origin.
- D. Quality of Service Criteria # 5 has not been met: *The member's current condition cannot be effectively and safely treated in a lower level of care even when the treatment plan is modified, attempts to enhance the member's motivation have been made, or referrals to community resources or peer supports have been made.*
- E. Quality of Service Criteria # 8 has not been met: *Treatment is not primarily for the purpose of providing respite for the family, increasing the member's social activity, or for addressing antisocial behavior or legal problems, but is for the active treatment of a behavioral health condition.*

Sub- Acute Residential Treatment

Not a Value Added Service, and is only available to providers contracted specifically to provide this service.

I. DEFINITION OF SERVICE:

Sub Acute RTC is provided to members under the age of 21 who, because of the severity or complexity of their behavioral health needs, and who require services beyond the scope of the usual Residential Treatment Center Services (RTC) milieu or other out-of-home or community-based treatment services. These are members who, as a result of a recognized psychiatric disorder(s) are a significant danger to themselves or others, but not so acute as to be in need of inpatient hospitalization. Sub Acute RTC facilities must be licensed by the New Mexico Department of Children Youth & Family, Licensing and Credentialing Authority (or similar body when located in other states). The need for RTC services must be identified in the tot to teen Healthcheck or other diagnostic evaluation furnished through a Healthcheck referral and the member must meet medical necessity criteria as part of early and periodic screening, diagnosis and treatment (EPSDT) services [42 CFR Section 441.57].

Sub Acute RTC services are provided in a 24-hour a day/ 7 days a week accredited (The Joint Commission, <http://www.jointcommission.org/>) facility. Facilities provide all the diagnostic and therapeutic services provided by an RTC, **but with a higher staff to client ratio**. Sub Acute RTC units are medically staffed at all times with

direct psychiatric services provided several days a week and with 24-hour psychiatric consultation availability. The services are provided under the direction of an attending psychiatrist. The treatment plan is reviewed frequently and updated based on member's clinical status. Regular family therapy is a key element of treatment and is required except when clinically contraindicated. Discharge planning should begin at admission, including plans for successful reintegration into the home, school and community. If discharge to a home/family may not be a realistic option, alternative placement/housing must be identified as soon as possible and documentation of active efforts to secure such placement must be thorough.

This service should not be authorized solely as a substitute for management within the juvenile justice or protective services systems, as an alternative to specialized schooling (which should be provided by the local school system) or simply to serve as respite or housing. Academic schooling funded through the local school system or by the facility is expected. Failure to comply with treatment at a detention center does not automatically constitute unsuccessful treatment at a less restrictive level of care.

As discussed in NMAC 8.321.2.11 in addition to regularly scheduled structured counseling and therapy sessions (individual, group, family, or multifamily - based on individualized needs, and as specified in the treatment plan), Sub Acute RTC also includes facilitation of age-appropriate skills development in the areas of household management, nutrition, personal care, physical and emotional health, basic life skills, time management, school attendance and money management. Sub Acute RTC also includes therapeutic services to meet the physical, social, cultural, recreational, health maintenance and rehabilitation needs of recipients that are not primarily recreational or diversional in nature. Also, Sub Acute RTC shall not implement experimental or investigational procedures, technologies, or non-drug therapies or related services.

II. ADMISSION CRITERIA (MEETS ALL):

- A. Medical necessity has been demonstrated according to the New Mexico Medical Assistance Division definition contained in NMAC 8.302.1.7 and the member has a DSM diagnosed condition that requires, and is likely to benefit from, therapeutic intervention.
- B. The member is experiencing emotional or behavioral problems in the home and/or community to such an extent that the safety or well being of the member or others is substantially at risk. These problems require a supervised, structured, and 24-hour continuous therapeutic milieu. A licensed behavioral health professional has made the assessment that the member is likely to experience a deterioration of his/her condition to the point that inpatient hospitalization may be required if the individual is not treated at this level of care.

- C. Less restrictive or intensive levels of treatment have been tried and were unsuccessful, or have proven inadequate to meet the member's needs. Documentation exists to support these contentions.

III. CONTINUED STAY CRITERIA (MEETS ALL):

- A. The member continues to meet admission criteria including 24 hour staff supervision
- B. An individualized treatment plan that addresses the member's specific symptoms and behaviors that required Sub Acute RTC treatment has been developed, implemented and updated, with the member's or guardian's participation whenever possible, which includes consideration of all applicable and appropriate treatment modalities. The treatment and therapeutic goals are objective, measurable and time-limited.
- C. The current or revised treatment plan can be reasonably expected to bring about significant improvements or progress to address the goals of treatment. Progress is documented toward treatment goals.
- D. An individualized discharge plan has been developed/ updated which includes specific realistic, objective and measurable discharge criteria and plans for appropriate follow-up care. A timeline for expected implementation and completion is in place but discharge criteria have not yet been met.
- E. The member is participating in treatment, or there are active efforts being made that can reasonably be expected to lead to the member's engagement in treatment.

The member's parent(s), guardian or custodian is participating in the treatment and discharge planning, or persistent efforts are being made and documented to involve them, unless it is clinically contraindicated.

IV. DISCHARGE CRITERIA (MEETS A OR B, AND C AND D):

- A. The member has met his/her individualized discharge criteria.
- B. The member has not benefited from Sub Acute Residential Treatment Center Services despite documented persistent efforts to engage the member.
- C. The member can be safely treated at a less intensive/restrictive level of care.
- D. An individualized discharge plan with linkage to appropriate, realistic and timely follow-up care is in place.

V. EXCLUSIONARY CRITERIA FOR SUB-ACUTE RTC: (MAY MEET ANY)

- 1. There is evidence (documented) that the Sub Acute RTC placement is intended as an alternative to incarceration or community corrections involvement, and medical necessity have not been met. There is evidence that the Sub Acute RTC treatment episode is intended to defer or prolong a permanency plan determination. The inability or unwillingness of a parent or guardian to receive

the member back into the home is not grounds for continued Sub Acute RTC care.

2. The individual demonstrates a clinically significant level of institutional dependence and/or detachment from their community of origin.
3. The member's current condition cannot be effectively and safely treated in a lower level of care even when the treatment plan is modified, attempts to enhance the member's motivation have been made, or referrals to community resources or peer supports have been made.
4. Treatment is not primarily for the purpose of providing respite for the family, increasing the member's social activity, or for addressing antisocial behavior or legal problems, but is for the active treatment of a behavioral health condition.

Residential Treatment Center Services

I. DEFINITION OF SERVICE:

Residential Treatment Center Services (RTC), as governed by NMAC 8.321.2.20 (non-accredited RTC) are provided to members under the age of 21 years who require 24-hour treatment and supervision in a safe therapeutic environment.

NON-ACCREDITED RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTERS AND GROUP HOMES:

The New Mexico Medicaid program (Medicaid) pays for medically necessary health services furnished to eligible recipients. To help New Mexico recipients under twenty-one (21) years of age who need the level of care furnished by psychosocial rehabilitation services in a residential setting, the New Mexico Medical Assistance Division (MAD) pays for services furnished in non-accredited residential treatment centers or group homes as part of Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT) services [42 CFR § 441.57]. The need for non-accredited residential treatment center and group home services must be identified in the Tot to Teen Healthcheck screen or other diagnostic evaluation furnished through a Healthcheck referral. This section describes eligible providers, covered services, service limitations, and general reimbursement methodology.

Provider Responsibilities

Providers who furnish services to Medicaid recipients must comply with all specified Medicaid participation requirements. See Section MAD-701(8.302.1), GENERAL PROVIDER POLICIES. Providers must verify that individuals are eligible for Medicaid at the time services are furnished and determine if Medicaid recipients have other health insurance.

Providers must maintain records which are sufficient to fully disclose the extent and nature of the services furnished to recipients. See Section MAD-701(8.302.1), GENERAL PROVIDER POLICIES. Providers must maintain records documenting the source and amount of any financial resource collected or received by provider on behalf of recipients, including federal or state governmental sources and document receipt and disbursement of recipient funds.

Covered Services

Medicaid covers those medically necessary services for recipients under twenty-one (21) years of age which are designed to develop skills necessary for successful reintegration into the family or transition into the community. A level of care determination must indicate that the recipient needs the level of care that is furnished in non-accredited residential treatment centers or group homes. Residential services must be rehabilitative and provide access to necessary treatment services in a therapeutic environment.

The following services must be furnished by centers to receive reimbursement from Medicaid. Payment for performance of these services is included in the center's reimbursement rate:

1. Performance of necessary evaluations and psychological testing for development of the treatment plan, while ensuring that evaluations already performed are not repeated;
2. Regularly scheduled structured counseling and therapy sessions for recipients, groups, families, or multifamily groups based on individualized needs, as specified in the treatment plan;
3. Facilitation of age-appropriate skills development in the areas of household management, nutrition, personal care, physical and emotional health, basic life skills, time management, school attendance, and money management;
4. Assistance to recipients in self-administration of medication in compliance with state policies and procedures;
5. Appropriate staff available on a twenty-four (24) hour basis to respond to crisis situations, determine the severity of the situation, stabilize recipients by providing support, make referrals, as necessary, and provide follow-up;
6. Consultation with other professionals or allied care givers regarding a specific recipient;
7. Non-medical transportation services needed to accomplish the treatment objective; and
8. Therapeutic services to meet the physical, social, cultural, recreational, health maintenance, and rehabilitation needs of recipients.

Noncovered Services

Services furnished by non-accredited treatment centers or group homes are subject to the limitations and coverage restrictions which exist for other Medicaid services. See Section MAD-602, GENERAL NONCOVERED SERVICES. Medicaid does not cover the following specific activities furnished in non-accredited residential treatment centers or group homes:

1. Services not considered medically necessary for the condition of the recipients, as determined by MAD or its designee;
2. Room and board;
3. Services for which prior approval was not obtained;
4. Services furnished after the determination is made by MAD or its designee that the recipient no longer needs care
5. Formal educational or vocational services related to traditional academic subjects or vocational training;

6. Experimental or investigations procedures, technologies, or non-drug therapies and related services;
7. Drugs classified as "ineffective" by FDA Drug Evaluations; and
8. Activity therapy, group activities, and other services which are primarily recreational or diversional in nature.

Treatment Plan

An individualized treatment plan used in non-accredited residential treatment centers or group homes must be developed by a team of professionals in consultation with recipients, parents, legal guardians or others in whose care recipients will be released after discharge.

The plan must be developed within fourteen (14) days of the recipient's admission.

(A) The interdisciplinary team must review the treatment plan at least every thirty (30) days.

(B) The following must be contained in the treatment plan or documents used in the development of the treatment plan. The treatment plan and all supporting documentation must be available for review in the recipient's file:

1. Statement of the nature of the specific problem and the specific needs of the recipient;
2. Description of the functional level of the recipient, including the following:
 - A. Mental status assessment;
 - B. Intellectual function assessment;
 - C. Psychological assessment;
 - D. Educational assessment;
 - E. Vocational assessment;
 - F. Social assessment;
 - G. Medication assessment; and
 - H. Physical assessment.
3. Statement of the least restrictive conditions necessary to achieve the purposes of treatment;
4. Description of intermediate and long-range goals, with the projected timetable for their attainment and the duration and scope of therapy services;
5. Statement and rationale of the plan of treatment for achieving these intermediate and long-range goals, which includes provisions for review and modification of the plan;
6. Specification of staff responsibilities, description of proposed staff involvement, and orders for medication(s), treatments, restorative and rehabilitative services, activities, therapies, social services, diet, and special procedures recommended for the health and safety of the recipient; and
7. Criteria for release to less restrictive settings for treatment, discharge plans, criteria for discharge, and projected date of discharge.

II. ADMISSION CRITERIA (MEETS ALL):

- A. Medical necessity has been demonstrated according to the New Mexico Medical Assistance Division definition contained in NMAC 8.305.1, and the

- member has a DSM diagnosed condition that requires, and is likely to benefit from, therapeutic intervention.
- B. The member is experiencing emotional or behavioral problems in the home, community and/or treatment setting to such an extent that the safety or well-being of the member or others is at risk. These problems require a supervised, structured, and 24-hour continuous therapeutic milieu in a residential setting.
 - C. A licensed behavioral health professional has made the assessment that the member is likely to experience a deterioration of his/her condition to the point that a more restrictive treatment setting may be required if the individual is not treated at this level of care at this time.
 - D. Less restrictive or intensive levels of treatment have been tried and were unsuccessful, or have proven inadequate to meet the member's needs. Documentation exists to support these contentions.

III. CONTINUED STAY CRITERIA (MEETS ALL):

- A. The member continues to meet admission criteria including the need for 24 hour staff supervision.
- B. An individualized treatment plan that addresses the member's specific symptoms and behaviors that required Residential treatment has been developed, implemented and updated, with the member's or guardian's participation, which includes consideration of all applicable and appropriate treatment modalities. The treatment and therapeutic goals are objective, measurable and time-limited
- C. The current or revised treatment plan can be reasonable expected to bring about significant improvements or progress to address the goals of treatment. Progress is documented toward treatment goals.
- D. An individualized discharge plan has been developed which includes specific realistic, objective and measurable discharge criteria and plans for appropriate follow-up care within the member's community. A timeline for expected implementation and completion is in place but discharge criteria have not yet been, or other barriers to discharge exist which the provider has made reasonable efforts to mitigate.
- E. The member is actively participating in treatment and is motivated and engaged in active efforts to lead to the membermember's discharge plan.
- F. The member's parent(s), guardian or/or custodian is participating in treatment and discharge planning.. If parent(s), guardian or custodian care are not involved, alternative natural supports need to be identified to enage in treatment and discharge planning. Criteria for this is weekly involvement in family therapy, treatment planning and discharge planning
- G. Member is making progress in the treatment program. Goals are realistic, targeted, time-limited, and achievable.

IV. DISCHARGE CRITERIA (MEETS A OR B, AND C AND D):

- A. The member has met his/her individualized discharge criteria.

- B. The member has not realized substantial benefit from Residential Treatment Services despite documented persistent efforts to engage the member.
- C. The member can be safely treated at a less intensive/restrictive level of care.
- D. An individualized discharge plan with linkage to appropriate, realistic and timely follow-up care is in place.

V. EXCLUSIONARY CRITERIA FOR RTC: (MAY MEET ANY)

- A. There is evidence that the RTC placement is intended as an alternative to incarceration or community corrections involvement, and medical necessity have not been met.
- B. There is evidence that the RTC treatment episode is intended to defer or prolong a permanency plan determination. The inability or unwillingness of a parent or guardian to receive the member back into the home is not grounds for continued RTC care.
- C. The individual demonstrates a clinically significant level of institutional dependence and/or detachment from their community of origin.
- D. The member's current condition cannot be effectively and safely treated in a lower level of care even when the treatment plan is modified, attempts to enhance the member's motivation have been made, or referrals to community resources or peer supports have been made.
- E. Treatment is not primarily for the purpose of providing respite for the family, increasing the member's social activity, or for addressing antisocial behavior or legal problems, but is for the active treatment of a behavioral health condition.

Treatment Foster Care I and II

I. DEFINITION OF SERVICE:

Treatment Foster Care (TFC), as governed by NMAC 8.321.2.25 and NMAC 8.321.2.26 is a behavioral health service provided to members under the age of 21 years who are placed in a 24-hour community-based supervised, trained, surrogate family through a TFC placement agency licensed by the New Mexico Department of Children Youth & Family, Licensing and Credentialing Authority.

NMAC citation 8.322.2/ MAD citation 745.1 TREATMENT FOSTER CARE Level I and Level II: The New Mexico Medicaid program (Medicaid) pays for medically necessary health services furnished to eligible recipients. The New Mexico Medical Assistance Division (MAD) pays for mental health services furnished to recipients under twenty-one (21) years of age who have an identified need for treatment foster care and meet this level of care as part of Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT) services [42 CFR § 441.57]. The need for treatment foster care services must be identified in the Tot to Teen HealthCheck or other diagnostic evaluation furnished through a HealthCheck referral. This section describes eligible providers, covered services, service limitations, and general reimbursement methodology.

Provider Responsibilities Providers who furnish services to Medicaid recipients must comply with all specified Medicaid participation requirements. See Section MAD-701, GENERAL PROVIDER POLICIES. Providers must verify that individuals are eligible for Medicaid at the time services are furnished and determine if Medicaid recipients have other health insurance. Providers must maintain records which are sufficient to fully disclose the extent and nature of the services provided to recipients. See Section MAD-701, GENERAL PROVIDER POLICIES. Providers must maintain records documenting the source and amount of any financial resource collected or receive by provider by behalf of recipients, including federal or state governmental sources and document receipt and disbursement of recipient funds.

Covered Services

Medicaid covers those services included in individualized treatment plans which are designed to help recipients develop skills necessary for successful reintegration into the natural family or transition into the community.

(A) The family living experience is the core treatment service to which other individualized services can be added. Treatment foster parents are employed or contracted by the treatment foster care agency. Their responsibilities include:

1. Participation in the development of treatment plans for recipients by providing input based on their observations;
2. Assumption of primary responsibility for implementing the in-home treatment strategies specified in a treatment plan;

3. Recording information and documentation of activities, as required by the foster care agency and the standards under which it operates;
 4. Helping recipients maintain contact with their families and enhancement of those relationships;
 5. Supporting efforts specified by the treatment plan to meet the recipient's permanency planning goals; and
 6. Assisting recipients obtain medical, educational, vocational, and other services to reach goals identified in treatment plans.
- (B) The following services must be furnished by the agency certified for treatment foster care to receive reimbursement from Medicaid. Payment for performance of these services is included in the provider's reimbursement rate:

1. Assessment of the recipient's progress in TFC and assessment of family interactions and stress;
2. Regularly scheduled counseling and therapy sessions for recipients in individual, family, or group sessions;
3. Facilitation of age-appropriate skill development in the areas of household management, nutrition, physical and emotional health, basic life skills, time management, school attendance, money management, independent living, relaxation techniques, and self-care techniques;
4. Crisis intervention, including twenty-four (24) hour availability of appropriate staff to respond to crisis situations; and
5. When a return to the natural family is planned, assessment of family strengths and needs and development of a family service plan.

Noncovered Service

Treatment foster care services are subject to the limitations and coverage restrictions which exist for other Medicaid services. See Section MAD-602, GENERAL NONCOVERED SERVICES. Medicaid does not cover the following services:

1. Room and Board;
2. Formal educational or vocational services related to traditional academic subjects or vocational training; and
3. Respite care.

Treatment Plan

The treatment plan must be developed by the treatment team in consultation with recipients, families or legal guardians, physicians, if applicable, and others in whose care recipients will be released after discharge. The plan must be developed within fourteen (14) days of a recipient's admission to the TFC program.

- (A) The treatment team must review the treatment plan every thirty (30) days.
- (B) The following must be contained in the treatment plan or documents used in the development of the treatment plan. The treatment plan and all supporting documentation must be available for review in the recipient's file:

1. Statement of the nature of the specific problem and the specific needs of the recipient;
2. Description of the functional level of the recipient, including the following:
 - A. Mental status assessment;
 - B. Intellectual function assessment;
 - C. Psychological assessment;
 - D. Educational assessment;
 - E. Vocational assessment;
 - F. Social assessment;
 - G. Medication assessment; and
 - H. Physical assessment.
3. Statement of the least restrictive conditions necessary to achieve the purposes of treatment;
4. Description of intermediate and long-range goals, with the projected timetable for their attainment and the duration and scope of therapy services;
5. Statement and rationale of the treatment plan for achieving these intermediate and long-range goals, including provisions for review and modification of the plan;
6. Specification of staff and TFC parent responsibilities, description of proposed staff involvement, orders for medication(s), treatments, restorative and rehabilitative services, activities, therapies, social services, diet, and special procedures recommended for the health and safety of the recipient; and
7. Criteria for release to less restrictive settings for treatment, discharge plans, criteria for discharge, and projected date of discharge.

NMAC citation 322.5/ MAD citation 745.5 TREATMENT FOSTER CARE (LEVEL II):

The New Mexico Medicaid program (Medicaid) pays for medically necessary health services furnished to eligible recipients. The New Mexico Medical Assistance Division (MAD) pays for mental health services furnished to recipients under twenty-one (21) years of age who have an identified need for treatment foster care and meet this level of care as part of Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT) services [42 CFR § 441.57]. The need for treatment foster care services must be identified in the Tot to Teen HealthCheck or other diagnostic evaluation furnished through a HealthCheck referral. This section describes eligible providers, covered services, service limitations, and general reimbursement methodology. [11-1-99]

Provider Responsibilities

Providers who furnish services to Medicaid recipients must comply with all specified Medicaid participation requirements. See Section MAD-701 (8.302.1), GENERAL PROVIDER POLICIES. Providers must verify that individuals are eligible for Medicaid at the time services are furnished and determine if Medicaid recipients have other health insurance. Providers must maintain records which are sufficient to fully disclose the

extent and nature of the services provided to recipients. See Section MAD-701 (8.302.1), GENERAL PROVIDER POLICIES. Providers must maintain records documenting the source and amount of any financial resource collected or received by the provider on behalf of recipients, including federal or state governmental sources and document receipt and disbursement of recipient funds. [11-1-99]

Covered Services

Treatment Foster Care II is a mental and behavioral health treatment modality provided by a specially trained treatment foster care parent or family in his or her or their home. Treatment parents are employed by or contracted for and trained by a TFC agency certified by The New Mexico Children, Youth and Families Department (CYFD). TFC II combines the normalizing influence of family-based care with individualized treatment interventions and social supports, thereby creating a therapeutic environment in the family context or maintaining and extending an existing therapeutic context established in TFC. Through the provision of TFC II services, the child's symptoms are expected to decrease and functional level to improve or maintain so that he or she may be discharged successfully to a less restrictive setting, that best meets the child's needs. Medicaid covers those services included in the individualized treatment plan which are designed to help recipients develop skills necessary for successful reintegration into the biological, foster or adoptive family or transition to the community. TFC II will allow for a step-down from TFC when the child improves and no longer meets those utilization review criteria. TFC II will also allow entry into the program at a lower level of care for those children who would benefit optimally from the treatment foster care model.

(A) The therapeutic family living experience is the core treatment service to which other individualized services can be added. Treatment foster parents are employed or contracted by the treatment foster care agency. Their responsibilities include:

1. Participation in the development of treatment plans for recipients by providing input based on their observations;
2. Assumption of primary responsibility for implementing the in-home treatment strategies as specified in an individualized treatment plan;
3. Recording of information and documentation of all activities required by the foster care agency and the standards under which it operates;
4. Helping recipients maintain contact with their families and fostering enhancement of those relationships as appropriate;
5. Supporting efforts specified by the treatment plan to meet the recipient's permanency planning goals; and
6. Through coordinating, linking and monitoring services, assist recipients to obtain medical, educational, vocational, and other necessary services to reach goals identified in the treatment plan.

(B) The following services must be performed by the agency or be contracted for and overseen by the agency certified for treatment foster care to receive reimbursement from Medicaid.

1. Assessment of the recipient and his biological, foster or adoptive family's strengths and needs;
2. Development of a discharge plan that includes a strengths and needs assessment of the recipient's family when a return to that family is planned, including a family service plan;
3. Development and monitoring of the treatment plan;
4. Assessment of the recipient's progress in TFC II;
5. Assessment of the TFC II family's interaction with the recipient, his or her biological, foster or adoptive family, and any stressors identified;
6. Facilitation of age-appropriate skills development in the areas of household management, nutrition, physical, behavioral and emotional health, basic life skills, social skills, time management, school and/or work attendance, money management, independent living skills, relaxation techniques, and self-care techniques;
7. Ensuring the occurrence of counseling or therapy sessions for recipients in individual, family and/or group sessions as specified in the treatment plan; and
8. Ensuring the availability of crisis intervention, including twenty-four (24) hour a day, seven (7) days a week) availability of appropriately licensed parties to respond to crisis situations. [11-1-99]

Noncovered Service

Treatment foster care services are subject to the limitations and coverage restrictions which exist for other Medicaid services. See Section MAD-602, GENERAL NONCOVERED SERVICES. Medicaid does not cover the following services:

1. Room and Board;
2. Formal educational or vocational services related to traditional academic subjects or vocational training; and
3. Respite care. [11-1-99]

Treatment Plan

The treatment plan must be developed by the treatment team in consultation with the recipient, his or her biological, foster or adoptive family or legal guardian, physician(s), when applicable, and others in whose care the recipient is involved and/or in whose care to whom the recipient will be released after discharge. The plan must be developed within fourteen (14) days of a recipient's admission to the TFC II program.

(A) The treatment coordinator must review the treatment plan every thirty (30) days.

(B) The following must be contained in the treatment plan or documents used in the development of the treatment plan. The treatment plan and all supporting documentation must be available for review in the recipient's file:

1. Statement of the nature of the specific problem and the specific needs and strengths of the recipient;

2. Description of the functional level of the recipient, including the following:
 - A. Mental status assessment;
 - B. Intellectual function assessment;
 - C. Psychological assessment;
 - D. Educational assessment;
 - E. Vocational assessment;
 - F. Social assessment;
 - G. Medication assessment; and
 - H. Physical assessment.
3. Statement of the least restrictive conditions necessary to achieve the purposes of treatment;
4. Description of intermediate and long-range goals with the projected timetable for their attainment;
5. Statement and rationale of the treatment plan for achieving these intermediate and long-range goals, including provisions for review and modification of the plan;
6. Specification of staff and TFC II parent responsibilities and the description and frequency of the following components: proposed staff involvement, orders for medication(s), treatments, restorative and rehabilitative services, activities, therapies, social services, special diet, and special procedures recommended for the health and safety of the recipient; and
7. Criteria for release to less restrictive settings for treatment, discharge plans, criteria for discharge, and projected date of discharge. [11-1-99]

II. ADMISSION CRITERIA (Meets A, B, E, and C or D):

**These admission criteria are for both TFC I and II, with some caveats, as noted below.*

- A. Medical necessity has been demonstrated according to the New Mexico Medical Assistance Division definition contained in NMAC 8.305.1, and the member has a DSM diagnosed condition that requires, and is likely to benefit from, therapeutic interventions implemented in a TFC/ family living experience treatment setting.
- B. The member's current (within 30 days of proposed admission) medical and psychiatric symptoms require and can be managed safely in a 24-hour supervised community/home-based setting.
- C. The member is immediately at risk for needing a higher level of services and/or being excluded from community, home or school activities due to clinically significant disruptive symptoms or behaviors. These symptoms or behaviors are not amenable to treatment in the member's own home or a standard foster care environment.
- D. A licensed behavioral health professional has made the assessment that the member is likely to experience a deterioration of his/her condition to the point

- that a more restrictive treatment setting may be required if the individual is not treated at this level of care at this time.
- E. There is a recent history (within the past 6 months) of less restrictive or intensive levels of treatment having been tried and proving unsuccessful, or these services are not currently appropriate to meet the member's needs.

FOR TFC I THE FOLLOWING ADDITIONAL ADMISSION CRITERIA MUST BE MET:

- F. The member is unable to participate independently (without 24-hour adult supervision) in age appropriate activities.

FOR TFC II THE FOLLOWING ADDITIONAL ADMISSION CRITERIA MUST BE MET:

- G. The member has met the treatment goals of TFC I or is able to participate independently in age appropriate activities without 24-hour adult supervision.

Additionally, to be appropriate for TFC II, the member's treatment needs or social, behavioral, emotional, or functional impairments are not as serious or severe as those exhibited by members who meet criteria for TFC I; therefore services are less clinically intensive than those provided in TFC I. Members in TFC II can generally participate independently in age appropriate activities (e.g. dressing self at age 7, working at age 16, attending school without parental classroom supervision), while members in TFC I could require supervision for those activities. TFC II is often, but not always, used as a transition from TFC I; members may be admitted directly to TFC II. Conversely, not all members in TFC I need to go to TFC II before discharge from TFC.

III. CONTINUED STAY CRITERIA (MEETS ALL):

- A. The member continues to meet all relevant admission criteria.
- B. The member continues to need 24-hour adult supervision and/or assistance to develop, restore or maintain skills and behaviors that are necessary to live safely in their own home and community.
- C. An individualized treatment plan that addresses the member's specific symptoms and behaviors that required TFC treatment has been developed, implemented and updated according to licensing rules, with the member's and/or legal guardian's participation, which includes consideration of all applicable and appropriate treatment modalities. The treatment and therapeutic goals are objective, measurable and time-limited.
- D. The current or revised treatment plan can be reasonable expected to bring about significant improvements or progress to address the goals of treatment. Progress is documented toward treatment goals.
- E. An individualized discharge plan has been developed (and updated since the last clinical review/approval) which includes specific realistic, objective and measurable discharge criteria and plans for appropriate follow-up care. A

timeline for expected implementation and completion is in place but discharge criteria have not yet been met.

- F. The member is participating in treatment, or there are active, persistent efforts being made that can reasonably be expected to lead to the member's engagement in treatment.
- G. The parent, legal guardian or custodian is participating in the treatment, discharge and/or permanency planning, or persistent efforts are being made and documented to involve them, unless it is clinically indicated otherwise.

IV. CRITERIA FOR TRANSITION FROM TFC I TO TFC II (MEETS ALL):

- A. A review of the individualized treatment and permanency plan shows that the member has met a significant portion of all TFC I treatment goals.
- B. Continued stay in a treatment foster care setting is necessary to maintain the gains made in TFC I, but member does not require the intensity of supervision associated with TFC I.
- C. The member is able to participate independently in age appropriate activities without continuous adult supervision.

V. DISCHARGE CRITERIA (MEETS A OR B, AND C AND D):

- A. The member has met his/her individualized discharge criteria.
- B. The member has not benefited from Treatment Foster Care despite documented persistent efforts to engage the member.
- C. The member can be safely treated at a less intensive level of care.
- D. An individualized discharge plan with appropriate, realistic and timely follow-up care is in place.

VI. EXCLUSIONARY CRITERIA FOR TFC I AND TFC II (MAY MEET ANY)

- A. There is evidence that the TFC placement is intended as an alternative to incarceration or community corrections involvement, and medical necessity have not been met.
- B. There is evidence that the TFC treatment episode is intended to defer or prolong a permanency plan determination, or is substituting for permanent housing.
- C. The individual demonstrates a clinically significant level of institutional dependence and/or detachment from their community of origin.
- D. Quality of Service Criteria: The member's current condition cannot be effectively and safely treated in a lower level of care even when the treatment plan is modified, attempts to enhance the member's motivation have been made, or referrals to community resources or peer supports have been made.
- E. Quality of Service Criteria: Treatment is not primarily for the purpose of providing respite for the family, increasing the member's social activity, or for addressing antisocial behavior or legal problems, but is for the active treatment of a behavioral health condition.

Group Home

I. DEFINITION OF SERVICE:

Group Home is a lower level of care than Residential Treatment Center Services and is indicated when a structured home-based living situation is unavailable or not clinically appropriate for the member's behavioral health needs and the member needs services focused on psychosocial skills development. Group Home services also differ from Treatment Foster Care in that they are residentially and group based, rather than family and community based.

NMAC citation 321.4 /MAD citation 742.3 NON-ACCREDITED RESIDENTIAL TREATMENT CENTERS AND GROUP HOMES:

The New Mexico Medicaid program (Medicaid) pays for medically necessary health services furnished to eligible recipients. To help New Mexico recipients under twenty-one (21) years of age who need the level of care furnished by psychosocial rehabilitation services in a residential setting, the New Mexico Medical Assistance Division (MAD) pays for services furnished in non-accredited residential treatment centers or group homes as part of Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis and Treatment (EPSDT) services [42 CFR § 441.57]. The need for non-accredited residential treatment center and group home services must be identified in the Tot to Teen HealthCheck screen or other diagnostic evaluation furnished through a HealthCheck referral. This section describes eligible providers, covered services, service limitations, and general reimbursement methodology.

Provider Responsibilities

Providers who furnish services to Medicaid recipients must comply with all specified Medicaid participation requirements. See Section MAD-701, GENERAL PROVIDER POLICIES. Providers must verify that individuals are eligible for Medicaid at the time services are furnished and determine if Medicaid recipients have other health insurance. Providers must maintain records which are sufficient to fully disclose the extent and nature of the services furnished to recipients. See Section MAD-701, GENERAL PROVIDER POLICIES. Providers must maintain records documenting the source and amount of any financial resource collected or received by provider by behalf of recipients, including federal or state governmental sources and document receipt and disbursement of recipient funds.

Covered Services

Medicaid covers those medically necessary services for recipients under twenty-one (21) years of age which are designed to develop skills necessary for successful reintegration into the family or transition into the community. A level of care determination must indicate that the recipient needs the level of care that is furnished in non-accredited residential treatment centers or group homes. Residential services must be rehabilitative and provide access to necessary treatment services in a therapeutic environment. The following services must be furnished by centers to receive reimbursement from Medicaid. Payment for performance of these services is included in the center's reimbursement rate:

1. Performance of necessary evaluations and psychological testing for development of the treatment plan, while ensuring that evaluations already performed are not repeated;
2. Regularly scheduled structured counseling and therapy sessions for recipients, groups, families, or multifamily groups based on individualized needs, as specified in the treatment plan;
3. Facilitation of age-appropriate skills development in the areas of household management, nutrition, personal care, physical and emotional health, basic life skills, time management, school attendance, and money management;
4. Assistance to recipients in self-administration of medication in compliance with state policies and procedures;
5. Appropriate staff available on a twenty-four (24) hour basis to respond to crisis situations, determine the severity of the situation, stabilize recipients by providing support, make referrals, as necessary, and provide follow-up;
6. Consultation with other professionals or allied care givers regarding a specific recipient;
7. Non-medical transportation services needed to accomplish the treatment objective; and
8. Therapeutic services to meet the physical, social, cultural, recreational, health maintenance, and rehabilitation needs of recipients.

Noncovered Services

Services furnished by non-accredited treatment centers or group homes are subject to the limitations and coverage restrictions which exist for other Medicaid services. See Section MAD-602, GENERAL NONCOVERED SERVICES. Medicaid does not cover the following specific activities furnished in non-accredited residential treatment centers or group homes:

1. Services not considered medically necessary for the condition of the recipients, as determined by MAD or its designee;
2. Room and board;
3. Services for which prior approval was not obtained;
4. Services furnished after the determination is made by MAD or its designee that the recipient no longer needs care
5. Formal educational or vocational services related to traditional academic subjects or vocational training;
6. Experimental or investigations procedures, technologies, or non-drug therapies and related services;
7. Drugs classified as "ineffective" by FDA Drug Evaluations; and
8. Activity therapy, group activities, and other services which are primarily recreational or diversional in nature.

Treatment Plan

An individualized treatment plan used in non-accredited residential treatment centers or group homes must be developed by a team of professionals in consultation with recipients, parents, legal guardians or others in whose care recipients will be released

after discharge. The plan must be developed within fourteen (14) days of the recipient's admission.

(A) The interdisciplinary team must review the treatment plan at least every thirty (30) days.

(B) The following must be contained in the treatment plan or documents used in the development of the treatment plan. The treatment plan and all supporting documentation must be available for review in the recipient's file:

1. Statement of the nature of the specific problem and the specific needs of the recipient;
2. Description of the functional level of the recipient, including the following:
 - A. Mental status assessment;
 - B. Intellectual function assessment;
 - C. Psychological assessment;
 - D. Educational assessment;
 - E. Vocational assessment;
 - F. Social assessment;
 - G. Medication assessment; and
 - H. Physical assessment.
3. Statement of the least restrictive conditions necessary to achieve the purposes of treatment;
4. Description of intermediate and long-range goals, with the projected timetable for their attainment and the duration and scope of therapy services;
5. Statement and rationale of the plan of treatment for achieving these intermediate and long-range goals, which includes provisions for review and modification of the plan;
6. Specification of staff responsibilities, description of proposed staff involvement, and orders for medication(s), treatments, restorative and rehabilitative services, activities, therapies, social services, diet, and special procedures recommended for the health and safety of the recipient; and
7. Criteria for release to less restrictive settings for treatment, discharge plans, criteria for discharge, and projected date of discharge.

II. ADMISSION CRITERIA (MEETS A, B AND C, AND EITHER D OR E):

- A. Medical necessity has been demonstrated according to the New Mexico Medical Assistance Division definition contained in NMAC 8.305.1, and the member has a DSM diagnosed condition that requires, and is likely to benefit from, therapeutic intervention.
- B. The member may manifest significant psychological or behavioral disturbances but can participate in age-appropriate community based activities (including school) with assistance from group home staff or with other support.

- C. Less restrictive or intensive levels of treatment have been tried and were unsuccessful, or are not appropriate to meet the member's needs.
- D. A structured home-based living situation is unavailable or is not appropriate for the member's needs.
- E. The member is in need of 24-hour therapeutic milieu, but does not require the intensive staff assistance that is provided in Residential Treatment Center Services.

III. CONTINUED STAY CRITERIA (MEETS ALL):

- A. The member continues to meet admission criteria.
- B. The member continues to need 24-hour supervision and assistance to develop or restore skills and behaviors that are necessary to live safely in the home and community.
- A. An individualized treatment plan that addresses the member's specific symptoms and behaviors that required Group Home treatment has been developed, implemented and updated, with the member's and/or guardian's participation whenever possible, which includes consideration of all applicable and appropriate treatment modalities. The treatment and therapeutic goals are objective, measurable and time-limited
- C. The current or revised treatment plan can be reasonable expected to bring about significant improvements or progress to address the goals of treatment. Progress is documented toward treatment goals
- D. An individualized discharge plan has been developed which includes specific realistic, objective and measurable discharge criteria and plans for appropriate follow-up care. A timeline for expected implementation and completion is in place but discharge criteria have not yet been met.
- E. The member is participating in treatment, or there are active, persistent efforts being made that can reasonably be expected to lead to the member's engagement in treatment.
- F. The parent, guardian or custodian is participating in the treatment, discharge and/or permanency planning, or persistent efforts are being made and documented to involve them, unless it is clinically indicated otherwise.

IV. DISCHARGE CRITERIA (MEETS A OR B, AND C AND D):

- A. The member has met his/her individualized discharge criteria.
- B. The member has not benefited from Group Home services despite documented persistent efforts to engage the member.
- C. The member can be safely treated at a less intensive level of care
- D. An individualized discharge plan with appropriate, realistic and timely follow-up care is in place.

V. EXCLUSIONARY CRITERIA (MAY MEET ANY):

- A. There is evidence that the Group Home placement is intended as an alternative to incarceration or community corrections involvement, and medical necessity have not been met.
- B. There is evidence that the Group Home treatment episode is intended to defer or prolong a permanency plan determination. The inability of unwillingness of a parent or guardian to receive the member back into the home is not grounds for continued Group Home care.
- C. The individual demonstrates a clinically significant level of institutional dependence and/or detachment from their community of origin.
- D. MCO Quality of Service Criteria # 5 has not been met: The member's current condition cannot be effectively and safely treated in a lower level of care even when the treatment plan is modified, attempts to enhance the member's motivation have been made, or referrals to community resources or peer supports have been made.
- E. MCO Quality of Service Criteria # 8 has not been met: Treatment is not primarily for the purpose of providing respite for the family, increasing the member's social activity, or for addressing antisocial behavior or legal problems, but is for the active treatment of a behavioral health condition.

Adaptive Skills Building (ASB)

I. Definition of Service

Adaptive Skill Building services (ASB) are provided to children who need intensive intervention to develop skills necessary to function successfully at home and in the community and who require intensive and specialized treatment approaches to learn adaptive behavior. Eligible children include:

- very young children (recipients birth up to 3 years of age) with a diagnosis of Autism Disorders (AD), listed in the most current version of the Diagnostic Statistical Manual (DSM) as 299.0
- very young children (recipients birth up to 3 years of age) with a diagnosis of Pervasive Development Disorder/not otherwise specified (PDD/NOS), listed in the most current version of the DSM as 299.8.
- young children (recipients 3 up to 5 years of age) with a diagnosis of Autism Disorders (AD), listed in the most current version of the Diagnostic Statistical Manual (DSM) as 299.0

The evaluation leading to the diagnosis should be thorough and include information from multiple sources, because the child's performance may vary among settings and caregivers.

ASB services include the development of an Intervention Plan, implementation of the plan, application of Applied Behavior Analysis, assistance for caregivers in socially

purposeful engagement of the recipient, and ongoing monitoring of the plan and recipient progress being made. This service includes the use of basic Applied Behavior Analysis techniques provided as part of a comprehensive approach to the treatment of Autism Disorders. The treatment plan should include caregiver training regarding identification of the specific behavior(s) and interventions, in order to support utilization of the ABA techniques by caregiver(s).

The initial ASB authorization will be for six months; ongoing ASB interventions shall be authorized for three months.

II. Authorization Criteria (Must meet all.)

- A. Medical necessity has been demonstrated according to the New Mexico Medical Assistance Division definition contained in NMAC 8.302.1.7 and the member has a DSM diagnosed condition that requires, and is likely to benefit from, therapeutic intervention.
- B. There is documentation of a DSM diagnosis by a clinical psychologist or psychiatrist with experience treating Autism of a diagnosis of Autism Disorders (AD) for recipients aged birth up to 5 years of age.
- C. There is documentation of maladaptive behaviors that would require adaptive skill building services.
- D. Each qualifying child must need intensive intervention to develop skills necessary to function successfully at home and in the community and also must require intensive and specialized treatment approaches to learn adaptive behaviors.
- E. There is a reasonable expectation on the part of a treating health care professional that the individual's behavior will improve with adaptive skill building services.
- F. A comprehensive evaluation has been done which includes the following components:
 1. Health, developmental, and behavioral histories that include a family history and a review of systems.
 2. Other diagnoses have been considered and an appropriate evaluation has been done to rule out those diagnoses.
 3. Confirmation of the presence of a categorical DSM diagnosis meeting the criteria for this service using specific evidence to support the diagnosis including standardized tools that operationalize the DSM criteria.
 4. The parents'/guardians' knowledge of ASD, coping skills, and available resources and supports have been assessed and there is evidence that the parents/guardians can participate in Adaptive Skill Building.

III. Continued Authorization Criteria (Must meet A THROUGH C, OR BOTH A and D.):

- A. The member continues to meet the authorization criteria.
- B. There is evidence the child, family, and social supports can continue to participate effectively in this service.
- C. There is evidence the member is responding positively to the service.
- D. If the member is not responding positively to the service or if the child, family, or social supports are not adequately participating in the service the treatment plan must reflect what interventions will change to produce effective results.

IV. Discharge Criteria (Meets A, or B, or C, or D, and E.):

- A. The child has met his/her individualized discharge criteria.
- B. The child can be appropriately treated at a less intensive level of care.
- C. The child has reached his or her 5th birthday.
- D. The child has received 36 months (cumulative) of Adaptive Skill Building services.
- E. An individualized discharge plan with appropriate, realistic and timely follow-up care is in place.

V. EXCLUSIONARY CRITERIA (MAY MEET ANY):

- A. The child is not responding to ASB services in a way that suggests the services are effective and meets admission criteria for a higher, more intensive, or more restrictive, level of care.
- B. The child's parent(s) or legal guardian is not substantially involved in the child's treatment and/or the services are being used in place of respite (see Quality of Service Criteria #8).

Value Added Services

Value added services are extra services that may or may not be offered by Centennial Care MCOs. The below are guidelines for authorization that a Centennial Care MCO will use if that MCO offers the specific VAS.

Electroconvulsive Therapy (ECT)

ECT is a benefit for the Alternative Benefit Plan (Medicaid Expansion Population) and is a Value Added (non-entitlement) Service.

I. DEFINITION OF SERVICE:

Electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) is a beneficial treatment for certain disorders and is usually administered in an inpatient or outpatient facility that provides both

psychiatric and anesthesiology services. ECT should be considered when a member has severe or treatment resistant depression, psychotic disorders, or prolonged or severe mania. In addition, ECT may be indicated when there is a history of a positive response to ECT, a contraindication to standard psychotropic medication treatments, or when there is an urgent need for response, such as severe suicidality or food refusal leading to nutritional compromise. A valid consent must be obtained for ECT; if the member is not competent to refuse or consent to the procedure, then a treatment guardian should be obtained. The person giving consent should be informed of the risks and benefits of ECT along with alternative treatments considered, and the record should document that the member or guardian clearly understands these elements of the consent. These criteria will be used to authorize the procedure of ECT. Authorization for this procedure does not imply authorization for a particular level of care or for anesthesia services.

References:

The Practice of Electroconvulsive Therapy: Recommendations for Training, Treatment, and Privileging (2nd edition) American Psychiatric Publishing, Inc. www.appi.org

Coverage Determination Guideline (2013) OPTUM by United Behavioral Health.

II. CRITERIA FOR APPROVAL (MEETS ALL):

- A. Medical necessity has been demonstrated according to the OPTUM by United Behavioral Health Coverage Determination guidelines and the member has a DSM diagnosed condition that requires, and is likely to benefit from, therapeutic intervention.
- B. A second opinion from a psychiatrist confirms that ECT is an appropriate treatment for the member.
- C. A medical evaluation indicates no contraindication for ECT.
- D. Informed consent for ECT has been obtained and documented in the treatment record.
- E. The member has treatment resistant depression or psychotic disorder, is experiencing a severe or prolonged manic episode unresponsive to usual treatments, cannot tolerate usual psychotropic medications, exhibits food refusal leading to nutritional compromise or is experiencing such intense suicidal ideation that there is an urgent need for response, or it is the member's choice for treatment.

II. CRITERIA FOR MAINTENANCE ELECTROCONVULSIVE THERAPY (MEETS ALL):

- A. The member meets the criteria for approval for ECT as outlined above, received ECT, and had a positive response.
- B. Other treatment options are not viable for the member.
- C. A second opinion from another (other than the current treating psychiatrist) is obtained every 6 months documenting the need for maintenance ECT.

VII. EXCLUSIONARY CRITERIA (MAY MEET ANY):

1. The member is under age 18 as electroconvulsive therapy is considered aversive treatment and thereby is prohibited in the treatment of minors. Reference: According to 32A-6A-8 special rules applicable to aversive intervention; A. An intervention expressly listed in the "aversive intervention" definition in Section 4 [32A-6A-4 NMSA 1978] of the Children's Mental Health and Developmental Disabilities Act is prohibited.

Adult Transitional Living Services (TLS)

SERVICE DESCRIPTION:

Adult Transitional Living Services (TLS) is a residential program offering 24-hour supervised treatment services in a structured, community-oriented environment for consumers 21 years of age and older. Adult TLS include organized rehabilitation services, as well as assistance in obtaining appropriate long-term living arrangements. The services are designed for individuals who have the potential and motivation to change some skills deficits through a moderately structured rehabilitative program. Services stress normalization and maximum community involvement and integration. They include daily living and socialization skills training; community supports; recreational activities; educational and support activities; and access to therapeutic interventions, when necessary.

The focus of services is on placement of the individual in a safe and stable living environment upon discharge from the transitional residential living arrangement. These residential services are treatment-oriented and are not considered custodial care or merely a housing option. This criterion is not intended for use as a long-term solution to maintain the stabilization acquired during treatment in a residential facility/program.

II. ADMISSION CRITERIA (MUST MEET ALL)

- A. Medical necessity has been demonstrated according to the New Mexico Medical Assistance Division definition contained in NMAC 8.305.1, and the consumer has a DSM-IV TR diagnosed condition that requires, and is likely to benefit from, therapeutic intervention. For consumers covered by BHSD, then clinical necessity has been met according to the New Mexico Behavioral Health Collaborative (Collaborative) definition.
- B. For all covered consumers, he/she meets criteria for the Collaborative service definition for Serious Mental Illness (SMI). Clinical necessity/appropriateness and psychosocial necessity definitions may also be considered with regard to this service.
- C. The consumer has behavioral health symptoms that interfere significantly with his or her ability to manage activities of daily living without structured intervention, and these symptoms prevent successful transition to independent living. It is anticipated that the consumer possesses the intellectual capacity to develop, maintain, or regain daily living skills through participation in a structured TLS program. Assessment of current capacity to substantially engage in and benefit from this service will be done as indicated, but is not required; it is the rendering provider's responsibility to demonstrate that the consumer has the capacity to benefit from this service.

- D. Participating in this level of care may assist the consumer in avoiding a more restrictive level of care.
- E. This benefit would be an emergent time-limited transitional living arrangement resulting from a step down from a higher level of care (i.e., 24 hours unsupervised care) to an identified community placement to stabilize individuals with an identified plan to return to independent living. This is considered a short term emergency placement and should not exceed 30 days.
- F. Any member evaluated for this benefit will be expected to participate in the recommended psychiatric or chemical dependency treatment while in this level of care.
- G. Eligibility: Members enrolled in outpatient substance abuse center or in active treatment for psychiatric issues.

III. CONTINUING STAY CRITERIA (MUST MEET ALL)

- A. The consumer continues to meet the criteria for admission.
- B. An individualized treatment plan that addresses the consumer's specific symptoms and behaviors that required Transitional Living Services has been developed, implemented and updated, with the consumer's and/or guardian's participation whenever possible, which includes consideration of all applicable and appropriate treatment modalities.
- C. An individualized discharge plan has been developed which includes specific realistic, objective and measurable discharge criteria and plans for appropriate follow-up care. A timeline for expected implementation and completion is in place but discharge criteria have not yet been met.
- D. There is documentation that the consumer is participating in the services or is learning to actively participate in self directed recovery and resiliency activities.

IV. DISCHARGE CRITERIA (MUST MEET A, AND B OR C OR D)

- A. An individualized discharge plan with appropriate, realistic and timely follow-up care is in place.
- B. The consumer has substantially met the defined goals of the treatment plan and is able to live independently.
- C. Consumer elects to terminate this level of care.
- D. The consumer has not benefited from this level of care.

V. EXCLUSIONARY CRITERIA (MAY MEET ANY):

- A. There is evidence that the TLS placement is intended as an alternative to incarceration or community corrections involvement.
- B. There is evidence that the TLS treatment episode is intended to defer or prolong a permanency plan determination.
- C. The individual demonstrates a clinically significant level of institutional dependence and/or detachment from their community of origin.