

Core Services Taxonomy 7.3

**Effective July 1, 2014 for FY 2015 and
Subsequent Fiscal Years Until Superseded.**

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Introduction

The idea of core services emerged from the General Assembly's Commission on Mental Health and Mental Retardation, chaired by Richard M. Bagley, in 1980. The first list of core services, developed in response to a Commission recommendation, contained five categories of services: emergency, inpatient, outpatient and day support, residential, and prevention and early intervention. The State Board of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services (State Board) approved the original core services definitions in 1981. The General Assembly accepted general definitions of these services and amended § 37.1-194 of the Code of Virginia in 1984 to list the services, requiring the provision of only emergency services. In 1998, the legislature required the provision of case management services, subject to the availability of funds appropriated for them.

The initial description of core services established a useful conceptual framework for Virginia's network of community services board (CSB) and state hospital and training center (state facility) services. However, this description was too general and not sufficiently quantifiable for meaningful data collection and analysis. The initiation of performance contracting in Fiscal Year (FY) 1985 revealed the need for detailed, consistent, and measurable information about services and individuals receiving services. Experience with the first round of contracts reinforced the need for core services definitions that were sufficiently differentiated to reflect the variety of programs and services and yet were general enough to encompass the broad diversity of service modalities and the need for basic, quantified data about services, collected and reported uniformly.

The Virginia Department of Behavioral Health and Developmental Services (Department) and the Virginia Association of Community Services Boards (VACSB) developed the first core services taxonomy, a classification and definition of services, in 1985 to address these needs. The original version of the taxonomy was used with the FY 1986 and 1987 community services performance contracts. State Board Policy 1021 (SYS) 87-9 on core services, adopted in 1987, states that the current version of the taxonomy shall be used to classify, describe, and measure the services delivered directly or through contracts with other providers by all CSBs and state facilities. The Department and the VACSB have revised the core services taxonomy seven times since 1985.

Core Services Taxonomy 7, used in FY 2006 and 2007, added a new core services category, limited services, separated outpatient and case management services into two categories to provide more visibility for case management services, and split day support services into day support services and employment services to reflect the clear differences between them. The limited services category allowed CSBs to capture less information about services that are typically low intensity, infrequent, or short-term (e.g., less than 30 days or four to eight sessions in duration) services. As a result, Taxonomy 7 had nine categories of core services: emergency, inpatient, outpatient, case management, day support, employment, residential, prevention and early intervention, and limited services.

Core Services Taxonomy 7.1, used in FY 2008 and 2009, incorporated changes in the Community Consumer Submission 3 (CCS 3), the new admission and discharge paradigm, and new system transformation initiative services. It reordered core services categories to reflect the new paradigm. Some services were grouped under services available outside of a program area (SAOPA), but most were under services available at admission to a program area. It added a tenth core services category, consumer-run services, and two subcategories, ambulatory crisis stabilization services and residential crisis stabilization services, and separated prevention and infant and toddler intervention into separate categories.

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Core Services Taxonomy 7.2, used in FY 2010 through FY 2014, incorporated two new concepts: service subtype, used only for emergency and case management services, and service location to provide more specific information about core services; these changes are reflected in the CCS. It replaced consumer with individual or individual receiving services unless the context requires the use of consumer (e.g., the CCS). It retained infant and toddler services for descriptive purposes only. Information about these services is collected through a separate information system instead of the CCS, and the services are funded through a separate contract. Taxonomy 7.2 added two appendices on regional programs that were previously in the performance contract. It replaced SAOPA with emergency services and ancillary services. Finally, mental health or substance use disorder or intellectual disability were used to refer to a condition experienced by an individual, while mental health, substance abuse, or developmental services referred respectively to the services that address these conditions.

Core Services Taxonomy 7.3, effective for FY 2015 and subsequent years, incorporates all revisions of Taxonomy 7.2 issued since July 1, 2009. It adds a new outpatient services subcategory for intensive outpatient and clarifies that consumer designation code 920 includes all individuals receiving intellectual disability home and community-based Medicaid waiver services.

Taxonomy categories and subcategories are inclusive rather than narrowly exclusive; they are not meant to capture every detail about everything a CSB or state facility does. Categories and subcategories allow meaningful and accurate descriptions and measurements of service delivery activities; this can help produce valid and informative analyses and comparisons of CSBs, state facilities, and regions. Given the diversity and variety of Virginia's localities and the mix and availability of resources and services from other public and private providers, each CSB may not need to provide every subcategory in the taxonomy. The categories and subcategories do not create additional mandates for CSBs; only emergency and case management services are now required.

The relationship of taxonomy core services categories and subcategories to the more traditional community services organizational structure is represented below.

Community Services Board or Behavioral Health Authority (CSB)

Program Area (all mental health, developmental, or substance abuse services)

Core Service Category (e.g., residential services)

Core Service Subcategory (e.g., intensive residential services)

Service Subtype (for emergency and case management services) and

Service Location (for all services)

Services in a Subcategory (e.g. in-home respite in supportive residential)

Individual Program (e.g., a particular group home)

Discrete Service Activity (e.g., meal preparation)

The numbers after some core services categories and all core service subcategories in the definitions section and the matrix are the Community Automated Reporting System (CARS) and CCS codes for those services. Core services categories with subcategories, such as inpatient services, do not have codes because they have subcategories with codes. However, core services categories with no subcategories, such as emergency services, do have codes. Services that have moved to different categories, such as individual supported employment moving from the day support services to the employment services category, retain the same code numbers that they had in Taxonomy 7 and the original CCS for historical data base continuity purposes. The CARS and CCS do not include details of the bottom three levels (*services in a subcategory*, individual program and discrete service activity) above.

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Types of Community Services Boards (CSBs)

A particularly meaningful classification of CSBs is the relationship between the CSB and its local government or governments. While CSBs are agents of the local governments that established them, most CSBs are not city or county government departments. Section 37.2-100 of the Code of Virginia defines three types of CSBs, and Chapter 6 of Title 37.2 authorizes behavioral health authorities (BHAs) to provide community services. Throughout the taxonomy, community services board or CSB refers to all of the following organizations.

Administrative policy CSB or administrative policy board means the public body organized in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 5 (§ 37.2-500 et seq.) that is appointed by and accountable to the governing body of each city and county that established it to set policy for and administer the provision of mental health, developmental, and substance abuse services. The administrative policy CSB or administrative board denotes the board, the members of which are appointed pursuant to § 37.2-501 with the powers and duties enumerated in subsection A of § 37.2-504 and § 37.2-505. An administrative policy CSB includes the organization that provides mental health, developmental, and substance abuse services through local government staff or contracts with other organizations and providers, unless the context indicates otherwise. An administrative policy CSB does not employ its staff. There are 11 administrative policy CSBs; nine are city or county government departments; two are not, but use local government staff to provide services.

Behavioral health authority (BHA) or authority means a public body and a body corporate organized in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 6 (§ 37.2-600 et seq.) that is appointed by and accountable to the governing body of the city or county that established it for the provision of mental health, developmental, and substance abuse services. BHA or authority also includes the organization that provides these services through its own staff or through contracts with other organizations and providers, unless the context indicates otherwise. Chapter 6 authorizes Chesterfield County and the cities of Richmond and Virginia Beach to establish a BHA; only Richmond has done so. In many ways, a BHA most closely resembles an operating CSB, but it has several powers or duties in § 37.2-605 of the Code of Virginia that are not given to CSBs.

Operating CSB or operating board means the public body organized in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 5 (§ 37.2-500 et seq.) that is appointed by and accountable to the governing body of each city and county that established it for the direct provision of mental health, developmental, and substance abuse services. The operating CSB or operating board denotes the board, the members of which are appointed pursuant to § 37.2-501 with the powers and duties enumerated in subsection A of § 37.2-504 and § 37.2-505. Operating CSB or operating board also includes the organization that provides such services, through its own staff or through contracts with other organizations and providers, unless the context indicates otherwise. The 27 operating CSBs employ their own staff and are not city or county government departments.

Policy-Advisory CSB or policy-advisory board means the public body organized in accordance with the provisions of Chapter 5 that is appointed by and accountable to the governing body of each city and county that established it to provide advice on policy matters to the local government department that provides mental health, developmental, and substance abuse services directly or through contracts with other organizations and providers pursuant to subsection A of § 37.2-504 and § 37.2-505. The policy-advisory CSB or policy-advisory board denotes the board, the members of which are appointed pursuant to § 37.2-501 with the powers and duties enumerated in subsection B of § 37.2-504. The CSB has no operational powers or duties; it is an advisory board to a local government department. There is one local government department with a policy-advisory CSB, the Portsmouth Department of Behavioral Healthcare Services.

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Core Services Definitions: Categories and Subcategories of Services

Emergency and Ancillary Services (400): If a CSB determines that it can serve a person who is seeking or has been referred for services, the CSB opens a case for the person. Persons needing these services may access them without being admitted to a program area (all mental health, developmental, or substance abuse services). However, individuals who have been admitted to a program area may still access the following services if they need them. These services do not require collecting as many CCS data elements or as much individual service record information as admission to a program area does. If a person receives any of the following services and is subsequently admitted to a program area, the additional CCS program area admission data elements must be collected. The 400 is a pseudo program area code for CCS service file purposes, since this group of services is not a program area. If individuals receive any of the following services after they are admitted to a program area, these services still must be coded with the 400 code, rather than the program area code (100, 200, or 300) to which they have been admitted.

1. **Emergency Services (100)** are unscheduled and sometimes scheduled crisis intervention, stabilization, and referral assistance provided over the telephone or face-to-face, if indicated, 24 hours per day and seven days per week to people seeking such services for themselves or others. Services also may include walk-ins, home visits, and jail interventions. Emergency services include preadmission screening activities associated with admission to a state hospital or training center or other activities associated with the judicial admission process. This category also includes Medicaid crisis intervention and short-term crisis counseling and intellectual disability home and community-based (ID HCB) waiver crisis stabilization and personal emergency response system services. Persons receiving critical incident stress debriefing services are not counted as individuals receiving services, and service units are identified and collected through the z-consumer function in the CCS.

Service Subtype is a specific activity associated with a particular core service category or subcategory for which a service.txt file is submitted in the CCS. Currently, service subtypes are defined only for emergency services and case management services. The emergency services subtype is collected at every emergency services encounter and reported in the service file; every emergency service encounter is coded with one of these six subtypes in the CCS.

- a. **Crisis Intervention** is provided in response to an acute crisis episode. This includes counseling, short term crisis counseling, triage, or disposition determination and all emergency services not included in the following service subtypes.
- b. **Crisis Intervention Provided Under an Emergency Custody Order** is clinical intervention and evaluation provided by a certified preadmission screening evaluator in response to an emergency custody order (ECO) issued by a magistrate.
- c. **Crisis Intervention Provided Under Law Enforcement Custody (paperless ECO)** is clinical intervention and evaluation provided by a certified preadmission screening evaluator to an individual under the custody of a law enforcement officer without an ECO issued by a magistrate.
- d. **Independent Examination** is an examination provided by an independent examiner who satisfies the requirements in and who conducts the examination in accordance with § 37.2-815 of the Code of Virginia in preparation for a civil commitment hearing.

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- e. **Commitment Hearing** is attendance of a certified preadmission screening evaluator at a civil commitment or recommitment hearing conducted pursuant to § 37.2-817.
 - f. **MOT Review Hearing** is attendance at a review hearing conducted pursuant to §§ 37.2-817.1 through 37.2-817.4 for a person under a mandatory outpatient treatment (MOT) order.
2. **Ancillary Services** consist of the following activities that typically are short term (less than 30 days or four to eight sessions in duration), infrequent, or low-intensity services.
- a. **Motivational Treatment Services** (318) are generally provided to individuals on an hourly basis, once per week, through individual or group counseling in a clinic. These services are structured to help individuals resolve their ambivalence about changing problematic behaviors by using a repertoire of data gathering and feedback techniques. Motivational treatment services are not a part of another service; they stand alone. Their singular focus on increasing the individual's motivation to change problematic behaviors, rather than on changing the behavior itself, distinguishes motivational treatment services from outpatient services. A course of motivational treatment may involve a single session, but more typically four to eight sessions; and it may be repeated, if necessary, as long as repetition is clinically indicated. Prior to placement in motivational treatment, the individual's level of readiness for change is usually assessed, based on clinical judgment, typically supported by standardized instruments. An assessment may follow a course of motivational treatment to ascertain any changes in the individual's readiness for change. Psycho-educational services are included in this subcategory.
 - b. **Consumer Monitoring Services** (390) are provided to individuals who have not been admitted to a program area but have had cases opened by the CSB. For example, this includes individuals with opened cases whom the CSB places on waiting lists for other services, for example, Medicaid ID waiver services. Individuals receive no interventions or face-to-face contact, but they receive consumer monitoring services that typically consist of service coordination or intermittent emergency contacts. Other examples of consumer monitoring services include individuals who receive only outreach services, such as outreach contacts through projects for assistance in transition from homelessness (PATH), individuals in waiting list groups, and outreach by peers to individuals who are in need of services or have been referred for services.
 - c. **Assessment and Evaluation Services** (720) include court-ordered or psychological evaluations; initial assessments for screening, triage, and referral for individuals who probably will not continue in services; and initial evaluations or assessments that result in placement on waiting lists without receiving other services. An abbreviated individualized services plan and services record may be required.
 - d. **Early Intervention Services** (620) are intended to improve functioning or change behavior in individuals who have been identified as beginning to experience problems, symptoms, or behaviors that, without intervention, are likely to result in the need for treatment. Outpatient service activities should not be included here merely to avoid record keeping or licensing requirements since this is not clinically appropriate and could expose the CSB to increased liability. Services are generally targeted to identified individuals or groups and include case consultation, groups for adolescents who have been suspended for use of alcohol or tobacco, and programs for children or adults exhibiting behavior changes following loss such as divorce, death of a loved one, and job loss. School-based interventions should be included in prevention, early intervention, or outpatient services, as appropriate.

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3. **Consumer-Run Services (730)** are self-help programs designed, governed, and led by and for people in recovery. Consumer-run services employ peers as staff and volunteers and are often open on weekends and evenings beyond the usual hours traditional services operate. Services are usually open door or drop in, with no required applications, waiting times, or appointments. Services include networking, advocacy, and mutual support groups; drop-in centers; supported housing; hospital liaison; recreation and social activities; arts and crafts and exercise groups; peer counseling, mentorship, and one-on-one consultations; information and referrals; and knowledge and skill-building classes such as employment training, computer training, and other seminars and workshops. Consumer-run centers also may offer the use of washers and dryers, showers, telephones for business calls, mailboxes, and lending libraries. Because of their nature, no information is collected in the CCS about consumer-run services or the individuals participating in them. Instead, the number of persons participating in consumer-run services is reported in the CARS management report. However, core services provided by peers are included and reported where they are delivered, e.g., in outpatient, rehabilitation, or residential services, rather than in consumer-run services; see Appendix G for more information.

Services Available at Admission to a Program Area: If an individual needs other services beyond emergency or ancillary services, the CSB admits the individual to a program area: all mental health (100), developmental (200), or substance abuse (300) services. Depending on his or her needs, the individual may be admitted to two or even three program areas. An individual may be admitted directly to a program area, bypassing case opening, but CCS data elements collected at case opening must still be obtained. Even after admission to a program area, an individual may still receive emergency or ancillary services if he or she needs them.

4. **Inpatient Services** deliver services on a 24-hour-per-day basis in a hospital or training center.
 - a. **Medical/Surgical Care** provides acute medical treatment or surgical services in state facilities. These services include medical detoxification, orthopedics, oral surgery, urology, care for pneumonia, post-operative care, ophthalmology, ear, nose and throat care, and other intensive medical services.
 - b. **Skilled Nursing Services** deliver medical care, nursing services, and other ancillary care for individuals with mental disabilities who are in state facilities and require nursing as well as other care. Skilled nursing services are most often required by individuals who are acutely ill or have significant intellectual disability and by older adults with mental health disorders who suffer from chronic physical illnesses and loss of mobility. Services are provided by professional nurses, licensed practical nurses, and qualified paramedical personnel under the general direction and supervision of a physician.
 - c. **Intermediate Care Facility for Individuals with Intellectual Disability (ICF/ID) Services** are provided in state training centers for individuals with intellectual disability who require active habilitative and training services, including respite and emergency care, but not the degree of care and treatment provided in a hospital or skilled nursing home.
 - d. **Intermediate Care Facility/Geriatric Services** are provided in state geriatric facilities by interdisciplinary teams to individuals who are 65 years of age and older. Services include psychiatric treatment, medical treatment, personal care, and therapeutic programs appropriate to the facility and to the individual's needs.
 - e. **Acute Psychiatric or Substance Abuse Inpatient Services (250)** provide intensive short-term psychiatric treatment in state hospitals or intensive short-term psychiatric treatment,

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including services to individuals with intellectual disability, or substance abuse treatment, except medical detoxification, in local hospitals. Services include intensive stabilization, evaluation, psychotropic medications, psychiatric and psychological services, and other supportive therapies provided in a highly structured and supervised setting.

- f. **Community-Based Substance Abuse Medical Detoxification Inpatient Services** (260) use medication under the supervision of medical personnel in local hospitals to systematically eliminate or reduce the effects of alcohol or other drugs in the body.
 - g. **Extended Rehabilitation Services** offer intermediate or long-term treatment in a state hospital for individuals with severe psychiatric impairments, emotional disturbances, or multiple disabilities (e.g., individuals with mental health disorders who also are deaf). Services include rehabilitation training, skills building, and behavioral management for people who are beyond the crisis stabilization and acute treatment stages.
5. **Outpatient Services** provide clinical treatment services, generally in sessions of less than three consecutive hours, to individuals and groups.

- a. **Outpatient Services** (310) are generally provided to individuals on an hourly schedule, on an individual, group, or family basis, and usually in a clinic or similar facility or in another location, including a jail or juvenile detention center. Outpatient services may include diagnosis and evaluation, screening and intake, counseling, psychotherapy, behavior management, psychological testing and assessment, laboratory and other ancillary services, medical services, and medication services. Medical services include the provision of psychiatric, medical, psychiatric nursing, and medical nursing services by licensed psychiatrists, physicians, and nurses and the cost of medications purchased by the CSB and provided to individuals. Medication services include prescribing and dispensing medications, medication management, and pharmacy services. Medication only visits are provided to individuals who receive only medication monitoring on a periodic (monthly or quarterly) basis from a psychiatrist, other physician, psychiatric nurse, or physician's assistant. These visits are included in outpatient services. The Department has identified a minimum set of information for licensing purposes that would be needed to constitute an individualized services plan (ISP) for individuals receiving only medication visits.

Outpatient services also include *intensive in-home services* that are time-limited, usually between two and six months, family preservation interventions for children and adolescents with or at risk of serious emotional disturbance, including such individuals who also have a diagnosis of intellectual disability. In-home services are provided typically but not solely in the residence of an individual who is at risk of being moved into or is being transitioned to home from an out-of-home placement. The services provide crisis treatment; individual and family counseling; life, parenting, and communication skills; case management activities and coordination with other required services; and 24 hour per day emergency response.

Outpatient services also include *jail-based habilitation services* that involve daily group counseling, individual therapy, psycho-educational services, 12 step meetings, discharge planning, and pre-employment and community preparation services.

Finally, outpatient services also include Medicaid ID HCB waiver skilled nursing services and therapeutic consultation services. Probation and parole and community corrections day reporting centers also are included in outpatient services, rather than in ancillary services.

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- b. **Intensive Outpatient Services** (313) provide substance abuse treatment in a concentrated manner for two or more consecutive hours per day to groups of individuals in nonresidential settings multiple times per week. This service is provided over a period of time for individuals requiring more intensive services than outpatient services can provide. Intensive substance abuse outpatient services include multiple group therapy sessions during the week, individual and family therapy, individual monitoring, and case management.
- c. **Medication Assisted Treatment** (335) combines outpatient treatment with administering or dispensing synthetic narcotics, such as methadone or buprenorphine (suboxone), approved by the federal Food and Drug Administration for the purpose of replacing the use of and reducing the craving for opioid substances, such as heroin or other narcotic drugs.
- d. **Assertive Community Treatment** (350) consists of two modalities: intensive community treatment (ICT) and program of assertive community treatment (PACT). Individuals served by either modality have severe symptoms and impairments that are not effectively remedied by available treatments or, because of reasons related to their mental health disorders, resist or avoid involvement with mental health services. This could include individuals with severe and persistent mental illnesses who also have co-occurring diagnoses of intellectual disability. Assertive community treatment provides an array of services on a 24-hour per day basis to these individuals in their natural environments to help them achieve and maintain effective levels of functioning and participation in their communities. Services may include case management, supportive counseling, symptom management, medication administration and compliance monitoring, crisis intervention, developing individualized community supports, psychiatric assessment and other services, and teaching daily living, life, social, and communication skills.

ICT is provided by a self-contained, interdisciplinary team of at least five full-time equivalent clinical staff, a program assistant, and a psychiatrist. This team (1) assumes responsibility for directly providing needed treatment, rehabilitation, and support services to identified individuals with severe and persistent mental illnesses, (2) minimally refers individuals to outside service providers, (3) provides services on a long-term care basis with continuity of caregivers over time, (4) delivers 75 percent or more of the services outside of the program's offices, and (5) emphasizes outreach, relationship building, and individualization of services. PACT is provided by a self-contained, inter-disciplinary team of at least 10 full-time equivalent clinical staff, a program assistant, and a psychiatrist, and this team meets the five criteria contained in the definition of ICT.

- 6. **Case Management Services** (320) assist individuals and their family members to access needed services that are responsive to the individual's needs. Services include: identifying and reaching out to individuals in need of services, assessing needs and planning services, linking the individual to services and supports, assisting the individual directly to locate, develop, or obtain needed services and resources, coordinating services with other providers, enhancing community integration, making collateral contacts, monitoring service delivery, and advocating for individuals in response to their changing needs.

Service Subtype is a specific activity associated with a particular core service category or subcategory for which a service.txt file is submitted in the CCS. Currently, service subtypes are defined only for emergency and case management services. The case management services subtype is collected at every developmental case management services encounter and reported in the service file with one of the two subtypes in the CCS. CSBs may report these service subtypes for mental health or substance abuse case management services, but this is optional.

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- a. **Face-to-Face Case Management Services:** These are case management services received by an individual and provided by a case manager during a face-to-face encounter in a case management service licensed by the Department. Examples of service hour activities applicable to face-to-face case management services include case management, individual present and discharge planning, individual present. All other case management services must be reported using non-face-to-face case management.
 - b. **Non-Face-to-Face Case Management Services:** These are all other case management services provided to or on behalf of an individual by a case manager in a case management service licensed by the Department. This includes telephone contacts with the individual, any contacts (face-to-face or otherwise) with the individual's family members or authorized representative, or any contacts (face-to-face or otherwise) about the individual with other CSB staff or programs or other providers or agencies. Examples of service hour activities applicable to non-face-to-face case management services include:
 - case management, individual not present;
 - phone consultation with individual;
 - report writing re: individual;
 - individual-related staff travel; and
 - discharge planning, individual not present.
7. **Day Support Services** provide structured programs of treatment, activity, or training services, generally in clusters of two or more continuous hours per day, to groups or individuals in non-residential settings.
- a. **Day Treatment or Partial Hospitalization** (410) is a treatment program that includes the major diagnostic, medical, psychiatric, psychosocial, and prevocational and educational treatment modalities designed for adults with serious mental health, substance use, or co-occurring disorders who require coordinated, intensive, comprehensive, and multi-disciplinary treatment that is provided several hours per day for multiple days each week and is not provided in outpatient services.

This subcategory also includes *therapeutic day treatment for children and adolescents*, a treatment program that serves children and adolescents (birth through age 17) with serious emotional disturbances or substance use or co-occurring disorders or children (birth through age 7) at risk of serious emotional disturbance in order to combine psychotherapeutic interventions with education and mental health or substance abuse treatment. Services include: evaluation, medication education and management, opportunities to learn and use daily living skills and to enhance social and interpersonal skills, and individual, group, and family counseling.
 - b. **Ambulatory Crisis Stabilization Services** (420) provide direct care and treatment to non-hospitalized individuals experiencing an acute crisis related to mental health, substance use, or co-occurring disorders that may jeopardize their current community living situation. The goals are to avert hospitalization or re-hospitalization, provide normative environments with a high assurance of safety and security for crisis intervention, stabilize individuals in crisis, and mobilize the resources of the community support system, family members, and others for ongoing rehabilitation and recovery. Ambulatory crisis stabilization services may be provided in an individual's home or in a community-based program licensed by the Department. These services are planned for and provide services for up to 23 hours per day. Services that are integral to and provided in ambulatory crisis stabilization programs, such as outpatient or case management services, should not be reported separately in those core services since they are included in the ambulatory crisis stabilization day support hours.

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- c. ***Rehabilitation or Habilitation*** (425) consists of training services in two modalities.

Psychosocial rehabilitation provides assessment, medication education, opportunities to learn and use independent living skills and to enhance social and interpersonal skills, family support and education, vocational and educational opportunities, and advocacy to individuals with mental health, substance use, or co-occurring disorders in a supportive community environment focusing on normalization. It emphasizes strengthening the individual's abilities to deal with everyday life rather than focusing on treating pathological conditions.

Habilitation provides planned combinations of individualized activities, supports, training, supervision, and transportation to individuals with intellectual disability to improve their condition or maintain an optimal level of functioning. Specific components of this service develop or enhance the following skills: self-care and hygiene, eating, toileting, task learning, community resource utilization, environmental and behavioral skills, medication management, and transportation. Habilitation also includes Medicaid ID HCB waiver day support (center-based and non-center-based) and prevocational services.

8. **Employment Services** provide work and support services to groups or individuals in non-residential settings.

- a. ***Sheltered Employment*** (430) programs provide work in a non-integrated setting that is compensated in accordance with the Fair Labor Standards Act for individuals with disabilities who are not ready, are unable, or choose not to enter into competitive employment in an integrated setting. This service includes the development of social, personal, and work-related skills based on an individualized services plan.

- b. ***Group Supported Employment*** (465) provides work to small groups of three to eight individuals at job sites in the community or at dispersed sites within an integrated setting. Integrated setting means opportunities exist for individuals receiving services in the immediate work setting to have regular contact with non-disabled persons who are not providing support services. The employer or the vendor of supported employment services employs the individuals. An employment specialist, who may be employed by the employer or the vendor, provides ongoing support services. Support services are provided in accordance with the individual's written rehabilitation plan. Models include mobile and stationary crews, enclaves, and small businesses. Group supported employment includes Medicaid ID HCB waiver supported employment - group model.

- c. ***Individual Supported Employment*** (460) provides paid employment to an individual placed in an integrated work setting in the community. The employer employs the individual. Ongoing support services that may include transportation, job-site training, counseling, advocacy, and any other supports needed to achieve and to maintain the individual in the supported placement are provided by an employment specialist, co-workers of the supported employee, or other qualified individuals. Support services are provided in accordance with the individual's written rehabilitation plan. Individual supported employment includes Medicaid ID HCB waiver supported employment - individual model.

9. **Residential Services** provide overnight care with an intensive treatment or training program in a setting other than a hospital or training center, overnight care with supervised living, or other supportive residential services.

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- a. **Highly Intensive Residential Services** (501) provide overnight care with intensive treatment or training services. These services include:

Mental Health Residential Treatment Centers such as short term intermediate care, residential alternatives to hospitalization such as community gero-psychiatric residential services¹, and residential services for individuals with co-occurring diagnoses (e.g., mental health and substance use disorders, intellectual disability and mental health disorders) where intensive treatment rather than just supervision occurs;

Community Intermediate Care Facilities for Individuals With Intellectual Disability (ICF/ID) that provide care to individuals who have intellectual disability and need more intensive training and supervision than may be available in an assisted living facility or group home, comply with Title XIX of the Social Security Act standards and federal certification requirements, provide health and habilitation services, and provide active treatment to individuals receiving services toward the achievement of a more independent level of functioning or an improved quality of life; and

Substance Abuse Medically Managed Withdrawal Services that provide detoxification services with physician services available when required to eliminate or reduce the effects of alcohol or other drugs in the individual's body and that normally last up to seven days, but this does not include medical detoxification services provided in community-based substance abuse medical detoxification inpatient services (260) or social detoxification services.

- b. **Residential Crisis Stabilization Services** (510) provide direct care and treatment to non-hospitalized individuals experiencing an acute crisis related to mental health, substance use, or co-occurring disorders that may jeopardize their current community living situation. The goals are to avert hospitalization or re-hospitalization, provide normative environments with a high assurance of safety and security for crisis intervention; stabilize individuals in crisis, and mobilize the resources of the community support system, family members, and others for ongoing rehabilitation and recovery. Residential crisis stabilization services are provided in a community-based program licensed by the Department. These services are planned for and provide overnight care; the service unit is a bed day. Services that are integral to and provided in residential crisis stabilization programs, such as outpatient and case management services, should not be reported separately in those core services since they are included in the bed day.

- c. **Intensive Residential Services** (521) provide overnight care with treatment or training that is less intense than highly intensive residential services. It includes the following services and Medicaid ID HCB waiver congregate residential support services.

Group homes or *halfway houses* provide identified beds and 24 hour supervision for individuals who require training and assistance in basic daily living functions such as meal preparation, personal hygiene, transportation, recreation, laundry, and budgeting. The expected length of stay normally exceeds 30 days.

¹ Community gero-psychiatric residential services that provide 24-hour non-acute care with treatment in a setting that offers less intensive services than a hospital, but more intensive mental health services than a nursing home or group home. Individuals with mental health disorders, behavioral problems, and concomitant health problems, usually age 65 and older, who are appropriately treated in a geriatric setting, receive intensive supervision, psychiatric care, behavioral treatment planning, nursing, and other health-related services.

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Primary care offers substance abuse rehabilitation services that normally last no more than 30 days. Services include intensive stabilization, daily group therapy and psycho-educational services, consumer monitoring, case management, individual and family therapy, and discharge planning.

Intermediate rehabilitation is a substance abuse psychosocial therapeutic milieu with an expected length of stay up to 90 days. Services include supportive group therapy, psycho-education, consumer monitoring, case management, individual and family therapy, employment services, and community preparation services.

Long-term habilitation is a substance abuse psychosocial therapeutic milieu with an expected length of stay of 90 or more days that provides a highly structured environment where residents, under staff supervision, are responsible for daily operations of the facility. Services include intensive daily group and individual therapy, family counseling, and psycho-education. Daily living skills and employment opportunities are integral components of the treatment program. Jail-based habilitation services, previously reported here, should be reported in outpatient services (310).

- d. ***Supervised Residential Services*** (551) offer overnight care with supervision and services. This subcategory includes the following services and Medicaid ID HCB waiver congregate residential support services.

Supervised apartments are directly-operated or contracted, licensed residential programs that place and provide services to individuals in apartments or other residential settings. The expected length of stay normally exceeds 30 days.

Domiciliary care provides food, shelter, and assistance in routine daily living but not treatment or training in facilities of five or more beds. This is primarily a long-term setting with an expected length of stay exceeding 30 days. Domiciliary care is less intensive than a group home or supervised apartment; an example would be a licensed assisted living facility (ALF) operated, funded, or contracted by a CSB.

Emergency shelter or *residential respite* programs provide identified beds, supported or controlled by a CSB, in a variety of settings reserved for short term stays, usually several days to no more than 21 consecutive days.

Sponsored placements place individuals in residential settings and provide substantial amounts of financial, programmatic, or service support. Examples include individualized therapeutic homes, specialized foster care, family sponsor homes, and residential services contracts for specified individuals. The focus is on individual residential placements with expected lengths of stay exceeding 30 days rather than on organizations with structured staff support and set numbers of beds.

- e. ***Supportive Residential Services*** (581) are unstructured services that support individuals in their own housing arrangements. These services normally do not involve overnight care delivered by a program. However, due to the flexible nature of these services, overnight care may be provided on an hourly basis. It includes the following services and Medicaid ID HCB waiver supported living/in-home supports, respite (agency and consumer-directed) services, companion services (agency and consumer-directed), and personal assistance services (agency and consumer-directed).

In-Home respite provides care in the homes of individuals with mental disabilities or in a setting other than that described in residential respite services above. This care may last

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from several hours to several days and allows the family member care giver to be absent from the home.

Supported living arrangements are residential alternatives that are not included in other types of residential services. These alternatives assist individuals to locate or maintain residential settings where access to beds is not controlled by a CSB and may provide program staff, follow along, or assistance to these individuals. The focus may be on assisting an individual to maintain an independent residential arrangement. Examples include homemaker services, public-private partnerships, and non-CSB subsidized apartments (e.g., HUD certificates).

Housing subsidies provide cash payments only, with no services or staff support, to enable individuals to live in housing that would otherwise not be accessible to them. These cash subsidies may be used for rent, utility payments, deposits, furniture, and other similar payments required to initiate or maintain housing arrangements for individuals. This is used only for specific allocations of funds from the Department earmarked for housing subsidies. Numbers of individuals receiving services and expense information should be included in supportive residential services in performance contract reports. Information associated with other housing subsidies should be included in the services of which they are a part.

10. **Prevention Services** (610) are designed to prevent mental health or substance use disorders. Activities that are really outpatient services should not be included in prevention services to avoid record keeping or licensing requirements, since this exposes the CSB to increased liability, is not clinically appropriate, and violates the regulatory requirements of the federal Substance Abuse Prevention and Treatment block grant. Prevention services promote mental health through individual, community, and population-level change strategies. Prevention services are identified through the implementation of the Strategic Prevention Framework, an evidenced-based and community-based needs assessment-focused planning model. This model involves data-driven needs assessment, planning and evaluation, capacity building, and implementation of evidenced-based programs, strategies, and practices. Overlaying all these components are cultural competence and sustainability of effective outcomes. To achieve community level strategies, CSBs must be a part of a community coalition. Emphasis is on enhancement of protective factors and reduction of risk factors in individuals and the community. Information on substance abuse prevention services is collected and reported separately through the Department's contracted prevention information system, instead of being included in the CCS. The following six strategies comprise prevention services.

Information Dissemination provides awareness and knowledge of the nature and extent of mental health and substance use disorders and intellectual disability. It also provides awareness and knowledge of available prevention programs and services. Examples of information dissemination include media campaigns, public service announcements, informational brochures and materials, community awareness events, and participation on radio or TV talk shows. Information dissemination is characterized by one-way communication from the source to the audience.

Prevention Education aims to affect critical life and social skills, including general competency building, specific coping skills training, support system interventions, strengthening caregivers, and decision-making skills training. Prevention education is characterized by two-way communication with close interaction between the facilitator or educator and program

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participants. Examples of prevention education include children of alcoholics groups and parenting classes.

Alternatives provide for the participation of specific populations in activities that are constructive, promote healthy choices, and provide opportunities for skill building. Examples of prevention alternatives include leadership development, community service projects, alcohol, tobacco, and other drug free activities, and youth centers.

Problem Identification and Referral aims at the identification of those individuals who are most at risk of developing problematic behaviors in order to assess if their behaviors can be changed through prevention education. Examples include student and employee assistance programs.

Community-Based Process aims at enhancing the ability of the community to provide prevention and treatment services more effectively. Activities include organizing, planning, enhancing efficiency and effectiveness of service implementation, interagency collaboration, coalition building, and networking. Examples include community and volunteer training, multi-agency coordination and collaboration, accessing services and funding, and community team-building.

Environmental Prevention Activities establish or change written and unwritten community standards, codes, and attitudes, thereby influencing the development of healthy living conditions. Examples include modifying advertising practices and promoting the establishment and review of alcohol, tobacco, and other drug use policies.

11. ***Infant and Toddler Intervention Services*** (625) provides family-centered, community-based early intervention services designed to meet the developmental needs of infants and toddlers and the needs of their families as these needs relate to enhancing the child's development. These services prevent or reduce the potential for developmental delays in infants and toddlers and increase the capacity of families to meet the needs of their at-risk infants and toddlers. Infant and toddler intervention is delivered through a comprehensive, coordinated, interagency, and multidisciplinary services system. Infant and toddler intervention includes:
- a. assistive technology,
 - b. audiology,
 - c. family training, counseling, and home visits,
 - d. health services,
 - e. nursing services,
 - f. nutrition services,
 - g. occupational therapy,
 - h. physical therapy,
 - i. medical services (for diagnostic or evaluation purposes only),
 - j. special instruction,
 - k. psychological services,
 - l. service coordination,
 - m. social work services,
 - n. speech-language pathology,
 - o. transportation services, and
 - p. vision services.

The identified individual receiving services is the infant or toddler. Information about infant and toddler intervention services, including funds, expenditures, costs, service units, and the individuals receiving them is collected and reported to the Department through a separate contract and automated information system, rather than through CARS reports and the CCS. Consequently, this service is not included in the Core Services Category and Subcategory Matrix in the taxonomy. This infant and toddler intervention services definition is included in the taxonomy for information and reference purposes.

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Community Consumer Submission (CCS) Consumer Designation Codes

The CCS consumer designation codes for specialized initiatives or projects (consumer designation codes for short) identify individuals who are served in certain specific initiatives or projects; these codes are not service codes *per se*, like 310 is the core services code for Outpatient Services, instead, these codes reflect a particular status of those individuals. Consumer designation codes may encompass more than special projects or initiatives.

The component services of these projects or initiatives are included in the appropriate core services and numbers of individuals in these initiatives are counted in the CCS in the following manner. When an individual receives services in any of the following initiatives, the consumer designation code for the initiative will be entered in the type of care file for the individual. Units of service for these initiatives will be recorded and accumulated in the applicable core services associated with the initiative, such as outpatient, case management, day treatment or partial hospitalization, rehabilitation or habilitation, or various residential services.

- 905 - Mental Health Mandatory Outpatient Treatment (MOT) Orders
- 910 - Discharge Assistance Program (DAP)
- 915 - Mental Health Child and Adolescent Services Initiative,
- 916 - Mental Health Services for Children and Adolescents in Juvenile Detention Centers
- 918 - Program of Assertive Community Treatment (PACT),
- 919 - Projects for Assistance in Transition from Homelessness (PATH), and
- 920 - Medicaid Intellectual Disability (ID) Home and Community-Based Waiver Services.
- 933 - Substance Abuse Medication Assisted Treatment
- 935 - Substance Abuse Recovery Support Services

Additional CCS consumer designation codes may be used to identify individuals involved in special projects and to gather information about those individuals and the services associated with those projects. The Department and the VACSB Data Management Committee will designate and approve additional consumer designation codes for such purposes.

Descriptions of Some Consumer Designation Codes

Consumer Designation Code 905 - Mental Health Mandatory Outpatient Treatment (MOT) Orders is used only for individuals for whom a judge or special justice has issued a mandatory outpatient treatment order pursuant to § 37.2-817.D of the Code of Virginia and for whom the CSB has developed an initial mandatory outpatient treatment plan pursuant to § 37.2-817.F and a comprehensive mandatory outpatient treatment plan pursuant to § 37.2-817.G. Individuals receiving services from the CSB as a result of any other court orders (e.g., court-ordered evaluations, forensic evaluations, or competency restoration services) shall not be assigned this consumer designation code. If an individual who is the subject of an MOT order will be receiving mental health services under that order from or through the CSB and has not been admitted to the mental health services program area (100) previously, the individual must be admitted to that program area, with two CCS TypeOfCare records submitted in the next monthly CCS extract file submission: first, one record for the admission, and second, one record for the 905 consumer designation code. The ServiceFromDate on the second record must be the date of the MOT order and must be the same or a later date than the ServiceFromDate on the TypeOfCare record for the admission to the mental health services program area. When the MOT order expires or is rescinded, the date of that expiration or rescission must be entered as the ServiceThroughDate on a TypeOfCare record to end the MOT consumer designation code.

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If an individual who is the subject of an MOT order will not be receiving mental health services under that order from or through the CSB, for example, the individual will receive services from non-contracted private providers and the CSB will only be monitoring the individual's compliance with the comprehensive MOT plan, then admission to the mental health services program area (100) is not necessary. The CSB's monitoring of compliance with the MOT plan should be recorded as consumer monitoring services (390), an ancillary service, and, if the CSB did not perform the preadmission screening or provide emergency services to the individual, the CSB still must open a case on the individual, collecting the applicable CCS 3 data elements associated with case opening. A TypeOfCare record for the initiation of the MOT must still be submitted by the CSB to start the MOT consumer designation code. When the MOT order expires or is rescinded, the date of that expiration or rescission must be entered as the ServiceThroughDate on a TypeOfCare record to end the MOT consumer designation code.

The duration of the MOT order is specified in the order, per § 37.2-817.E of the Code of Virginia. The clerk of the court must provide a copy of the order, per § 37.2-817.I, to the person who is the subject of the order and to the CSB that is required to monitor the individual's compliance with the MOT plan pursuant to § 37.2-817.1. Sections 37.2-817.3 and 37.2-817.4 contain provisions for the rescission or continuation of MOT orders.

Consumer Designation Code 910 - Discharge Assistance Program (DAP) is used for individuals receiving services supported with mental health state DAP funds. Since the state hospital discharge date and related DAP TypeOfCareFromDate may precede the TypeOfCareFromDate for admission to the mental health services program area, the individual does not have to be admitted to the mental health services program area (100) before being given a 910 consumer designation code.

Consumer Designation Code 915 - Mental Health Child and Adolescent Services Initiative is used for children and adolescents with serious emotional disturbance (SED) or related disorders who are not mandated to receive services funded through the Comprehensive Services Act. Initiative services are funded with restricted mental health state funds that are used exclusively for this purpose. Related disorders are not defined in the Appropriations Act, but the term allows sufficient flexibility to serve children with mental health or co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders who may not fit the definition of SED but may need services that can only be provided with these Initiative funds.

Consumer Designation Code 916 - Mental Health Services for Children and Adolescents in Juvenile Detention Centers is used for children and adolescents in juvenile detention centers receiving CSB services that are funded with restricted mental health state funds identified for this purpose. The use of this consumer designation code will eliminate the separate paper reporting mechanism for these services by CSBs maintained by the Department's Office of Child and Family Services. A CSB's primary role in a juvenile detention center is providing short-term services to juveniles with mental health disorders or co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders who are incarcerated in the center. As part of this role, a CSB also consults with juvenile detention center staff on the needs and treatment of these juveniles. Since the juveniles have been court ordered to the center, they are under the jurisdiction of the center for care. A CSB provides consultation and behavioral health services in support of the center's care of these juveniles. If the CSB provides consultation to the center's staff about groups of children, rather than about specific individuals, the CSB should report the service hours using the z-consumer function in the CCS.

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A CSB typically provides the following core services to most of the juveniles it serves in juvenile detention centers: emergency, consumer monitoring, assessment and evaluation, or early intervention services. Since these services are being provided in a consultative mode within the juvenile detention center and the CSB will not have an ongoing clinical relationship with most of these juveniles once they are released, CSB staff should enter information about these services in the juvenile's record at the detention center, rather than initiating an individualized services plan (ISP) or service record at the CSB. Less frequently, a CSB may provide outpatient services to juveniles whose needs and lengths of stay warrant them and case management services for juveniles who are near discharge to their home CSBs. These services are typically more intensive and of longer duration, and staff must initiate ISPs at the CSB for juveniles receiving them. Except for outpatient and case management services, the other services that can be provided are emergency or ancillary services and, therefore, require limited CCS 3 data to be collected. However, if it provides outpatient or case management services, a CSB must admit the juvenile to the mental health services program area with a Type Of Care record prior to assigning a 916 consumer designation code, according to instructions in the CCS 3 Extract Specifications. The CSB must collect a full data set consistent with the CCS 3 requirements, as well as conform to the licensing requirements for the provision of those services.

A CSB must assign a 916 consumer designation code to each juvenile served in a juvenile detention center when his or her case is opened for CCS 3 purposes, so the services that he or she receives while in the juvenile detention center and upon discharge from it can be identified with this initiative. Normally, an individual must be admitted to a program area in order to assign a consumer designation code. However, an exception exists in the CCS 3 Extract Specifications for juveniles who receive only emergency or ancillary services; the CSB can submit a TypeOfCare record to assign the 916 consumer designation code without an admission to a program area. Refer to the *Revised Guidance for CSB Services in Juvenile Detention Centers*, March 3, 2008, for further information about collecting and reporting information about these services.

Consumer Designation Code 920 - Medicaid ID Home and Community-Based (HCB) Waiver Services is used only for individuals who have been admitted to the developmental services program area (200) and are receiving any Medicaid ID HCB waiver services from a CSB, directly or through CSB contracts with other agencies or individuals where the CSB remains the provider for DMAS purposes, or from any other provider of Medicaid ID HCB waiver services. Admission to the developmental services program area (200) is a prerequisite for assigning this consumer designation code. Assigning the 920 consumer designation code to individuals who do not receive Medicaid ID HCB waiver services from the CSB should not be a problem since the CSB provides case management services, a non-waiver service, to all individuals receiving Medicaid ID HCB waiver services, even if the CSB does not provide those waiver services.

Consumer Designation Code 933 - Substance Abuse Medication Assisted Treatment is used only for individuals who have been admitted to the substance abuse services program area (300) and are receiving buprenorphine (suboxone) that is provided by the CSB or prescribed by a private physician who has a formal agreement with the CSB to provide medical oversight for medication assisted treatment to individuals for whom the CSB is providing support services, including counseling and case management. Medication assisted treatment is reported in outpatient services. Admission to the substance abuse services program area (300) is a prerequisite for assigning this consumer designation code.

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Consumer Designation Code 935 – Substance Abuse Recovery Support Services is used only for individuals receiving recovery support at a program funded specifically for this purpose by the Department. Because of the mix of services (some emergency or ancillary services) that individuals will receive, admission to the substance abuse services program area (300) is not a prerequisite for assigning this consumer designation code.

Recovery support services are designed and delivered by peers in recovery and in coordination with clinical staff. However, recovery support services are designed and provided primarily by individuals in recovery; although supportive of formal treatment, recovery support services are not intended to replace treatment services in the commonly understood clinical sense of that term.

Recovery support services include:

1. **emotional support** that offers demonstrations of empathy, caring, and concern that bolster one’s self-esteem and confidence and include peer mentoring, peer coaching, and peer-led support groups;
2. **informational support** that involves assistance with knowledge, information, and skills and includes peer-led life skills training, job skills training, citizenship restoration, educational assistance, and health and wellness information;
3. **instrumental support** that provides concrete assistance in helping others do things or get things done, especially stressful or unpleasant tasks, and includes connecting people to treatment services, providing transportation to get to support groups, child care, clothing closets, and filling out applications or helping people obtain entitlements; and
4. **affiliational support** that offers the opportunity to establish positive social connections with other recovering people.

CSB services associated with recovery support include emergency, motivational treatment, and assessment and evaluation services in addition to needed substance abuse services.

Core Services Category and Subcategory Matrix

Emergency and Ancillary Services

	Unit of Service	Capacity
1. Emergency Services (100)	Service Hour	NA
2. Ancillary Services		
a. Motivational Treatment Services (318)	Service Hour	NA
b. Consumer Monitoring Services (390)	Service Hour	NA
c. Assessment and Evaluation Services (720)	Service Hour	NA
d. Early Intervention Services (620)	Service Hour	NA
3. Consumer-Run Services (730)	NA	NA

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Core Services Category and Subcategory Matrix

Services Available at Admission to a Program Area

	MH	DV	SA	Unit of Service	Capacity
4. Inpatient Services					
a. Medical/Surgical Care (State Facility)	x	x	NA	Bed Day	Bed
b. Skilled Nursing Services (State Facility)	x	x	NA	Bed Day	Bed
c. ICF/ID Services (State Facility)	NA	x	NA	Bed Day	Bed
d. ICF/Geriatric Services (State Facility)	x	x	NA	Bed Day	Bed
e. Acute Psychiatric or Substance Abuse Inpatient Services (250)	x	NA	x	Bed Day	Bed
f. Community-Based Substance Abuse Medical Detoxification Inpatient Services (260)	NA	NA	x	Bed Day	Bed
g. Extended Rehabilitation Services (St. Facility)	x	NA	NA	Bed Day	Bed
5. Outpatient Services					
a. Outpatient Services (310)	x	x	x	Service Hour	NA
b. Intensive Outpatient (313)	NA	NA	x	Service Hour	NA
c. Medication Assisted Treatment (335)	NA	NA	x	Service Hour	NA
d. Assertive Community Treatment (350)	x	NA	NA	Service Hour	NA
6. Case Management Services (320)	x	x	x	Service Hour	NA
7. Day Support Services					
a. Day Treatment or Partial Hospitalization (410)	x	NA	x	Day Support Hour	Slot
b. Ambulatory Crisis Stabilization Services (420)	x	x	x	Day Support Hour	Slot
c. Rehabilitation (MH, SA) or Habilitation (425)	x	x	x	Day Support Hour	Slot
8. Employment Services					
a. Sheltered Employment (430)	x	x	x	Day of Service	Slot
b. Group Supported Employment (465)	x	x	x	Day of Service	Slot
c. Individual Supported Employment (460)	x	x	x	Service Hour	NA
9. Residential Services					
a. Highly Intensive Residential Services (501)	x	x	x	Bed Day	Bed
b. Residential Crisis Stabilization Services (510)	x	x	x	Bed Day	Bed
c. Intensive Residential Services (521)	x	x	x	Bed Day	Bed
d. Supervised Residential Services (551)	x	x	x	Bed Day	Bed
e. Supportive Residential Services (581)	x	x	x	Service Hour	NA
10. Prevention Services (610)	x	x	x	Service Hour	NA

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Core Services Definitions: Units of Service

There are four kinds of service units in this core services taxonomy: service hours, bed days, day support hours, and days of service. These units are related to different kinds of core services and are used to measure and report delivery of those services. The unit of service for each core service category or subcategory is shown in the Core Services Category and Subcategory Matrix on the preceding pages. Units of service are collected and reported in the Community Consumer Submission (CCS) for all services provided by CSBs directly or through contracts with other providers.

1. *Service Hours*

A service hour is a continuous period measured in fractions or multiples of an hour during which an individual or a family member, authorized representative, care giver, health care provider, or significant other through in-person or electronic (audio and video or telephonic) contact on behalf of the individual receiving services or a group of individuals participates in or benefits from the receipt of services. This definition also includes significant electronic contact with the individual receiving services and activities that are reimbursable by third party payers. The following table, developed by the Department and the VACSB Data Management Committee, contains examples of activities received during service hour services directly by or on behalf of individuals or groups of individuals.

<i>Examples of Service Hour Activities</i>	
Individual, group, family, or marital, counseling or therapy	Phone consultation with individual
Psychological testing and evaluations	Follow up and outreach
Medication visit or physician visit	Social security disability evaluation
Crisis intervention	Case management, individual present
Intake, psychiatric, forensic, court, and jail evaluations	Case management, individual not present
Emergency telephone contacts with individual	Peer self help or support
Preadmission screening evaluations	Individual or group training
Independent examinations	Job development for individuals
Commitment and MOT hearings	Report writing re: individual
Attending court with the individual	Individual-related staff travel
Discharge planning, individual present	Activity or recreation therapy
Discharge planning, individual not present	Education of individuals
	Early intervention activities

Service hours measure the amounts of services received by or on behalf of individuals or groups of individuals. For example, if nine individuals received one hour of group therapy, one service hour of outpatient services would be reported for each individual in a service.txt record in the CCS. Service hours are reported in the CCS service file only for the following core services:

- Emergency services,
- Motivational treatment services,
- Consumer monitoring services,
- Assessment and evaluation services,
- Early intervention services,
- Outpatient services,
- Intensive outpatient services,
- Medication assisted treatment,
- Assertive community treatment,
- Case management services,
- Individual supported employment, and
- Supportive residential services.

Mental health and developmental prevention services are discussed on the next page.

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Z-Consumers: Service hours that are not received by or associated directly with individuals or groups of individuals also are collected and reported for the core services listed at the bottom of the previous page through the CCS using the z-consumer (unidentified individual receiving services) function (NC Service file). In addition, mental health and developmental prevention services are collected and reported using the z-consumer function, since individuals receiving services are not counted for prevention services. All information about Substance Abuse Prevention Services is collected and reported through the KIT Prevention System. Examples of z-consumer activities are listed below.

<i>Examples of Z-Consumer Activities for Service Hours</i>	
Case-specific clinical supervision	Employee, student, or peer assistance
Record charting	Staff preparation for individual, group, family, or marital counseling or therapy
Case consultation	Healthy pregnancies and fetal alcohol syndrome education
Treatment planning conference	Child abuse and neglect prevention and positive parenting programs
Phone Calls in emergency services	Neighborhood-based high risk youth programs
Participation in FAPT	Competency building programs
Coordination of multidisciplinary teams	Skill-building group training
Consultation to service providers	
Application for admission to facility	
Preparing for workshops and training	

Service hours received by groups of identifiable individuals (e.g., individuals participating in group outpatient services) must not be reported using the z-consumer function (NC service file); they must be reported in the service file as service hours received by each individual participating in the group. Similarly, service hours directly associated with individuals, such as case management without the individual present, discharge planning without the individual present, phone consultation with the individual, or report writing re: individual, must not be reported using the z-consumer function. Finally, units of service for core services measured with bed days, days of service, or day support hours must not be reported in the CCS using the z-consumer function (NC service file).

2. *Bed Days*

A bed day involves an overnight stay by an individual in a residential or inpatient program, facility, or service. Given the unique nature of residential SA medically managed withdrawal services, CSBs may count partial bed days for this service. If an individual is in this program for up to six hours, this would equal $\frac{1}{4}$ bed day, six to 12 hours would equal $\frac{1}{2}$ bed day, 12 to 18 hours would equal $\frac{3}{4}$ bed day, and 18 to 24 hours would equal one bed day.

3. *Day Support Hours*

Many day support services provided to groups of individuals are offered in sessions of two or more consecutive hours. However, Medicaid billing units for State Plan Option and ID waiver services vary by service. Therefore, counting service units by the smallest reasonable unit, a day support hour, is desirable and useful. Medicaid service units, if different from taxonomy units of service, need to be converted to taxonomy units for Medicaid services included in the CCS. The day support hour is the unit of service for day treatment or partial hospitalization, ambulatory crisis stabilization, and rehabilitation or habilitation and measures hours received by individuals in those services.

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This unit allows the collection of more accurate information about services and will facilitate billing various payors that measure service units differently. At a minimum, day support programs that deliver services on a group basis must provide at least two consecutive hours in a session to be considered a day support program.

4. *Days of Service*

Two employment services provided to groups of individuals are offered in sessions of three or more consecutive hours. Day of service is the unit of service for sheltered employment and group supported employment. A day of service equals five or more hours of service received by an individual. If a session lasts three or more but less than five hours, it should be counted as a half day. Since the unit of service is a day, fractional units should be aggregated to whole days in the CCS. Also, Medicaid service units, if different from taxonomy units, need to be converted to taxonomy units for Medicaid services included in the CCS.

Core Services Definitions: Static Capacities

Static capacities are reported through performance contract reports in the Community Automated Reporting System (CARS) for those services shown in the Core Services Category and Subcategory Matrix with a static capacity that are provided by CSBs directly or through contracts with other providers.

1. *Number of Beds*

The number of beds is the total number of beds for which the facility or program is licensed and staffed or the number of beds contracted for during the performance contract period. If the CSB contracts for bed days without specifying a number of beds, convert the bed days to a static capacity by dividing the bed days by the days in the term of the CSB's contract (e.g., 365 for an annual contract, 183 for a new, half-year contract). If the CSB contracts for the placement of a specified number of individuals, convert this to the number of beds by multiplying the number of individuals by their average length of stay in the program and then dividing the result by the number of days in the term of the CSB's contract.

2. *Number of Slots*

Number of slots means the maximum number of individuals who could be served during a day or a half-day session in most day support programs. It is the number of slots for which the program or service is staffed. For example, in psychosocial rehabilitation programs, the number of slots is not the total number of members in the whole program; it is the number of members who can be served by the program at the same time during a session. If the CSB contracts for days of service without specifying a number of slots, convert the days of service to a static capacity by dividing the days of service by the days in the term of the CSB's contract (e.g., 248 for an annual contract based on 365 days minus 105 weekend and 12 holiday days). If the CSB contracts for the placement of a specified number of individuals, convert this to days of service by multiplying the number of individuals by the average units of service they receive and then convert the resulting days of service to slots, per the preceding example. If the CSB contracts for day support hours without specifying a number of slots, convert the hours to a static capacity by dividing the day support hours by the number of hours the program is open daily and dividing the result by the number of days the program is open during the CSB's contract period.

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Core Services Definitions: Individuals Receiving Services

Section 37.2-100 of the Code of Virginia defines an individual receiving services as a current direct recipient of public or private mental health, developmental, or substance abuse treatment or habilitation services. The term individual or individual receiving services will always be those individuals who have been admitted to a program area or for whom a CSB has opened a case and who have received valid services during a reporting period or the contract period. However, persons participating in prevention services are not counted as individuals receiving services.

If a CSB has opened a case for an individual or admitted an individual to a program area, but the individual has not received any valid services during the reporting period or the contract period, the CSB must not report that individual as a consumer in the CCS. Information about all individuals receiving valid services from CSBs through directly operated services or contracts with other providers must be collected and reported through the CCS.

Inpatient Core Service and State Facility Cost Centers Crosswalk

The following table crosswalks the inpatient services in the core services taxonomy (4.a through g) with the state facility cost centers and codes.

Core Service and State Facility Cost Accounting Crosswalk		
4.	Inpatient Services (Core Service)	
	State Facility Cost Center	Code
a.	Medical/Surgical	
	Acute Medical/Surgical (Certified)	411
b.	Skilled Nursing	
	Skilled Nursing - ID (Certified)	421
	Skilled Nursing - General (Certified)	423
c.	Intermediate Care Facility/Intellectual Disability (ID)	
	ICF/ID Certified (General)	529
d.	Intermediate Care Facility/Geriatric	
	ICF (Certified)	441
	Chronic Disease (Certified)	443
e.	Acute Intensive Psychiatric	
	Acute Admissions (Certified)	457
g.	Extended Rehabilitation	
	Community Preparation/Psychosocial	481
	Long Term Rehabilitation	482
	Child and Adolescent Services (General)	487
	Clinical Evaluation	488
	Forensic Medium Security	490
	Forensic Maximum Security	491
	Forensic Intermediate Security	493

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Performance Contract Definitions

Administrative Expenses means the expenses incurred by the CSB for its administrative functions. Administrative expenses are incurred for common or joint activities that cannot be identified readily with a particular organizational activity or cost objective. Expenses may include overall leadership and supervision of the CSB organization (e.g., expenses for the executive director, deputy director or director of administration, and support staff), financial management, accounting, reimbursement, procurement, human resources management, information technology services, policy development, strategic planning, resource development and acquisition, quality improvement, risk management, intergovernmental relations, board member support, and media relations.

Administrative functions and expenses may be centralized or included in programs and services, depending on the CSB's organizational structure. However, in either alternative, administrative and management expenses must be identified and allocated on a basis that is auditable and satisfies generally accepted accounting principles among service costs across the three program areas and emergency and ancillary services on financial and service forms in the performance contract and reports, and administrative costs must be displayed separately on the Consolidated Budget form (page AF-1) in the performance contract and reports. CSB administrative and management expenses shall be reasonable and subject to review by the Department.

Admission means the process by which a CSB accepts a person for services in one or more program areas (all mental health, developmental, or substance abuse services). If a person is only interviewed regarding services or triaged and referred to another provider or system of care, that activity does not constitute an admission. The staff time involved in that activity should be recorded in the core service category or subcategory (e.g., emergency or outpatient services) where the activity occurred as a z-consumer, a service with no associated individual receiving services, for Community Consumer Submission (CCS) purposes. Admission is to a program area, not to a specific program or service. A clinical record is opened on all persons seen face-to-face for an assessment. Individuals who will be receiving services through a CSB-contracted program or service are admitted to a program area, based upon a face-to-face clinical assessment. In order for a person to be admitted to a program area, all of the following actions are necessary:

1. an initial contact has been made,
2. a clinical screening or initial assessment was conducted,
3. a unique identifier for the individual was assigned or retrieved from the management information system if the person has been admitted for a previous episode of care, and
4. the person is scheduled to receive services in a directly-operated or contractual service in the program area.

Admission is to a program area. An individual is not admitted to a program area for emergency services or ancillary (motivational treatment, consumer monitoring, assessment and evaluation, or early intervention) services; the CSB opens a case for that individual. The CCS requires collection of an abbreviated set of data elements, rather than a full set, for these services. However, all of the CCS data elements that were not collected then must be collected if an individual subsequently is admitted to a program area. It is possible that an individual may be admitted to more than one program area concurrently. A case is not opened for an individual participating in consumer-run services. CSBs providing consumer-run services directly or contractually must report the number of individuals participating in those services separately in the CARS management report.

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Case Management CSB means the CSB that serves the area in which the individual receiving services lives. The case management CSB is responsible for case management, liaison with the state facility when a person is admitted to it, and discharge planning. Any change in case management CSB for an individual shall be implemented in accordance with the current *Discharge Planning Protocols* to ensure a smooth transition for the individual and the CSB. Case management CSB also means the CSB to which bed day utilization is assigned, beginning on the day of admission, for an episode of care and treatment when an individual is admitted to a state facility.

Case Opening means the process by which the CSB opens a case for a person. The CSB has determined that it can serve the person who has sought or been referred to it for services. This does not constitute an admission to a program area. When the CSB opens a case for a person, he or she can access the following services without being admitted to a program area: emergency services or ancillary (motivational treatment, consumer monitoring, assessment and evaluation, and early intervention) services. The CSB collects only minimal CCS data elements at case opening. If the person needs other services, he or she is admitted to a program area. A person can be admitted directly to a program area without going through case opening; however, CCS data and other information collected at case opening must still be collected and reported.

Case Closing means the process by which the CSB closes a case for an individual who received services.

Cognitive Delay means a child is at least three but less than six years old and has a confirmed cognitive developmental delay. Documentation of a confirmed cognitive developmental delay must be from a multidisciplinary team of trained personnel, using a variety of valid assessment instruments. A confirmed delay will be noted on the test with a score that is at least 25 percent below the child's chronological age in one or more areas of cognitive development. A developmental delay is defined as a significant delay in one of the following developmental areas: cognitive ability, motor skills, social/adaptive behavior, perceptual skills, or communication skills. A multidisciplinary team of trained personnel will measure developmental delay (25 percent below the child's chronological age) by using a variety of valid assessment instruments. The most frequently used instruments in Virginia's local school systems are the Battelle Developmental Inventory, Learning Accomplishments Profile - Diagnostic Edition (LAP-D), the Early Learning Accomplishment Profile (ELAP), and the Hawaiian Early Learning Profile (HELP). For infants and toddlers born prematurely (gestation period of less than 37 weeks), the child's actual adjusted age is used to determine his or her developmental status. Chronological age is used once the child is 18 months old.

Co-Occurring Disorders means individuals are diagnosed with more than one, and often several, of the following disorders: mental health or substance use disorders or intellectual disability. Individuals may have more than one substance use disorder and more than one mental health disorder. At an individual level, co-occurring disorders exist when at least one disorder of each type (e.g., mental health and substance use disorder or intellectual disability and mental health disorder) can be identified independently of the other and are not simply a cluster of symptoms resulting from a single disorder. The mental health and substance use disorders of some individuals may not, at a given point in time, fully meet the criteria for diagnoses in DSM IV categories. While conceptually ideal, diagnostic certainty cannot be the sole basis for system planning and program implementation.

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A service definition of co-occurring disorders includes individuals who are pre-diagnosis in that an established diagnosis in one domain (mental health disorder, intellectual disability, or substance use disorder) is matched with signs or symptoms of an evolving disorder in another domain. Similarly, the service definition also includes individuals who are post-diagnosis in that one or both of their substance use disorder and their mental health disorder may have resolved for a substantial period of time, but who present for services with a unitary disorder and acute signs or symptoms of a co-occurring condition. For example, an individual with a substance use disorder who is now suicidal may not meet the formal criteria for a DSM IV diagnosis but is clearly in need of services that address both conditions. Refer to State Board Policy 1015 (SYS) 86-22 for more information about providing services to individuals with co-occurring mental health disorders, intellectual disability, or substance use disorders.

The definition of co-occurring disorders for the Community Consumer Submission data set is individuals shall be identified as having co-occurring mental health and substance use disorders if there is (1) an Axis I or Axis II mental health diagnosis and (a) an Axis I substance use disorder diagnosis or (b) admission to the substance abuse program area (denoted in a type of care record) or (2) an Axis I substance use disorder diagnosis and (a) an Axis I or Axis II mental health diagnosis or (b) admission to the mental health program area (denoted in a type of care record).

Discharge means the process by which a CSB documents the completion of a person's episode of care in a program area. Discharge occurs at the program area level, as opposed to a specific service. When an individual has completed receiving all services in the program area to which he or she was admitted, the person has completed the current episode of care and is discharged from that program area. A person is discharged from a program area if any of the following conditions exists; the individual has:

1. been determined to need no further services in that program area,
2. completed receiving services from all CSB and CSB-contracted services in that program area,
3. received no program area services in 90 days from the date of the last face-to-face service or service-related contact or indicated that he no longer desires to receive services, or
4. relocated or died.

Persons may be discharged in less than the maximum time since the last face-to-face contact (i.e., less than 90 days) at the CSB's discretion, but the person must be discharged if no face-to-face services have been received in the maximum allowable time period for that episode of care. Once discharged, should an individual return for services in a program area, that person would be readmitted to that program area; the subsequent admission would begin a new episode of care. If the person is discharged because he or she has received no services in 90 days, the discharge date must be the date of the last face-to-face or other contact with the person, not the 90th day.

In the rare circumstance in which services are provided for an individual after he or she has been discharged (e.g., completing a discharge summary), the units of service should be collected and reported in the core service category or subcategory (e.g., outpatient or case management services) where the activity occurred using the z-consumer function (NC service file), a service with no associated individual receiving services, for CCS purposes.

Episode of Care means all of the services provided to an individual to address an identified condition or support need over a continuous period of time between an admission and a discharge. An episode of care begins with admission to a program area, and it ends with the discharge from

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that program area. An episode of care may consist of a single face-to-face encounter or multiple services provided through one or more programs. A person is not admitted to emergency services or ancillary services; those services are outside of an episode of care. If a person has received his or her last service but has not yet been discharged from a program area, and he or she returns for services in that program area within 90 days, the person is not readmitted, since he or she has not been discharged; the person is merely accepted into that program area for the needed services.

Intellectual Disability means a disability, originating before the age of 18 years, characterized concurrently by (i) significantly sub average intellectual functioning as demonstrated by performance on a standardized measure of intellectual functioning, administered in conformity with accepted professional practice, that is at least two standard deviations below the mean and (ii) significant limitations in adaptive behavior as expressed in conceptual, social, and practical adaptive skills (§ 37.2-100 of the Code of Virginia).

Mental Illness means a disorder of thought, mood, emotion, perception, or orientation that significantly impairs judgment, behavior, capacity to recognize reality, or ability to address basic life necessities and requires care and treatment for the health, safety, or recovery of the individual or for the safety of others (§ 37.2-100 of the Code of Virginia).

Serious Mental Illness means a severe and persistent mental or emotional disorders that seriously impair the functioning of adults, 18 years of age or older, in such primary aspects of daily living as personal relations, self-care skills, living arrangements, or employment. Individuals with serious mental illness who have also been diagnosed as having a substance abuse disorder or developmental disability are included in this definition. Serious mental illness is defined along three dimensions: diagnosis, level of disability, and duration of illness. All three dimensions must be met to meet the criteria for serious mental illness.

- a. **Diagnosis:** The person must have a major mental disorder diagnosed using the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM). These disorders are: schizophrenia, major affective disorders, paranoia, organic or other psychotic disorders, personality disorders, or other disorders that may lead to chronic disability. A diagnosis of adjustment disorder or a V Code diagnosis cannot be used to satisfy these criteria.
- b. **Level of Disability:** There must be evidence of severe and recurrent disability resulting from mental illness. The disability must result in functional limitations in major life activities. Individuals should meet at least two of the following criteria on a continuing or intermittent basis. The person:
 - 1.) Is unemployed; is employed in a sheltered setting or supportive work situation; has markedly limited or reduced employment skills; or has a poor employment history;
 - 2.) Requires public financial assistance to remain in the community and may be unable to procure such assistance without help;
 - 3.) Has difficulty establishing or maintaining a personal social support system;
 - 4.) Requires assistance in basic living skills such as personal hygiene, food preparation, or money management; or
 - 5.) Exhibits inappropriate behavior that often results in intervention by the mental health or judicial system.
- c. **Duration of Illness:** The individual is expected to require services of an extended duration, or the individual's treatment history meets at least one of the following criteria.

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- 1.) The individual has undergone psychiatric treatment more intensive than outpatient care more than once in his or her lifetime (e.g., crisis response services, alternative home care, partial hospitalization, and inpatient hospitalization), or
- 2.) The individual has experienced an episode of continuous, supportive residential care, other than hospitalization, for a period long enough to have significantly disrupted the normal living situation.

Serious Emotional Disturbance means a serious mental health problem that can be diagnosed under the DSM-IV in children ages birth through 17 (until the 18th birthday), or the child must exhibit all of the following:

- a. Problems in personality development and social functioning that have been exhibited over at least one year's time, and
- b. Problems that are significantly disabling based upon the social functioning of most children that age, and
- c. Problems that have become more disabling over time, and
- d. Service needs that require significant intervention by more than one agency.

At Risk of Serious Emotional Disturbance means children aged birth through seven are considered at risk of developing serious emotional disturbances if they meet at least one of the following criteria.

- a. The child exhibits behavior or maturity that is significantly different from most children of that age and is not primarily the result of developmental disabilities; or
- b. Parents or persons responsible for the child's care have predisposing factors themselves that could result in the child developing serious emotional or behavioral problems (e.g., inadequate parenting skills, substance abuse, mental illness, or other emotional difficulties, etc.); or
- c. The child has experienced physical or psychological stressors that have put him or her at risk for serious emotional or behavioral problems (e.g., living in poverty, parental neglect, physical or emotional abuse, etc.).

Please refer to Appendix A that contains detailed criteria in checklists for serious mental illness, serious emotional disturbance, and at risk of serious emotional disturbance. Those criteria are congruent with these definitions and will ensure consistent screening for and assessment of these conditions.

Program Area means the general classification of service activities for one of the following defined conditions: a mental health disorder, intellectual disability, or a substance use disorder. The three program areas in the public services system are mental health, developmental, and substance abuse services. In the taxonomy, mental health or substance use disorder or intellectual disability refers to a condition experienced by an individual; and mental health, substance abuse, or developmental refers respectively to the services that address that condition.

Service Area means the city or county or any combination of cities and counties or counties or cities that established and is served by the CSB.

Service Location means the location in which the service for which a service.txt file is submitted in the Community Consumer Submission (CCS) was provided to an individual. Service location is reported in the service file for every service in all program areas (100, 200, and 300) and for

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emergency and ancillary services (400). Service location is collected at every service encounter. Service locations are defined in CCS data element 65.

Service Subtype is a specific activity associated with a particular core service category or subcategory for which a service.txt file is submitted in the Community Consumer Submission. Service Subtypes now are defined only for emergency services and case management services. Service subtypes are defined in CCS data element 64.

Substance Abuse means the use of drugs, enumerated in the Virginia Drug Control Act (§ 54.01-3400 et seq.), without a compelling medical reason or alcohol that (i) results in psychological or physiological dependence or danger to self or others as a function of continued and compulsive use or (ii) results in mental, emotional, or physical impairment that causes socially dysfunctional or socially disordering behavior and (iii), because of such substance abuse, requires care and treatment for the health of the individual. This care and treatment may include counseling, rehabilitation, or medical or psychiatric care (§ 37.2-100 of the Code of Virginia). Substance abuse is now beginning to be defined and described as substance use disorder. There are two levels of substance use disorder: substance addiction (dependence) and substance abuse.

Substance Addiction (Dependence), as defined by ICD-9, means uncontrollable substance-seeking behavior involving compulsive use of high doses of one or more substances resulting in substantial impairment of functioning and health. Tolerance and withdrawal are characteristics associated with dependence. ICD-9 defines substance dependence as a maladaptive pattern of substance use, leading to clinically significant impairment or distress, as manifested by three (or more) of the following, occurring at any time in the same 12-month period:

1. tolerance, as defined by a need for markedly increased amounts of the substance to achieve intoxication or desired effect or markedly diminished effect with continued use of the same amount of the substance;
2. withdrawal, as manifested by the characteristic withdrawal syndrome for the substance or the same (or a closely related) substance is taken to relieve or avoid withdrawal symptoms;
3. the substance is often taken in larger amounts or over a longer period than was intended;
4. there is a persistent desire or unsuccessful efforts to cut down or control substance use;
5. a great deal of time is spent on activities necessary to obtain the substance, use the substance, or recover from its effects;
6. important social, occupational, or recreational activities are given up or reduced because of substance use; and
7. the substance use is continued despite knowledge of having a persistent or recurrent physical or psychological problem that is likely to have been caused or exacerbated by the substance.

Substance Abuse, as defined by ICD-9, means a maladaptive pattern of substance use manifested by recurrent and significant adverse consequences related to the repeated use of substances. It leads to clinically significant impairment or distress, as manifested by one (or more) of the following occurring within a 12-month period:

1. recurrent substance use resulting in a failure to fulfill major role obligations at work, school, or home (e.g., repeated absences or poor work performance related to substance use; substance-related absences, suspensions, or expulsions from school; neglect of children or household);

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2. recurrent substance use in situations in which it is physically hazardous (e.g., driving an automobile or operating a machine when impaired by substance use);
3. recurrent substance-related legal problems (e.g., arrests for substance-related disorderly conduct); and
4. continued substance use despite having persistent or recurrent social or interpersonal problems caused or exacerbated by the effects of the substance (e.g., arguments with spouse about consequences of intoxication, physical fights).

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Appendix A: Diagnostic Criteria Checklists

Serious Mental Illness Criteria Checklist		
Yes	No	Criteria
		1. Age: The individual is 18 years of age or older.
		2. DIAGNOSIS: The individual has a major mental disorder diagnosed using the DSM IV. At least one of the following diagnoses must be present. Adjustment disorder or V Code diagnoses do not meet this criterion.
		Schizophrenia, all types
		Major Affective Disorder
		Paranoid Disorder
		Organic Disorder
		Other Psychotic Disorder
		Personality Disorder
		Other mental health disorder that may lead to chronic disability
		3. Level Of Disability: There must be evidence of severe and recurrent disability resulting from mental illness. The disability must result in functional limitations in major life activities. The individual must meet at least two of these criteria on a continuing or intermittent basis. The individual:
		Is unemployed; employed in a sheltered setting or a supportive work situation; has markedly limited or reduced employment skills; or has a poor employment history.
		Requires public financial assistance to remain in the community and may be unable to procure such assistance without help.
		Has difficulty establishing or maintaining a personal social support system.
		Requires assistance in basic living skills such as personal hygiene, food preparation, or money management.
		Exhibits inappropriate behavior that often results in intervention by the mental health or judicial system.
		4. Duration Of Illness: The individual's treatment history must meet at least one of these criteria. The individual:
		Is expected to require services of an extended duration.
		Has undergone psychiatric treatment more intensive than outpatient care more than once in his or her lifetime (e.g., crisis response services, alternative home care, partial hospitalization, and inpatient hospitalization).
		Has experienced an episode of continuous, supportive residential care, other than hospitalization, for a period long enough to have significantly disrupted the normal living situation.
		If Yes is checked for criterion 1, and for at least one response in criterion 2, and for at least two responses in criterion 3, and for at least one response in criterion 4, then check Yes here to indicate that the individual has serious mental illness.
<p>NOTE: Any diagnosis checked in 2 above must be documented in the individual's clinical record and in the CSB's information system, and the individual's clinical record also must contain documentation that he or she meets any criteria checked in 3 and 4 above.</p>		

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Appendix A: Diagnostic Criteria Checklists

Serious Emotional Disturbance Criteria Checklist		
Yes	No	Criteria
		1. Age: The individual is a child, age birth through 17 (until the 18 th birthday).
		2. Diagnosis: The child has a serious mental health problem that can be diagnosed under the DSM IV. Specify the diagnosis: _____
		3. Problems And Needs: The child must exhibit all of the following:
		Problems in personality development and social functioning that have been exhibited over at least one year's time, and
		Problems that are significantly disabling based upon the social functioning of most children that child's age, and
		Problems that have become more disabling over time, and
		Service needs that require significant intervention by more than one agency.
		If Yes is checked for criterion 1 and for criterion 2 OR for all four responses in criterion 3, then check Yes here to indicate that the child has serious emotional disturbance.
<p>NOTE: Any diagnosis in criterion 2 above must be documented in the child's clinical record and in the CSB's information system, and the child's clinical record also must contain documentation of any of the problems or needs checked in criterion 3 above.</p>		

At Risk Of Serious Emotional Disturbance Criteria Checklist		
Yes	No	Criteria
		1. Age: The person is a child, age birth through 7.
		2. Problems: The child must meet at least one of the following criteria.
		The child exhibits behavior or maturity that is significantly different from most children of that age and which is not primarily the result of developmental disabilities; or
		Parents or persons responsible for the child's care have predisposing factors themselves that could result in the child developing serious emotional or behavioral problems (e.g., inadequate parenting skills, substance use disorder, mental illness, or other emotional difficulties, etc.); or
		The child has experienced physical or psychological stressors that have put him or her at risk for serious emotional or behavioral problems (e.g., living in poverty, parental neglect, or physical or emotional abuse, etc.).
		If Yes is checked for criterion 1 and for any problem in criterion 2, then check Yes here to indicate that the child is at risk of serious emotional disturbance.
<p>NOTES: These criteria should be used only if the child does not have serious emotional disturbance. The child's clinical record must contain documentation of any of the problems checked in criterion 2 above.</p>		

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Appendix B: Core Services Taxonomy and Medicaid Intellectual Disability Home and Community-Based Waiver (ID Waiver) Services Crosswalk

Core Services Taxonomy Service	ID Home and Community-Based Waiver Service
Emergency Services	Crisis Stabilization/Crisis Supervision Personal Emergency Response System ¹
Inpatient Services	None
Outpatient Services	Skilled Nursing Services ² Therapeutic Consultation ³
Case Management Services	None. Case Management is not a Waiver service.
Day Support: Habilitation	Day Support (Center-Based and Non-Center-Based) and Prevocational
Sheltered Employment	None
Group Supported Employment	Supported Employment - Group Model
Individual Supported Employment	Supported Employment - Individual Placement
Highly Intensive Residential Services	None, this is ICF/ID services in the taxonomy.
Intensive Residential Services	Congregate Residential Support Services ⁵
Supervised Residential Services	Congregate Residential Support Services ⁵
Supportive Residential Services	Supported Living/In-Home Residential Supports Agency and Consumer-Directed Respite Services, Personal Assistance Services ⁴ , and Companion Services
Early Intervention, Ancillary Services	None

This crosswalk is included for information purposes. When there is an inconsistency between Medicaid service units and taxonomy units of service, taxonomy units of service will be used for uniform cost report and CCS purposes. Medicaid service definitions can be accessed at <https://www.virginiamedicaid.dmas.virginia.gov/wps/portal/ProviderManuals>

¹ **Personal Emergency Response System** will be counted in the taxonomy and performance contract in terms of numbers of individuals served and expenses; there are no core services taxonomy units of service for this Medicaid service.

² **Skilled Nursing Services** are available to individuals with serious medical conditions and complex health care needs that require specific skilled nursing services that are long term and maintenance in nature ordered by a physician and which cannot be accessed under the Medicaid State Plan. Services are provided in the individual's home or a community setting on a regularly scheduled or intermittent need basis. The Medicaid service unit is one hour.

³ **Therapeutic Consultation** provides expertise, training, and technical assistance in a specialty area (psychology, behavioral consultation, therapeutic recreation, rehabilitation engineering, speech therapy, occupational therapy, or physical therapy) to assist family members, care givers, and other service providers in supporting the individual receiving services. ID Waiver therapeutic consultation services may not include direct therapy provided to Waiver recipients or duplicate the activities of other services available to the person through the State Plan for Medical Assistance. This service may not be billed solely for monitoring purposes. The Medicaid service unit is one hour. Therapeutic consultation is included under outpatient services in the crosswalk, instead of

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case management services, to preserve the unique nature of case management services and because it seemed to fit most easily in outpatient services. This also is the preference expressed by the VACSB Developmental Services Council.

⁴ **Personal Assistance Services** are available to ID Waiver recipients who do not receive congregate residential support services or live in an assisted living facility and for whom training and skills development are not primary objectives or are received in another service or program. Personal assistance means direct assistance with personal care, activities of daily living, medication or other medical needs, and monitoring physical condition. It may be provided in residential or non-residential settings to enable an individual to maintain health status and functional skills necessary to live in the community or participate in community activities. Personal assistance services may not be provided during the same hours as Waiver supported employment or day support, although limited exceptions may be requested for individuals with severe physical disabilities who participate in supported employment. The Medicaid service unit is one hour. Personal Assistance Services and Companion Services are included under supportive residential services because they are more residentially based than day support based. The credentials for both include Department residential services licenses. This is the preference expressed by the VACSB Developmental Services Council. The Medicaid service unit and taxonomy unit are the same, a service hour.

⁵ **Congregate Residential Support Services** have a Medicaid service unit measured in hours; this is inconsistent with the taxonomy bed day unit of service for intensive and supervised residential services. Therefore, congregate residential support services will be counted in the taxonomy and performance contract reports in terms of numbers of individuals served and expenses; there are no taxonomy units of service for these Medicaid services.

Environmental Modifications are available to individuals who are receiving at least one other ID Waiver service along with Medicaid targeted case management services. Modifications are provided as needed only for situations of direct medical or remedial benefit to the individual. These are provided primarily in an individual's home or other community residence. Modifications may not be used to bring a substandard dwelling up to minimum habitation standards. Environmental modifications include physical adaptations to a house or place of residence necessary to ensure an individual's health or safety or to enable the individual to live in a non-institutional setting, environmental modifications to a work site that exceed reasonable accommodation requirements of the Americans with Disabilities Act, and modifications to the primary vehicle being used by the individual. The Medicaid service unit is hourly for rehabilitation engineering, individually contracted for building contractors, and may include supplies. Environmental Modifications are included in the core service in which they are implemented (e.g., various residential services or case management services).

Assistive Technology is available to individuals who are receiving at least one other ID Waiver service along with Medicaid targeted case management services. It includes specialized medical equipment, supplies, devices, controls, and appliances not available under the State Plan for Medical Assistance that enable individuals to increase their abilities to perform activities of daily living or to perceive, control or communicate with the environment in which they live or that are necessary to their proper functioning. It may be provided in a residential or non-residential setting. The Medicaid service unit is hourly for rehabilitation engineering or the total cost of the item or the supplies. Assistive technology is included in the core service in which it is implemented (e.g., various residential services or case management services).

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Appendix C: Retired Core Services Service Codes

The following core services service codes have been retired from use. The codes are listed in this appendix so that when core service categories or subcategories are added to the taxonomy in the future, none of these retired codes will be assigned to those new services.

Retired Core Services Service Codes		
Core Service Category	Former Core Services Subcategory	Service Code
Outpatient Services	Medical Services	311
Outpatient Services	Intensive In-Home Services	315
Outpatient Services	Opioid Detoxification Services	330
Outpatient Services	Opioid Treatment Services	340
Day Support	Therapeutic Day Treatment for Children and Adolescents	415
Day Support	Alternative Day Support Arrangements	475
Residential Services	Jail-Based Habilitation Services	531
Residential Services	Family Support Services	587
Limited Services	Substance Abuse Social Detoxification Services	710

Appendix D: Reserved for Future Use

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Appendix E: Regional Program Operating Principles

A regional program is funded by the Department through the community services board or behavioral health authority, hereafter referred to as the CSB, and operated explicitly to provide services to individuals who receive services from the CSBs participating in the program. A regional program may be managed by the participating CSBs or by one CSB, have single or multiple service sites, and provide one or more types of service. A regional program also may include self-contained, single purpose programs (e.g., providing one type of core service, usually residential) operated by one CSB for the benefit of other CSBs or programs contracted by one CSB that serve individuals from other CSBs.

A regional program can be a highly effective way to allocate and manage resources, coordinate the delivery and manage the utilization of high cost or low incidence services, and promote the development of services where economies of scale and effort could assist in the diversion of individuals from admission to state facilities. Each individual receiving services provided through a regional program must be identified as being served by a particular CSB. That CSB will be responsible for contracting for and reporting on the individuals that it serves and the services that it provides; and each individual will access services through and have his or her individualized services plan managed by that particular CSB. CSBs are the single points of entry into publicly funded mental health, developmental, and substance abuse services, the local points of accountability for coordination of those services, and the only entities identified in the Code of Virginia that the Department can fund for the delivery of community mental health, developmental, or substance abuse services.

The regional program operating principles provide guidance for CSBs to implement and manage identified regional programs and to account for services provided by the programs. The principles also provide guidance for the Department to monitor regional programs on a more consistent basis. Adherence to these principles will ensure that performance contracts and reports, including the Community Automated Reporting System (CARS) and the Community Consumer Submission (CCS) reports, contain complete and accurate information about individuals receiving services, services, funding, and expenses.

Regional Program Operating Principles

1. **Individual CSB Reporting:** The CCS, a secure and HIPAA-compliant individual data reporting system, is the basis for all statewide individual and service data. Therefore, every individual served in any manner must be included in some CSB's information system, so that necessary individual and service information can be extracted by CSBs and provided to the Department using the CCS. If a CSB does not collect information about all of the individuals it serves and services, including those served by regional programs, in its information system, it will not be able to report complete information about its operations to the Department.
 - a. Unless subsection b. is applicable, each CSB participating in a regional program shall admit individuals that it serves through the regional program to the applicable program area(s) and maintain CCS data about them in its information system. For performance contract and report purposes (CARS and CCS), each participating CSB shall maintain and report funding, expense, cost, individual, and service information associated with the regional program for each individual that it serves through the regional program.

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- b. If one CSB operates a regional program on behalf of other CSBs in a region, it shall admit all individuals for services provided by the regional program, maintain CCS data about these individuals in its information system, and maintain and report funding, expense, cost, individual, and service information associated with those individuals, or, if the participating CSBs elect, each referring CSB may report on the individuals it serves.
2. **Regional Program Funding:** Depending on the design of a regional program, the Department may disburse state or federal funds for a regional program to each participating CSB or to one CSB that operates a regional program or agrees to serve as the fiscal agent for a regional program. Sections 37.2 -504 and 37.2-508 of the Code of Virginia establish the community services performance contract as the mechanism through which the Department provides state and federal funds to CSBs for community services and through which CSBs report on the use of those and other funds. All regional programs shall be included in the performance contract and reflected in CARS and CCS reports.
- a. If the Department disburses regional program funds to each participating CSB, each participating CSB shall follow existing performance contract and report requirements and procedures for that portion of the regional program funded by that CSB.
 - b. If the Department disburses regional program funds to a CSB that operates a regional program on behalf of the other CSBs in a region, the operating CSB shall follow existing performance contract and report requirements and procedures, as if the regional program were its own program.
 - c. If the Department disburses regional program funds to a CSB that has agreed to serve as the fiscal agent (fiscal agent CSB) for the regional program, disbursements will be based on, accomplished through, and documented by appropriate procedures, developed and implemented by the region.
 - d. When funds are disbursed to a fiscal agent CSB, each participating CSB shall identify, track, and report regional program funds that it receives and spends as funds for that regional program. Each participating CSB, including the fiscal agent CSB, shall reflect in its CARS reports and CCS 3 extracts only its share of the regional program, in terms of individuals served, services provided, funds received, expenses made, and costs of the services. Any monitoring and reporting of and accountability for the fiscal agent CSB's handling of state or federal funds for a regional program shall be accomplished through the performance contract and reports. Alternately, if the participating CSBs elect, each CSB may perform these functions for its share of the regional program.
 - e. When funds are disbursed to a fiscal agent CSB that pays a contract agency to deliver regional program services, the fiscal agent CSB and participating CSBs may elect to establish an arrangement in which the fiscal agent CSB reports all of the funds and expenditures in the fiscal pages of Exhibit A while the participating CSBs and the fiscal agent CSB report information about individuals served, units of services, and expenses for those units only for the individuals it serves on the program pages of Exhibit A, with a note on the Comments page of Exhibit A explaining the differences between the fiscal and program pages. Alternately, if the participating CSBs elect, the fiscal agent CSB may admit the individuals served by other participating CSBs and, for purposes of this regional program, treat those individuals as its own for documentation and reporting purposes.

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3. **Financial Reporting:** All funds, expenses, and costs for a regional program shall be reported to the Department only once; they may be reported by individual CSBs, the CSB that serves as the fiscal agent, or both, depending on how the regional program is designed and operates. For example, the fiscal agent CSB might report the revenues and expenses for a regional program provided by a contract agency, and a CSB that refers individuals it serves to that regional program may report the service and cost information related to those individuals.
4. **Consumer Reporting:** Each individual who receives services through a regional program shall be reported to the Department only once for a particular service. However, an individual who receives services from more than one CSB should be reported by each CSB that provides a service to that individual. For example, if an individual receives outpatient mental health services from one CSB and residential crisis stabilization services from a second CSB operating that program on behalf of a region, the individual would be admitted to each CSB and each CSB would report information about the individual and the service it provided to the individual.
5. **Service Reporting:** Each service provided by a regional program shall be reported only once, either by the CSB providing or contracting for the service or the CSB that referred individuals it served to the regional program operated or contracted by another CSB or by the region.
6. **Contracted Regional Programs:** When the case management CSB refers an individual to a regional program that is operated by a contract agency and paid for by the regional program's fiscal agent CSB, the case management CSB shall report the service and cost information, but not the funding and expense information, even though it did not provide or pay for it, since there would be no other way for information about it to be extracted through the CCS. Alternately, if the participating CSBs elect, the fiscal agent CSB could admit the individual for this service and report information about the individual receiving services, services, costs, funds, and expenses itself; in this situation, the case management CSB would report nothing about this service.
7. **Transfers of Resources Among CSBs:** CSBs should be able to transfer state, local, and federal funds to each other to pay for services that they purchase from each other.
8. **Use of Existing Reporting Systems:** Existing reporting systems (the CCS and CARS) shall be used wherever possible, rather than developing new reporting systems, to avoid unnecessary or duplicative data collection and entry. Any new service or program shall be implemented as simply as possible regarding reporting requirements.
9. **Regional Administrative and Management Expenses:** CSBs and the Department have provider and local or state authority roles that involve non-direct services tasks such as utilization management and regional authorization committees. These roles incur additional administrative and management expenses for the programs. CSBs shall report these expenses as part of their costs of delivering regional services. The Department shall factor in and accept reasonable administrative and management expenses as allowable costs in regional programs.
10. **Local Supplements:** If a CSB participating in a regional program supplements the allocation of state or federal funds received by the CSB operating that program through transferring resources to the operating CSB, the participating CSB shall show the transfer as an expense on financial forms but not as a cost on service forms in its performance contract and reports. Then, the participating CSB will avoid displaying an unrealistically low service cost in its reports for the

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regional program and double counting individuals served by and service units delivered in the regional program, since the operating CSB already reports this information.

11. **Balances:** Unexpended balances of current or previous fiscal year regional program funds should not be retained by the participating CSBs to which the regional fiscal agent CSB or the Department disbursed the funds, unless this is approved by the region for purposes that are consistent with the legislative intent of the Appropriation Act item that provided the funds. Otherwise, the balances should be available for redistribution during the fiscal year among participating CSBs to ensure maximum utilization of these funds. Each region should establish procedures for monitoring expenditures of regional program funds and redistributing those unexpended balances to ensure that uses of those funds are consistent with the legislative intent of the Appropriation Act item that provided the funds.
12. **Issue Resolution:** Regional program funding issues, such as the amount, sources, or adequacy of funding for the program, the distribution of state allocations for the regional program among participating CSBs, and financial participation of each CSB whose individuals receive services from the regional program, should be resolved at the regional level among CSBs participating in the program, with the Department providing information or assistance upon request.
13. **Local Participation:** Whenever possible, regional funding and reporting approaches should encourage or provide incentives for the contribution of local dollars to regional activities.

Four Regional Program Models

The following models have been developed for CSBs and the Department to use in designing, implementing, operating, monitoring, and evaluating regional programs. These models are paradigms that could be altered by mutual agreement among the CSBs and the Department as regional circumstances warrant. However, to the greatest extent possible, CSBs and the Department should adhere to these models to support and reinforce more consistent approaches to the operation, management, monitoring, and evaluation of regional programs. CSBs should review these models and, in consultation with the Department, implement the applicable provisions of the model or models best suited to their particular circumstances, so that the operations of any regional program will be congruent with one of these models.

1. Operating CSB-Funded Regional Program Model

1. The CSB that operates a regional program receives state and sometimes other funds from the Department for the program. The operating CSB provides the services, projects the total funding and cost for the regional program in its performance contract and contract revision(s), and reports total actual individuals served and units of service(s) delivered in its Community Consumer Submission 3 (CCS 3) extracts and reports funding, expenses, costs, and static capacities in its CARS. Other CSBs, which refer individuals to the regional program for services, project and report nothing for the regional program in their contracts, CARS reports, or CCS 3 extracts.
2. The operating CSB admits individuals receiving services from the regional program to the applicable program area (all MH, DV, or SA services) and develops individualized services plans (ISPs) for them for service(s) provided by the regional program. When individuals complete receiving all services from the regional program, they are discharged from the

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applicable program area by the operating CSB, unless they are receiving other services in that program area from that operating CSB. If individuals also are receiving services from the operating CSB in another program area, the CSB admits them to that program area. The operating CSB provides appropriate information about the services provided and other clinical information to the CSB that referred the individual to the regional program for clinical record keeping purposes at the referring CSB.

3. The operating CSB ensures that the appropriate information about individuals and services in the regional program is entered into its information system, so that the information can be extracted by the CCS 3 and reported in the CCS 3 and applicable CARS reports. Thus, for performance contract and reporting purposes, individuals receiving services from a regional program operated by that CSB are reported by that operating CSB.
4. Each of the other CSBs with individuals receiving services from this regional program admits those individuals to the applicable program area and provides a service, such as case management, consumer monitoring, or another appropriate service, but not in service(s) provided by the regional program. Thus, individuals receiving services from a regional program will appear in the CCS 3 extracts for two CSBs, but not for the same services.
5. If the other CSBs with individuals receiving services from this regional program provide additional funds to the operating CSB to supplement the funds that the operating CSB receives from the Department for the regional program, these other CSBs show the revenues and expenses for this supplement on the financial forms in their performance contracts, contract revisions, and reports. However, these other CSBs do not show any services provided, individuals served, or costs for the regional program's services on the service forms in their contracts, revisions, or reports. These other CSBs include an explanation on the Financial Comments page of the difference between the expenses on the financial forms and the costs on the service forms. The operating CSB shows the services provided, individuals served, and total costs (including costs supported by supplements from the other CSBs) for the regional program's services on its service forms, but it does not show any revenues or expenses associated with the supplements on the financial pages in its contract, contract revision(s), and reports. The operating CSB includes an explanation of the difference between the expenses on the financial forms and the costs on the service forms on the Financial Comments page.
6. All of the CSBs, to the extent practicable, determine individual CSB allocations of the state and sometimes other funds received from the Department, based on service utilization or an agreed-upon formula.
7. Regional programs should receive the same state funding increases as regular CSB grant-funded activities, such as the salary increases for community services provided from time to time by the General Assembly in the Appropriation Act.

This model also could be adapted by a region to handle its LIPOS services, if one CSB receives all of the LIPOS funds, admits all of the individuals receiving LIPOS services, and pays all of the LIPOS providers. Participating CSBs should negotiate this adaptation with the Department.

2. All Participating CSBs-Funded Regional Program Model

1. Each CSB that participates in a regional program that is operated by one of those CSBs receives state and sometimes other funds from the Department for that program. Each participating CSB may supplement this amount with other funds available to it if the funds received from the Department are not sufficient to cover the regional program's expenses. Each participating CSB

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uses those funds to purchase services from the regional program for the individuals it serves, projects the funding and cost for the regional program in its performance contract) and reports actual individuals served and units of service(s) delivered in its Community Consumer Submission 3 (CCS 3) extracts and reports funding, expenses, costs, and static capacities in its performance contract reports (CARS) only for the individuals it serves.

2. The regional program operated by one of the participating CSBs functions like a contract agency provider. All of the individual, service, static capacity, funding, expense, and cost information for the whole program is maintained separately and is not included in the contract, contract revision(s), reports (CARS), and CCS 3 extracts of the CSB operating the program. The participating CSBs, including the CSB operating the program, include only the parts of this information that apply to the individuals it serves in their contracts, contract revisions, reports, and extracts. The regional program is licensed by the Department, when applicable, and develops and maintains individualized services plans (ISPs) for individuals that it serves.
3. Each participating CSB admits individuals receiving services from the regional program to the applicable program area (all MH, DV, or SA services) for the services provided by the regional program. The services provided by the regional program are listed in the ISPs maintained by the participating CSBs for these individuals. When individuals complete receiving all services from the regional program, they are discharged from the applicable program area by the participating CSB, unless they continue to receive other services in that program area from that participating CSB. The regional program provides appropriate information about the services provided and other clinical information to the CSB that referred the individual to the program, as any contract agency would provide such information to the contracting CSB.
4. Each participating CSB, including the CSB operating the regional program, ensures that the appropriate information about the individuals it serves and their services is entered into its information system, so that the information can be extracted by the CCS 3 and reported in the CCS 3 submissions and applicable CARS reports for that participating CSB.
5. Regional programs should receive the same state funding increases as regular CSB grant-funded activities, such as the salary increases for community services provided from time to time by the General Assembly in the Appropriation Act.

3. Fiscal Agent CSB-Funded Regional Program Model

1. One CSB receives state and sometimes other funds from the Department and acts as the fiscal agent for a regional program. The Department disburses the regional allocation to the fiscal agent CSB on behalf of all CSBs participating in the regional program.
2. The fiscal agent CSB, in collaboration with the other participating CSBs, develops agreed-upon procedures that describe how the CSBs implement the regional program and jointly manage the use of these funds on a regional basis. The procedures also establish and describe how unused funds can be reallocated among the participating CSBs to ensure the greatest possible utilization of the funds. These procedures should be documented in a regional memorandum of agreement (MOA) that is available for review by the Department.
3. The fiscal agent CSB receives the semi-monthly payments of funds from the Department for the regional program. The fiscal agent CSB disburses the regional program funds to individual CSBs, including itself when applicable, in accordance with the procedures in paragraph 2. The fiscal agent CSB displays such disbursements on a Transfer In/Out line of the applicable resources page in its final performance contract revision and its reports. The other CSBs

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receiving the transferred funds show the receipt of these funds on the same line. CSBs provide more detailed information about these transfers on the Financial Comments pages of contract revisions and reports.

4. Each CSB implementing a regional program accounts for and reports the funds and expenses associated with the program in its final performance contract revision and CARS reports. The fiscal agent CSB displays the total amount of the allocation as funding and all Transfers Out in its CARS reports, but it only displays in its reports the expenses for any regional program that it implements.
5. As an alternative to paragraphs 1 through 4 for some kinds of programs, such as the Discharge Assistance Program, and with the concurrence of the Department, instead of one CSB acting as a fiscal agent, all CSBs participating in that program establish a regional mechanism for managing the use of the regional program funds. The CSBs decide through this regional management mechanism how the total amount of funds for the program should be allocated among them on some logical basis (e.g., approved regional discharge assistance program ISPs). The region informs the Department of the allocations, and the Department adjusts the allocation of each participating CSB and disburses these allocations directly to the participating CSBs. Those CSBs agree to monitor and adjust allocations among themselves during the fiscal year through this regional management mechanism to ensure the complete utilization of these regional program funds, in accordance with the MOA in paragraph 2.
6. Each CSB implementing a regional program ensures that appropriate information about the individuals it serves and their services is entered into its information system, so that the CCS 3 can extract the information and report it in the CCS 3 submissions and applicable CARS reports.
7. Regional programs should receive the same state funding increases as regular CSB grant-funded activities, such as the salary increases for community services provided from time to time by the General Assembly in the Appropriation Act.

A variation of this model, the Fiscal Agent CSB-Funded Regional Local Inpatient POS Program Model, can be used to implement and manage regional local acute psychiatric inpatient bed purchases.

3.a. Fiscal Agent CSB-Funded Regional Local Inpatient POS Program Model

1. One CSB agrees to act as the fiscal agent for the regional Local Inpatient Purchase of Services (LIPOS) program. The Department disburses the regional LIPOS allocation to the fiscal agent CSB on behalf of all of the CSBs participating in the regional LIPOS program.
2. The fiscal agent CSB, in collaboration with all of the participating CSBs and with consultation from the Department, develops procedures that describe how the CSBs will implement the regional LIPOS program and jointly manage the use of these funds on a regional basis. The procedures include regional utilization management mechanisms, such as regional authorization committees (RACs) and regional procurements of beds through contracts with private providers. Such contracts may reserve blocks of beds for use by the region or purchase beds or bed days on an as available basis. The procedures also establish and describe how unused funds can be reallocated among the participating CSBs to ensure the greatest possible utilization of the funds. These procedures should be documented in a regional memorandum of agreement (MOA) that is available for review by the Department.

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3. The fiscal agent CSB receives the semi-monthly payments of funds from the Department for the regional LIPOS program. The fiscal agent CSB disburses regional LIPOS funds to individual CSBs or uses such funds itself to pay for the costs of local inpatient hospitalizations that have been approved by a regional review and authorization body established by and described in the MOA in paragraph 2. The fiscal agent CSB displays such disbursements on a Transfer In/Out line of the mental health resources page in its final performance contract revision and reports, and the CSB receiving the transferred funds shows the receipt of these funds on the same line. CSBs provide more detailed information about these transfers on the Financial Comments page of contract revisions and reports.
4. The CSB that purchases local inpatient services accounts for and reports the funds and expenses associated with its LIPOS in its final performance contract revision and CARS reports. The fiscal agent CSB displays the total amount of the allocation as funds and all Transfers Out in its CARS reports, but it displays in its reports only the expenses for its own LIPOS.
5. The CSB that purchases the local inpatient services ensures that appropriate information about individuals, services, and costs is entered into its management information system, so that the CCS 3 can extract the information and report it in the CCS 3 submissions and applicable CARS reports.
6. Regional programs should receive the same state funding increases as regular CSB grant-funded activities, such as the salary increases for community services provided from time to time by the General Assembly in the Appropriation Act.

4. Fiscal Agent CSB-Funded Contract Agency Regional Program Model

1. One CSB receives state and sometimes other funds from the Department and acts as the fiscal agent for a regional program that is contracted by this fiscal agent CSB to a public or private agency. The Department disburses the regional allocation to the fiscal agent CSB on behalf of all CSB participating in the contracted regional program.
2. The fiscal agent CSB contracts with and provides set monthly payments to a regional program provided by a public or private contract agency on behalf of all of the CSB participating in this regional program. The contract may purchase a pre-set amount of specified services from the contract agency and pay the agency a predetermined cost, whether or not the participating CSBs use the services.
3. Each participating CSB referring one of the individuals it serves to this contracted regional program admits the individual, enrolls him in the regional program service, and refers him to the contract agency. The contract agency provides information to the referring (case management) CSB, and that CSB maintains information about the individual and the service units in its information system, where the CCS 3 can extract the information.
4. The fiscal agent CSB provides program cost information to each referring CSB, based on its use of the regional program, and the referring CSB enters this information in the cost column of the program services form (pages AP-1 through AP-4) but does not enter any funding or expenditure information in its performance contract report (CARS). The fiscal agent CSB enters the funding and expenditure information associated with the regional program on the financial forms in its performance contract report, but it enters cost information on the program services form only for the individuals that it referred to the regional program. Each CSB will explain the differences

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between the financial and program service forms in its performance contract report on the Financial Comments page. The Department will reconcile the differences among the participating CSBs' reports using these comments. Because of the difficulty in calculating the program cost information for each participating CSB, program cost information would only need to be included in end of the fiscal year performance contract (CARS) reports.

5. All of the participating CSBs, to the extent practicable, determine individual CSB allocations of the state and sometimes other funds received from the Department, based on service utilization or an agreed-upon formula.
6. Regional programs should receive the same state funding increases as regular CSB grant-funded activities, such as the salary increases for community services provided from time to time by the General Assembly in the Appropriation Act.

This model also could be adapted by a region to handle its LIPOS services, if one CSB acts as the fiscal agent and pays all of the LIPOS providers. This adaptation should be negotiated with the Department by the participating CSBs.

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Appendix F: Regional Program Procedures

A regional program is funded by the Department through the community services board or behavioral health authority, hereafter referred to as the CSB, and operated explicitly to provide services to individuals who receive services from the CSBs participating in the program.

1. Purpose

The CSB may collaborate and act in concert with other CSBs or with other CSBs and state hospitals or training centers, hereafter referred to as state facilities, to operate regional programs, provide or purchase services on a regional basis, conduct regional utilization management, or engage in regional quality improvement efforts. Regional programs include regional discharge assistance programs (RDAP), local inpatient purchases of services (LIPOS), and other programs such as residential or ambulatory crisis stabilization programs. These procedures apply to all regional programs. While this appendix replaces earlier regional memoranda of agreement (MOAs), CSBs, state facilities, private providers participating in the regional partnership, and other parties may still need to develop MOAs to implement specific policies or procedures to operate regional or sub-regional programs or activities. Also, an MOA must be developed if a regional program intends to establish a peer review committee (e.g., a regional utilization review and consultation team) whose records and reviews would be privileged under § 8.01-581.16 of the Code of Virginia. When the CSB receives state or federal funds from the Department for identified regional programs or activities, it shall adhere to the applicable parts of these procedures, which are subject to all applicable provisions of the community services performance contract. In the event of a conflict between any regional program procedures and any provisions of the contract, provisions of the contract shall apply.

2. Regional Management Group (RMG)

- a. The participating CSBs and state facilities shall establish an RMG. The executive director of each participating CSB and the director of each participating state facility shall each serve on or appoint one member of the RMG. The RMC shall manage the regional program and coordinate the use of funding provided for the regional program, review the provision of services offered through the regional program, coordinate and monitor the effective utilization of the services and resources provided through the regional program, and perform other duties that the members mutually agree to carry out. An RMG may deal with more than one regional program.
- b. Although not members of the RMG, designated staff in the Central Office of the Department shall have access to all documents maintained or used by this group, pursuant to applicable provisions of the performance contract, and may attend and participate in all meetings or other activities of this group.
- c. In order to carry out its duties, the RMG may authorize the employment of one or more regional managers to be paid from funds provided for a regional program and to be employed by a participating CSB. The RMG shall specify the job duties and responsibilities for and supervise the regional manager or managers.

3. Regional Utilization Review and Consultation Team (RURCT)

- a. The RMG shall establish a RURCT pursuant to § 8.01-581.16 of the Code of Virginia to, where applicable:

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- 1.) review the implementation of the individualized services plans (ISPs) or individualized Discharge Assistance Program plans (IDAPPs) developed through the regional program to ensure that the services are the most appropriate, effective, and efficient services that meet the clinical needs of the individual receiving services and report the results of these reviews to the RMG;
 - 2.) review individuals who have been on the state facility extraordinary barriers to discharge list for more than 30 days to identify or develop community services and funding appropriate to their clinical needs and report the results of these reviews and subsequent related actions to the RMG;
 - 3.) review, at the request of the case management CSB, other individuals who have been determined by state facility treatment teams to be clinically ready for discharge and identify community services and resources that may be available to meet their needs;
 - 4.) facilitate, at the request of the case management CSB, resolution of individual situations that are preventing an individual's timely discharge from a state facility or a private provider participating in the regional partnership or an individual's continued tenure in the community;
 - 5.) identify opportunities for two or more CSBs to work together to develop programs or placements that would permit individuals to be discharged from state facilities or private providers participating in the regional partnership more expeditiously;
 - 6.) promote the most efficient use of scarce and costly services; and
 - 7.) carry out other duties or perform other functions assigned by the RMG.
- b. The RURCT shall consist of representatives from participating CSBs in the region, participating state facilities, private providers participating in the regional partnership, and others who may be appointed by the RMG, such as the regional manager(s) employed pursuant to section II.C. The positions of the representatives who serve on this team shall be identified in local documentation.
- c. The RURCT shall meet monthly or more frequently when necessary, for example, depending upon census issues or the number of cases to be reviewed. Minutes shall be recorded at each meeting. Only members of the team and other persons who are identified by the team as essential to the review of an individual's case, including the individual's treatment team and staff directly involved in the provision of services to the individual, may attend meetings. All proceedings, minutes, records, and reports and any information discussed at these meetings shall be maintained confidential and privileged, as provided in § 8.01-581.17 of the Code of Virginia.
- d. For the regional program, the RURCT or another group designated by the RMG shall maintain current information to identify and track individuals served and services provided through the regional program. This information may be maintained in participating CSB information systems or in a regional data base. For example, for the RDAP, this information shall include the individual's name, social security number or other unique identifier, other unique statewide identifier, legal status, case management CSB, state hospital of origin, discharge date, state re-hospitalization date (if applicable), and the cost of the IDAPP. This team shall maintain automated or paper copies of records for each RDAP-funded IDAPP. Changes in responsibilities of the case management CSB, defined in the core services taxonomy, and the transfer of RDAP funds shall be reported to the Offices of Grants

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Management and Mental Health Services in the Department as soon as these changes or transfers are known or at least monthly.

- e. For RDAP, the RURCT shall conduct utilization reviews of ISPs as frequently as needed to ensure continued appropriateness of services and compliance with approved IDAPPs and reviews of quarterly utilization and financial reports and events related to the individual such as re-hospitalization, as appropriate. This utilization review process may result in revisions of IDAPPs or adjustment to or redistribution of RDAP funds. This provision does not supersede utilization review and audit processes conducted by the Department pursuant to the performance contract.
 - f. Although not members of the RURCT, designated staff in the Central Office of the Department shall have access to all documents, including ISPs or IDAPPs, maintained or used by this body, pursuant to applicable provisions of the performance contract, and may attend and participate in all meetings as non-voting members and in other activities of this team.
- 4. Operating Procedures for Regional Programs:** These operating procedures establish the parameters for allocating resources for and monitoring continuity of services provided to individuals receiving regional program services. Some of the procedures apply to regional programs generally; others apply to particular regional programs, although they may be able to be adapted to other regional programs.
- a. Funding for a regional program shall be provided and distributed by the Department to participating CSBs or to a CSB on behalf of the region through their community services performance contracts in accordance with the conditions specified the contract, often in an Exhibit D.
 - b. Each participating CSB or a CSB on behalf of the region shall receive semi-monthly payments of state funds from the Department for the regional program through its community services performance contract, as long as it satisfies the requirements of this appendix and the performance contract, based upon its total base allocation of previously allotted and approved regional program funds.
 - c. Participating CSBs and state facilities shall develop agreed-upon procedures that describe how they will implement a regional program and jointly manage the use of regional program funds on a regional basis. These procedures shall be reduced to writing and provided to the Department upon request.
 - d. Regional program funds may be used to support the activities of the RMG and RURCT.
 - e. Within the allocation of funds for the regional program, funds may be expended for any combinations of services and supports that assure that the needs of individuals are met in community settings. ISPs or IDAPPs must be updated and submitted, as revisions occur or substitute plans are required, to the RMG for approval according to procedures approved by the RMG.
 - f. Regional program funds used to support ISPs or IDAPPs shall be identified on a fiscal year basis. Amounts may be adjusted by the RMG to reflect the actual costs of care based on the regional program's experience or as deemed appropriate through a regional management and utilization review process.

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- g. The CSB responsible for implementing an individual's regional program ISP or IDAPP shall account for and report the funds and expenses associated with the regional program ISP or IDAPP in its community services performance contract and in its quarterly performance contract reports submitted through the Community Automated Reporting System (CARS).
- h. The CSB responsible for implementing an individual's regional program ISP or IDAPP shall ensure that the appropriate information about that individual and his or her services is entered into its management information system so that the information can be extracted by the Community Consumer Submission (CCS) and reported in the monthly CCS extracts and applicable CARS reports to the Department.
- i. The participating CSBs may use regional program funds to establish and provide regional or sub-regional services when this is possible and would result in increased cost effectiveness and clinical effectiveness.
- j. Operation of a RDAP is governed by the Discharge Assistance Program Manual issued by the Department and provisions of Exhibit C of the performance contract.

5. General Terms and Conditions

- a. CSBs, the Department, and any other parties participating in a regional program agree that they shall comply with all applicable provisions of state and federal law and regulations in implementing any regional programs to which these procedures apply. The CSB and the Department shall comply with or fulfill all provisions or requirements, duties, roles, or responsibilities in the current community services performance contract in their implementation of any regional programs pursuant to these procedures.
- b. Nothing in these procedures shall be construed as authority for the CSB, the Department, or any other participating parties to make commitments that will bind them beyond the scope of these procedures.
- c. Nothing in these procedures is intended to, nor does it create, any claim or right on behalf of any individual to any services or benefits from the CSB or the Department.

6. Privacy of Personal Information

- a. The CSB, the Department, and any other parties participating in a regional program agree to maintain all protected health information (PHI) learned about individuals receiving services confidential and agree to disclose that information only in accordance with applicable state and federal law and regulations, including the regulations promulgated under the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996 (HIPAA), 42 CFR Part 2, the Virginia Health Records Privacy Act, the Department's human rights regulations, and each party's own privacy policies and practices. The organization operating the regional program shall provide a notice to individuals participating in or receiving services from the regional program that it may share protected information about them and the services they receive, as authorized by HIPAA and other applicable federal and state statutes and regulations. The organization shall seek the authorization of the individual to share this information whenever possible.
- b. Even though each party participating in a regional program may not provide services directly to each of the individuals served through the regional program, the parties may disclose the PHI of individuals receiving services to one another under 45 C.F.R. § 164.512(k)(6)(ii) in order to perform their responsibilities related to this regional program,

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including coordination of the services and functions provided under the regional program and improving the administration and management of the services provided to the individuals served in it.

- c. In carrying out their responsibilities in the regional program, the CSB, the Department, and any other parties involved in this regional program may use and disclose PHI to one another to perform the functions, activities, or services of the regional program on behalf of one another, including utilization review, financial and service management and coordination, and clinical case consultation. In so doing, the parties agree to:
 - 1.) Not use or further disclose PHI other than as permitted or required by the performance contract or these procedures or as required by law;
 - 2.) Use appropriate safeguards to prevent use or disclosure of PHI other than as permitted by the performance contract or these procedures;
 - 3.) Report to the other parties any use or disclosure of PHI not provided for by the performance contract or these procedures of which they become aware;
 - 4.) Impose the same requirements and restrictions contained in the performance contract or these procedures on their subcontractors and agents to whom they provide PHI received from or created or received by the other parties to perform any services, activities, or functions on behalf of the other parties;
 - 5.) Provide access to PHI contained in a designated record set to the other parties in the time and manner designated by the other parties or at the request of the other parties to an individual in order to meet the requirements of 45 CFR 164.524;
 - 6.) Make available PHI in its records to the other parties for amendment and incorporate any amendments to PHI in its records at the request of the other parties;
 - 7.) Document and provide to the other parties information relating to disclosures of PHI as required for the other parties to respond to a request by an individual for an accounting of disclosures of PHI in accordance with 45 CFR 164.528;
 - 8.) Make their internal practices, books, and records relating to use and disclosure of PHI received from or created or received by the other parties on behalf of the other parties, available to the Secretary of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services for the purposes of determining compliance with 45 CFR Parts 160 and 164, subparts A and E;
 - 9.) Implement administrative, physical, and technical safeguards that reasonably and appropriately protect the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of electronic PHI that they create, receive, maintain, or transmit on behalf of the other parties as required by the HIPAA Security Rule, 45 C.F.R. Parts 160, 162, and 164;
 - 10.) Ensure that any agent, including a subcontractor, to whom they provide electronic PHI agrees to implement reasonable and appropriate safeguards to protect it;
 - 11.) Report to the other parties any security incident of which they become aware; and
 - 12.) At termination of the regional program, if feasible, return or destroy all PHI received from or created or received by the parties on behalf of the other parties that the parties still maintain in any form and retain no copies of such information or, if such return or destruction is not feasible, extend the protections in this appendix to the information and

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limit further uses and disclosures to those purposes that make the return or destruction of the information infeasible.

- d. Each of the parties may use and disclose PHI received from the other parties, if necessary, to carry out its legal responsibilities and for the proper management and administration of its business. Each of the parties may disclose PHI for such purposes if the disclosure is required by law, or if the party obtains reasonable assurances from the person to whom the PHI is disclosed that it will be held confidentially, that it will be used or further disclosed only as required by law or for the purpose for which it was disclosed to the person, and that the person will notify the party of any instances of which it is aware in which the confidentiality of the information has been breached.

7. **Reporting:** The CSB shall provide all required information (e.g., the number of individuals receiving services, the total expenditures for the regional program, and the total amount of regional program restricted funds expended) to the Department about the regional programs in which it participates, principally through CCS and CARS reports. CSBs shall not be required to submit more frequent standard reports or reports on individuals, unless such requirements have been established in accordance with the applicable sections of the performance contract. The CSB also shall identify all individuals in regional programs that it serves in its CCS extract submissions using the applicable consumer designation codes.

8. Project Management

- a. The Department shall be responsible for the allocation of regional program state and federal funds and the overall management of the regional program at the state level.
- b. The RMG shall be responsible for overall management of the regional program and coordination of the use of funding provided for the regional program in accordance with these procedures.
- c. The CSB shall be responsible for managing regional program funds it receives in accordance with these regional program procedures.
- d. Payments generated from third party and other sources for any regional program shall be used by the region or CSB to offset the costs of the regional program. The CSB shall collect and utilize all available funds from other appropriate specific sources before using state and federal funds to ensure the most effective use of these state and federal funds. These other sources include Medicare; Medicaid-fee-for service, targeted case management payments, rehabilitation payments, and ID waiver payments; other third party payors; auxiliary grants; SSI, SSDI, and direct payments by individuals; payments or contributions of other resources from other agencies, such as social services or health departments; and other state, local, or Department funding sources.
- e. The Department may conduct on-going utilization review and analyze utilization and financial information and events related to individuals served, such as re-hospitalization, to ensure the continued appropriateness of services and to monitor the outcomes of the regional program. The utilization review process may result in adjustment to or reallocation of state general and federal funding allocations for the regional program.

9. **Compensation and Payment:** The Department shall disburse semi-monthly payments of state general and federal funds to the CSB for the regional program as part of its regular semi-monthly disbursements to the CSB.

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Appendix G: Core Services Taxonomy Work Group Commentary

The following comments reflect the deliberations and decisions of the Core Services Taxonomy Work Group and the VACSB Data Management Committee. These comments are included for information or historical background purposes.

Peer-provided services are included and reported where they are delivered, for example, in outpatient, rehabilitation, or residential services, rather than in consumer-run services. Peer-provided services are provided by individuals who identify themselves as having mental health, substance use, or co-occurring disorders and are receiving or have received mental health, substance abuse, or co-occurring services. The primary purpose of peer-provided services is to help others with mental health, substance use, or co-occurring disorders. Peer-provided services involve partnering with non-peers, such as being hired by community mental health or substance abuse programs in designated peer positions or traditional clinical positions. Peers may serve as recovery coaches, peer counselors, case managers, outreach workers, crisis workers, and residential staff, among other possibilities. Units of service provided by peers in core services should be included with all service units collected and reported through the CCS. CSBs will report the numbers of peers they employ in each program area to provide core in their CARS management reports.

Family Support was a separate core services subcategory in Taxonomy 6; however, it was eliminated as a separate subcategory in Taxonomy 7. Family support offers assistance for families who choose to provide care at home for family members with mental disabilities. Family support is a combination of financial assistance, services, and technical supports that allows families to have control over their lives and the lives of their family members. Family is defined as the natural, adoptive, or foster care family with whom the person with a mental disability resides. Family can also mean an adult relative (i.e., sister, brother, son, daughter, aunt, uncle, cousin, or grandparent) or interested person who has been appointed full or limited guardian and with whom the person with the mental disability resides. The family defines the support. While it will be different for each family, the support should be flexible and individualized to meet the unique needs of the family and the individual with the mental disability. Family support services include respite care, adaptive equipment, personal care supplies and equipment, behavior management, minor home adaptation or modification, day care, and other extraordinary needs. Funds and expenses for family support activities should be included in the applicable core service subcategories, but numbers of individuals would not be included separately, since those individuals are already receiving the service in the category or subcategory. If an individual is receiving nothing but family support, he or she should be opened to consumer monitoring and the family member with a mental disability would be counted and reported as an individual receiving services in consumer monitoring.

Consultations include professional and clinical consultations with family assessment and planning teams (CSA), other human services agencies, and private providers. No ISPs are developed, and Department licensing is not required. In consultations, CSB staff members are not providing services or care coordination to individuals; the staff are only consulting with service providers and other agencies about individuals who are receiving services from other organizations. Since there are no individuals receiving services counted for consultations, service units will be collected through the z-consumer function in the CCS. Traditionally, consultations have been and will continue to be included in outpatient or case management services. However, if a CSB is providing other services, this is not a consultation situation; the CSB opens a case for the individual or admits the individual to a program area, depending on the other services received. For example, if a CSB is providing significant amounts of staff support associated with FAPT or Title IV-E activities, it may include this support as part of consumer monitoring services.

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Appendix H: REACH Services Crosswalk and Reporting Requirements

This exhibit provides guidance to the CSBs providing Regional Education Assessment Crisis Services and Habilitation (REACH) program services about how to report those services in their monthly CCS 3 submissions to the Department. REACH program services must be reported only in emergency services, ancillary services and the developmental services program area; they must not be reported in the mental health services or substance abuse services program areas. There are only seven services that CSBs providing REACH program services directly or contractually must include in their information systems in a way that information about them can be extracted and exported to the Department through CCS 3. These services are:

1. **100 Emergency Services**, licensed by the Department as crisis intervention services;
2. **390 Consumer Monitoring Services** (ancillary services), not licensed by the Department;
3. **720 Assessment and Evaluation Services** (ancillary services), not licensed by the Department;
4. **420 Ambulatory Crisis Stabilization Services** (in the developmental services program area), licensed by the Department as mental health non-residential crisis stabilization;
5. **510 Residential Crisis Stabilization Services** (in the developmental services program area), licensed by the Department as mental health residential crisis stabilization services for adults;
6. **521 Intensive Residential Services** (in the developmental services program area), licensed by the Department as intellectual disability residential therapeutic respite group home services for adults - includes ID assessment/treatment beds; and
7. **581 Supportive Residential Services** (in the developmental services program area), licensed by the Department as REACH intellectual disability supportive in-home services for adults.

These are the only services provided to individuals who have been determined to be served in the REACH program that should be included in CCS 3 submissions to the Department. When they provide them, CSBs that operate or contract for REACH program services must include the following information about these seven services in their CCS 3 submissions.

Consumer File: Include all applicable CCS 3 consumer data elements on an individual receiving REACH program services if the individual has not already been admitted to the developmental services program area (for services 4 through 7 above) or if the CSB has not opened a case on the individual for emergency services or ancillary services (for services 1 through 3 above).

Type of Care File: Include a type of care file on the individual if he or she receives services 4 through 7 above and has not already been admitted to the developmental services program area.

Service Files: Include service files to report receipt of:

1. Emergency services (pseudo program area code 400 and service code 100) if the individual receives crisis intervention services,
2. Consumer monitoring (pseudo program area code 400 and service code 390) if the individual receives consumer monitoring services,
3. Assessment and evaluation (pseudo program area code 400 and service code 720) if the individual receives assessment and evaluation services,
4. Ambulatory crisis stabilization (developmental services program area code 200 and service code 420) if the individual receives mental health non-residential crisis stabilization,

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5. Residential crisis stabilization (developmental services program area code 200 and service code 510) if the individual receives mental health residential crisis stabilization services for adults,
6. Intensive residential services (developmental services program area code 200 and service code 521) if the individual receives intellectual disability residential therapeutic respite group home services for adults, or
7. Supportive residential services (developmental services program area code 200 and service code 581) if the individual receives REACH intellectual disability supportive in-home services for adults.

When they provide these services, CSBs that operate or contract for REACH program services also must include funding, expenditure, cost, and static capacity information about these seven services in their quarterly CARS Reports submitted to the Department.