The Excellence in Mental Health Act demonstration — created as part of the Protecting Access to Medicare Act of 2014 — is a two-year, eight-state initiative to expand Americans’ access to community-based mental health and addiction care. It lays the foundation for transformation of our delivery system by setting standards for Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics (CCBHCs) and establishing a Medicaid payment rate that supports the costs of their comprehensive service array. Unfortunately, 11 states poised and ready to transform their delivery systems were forced to stop in their tracks due to the current eight-state limit on participation. Meanwhile, the program’s two-year limit means that current participants could see their coverage and access gains stripped away when the demonstration ends. Bipartisan legislation to expand the demonstration was introduced as S. 2525/H.R. 4567 in the 114th Congress.

WHY DO WE NEED TO EXPAND THE IMPLEMENTATION OF CCBHCS?

CCBHCs are transforming our overburdened, underfunded mental health and addiction treatment system. The lack of available treatment services is draining resources from criminal justice and emergency service systems and fueling the huge treatment gap that exists among people with addictions. Two-thirds of people incarcerated in our jails and prisons meet the criteria for a substance use disorder. Law enforcement agencies consistently report increasing encounters with individuals experiencing acute psychiatric symptoms — leading directly to a “boarding” crisis in hospital emergency rooms in large and small cities.

CCBHCs are helping to strengthen states’ response to the opioid addiction crisis. Addiction care is embedded throughout the CCBHC range of services, which includes screening for substance use disorders, detoxification, outpatient addiction services, peer support services and other addiction recovery services at state discretion. Importantly, most states participating in the CCBHC program have also made medication-assisted treatment (MAT) a required service. MAT is a highly effective method of treating opioid addiction that combines use of medications with counseling and behavioral therapies.

CCBHCs aren’t just business as usual. Certified clinics provide evidence-based outpatient mental health and substance use services, 24-hour crisis care, primary care screening and monitoring and care coordination across health care settings. They must work with law enforcement officers, criminal justice systems, veterans’ organizations, child welfare agencies, schools and others to ensure no one falls through the cracks. Through outcome monitoring and quality bonus payments, clinics are held accountable for patients’ progress. CCBHCs are supported by a sustainable Medicaid payment rate that — unlike current grant funding and dismally low reimbursement rates — supports the actual costs of expanding evidence-based services, engaging patients outside the four walls of the clinic and leveraging technology for improved outcomes.
More states are poised and ready to participate. Nineteen states went through the year-long planning process and applied to participate in the demonstration, but only eight could be selected. Every state that wishes to create and sustain quality service systems should be able to do so. By allowing all interested states to participate in the program, Congress could expand capacity in the behavioral health system to care for more Americans and alleviate the growing pressure on our nation’s jails and emergency rooms. Congress can also ensure we don’t slide backward on CCBHCs’ coverage and access gains by extending the duration of the demonstration beyond the current two-year limit.


Iraq and Afghanistan Veterans of America
National Guard Association
National Sheriffs Association
National Federation of Police
American Art Therapy Association
American Association for Marriage and Family Therapy
American Association of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry
American Association on Health and Disability
American Association of Pastoral Counselors
American Dance Therapy Association
American Foundation for Suicide Prevention
American Group Psychotherapy Association
American Mental Health Counselors Association
American Occupational Therapy Association
American Orthopsychiatric Association
American Psychological Association
Anxiety and Depression Association of America
Association for Ambulatory Behavioral Healthcare
Association for Behavioral Health and Wellness
Clinical Social Work Association
Coalition for Supportive Housing
Depression and Bipolar Support Alliance
Eating Disorders Coalition
Families USA
First Focus Campaign for Children
The Jewish Federations of North America
Legal Action Center
Mental Health America
NAADAC, the Association for Addiction Professionals
National Alliance on Mental Illness
The National Alliance to Advance Adolescent Health
National Alliance to End Homelessness
National Association for Rural Mental Health
National Association of Counties
National Association of County Behavioral Health and Developmental Disability Directors
National Association of Social Workers
National Association of State Mental Health Program Directors
National Council for Behavioral Health
National Disability Rights Network
No Health Without Mental Health
School Social Work Association of America
Treatment Communities of America

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