NATIONAL COUNCIL for Mental Wellbeing **CENTER OF EXCELLENCE** for Integrated Health Solutions

Funded by Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration and operated by the National Council for Mental Wellbeing

INTEGRATED CARE FINANCING SERIES **PRIMER**

NOVEMBER 2022

Background

The integrated care movement has emphasized the importance of holistic health care that curates prevention and treatment services for physical health, mental health and substance use disorders in a coordinated patient-centered manner. The movement has served as both a participant and accelerant in advocating for policy transformations that have yielded tangible benefits to society. Prominent examples include mental health parity as part of health insurance benefits, mandatory coverage of substance use treatment services as part of essential health benefits and the United States Prevention Service Task Force emphasizing the need for behavioral health screening, including mental health and substance use screening. While these policy advancements create a framework for promoting integrated care, maximizing access to actual services rests on the ability of provider organizations to implement sustainable financing strategies that increase access to services for patients.

The National Council for Mental Wellbeing's integrated care financing series aims to equip provider organizations with tactical considerations to optimize financing strategies for four service modules:

- 1. Medication for Opioid Use Disorder (MOUD)
- 2. Care Coordination
- 3. Metabolic Monitoring
- 4. Screening

The modules are designed to be used in tandem or independently and can be paired with the Integrated Care Decision Support Tool to estimate potential revenue based on the unique staffing mix of each organization.

1

Application and Limitations

The national health care financing landscape is complex and variable, often informed by local factors, such as state policy decisions, allocation of categorical grant-based funding, health insurance coverage and payer priorities. The series will primarily focus on fee-for-service (FFS) financing considerations. Despite this FFS lens, the insights that follow are universally applicable to organization settings that are financed through alternative payment mechanisms such as cost-based, prospective and value-based payment arrangements, acknowledging that FFS costing considerations are often the financial benchmark to structure alternative payment mechanisms. In short, the information herein is as specific as possible while acknowledging variations in local payment and delivery landscape and operational diversity across organization settings. Guidance on how to adapt this information to your local landscape is highlighted throughout this brief in the Implementation Considerations subsections.

Please note that the decision support tool does not assess enrollment, licensing and credentialing. This tool is accurate as of publication date (November 2022).

Decision Support Tool Overview

The decision support tool module aims to provide organizations with the opportunity to estimate potential revenue based on specific codes, identify provider disciplines that permitted to bill specific codes and provide additional context salient to the utilization of respective codes. The tool is in Microsoft Excel format and therefore can be sorted and manipulated to provide organization-specific insight. Table 1 below defines each column in the tool.

COLUMN	TITLE	DEFINITION
с	Category	A general assessment of the type of integration for a given service, with five broad categories listed: (1) behavioral health integration, (2) care coordination, (3) medications for opioid use disorder, (4) metabolic monitoring or (5) screening.
D	Type of Service	A general description of the type of service.
E	Brief Description	Brief descriptor of services.
F	Billing Code	The specific code that applies to a service.
G	Medicaid	An assessment on whether the service code is typically covered by Medicaid.
Н	Medicare (Excludes LMHC, LMFT, LAC, LCPC)	An assessment on whether the service code is typically covered by Medicare.

Table 1. Decision Support Tool Explanation

COLUMN	TITLE	DEFINITION
1	Third Party/Commercial	An assessment on whether the service code is typically covered by a third party or commercial insurer.
J	Eligible Provider	A list of the provider or practitioner types that should be able to deliver services associated with a given code.
к	Medicare 2022 Rate (Min)	The relative minimum Medicare reimbursement rate for calendar year 2022, which is based on Medicare Locality 13 (state of Arkansas).
L	Medicare 2022 Rate (Max)	The relative maximum Medicare reimbursement rate for calendar year 2022, which is based on Medicare Locality 1 (state of Alaska).
м	Medicare 2022 Rate (Mid)	The estimated average Medicare payment rate, which is based on the average of the minimum and maximum payment rates listed in Columns K and L.
N	Estimated Medicaid Rate (if billable)	An estimated Medicaid rate based on approximately what a given state Medicaid agency tends to pay relative to Medicare in that state. [Note: Differences in Medicaid rules vary greatly; please confirm applicable billing codes within state Medicaid agencies and/or managed care plans.]
O-AB	Professional Discipline Coverage	The professional disciplines allowed to reimburse for specific codes in Medicare.
AC	Documentation	Documents or services required to bill the code in Medicare.
AD	Time Requirements	The time required for the service to be valid and reimbursable.
AE	Comments	Additional considerations salient to use of the code.

Coding Considerations

In an FFS environment, coding is the foundation for seeking reimbursement for specific services. Organizations are encouraged to examine their state's model Medicaid contract, payer contracts and the Medicare fee schedule to determine the extent to which they are permitted to seek reimbursement under specific codes. The most common categories of codes include:

- International Classification of Disease, 10th Revision (ICD-10) Codes. Diagnostic codes that capture a condition, injury or social determinant of health. These codes explain why a patient is seeking care and explain to payers the reasons for the services that have or will be rendered. ICD-10 codes are alphanumeric and contain a decimal point. The characters prior to the decimal point are the disease category. The characters following the decimal point are the disease subcategory. For example, ICD-10 code F11.21 refers to patient living with opioid use disorder (F11) that is in remission (21).
- Current Procedural Terminology (CPT) Codes. Generally used by private payers and managed care organizations to indicate services rendered. CPT codes are owned and maintained by the American Medical Association and are structured as a 5-digit numeric code. For example, 99205 is used for the evaluation and management of a new patient. CPT codes can be modified using a 2-digit number to further explain a procedure or service.
- Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System (HCPCS) Codes. Maintained by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), these codes are used to explain services rendered in Medicare. Like CPT codes, HCPCS codes may also be accompanied by a 2-digit modifier.

While the modules will primarily focus on FFS billing and reimbursement opportunities, they will also address (where applicable) considerations salient to value-based payment and service delivery models inherently bundled from a reimbursement perspective. For example, the Care Coordination module addresses the Psychiatric Collaborative Care Services Model which includes sequence of services and corresponding codes that are required to seek reimbursement.

Closing

This brief is part of a series that aims to accelerate the ease of implementation of evidence-based integrated care interventions across a myriad of organization settings. It also serves as contextual complement to the Integrated Care Financing Decision Support Tool which provides billing, reimbursement and aggregate financial modeling insights to support implementation. Please contact the Center of Excellence for Integrated Health Solutions through their website if you have any questions or concerns.

These materials were supported by the National Council for Mental Wellbeing's Center of Excellence for Integrated Health Solutions and funded by a grant award from the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration and managed by the National Council for Mental Wellbeing. The views, opinions and content expressed in this report do not necessarily reflect the views, opinions or policies of the Center for Mental Health Services, the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration or the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services.