Table of Contents

1 General Information ................................................................. 6
  1.1 Payment Window Reimbursement Guidelines for Services Preceding an
      Inpatient Admission ............................................................. 6
2 Blind Children’s Vocational Discovery and Development Program (BCVDDP) .......... 7
  2.1 Overview ................................................................. 7
  2.2 Enrollment ................................................................. 7
  2.3 Services, Benefits, Limitations, and Prior Authorization ......................... 7
      2.3.1 Prior Authorization ..................................................... 7
  2.4 Documentation Requirements ................................................ 7
  2.5 Claims Filing and Reimbursement .............................................. 8
3 Case Management for Children and Pregnant Women ................................... 8
  3.1 Overview ................................................................. 8
      3.1.1 Eligibility ............................................................... 8
      3.1.2 Referral Process ...................................................... 9
  3.2 Enrollment ................................................................. 9
  3.3 Services, Benefits, Limitations, and Prior Authorization ......................... 10
      3.3.1 Prior Authorization ..................................................... 11
  3.4 Technical Assistance ....................................................... 11
      3.4.1 Assistance with Program Concerns .................................. 11
  3.5 Documentation Requirements ................................................ 11
  3.6 Claims Filing and Reimbursement .............................................. 11
      3.6.1 Claims Information .................................................... 11
      3.6.2 Managed Care Clients ................................................. 12
4 Outpatient Mental Health Services .................................................. 12
  4.1 Provider Enrollment .......................................................... 12
      4.1.1 Physicians ............................................................ 12
      4.1.2 Physician Assistants (PAs) ........................................... 13
      4.1.3 Advanced Practice Registered Nurses (APRNs) ................. 13
      4.1.4 Licensed Clinical Social Workers (LCSWs) ....................... 13
      4.1.5 Licensed Marriage and Family Therapists (LMFTs) ............. 13
      4.1.6 Licensed Professional Counselors (LPCs) ....................... 13
      4.1.7 Psychologists ......................................................... 13
      4.1.8 Licensed Psychological Associates (LPAs) ...................... 14
      4.1.9 Provisionally Licensed Psychologists (PLPs) ................. 14
      4.1.10 Post-Doctoral Fellows .............................................. 14
      4.1.11 Pre-doctoral Psychology Interns .................................. 15
  4.2 Services, Benefits, Limitations .............................................. 15
      4.2.1 Telemedicine and Telehealth ...................................... 24
4.2.2 Psychotherapy .......................................................... 24
  4.2.2.1 Family Psychotherapy ............................................. 26
  4.2.2.2 Treatment for Alzheimer’s Disease and Dementia .......... 26
4.2.3 Delegated Services .................................................... 26
4.2.4 Pharmacological Management ..................................... 27
4.2.5 Electroconvulsive Therapy ......................................... 27
4.2.6 Psychiatric Diagnostic Evaluation ................................. 27
4.2.7 Psychological, Neurobehavioral, and Neuropsychological Testing ......................................................... 28
  4.2.7.1 Testing in Facilities ................................................ 29
4.3 Prior Authorization ....................................................... 30
  4.3.1 Services Requiring Prior Authorization ......................... 30
  4.3.2 Prior Authorization Not Required ................................. 30
4.4 Documentation Requirements ......................................... 31
4.5 Twelve Hour System Limitation ...................................... 31
4.6 Court-Ordered Services ............................................... 32
4.7 Exclusions .................................................................. 33
4.8 Claims Filing and Reimbursement ................................... 33
4.9 NCCI and MUE Guidelines ............................................ 34
5 Intellectual Disability Service Coordination, Mental Health Targeted Case Management, and Mental Health Rehabilitative Services ........................................... 34
  5.1 Enrollment ................................................................ 34
    5.1.1 Local Intellectual and Developmental Disability Authority (LIDDA) Providers ................................................. 34
    5.1.2 Local Mental Health Authority (LMHA) Providers .......... 35
    5.1.3 Non-Local Mental Health Authority (Non-LMHA) Providers ................................................................. 35
    5.1.4 Provider Credentials for Facilities Delivering MHTCM and Mental Health Rehabilitative Services ................. 35
      5.1.4.1 Community Services Specialist (CSSP) ................. 35
      5.1.4.2 Qualified Mental Health Professional - Community Services (QMHP-CS) ............................................ 35
      5.1.4.3 Peer Provider ....................................................... 36
      5.1.4.4 Family Partner .................................................... 36
      5.1.4.5 Certifications for Mental Health Rehabilitative Services ............................................................. 37
  5.2 Services, Benefits, Limitations, and Prior Authorization ......................... 37
    5.2.1 Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities Service Coordination ............................................................ 37
    5.2.2 Mental Health Targeted Case Management (MHTCM) ................................................................. 38
      5.2.2.1 Collateral Contacts ............................................... 41
      5.2.2.2 Intensive Case Management ................................... 41
        5.2.2.2.1 Authorization Requirements ............................ 41
      5.2.2.3 Eligibility and Service Determinations for Clients Who are 20 Years of Age and Younger ......................... 42
      5.2.2.4 Eligibility and Service Determinations for Clients Who are 21 Years of Age and Older ............................. 43
      5.2.2.5 Documentation Requirements .............................. 43
      5.2.2.6 Exclusions ......................................................... 44
    5.2.3 Mental Health Rehabilitative Services ........................ 45
      5.2.3.1 Eligibility and Service Determinations for Clients Who are 20 Years of Age and Younger ......................... 47
      5.2.3.2 Eligibility and Service Determinations for Clients Who are 21 Years of Age and Older ............................. 48
      5.2.3.3 Treatment Planning ............................................. 49
5.2.3.4 Medication Training and Support .............................................. 49
5.2.3.5 Psychosocial Rehabilitative Services ..................................... 49
  5.2.3.5.1 Independent Living Services ........................................... 50
  5.2.3.5.2 Coordination Services .................................................. 50
  5.2.3.5.3 Employment-Related Services ....................................... 50
  5.2.3.5.4 Housing-Related Services ............................................ 51
  5.2.3.5.5 Medication-Related Services ......................................... 51
5.2.3.6 Skills Training and Development ........................................... 51
5.2.3.7 Crisis Intervention .......................................................... 52
5.2.3.8 Day Programs for Acute Needs ........................................... 53
5.2.3.9 Authorization Requirements ............................................... 53
  5.2.3.9.1 Reauthorization Requirements ...................................... 54
5.2.3.10 Documentation Requirements ............................................ 54
5.2.3.11 Exclusions ............................................................................. 55
5.2.3.12 Non-reimbursable Activities .............................................. 56
5.3 Documentation Requirements ....................................................... 57
5.4 Claims Filing and Reimbursement .................................................. 57
  5.4.1 Managed Care Clients .......................................................... 57
  5.4.2 Reimbursement Reductions .................................................... 57
6 Peer Specialist Services ................................................................. 58
  6.1 Services, Benefits, Limitations, and Prior Authorization ............... 58
  6.2 Peer Specialist Requirements .................................................... 58
    6.2.1 Certification ........................................................................... 59
    6.2.2 Supervision ............................................................................ 60
  6.3 Prior Authorization Requirements ............................................... 61
  6.4 Documentation Requirements .................................................... 61
    6.4.1 Reimbursement ..................................................................... 62
    6.4.2 Claim Filing ........................................................................... 62
  6.5 Exclusions ..................................................................................... 62
7 Psychiatric Services for Hospitals .................................................... 62
  7.1 Prior Authorization Requirements ............................................... 63
  7.2 Documentation Requirements .................................................... 63
  7.3 Inpatient Hospital Discharge ....................................................... 64
8 Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT) ......... 64
  8.1 SBIRT Training ........................................................................... 64
  8.2 Screening ..................................................................................... 64
  8.3 Brief Intervention ........................................................................ 65
  8.4 Referral to Treatment ................................................................... 65
  8.5 Reimbursement and Limitations ................................................... 65
  8.6 Documentation Requirements .................................................... 66
  8.7 Claims Filing and Reimbursement ................................................ 66
9 Substance Use Disorder (SUD) Services ........................................... 67
  9.1 Overview ..................................................................................... 67
  9.2 Evaluation, Treatment, or Referral for Co-Occurring Conditions .... 68
  9.3 Withdrawal Management Services .............................................. 68
9.4 Individual and Group SUD Counseling in an Outpatient Setting .......................... 69
9.5 Residential Treatment Services ........................................................................ 69
9.6 Outpatient Treatment Services ....................................................................... 70
9.7 Medication Assisted Treatment ....................................................................... 71
9.8 Exclusions ........................................................................................................ 72
9.9 Prior Authorization ............................................................................................ 72
  9.9.1 Prior Authorization for Fee-for-Service Clients ............................................. 73
  9.9.2 Prior Authorization for Outpatient Withdrawal Management Treatment Services .................................................................................. 73
    9.9.2.1 Admission Criteria for Outpatient Withdrawal Management Treatment Services .................................................................................. 73
    9.9.2.2 Continued Stay Criteria for Outpatient Withdrawal Management Treatment Services .................................................................................. 75
  9.9.3 Prior Authorization for Residential Withdrawal Management Treatment Services .................................................................................. 76
    9.9.3.1 Admission Criteria for Residential Withdrawal Management Treatment Services .................................................................................. 76
    9.9.3.2 Continued Stay Criteria for Residential Withdrawal Management Treatment Services .................................................................................. 77
  9.9.4 Prior Authorization for Residential Treatment Services ................................ 77
    9.9.4.1 Admission Criteria for Residential Treatment Services ......................... 78
    9.9.4.2 Residential Treatment Services for Adolescents ................................... 79
    9.9.4.3 Continued Stay Criteria for Residential Treatment Services .................. 79
  9.9.5 Prior Authorization for Outpatient Treatment Services ................................. 79
9.10 Documentation Requirements ............................................................................ 80
9.11 Reimbursement and Limitations ..................................................................... 80
  9.11.1 * Withdrawal Management Services ......................................................... 80
    9.11.1.1 Treatment Services ............................................................................... 80
    9.11.2 * MAT Services ....................................................................................... 81
9.12 Claims Filing ..................................................................................................... 82
10 Claims Resources ................................................................................................. 82
11 Contact TMHP ..................................................................................................... 82
12 Forms .................................................................................................................. 83
13 Claim Form Examples ......................................................................................... 83
1 General Information

The information in this handbook is intended for the Case Management for the Blind Children’s Vocational Discovery and Development Program (BCVDDP), Case Management for Children and Pregnant Women, and services provided by a licensed clinical social worker (LCSW), licensed marriage and family therapist (LMFT), licensed professional counselor (LPC), psychologist, physician, advanced practice registered nurse (APRN), physician assistant (PA), or providers of intellectual and developmental disability (IDD) case management, mental health targeted case management, and mental health rehabilitative services.

All providers are required to report suspected child abuse or neglect as outlined in subsection 1.6.1.2, “Reporting Child Abuse or Neglect” in “Section 1: Provider Enrollment and Responsibilities” (Vol. 1, General Information) and subsection 1.6.1.5, “Training” in “Section 1: Provider Enrollment and Responsibilities” (Vol. 1, General Information).

Important: All providers are required to read and comply with “Section 1: Provider Enrollment and Responsibilities” (Vol. 1, General Information). In addition to required compliance with all requirements specific to Texas Medicaid, it is a violation of Texas Medicaid rules when a provider fails to provide health-care services or items to Medicaid clients in accordance with accepted medical community standards and standards that govern occupations, as explained in Title 1 Texas Administrative Code (TAC) §371.1659. Accordingly, in addition to being subject to sanctions for failure to comply with the requirements that are specific to Texas Medicaid, providers can also be subject to Texas Medicaid sanctions for failure to deliver, at all times, health-care items and services to Medicaid clients in full accordance with all applicable licensure and certification requirements including, without limitation, those related to documentation and record maintenance.

Refer to: “Section 1: Provider Enrollment and Responsibilities” (Vol. 1, General Information). “Appendix B: Vendor Drug Program” (Vol. 1, General Information) for information about outpatient prescription drugs and the Medicaid Vendor Drug Program.

1.1 Payment Window Reimbursement Guidelines for Services Preceding an Inpatient Admission

According to the three-day and one-day payment window reimbursement guidelines, most professional and outpatient diagnostic and nondiagnostic services that are rendered within the designated timeframe of an inpatient hospital stay and are related to the inpatient hospital admission will not be reimbursed separately from the inpatient hospital stay if the services are rendered by the hospital or an entity that is wholly owned or operated by the hospital.

These reimbursement guidelines do not apply in the following circumstances:

- The professional services are rendered in the inpatient hospital setting.
- The hospital and the physician office or other entity are both owned by a third party, such as a health system.
- The hospital is not the sole or 100-percent owner of the entity.

Refer to: Subsection 3.7.3.14, “Payment Window Reimbursement Guidelines” in the Inpatient and Outpatient Hospital Services Handbook (Vol. 2, Provider Handbooks) for additional information about the payment window reimbursement guidelines.
2 Blind Children’s Vocational Discovery and Development Program (BCVDDP)

2.1 Overview
BCVDDP services are provided to help children who are blind and visually impaired to develop their individual potential. This program offers a wide range of services that are tailored to each child and their family’s needs and circumstances. By working directly with the entire family, this program can help children develop the concepts and skills needed to realize their full potential.

BCVDDP services include the following:

- Assisting the client in developing the confidence and competence needed to be an active part of their community
- Providing support and training to children in understanding their rights and responsibilities throughout the educational process
- Assisting family and children in the vocational discovery and development process
- Providing training in areas like food preparation, money management, recreational activities, and grooming
- Supplying information to families about additional resources

2.2 Enrollment
Texas Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) Blind Children’s Vocational Discovery and Development Program (BCVDDP) is the Medicaid provider of case management for clients who are 22 years of age and younger and blind or visually impaired. Providers must meet educational and work experience requirements that are commensurate with their job responsibilities and must be trained in BCVDDP case management activities.

Refer to: Subsection 1.1, “Provider Enrollment and Reenrollment” in “Section 1: Provider Enrollment and Responsibilities” (Vol. 1, General Information) for more information about procedures for enrolling as a Medicaid provider.

2.3 Services, Benefits, Limitations, and Prior Authorization
Services eligible for reimbursement are limited to one contact per month, per client, regardless of the number of contacts that are made during the month. HHSC BCVDDP providers should bill procedure code G9012.

A contact is defined as “an activity performed by a case manager with the client or with another person or organization on behalf of the client to locate, coordinate, and monitor necessary services.”

Refer to: Subsection A.8, “Texas Health and Human Services Commission Blind Children’s Vocational Discovery and Development Program (BCVDDP)” in “Appendix A: State, Federal, and TMHP Contact Information” (Vol. 1, General Information).

2.3.1 Prior Authorization
Prior authorization is not required for BCVDDP case management services.

2.4 Documentation Requirements
All services require documentation to support the medical necessity of the service rendered, including BCVDDP services.

BCVDDP services are subject to retrospective review and recoupment if documentation does not support the service billed.
2.5 Claims Filing and Reimbursement

BCVDDP case management services must be submitted to the Texas Medicaid & Healthcare Partnership (TMHP) in an approved electronic format or on the CMS-1500 paper claim form. Providers may purchase CMS-1500 paper claim forms from the vendor of their choice. TMHP does not supply the forms.

When completing a CMS-1500 paper claim form, all required information must be included on the claim, as TMHP does not key any information from claim attachments. Superbills or itemized statements are not accepted as claim supplements. Providers must not submit a claim when or after the client turns 21 years of age.

Claims may be submitted up to 365 days from the date of service in accordance with 1 TAC §354.1003. Any child who has a suspected or diagnosed visual impairment may be referred to BCVDDP. HHSC BCVDDP assesses the impact the visual impairment has on the child’s development and provides blindness-specific services to increase the child’s skill level in the areas of independent living, communication, mobility, social, recreational, and vocational discovery and development. For more information, visit the HHS website at https://hhs.texas.gov/.

Providers can refer to the Online Fee Lookup (OFL) or the applicable fee schedule on the TMHP website at www.tmhp.com.

Texas Medicaid implemented mandated rate reductions for certain services. The OFL and static fee schedules include a column titled “Adjusted Fee” to display the individual fees with all mandated percentage reductions applied.

Additional information about rate changes is available on the TMHP website at www.tmhp.com/pages/topics/rates.aspx.

Refer to: “Section 3: TMHP Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)” (Vol. 1, General Information) for information about electronic claims submissions.

Subsection 6.1, “Claims Information” in “Section 6: Claims Filing” (Vol. 1, General Information) for general information about claims filing.


Subsection 2.9, “Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP)” in “Section 2: Texas Medicaid Fee-for-Service Reimbursement” (Vol. 1, General Information) for federal matching percentage.

3 Case Management for Children and Pregnant Women

3.1 Overview

Case management services are provided to help eligible clients gain access to necessary medical, social, educational, and other services. Case managers assess a client’s need for these services and then develop a service plan to address those needs.

3.1.1 Eligibility

To be eligible for services, a person must:

- Be eligible for Texas Medicaid.
- Be a pregnant woman who has a high-risk condition or a child (birth through 20 years of age) who has a health condition or health risk.
• Need assistance in gaining access to necessary medical, social, educational and other services related to their health condition, health risk, or high-risk condition.

• Want to receive case management services.

Pregnant women who have a high-risk condition are defined as those who have a medical or psychosocial condition that places them and their fetuses at a greater than average risk for complications, either during pregnancy, delivery, or following birth. Children with a health condition are defined as children who have a health condition or health risk or children who have or are at risk for a medical condition, illness, injury, or disability that results in the limitation of function, activities, or social roles in comparison with healthy same-age peers in the general areas of physical, cognitive, emotional, or social growth and development.

3.1.2 Referral Process

To refer a Medicaid client for Case Management for Children and Pregnant Women services, providers may do one of the following:

• Visit www.dshs.texas.gov/caseman/Make-a-Referral-to-Case-Management/shtm to obtain a referral form.

• Call THSteps toll free at 1-877-847-8377 from 8 a.m. to 8 p.m., Central Time, Monday through Friday.

• Contact a Case Management for Children and Pregnant Women provider directly at www.dshs.texas.gov/caseman/providerRegion.shtm. A case management provider will contact the family to offer a choice of providers and obtain information necessary to request prior authorization for case management services.

A referral for Case Management for Children and Pregnant Women services can be received from any source.

3.2 Enrollment

Enrollment for Case Management for Children and Pregnant Women providers is a two-step process.

Step 1

Potential providers must submit a Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) Case Management for Children and Pregnant Women provider application to the HHSC Health Screening and Case Management Unit.

Both registered nurses who have an associate’s, bachelor’s, or advanced degree and social workers who have a bachelor’s or advanced degree are eligible to become case managers if they are currently licensed by their respective Texas licensure boards and the license is not temporary in nature. Registered nurses with associate degrees must also have at least two years of cumulative, paid, full-time work experience or two years of supervised full-time, educational, internship/practicum experience in the past ten years. The experience must be with pregnant women or with children who are 20 years of age and younger. The experience must include assessing psychosocial and health needs and making community referrals for these populations. Registered nurses with bachelor or advance degrees and social workers do not have to meet any experience requirements.
For more information about provider qualifications and enrollment, contact HHSC at 1-512-458-7111, ext. 2168, visit the case management website at www.dshs.texas.gov/caseman/default.shtm, or write to the following address:

Health and Human Services Commission
Case Management for Children and Pregnant Women
PO Box 149347, MC 1938
Austin, TX 78714-9347

*Note:* Before providing services, each case manager must attend HHSC case manager training. Training is conducted by DSHS regional staff.

Step 2

Upon approval by HHSC, potential providers must enroll as a Medicaid provider for Case Management for Children and Pregnant Women and submit a copy of their HHSC approval letter. Facility providers must enroll as a Case Management for Children and Pregnant Women group, and each eligible case manager must enroll as a performing provider for the group. Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC) facilities that provide Case Management for Children and Pregnant Women services will use their FQHC number and should not apply for an additional provider number for Case Management for Children and Pregnant Women.

*Refer to:* Subsection 1.1, “Provider Enrollment and Reenrollment” in “Section 1: Provider Enrollment and Responsibilities” (*Vol. 1, General Information*) for more information about the procedures for enrolling as a Medicaid provider.

### 3.3 Services, Benefits, Limitations, and Prior Authorization

Case Management for Children and Pregnant Women services are limited to one contact per day per client. Additional provider contacts on the same day are denied as part of another service rendered on the same day.

Procedure code G9012 is to be used for all Case Management for Children and Pregnant Women services. Modifiers are used to identify which service component is provided.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Contact Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Comprehensive visit</td>
<td>G9012 with modifier U5 and modifier U2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Follow-up face-to-face</td>
<td>G9012 with modifier U5 and modifier TS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Follow-up telephone</td>
<td>G9012 with modifier TS</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Providers must adhere to Case Management for Children and Pregnant Women program rules, policies, and procedures.

*Note:* Case Management for Children and Pregnant Women providers are not required to file claims with other health insurance before filing with Medicaid.

*Reminder:* Billable services are defined in program rule 25 TAC §27.11.

Case Management for Children and Pregnant Women services are not billable when a client is an inpatient at a hospital or other treatment facility.

Reimbursement will be denied for services rendered by providers who have not been approved by HHSC.
3.3.1 Prior Authorization

All services must be prior authorized. One comprehensive visit is approved for all eligible clients. Follow-up visits are authorized based on contributing factors. Additional visits can be requested and may be authorized based on a continuing need for services. A prior authorization number is required on all claims for Case Management for Children and Pregnant Women services.

**Note:** Prior authorization is a condition of reimbursement, not a guarantee of payment.

Approved case management providers may submit requests for prior authorization from HHSC on the Department of State Health Services (DSHS) website at [www.dshs.texas.gov/caseman/subpaweb.shtm](http://www.dshs.texas.gov/caseman/subpaweb.shtm).

3.4 Technical Assistance

Providers may contact HHSC program staff as needed for assistance with program concerns. Providers should contact TMHP provider relations staff as needed for assistance with claims problems or concerns.

3.4.1 Assistance with Program Concerns

Providers who have questions, concerns, or problems with program rule, policy, or procedure may contact HHSC program staff. Contact names and numbers can be obtained from the case management website at [www.dshs.texas.gov/caseman/contact4.shtm](http://www.dshs.texas.gov/caseman/contact4.shtm), or by calling 1-512-458-7111, Ext. 2168.

Regional DSHS staff make routine contact with providers to ensure providers are delivering services as required.

3.5 Documentation Requirements

All services require documentation to support the medical necessity of the service rendered, including Case Management for Children and Pregnant Women services.

Case Management for Children and Pregnant Women services are subject to retrospective review and recoupment if documentation does not support the service billed.

3.6 Claims Filing and Reimbursement

3.6.1 Claims Information

Case Management for Children and Pregnant Women services must be submitted to TMHP in an approved electronic format or on the CMS-1500 paper claim form. Providers may purchase CMS-1500 paper claim forms from the vendor of their choice. TMHP does not supply the forms.

When completing a CMS-1500 paper claim form, all required information must be included on the claim, as TMHP does not key any information from claim attachments. Superbills, or itemized statements, are not accepted as claim supplements.

Case Management for Children and Pregnant Women providers are reimbursed in accordance with 1 TAC §355.8401. Providers can refer to the OFL or the applicable fee schedule on the TMHP website at [www.tmhp.com](http://www.tmhp.com).

Texas Medicaid implemented mandated rate reductions for certain services. The OFL and static fee schedules include a column titled “Adjusted Fee” to display the individual fees with all mandated percentage reductions applied.

Additional information about rate changes is available on the TMHP website at [www.tmhp.com/pages/topics/rates.aspx](http://www.tmhp.com/pages/topics/rates.aspx).
3.6.2 Managed Care Clients

Case Management for Children and Pregnant Women services are carved out of Medicaid managed care and must be billed to TMHP for payment consideration. Carved-out services are those that are rendered to Medicaid managed care clients, but are administered by TMHP and not the client’s managed care organization (MCO).

4 Outpatient Mental Health Services

Outpatient mental health services are used for the treatment of mental illness and emotional disturbances in which the clinician establishes a professional contract with the client and, utilizing therapeutic interventions, attempts to alleviate the symptoms of mental illness or emotional disturbance, and reverse, change, or ameliorate maladaptive patterns of behavior.

Outpatient mental health services include psychiatric diagnostic evaluation, psychotherapy (including individual, group, or family psychotherapy), psychological, neurobehavioral, or neuropsychological testing, pharmacological management services, and electroconvulsive therapy (ECT).

Outpatient mental health services are benefits of Texas Medicaid when provided to clients who are experiencing a mental health issue that is causing distress, dysfunction, and/or maladaptive functioning as a result of a confirmed or suspected psychiatric condition as defined in the current edition of the American Psychiatric Association’s Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM).

**Note:** Claims will require the corresponding diagnosis code(s) from the current edition of the International Classification of Diseases (ICD).

4.1 Provider Enrollment

Mental health service providers include physicians, PAs, APRNs, LCSWs, LMFTs, LPCs, psychologists, licensed psychological associates (LPAs), provisionally licensed psychologists (PLPs), post-doctoral fellows, and pre-doctoral psychology interns.

**Refer to:** Subsection 1.1, “Provider Enrollment and Reenrollment” in “Section 1: Provider Enrollment and Responsibilities” (Vol. 1, General Information) for more information about procedures for enrolling as a Medicaid provider.

4.1.1 Physicians

To enroll in Texas Medicaid to provide medical services, physicians (doctor of medicine [MD] or doctor of osteopathy [DO]) and doctors (doctor of dental medicine [DMD], doctor of dental surgery [DDS], doctor of optometry [OD], and doctor of podiatric medicine) must be authorized by the licensing authority of their profession to practice in the state where the services are performed at the time they are provided.

Providers cannot be enrolled in Texas Medicaid if their licenses are due to expire within 30 days. A current Texas license must be submitted.
All physicians except gynecologists, pediatricians, pediatric subspecialists, pediatric psychiatrists, and providers performing only THSteps medical or dental checkups must be enrolled in Medicare before enrolling in Medicaid. TMHP may waive the Medicare enrollment prerequisite for pediatricians or physicians whose type of practice and service may never be billed to Medicare.

4.1.2 **Physician Assistants (PAs)**

To enroll in Texas Medicaid, a PA must be licensed as a PA and be recognized as a PA by the Texas Physician Assistant Board. All PAs are enrolled within the categories of practice as determined by the Texas Medicaid Board. PAs can enroll as an individual, group, or as a performing provider into a clinic/group practice. If enrolling into a Medicare enrolled clinic/group practice, Medicare enrollment is required.

4.1.3 **Advanced Practice Registered Nurses (APRNs)**

To enroll in Texas Medicaid, whether as an individual or as part of a group, a nurse practitioner (NP) or clinical nurse specialist (CNS) recognized as an APRN must be licensed by the Texas Board of Nursing (TBON). NP/CNSs must also be enrolled in Medicare or obtain a pediatric practice exemption from TMHP Provider Enrollment. If a pediatric-based NP/CNSs is enrolling as part of a Medicare-enrolled group, then the NP/CNSs must also be enrolled in Medicare.

Providers that hold a temporary license are not eligible to enroll in Medicaid. NP/CNSs cannot be enrolled if their license is due to expire within 30 days. A current license must be submitted.

4.1.4 **Licensed Clinical Social Workers (LCSWs)**

To enroll in Texas Medicaid, whether as an individual or as part of a group, an LCSW must be licensed by the Texas State Board of Social Worker Examiners. LCSWs must also be enrolled in Medicare or obtain a pediatric practice exemption from TMHP Provider Enrollment. If a pediatric-based LCSW is enrolling as part of a Medicare-enrolled group, then the LCSW must also be enrolled in Medicare.

Providers that hold a temporary license are not eligible to enroll in Medicaid. LCSWs cannot be enrolled if their license is due to expire within 30 days. A current license must be submitted.

4.1.5 **Licensed Marriage and Family Therapists (LMFTs)**

To enroll in Texas Medicaid, whether as an individual or as part of a group, an LMFT must be licensed by the Texas State Board of Examiners of Licensed Marriage and Family Therapists. LMFTs are covered as Medicaid-only providers; therefore, enrollment in Medicare is not a requirement. LMFTs can enroll as part of a clinic/group practice whether or not they are enrolled in Medicare. Providers that hold a temporary license are not eligible to enroll in Medicaid. LMFTs cannot be enrolled if their license is due to expire within 30 days. A current license must be submitted.

4.1.6 **Licensed Professional Counselors (LPCs)**

To enroll in Texas Medicaid, whether as an individual or as part of a group, an LPC must be licensed by the Texas Board of Examiners of Professional Counselors. LPCs are covered as Medicaid-only providers; therefore, enrollment in Medicare is not a requirement. LPCs can enroll as part of a clinic/group practice whether or not they are enrolled in Medicare. Providers that hold a temporary license are not eligible to enroll in Medicaid. LPCs cannot be enrolled if their license is due to expire within 30 days. A current license must be submitted.

4.1.7 **Psychologists**

To enroll in Texas Medicaid, whether as an individual or as part of a group, a psychologist must be licensed by the Texas State Board of Examiners of Psychologists (TSBEP). Psychologists must also be enrolled in Medicare or obtain a pediatric practice exemption from TMHP Provider Enrollment. If a pediatric-based psychologist is enrolling as part of a Medicare-enrolled group, then the psychologist
must also be enrolled in Medicare. Psychologists cannot be enrolled if they have a license that is due to expire within 30 days. A current license must be submitted. Texas Medicaid accepts temporary licenses for psychologists.

4.1.8 Licensed Psychological Associates (LPAs)
LPAs must be licensed by TSBEP. LPAs are expected to abide by their scope and standards of practice. Services performed by an LPA are a Medicaid-covered benefit when the following conditions are met:

- The services must be performed under the direct supervision of a licensed, Medicaid-enrolled psychologist.
- The supervising psychologist must be in the same office, building, or facility when the service is provided and must be immediately available to furnish assistance and direction.
- The LPA performing the service must be an employee of either the licensed psychologist or the legal entity that employs the licensed psychologist.

The TSBEP requires an LPA to work under the direct supervision of a licensed psychologist and does not allow an LPA to engage in independent practice. Therefore, an LPA will not be independently enrolled in the Medicaid program and must provide services under the delegating psychologist’s provider identifier.

Psychological services provided by an LPA must be billed under the supervising psychologist’s Medicaid identifier or the Medicaid identifier of the legal entity employing the supervising psychologist.

4.1.9 Provisionally Licensed Psychologists (PLPs)
PLPs must be licensed by TSBEP. A PLP may perform all of the services that are benefits of Texas Medicaid when the services are performed by a psychologist.

PLPs are expected to abide by their scope and standards of practice. Services performed by a PLP are a Medicaid-covered benefit when the following conditions are met:

- The services must be performed under the direct supervision of a licensed psychologist in accordance with the TSBEP guidelines.
- The supervising psychologist must be in the same office, building, or facility when the service is provided and must be immediately available to furnish assistance and direction.
- The PLP who is performing the service must be an employee of either the licensed psychologist or the legal entity that employs the licensed psychologist.

The TSBEP requires a PLP to work under the direct supervision of a licensed psychologist and does not allow a PLP to engage in independent practice. Therefore, a PLP will not be independently enrolled in the Medicaid program and must provide services under the delegating psychologist’s provider identifier.

Psychological services provided by a PLP must be billed under the supervising psychologist’s Medicaid identifier or the Medicaid identifier of the legal entity employing the supervising psychologist.

4.1.10 Post-Doctoral Fellows
Post-doctoral psychology fellows who satisfy the provisional licensure examination requirements but have not yet been awarded the PLP designation are eligible to perform delegated psychological services within their scope of practice and under the direct supervision of a licensed psychologist.

Psychology interns are not independently enrolled in Texas Medicaid; therefore, they do not have a provider identifier.

Psychological services provided by an intern must be billed under the supervising psychologist’s Medicaid identifier or the Medicaid identifier of the legal entity employing the supervising psychologist.
4.1.11 Pre-doctoral Psychology Interns

Pre-doctoral psychology interns who are participating in a pre-doctoral psychology internship at a site that is a member of the Association of Psychology Postdoctoral and Internship Centers (APPIC) are eligible to perform delegated psychological services within their scope of practice and under the direct supervision of a licensed psychologist.

Psychology interns are not independently enrolled in Texas Medicaid; therefore, they do not have a provider identifier.

4.2 Services, Benefits, Limitations

The following procedure codes may be reimbursed for outpatient mental health services:

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**Note:** Add-on procedure codes indicated with asterisk must be billed with the appropriate primary procedure code.

The following psychotherapy procedure codes are limited to 30 visits per calendar year. Additional services require prior authorization:

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*Add-on procedure code must be billed with the appropriate E/M code*

The following add-on procedure codes may be used for prolonged psychotherapy services:

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Procedure codes 90791, 90792, 90832, 90833, 90834, 90836, 90837, 90838, 90846, 90847, and 90853 are limited to the following diagnosis codes:

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In addition to the diagnosis codes listed in the table above, procedure codes 90791 and 90792 are a benefit when submitted with the following diagnosis codes:

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*Add-on procedure codes must be billed with the appropriate primary code*
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*Add-on procedure codes must be billed with the appropriate primary code*
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*Add-on procedure codes must be billed with the appropriate primary code*
4.2.1 Telemedicine and Telehealth

Certain outpatient mental health services may be provided by distant site providers through telemedicine or telehealth when billed with modifier 95.

Mental health services delivered through telemedicine or telehealth do not require a patient site presenter unless the patient is experiencing a mental health emergency.

Reference: The Telecommunication Services Handbook (Vol. 2, Provider Handbooks) for more information about telemedicine and telehealth.

4.2.2 Psychotherapy

Individual psychotherapy is therapy that focuses on a single client.

Group psychotherapy is a type of psychotherapy that involves one or more therapists working with several clients at the same time.

Family psychotherapy is therapy that focuses on the dynamics of the family unit where the goal is to strengthen the family’s problem solving and communication skills.

Providers must bill a modifier to identify a separate and distinct service when performing individual psychotherapy (procedure codes 90832, 90834, and 90837) and family psychotherapy (procedure codes 90846 or 90847) on the same day for the same client. When billing for these services, providers must
submit the family psychotherapy procedure code with the modifier on the claim to indicate that the procedure or service was distinct or independent from other services performed on the same day for the same client. Documentation that supports the provision of distinct or independent services must be maintained in the client’s medical record and made available to Texas Medicaid upon request.

Prolonged psychotherapy services delivered in addition to procedure code 90837 should be billed using the appropriate prolonged services add-on code (procedure code 99354 or 99355)

**Note:** The add-on codes may only be billed by physician, APRN, or PA providers.

**Refer to:** Subsection 9.2.57.5, “Prolonged Physician Services” in the Medical and Nursing Specialists, Physicians, and Physician Assistants Handbook (Vol. 2, Provider Handbooks) for more information about prolonged physician services.

Psychotherapy (individual, family, or group) is limited to 4 hours per client, per day.

Psychotherapy is limited to 30 individual, group, or family psychotherapy visits per client, per calendar year. Additional psychotherapy services must be prior authorized. Prior authorization requests in increments of up to 10 additional visits may be considered. The request must be submitted on an Outpatient Mental Health Services Request Form and include the following information:

- Identifying client information
- Provider name and identifier
- Current DSM diagnosis(es)
- Current psychotropic medications
- Current symptoms requiring additional psychotherapy
- Treatment plan, including measurable short term goals, specific therapeutic interventions utilized, and measurable expected outcomes of therapy
- Number and type of services requested and anticipated dates that the services will be provided
- Indication of court-ordered or DFPS-directed services

Providers with established clients must request prior authorization when they determine the client is approaching 30 psychotherapy visits for the calendar year. If the client changes providers during the year and the new provider is unable to obtain complete information on the client’s previous treatment history, providers are encouraged to obtain prior authorization before rendering services. Requests submitted on the same day as the initial session with a new provider will be considered based on medical necessity criteria.

Providers must bill the preponderance of each half hour of psychotherapy and indicate the number of units on the claim form.

LMFTs must bill with modifier U8 to differentiate from LPCs.

Supporting documentation for individual, family, or group psychotherapy must include:

- Start and end time of session
- Modality or modalities utilized
- Frequency of psychotherapy sessions
- Clinical notes for each encounter must include: diagnosis; symptoms; functional status; focused mental status examination, if indicated; treatment plan, prognosis, and progress; name, signature and credentials of person performing the service
4.2.2.1 Family Psychotherapy

Family psychotherapy may be provided to Medicaid clients 20 years of age and younger using procedure code 90846 or clients of any age using procedure code 90847.

Family psychotherapy is only reimbursable for one Medicaid eligible client per session regardless of the number of family members present per session.

Family psychotherapy for Medicaid clients 20 years of age and younger may be provided to the child’s parent(s), foster parent(s), or legal guardian without the child present, as clinically appropriate, using procedure code 90846. Parent- or guardian-only sessions may be indicated when addressing sensitive topics such as parenting challenges or related stressors that would be inappropriate to discuss with the child present at the session.

Only the following specific relatives are allowed to participate in family psychotherapy services:

- Biological parent, foster parent, or legal guardian
- Child
- Grandfather or grandmother
- Sibling (biological, foster, or kinship)
- Uncle, aunt, nephew, or niece
- First cousin or first cousin once removed
- Stepfather, stepmother, stepbrother, or stepsister

4.2.2.2 Treatment for Alzheimer’s Disease and Dementia

Psychotherapy for clients with Alzheimer’s disease or dementia may be a benefit of Texas Medicaid for clients with very mild or mild cognitive decline.

Documentation to support the treatment for Alzheimer’s disease or dementia must be maintained in the client’s medical record and may be subject to retrospective review. Psychotherapy services must not be continued if no longer beneficial to the client due to diminished cognitive functioning.

4.2.3 Delegated Services

Services provided by a psychologist, LPA, PLP, psychology intern, or post-doctoral fellow must be billed with a modifier. Psychological services provided by an LPA, PLP psychology intern, or post-doctoral fellow must be billed under the supervising psychologist’s Medicaid provider identifier or the Medicaid identifier of the legal entity employing the supervising psychologist.

Services performed by the LPA or PLP will be reduced to 70 percent of the psychologist reimbursement fee schedule rate. Services performed by the psychology intern or post-doctoral fellow will be reduced to 50 percent of the psychologist reimbursement fee schedule rate.

The following modifiers are to be used with procedure codes for licensed psychologist and delegated services:

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<th>Modifier</th>
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<td>UB</td>
<td>Identifies service provided by a pre-doctoral psychology intern or post-doctoral psychology fellow</td>
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<td>Identifies service provided by an LPA</td>
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<td>U9</td>
<td>Identifies service provided by a PLP</td>
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Claims submitted without a modifier or with two of these modifiers on the same detail will be denied.
Only the LCSW, LMFT, LPC, APRN, or PA actually performing the mental health service may bill Texas Medicaid. The LCSW, LMFT, LPC, APRN, or PA must not bill for services performed by people under his or her supervision.

### 4.2.4 Pharmacological Management

Pharmacological management is the in-depth management of psychopharmacological agents to treat a client’s mental health symptoms.

Pharmacological management is a physician service and cannot be provided by a non-physician or "incident to" a physician service, with the exception of APRNs and PAs whose scope of license in this state permits them to prescribe.

Pharmacological management is limited to one service per day, per client, by any provider in any setting.

The treating provider should use the most appropriate E/M code for the pharmacological management visit depending on the place of service and complexity of the client’s condition, along with modifier UD to designate the visit as primarily focused on pharmacological management.

Supporting documentation for pharmacological management must include:

- A complete diagnosis utilizing diagnostic criteria from the current edition of the DSM
- Current list of medications
- Current psychiatric symptoms and problems, to include presenting mental status
- Problems, reactions, and side effects, if any, to medications
- Any medication modifications made during visit and the reasons for medication adjustments, changes, or discontinuation
- Desired therapeutic drug levels, if applicable, for medications requiring blood level monitoring, e.g. Lithium
- Current laboratory values, if applicable, for medications requiring monitoring for potential side effects, e.g. hyperglycemia caused by anti-psychotic medications
- Treatment goals

### 4.2.5 Electroconvulsive Therapy

Electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) is the induction of convulsions by the passage of an electric current through the brain used in the treatment of certain psychiatric disorders.

Individual psychotherapy, psychological testing, neurobehavioral testing, or neuropsychological testing billed in addition to ECT on the same day, by any provider will be denied as part of another procedure on the same day.

ECT billed in addition to psychiatric diagnostic evaluation, group psychotherapy, or family psychotherapy on the same day, by the same provider will be denied as part of another procedure.

### 4.2.6 Psychiatric Diagnostic Evaluation

Psychiatric diagnostic evaluation is an integrated biopsychosocial assessment, including history, mental status, and recommendations. Psychiatric diagnostic evaluation with medical services also includes a medical assessment, other physical examination elements as indicated, and may also include prescription of medications, and laboratory or other diagnostic studies.

A psychiatric diagnostic evaluation (without medical services) (procedure code 90791) may be reimbursed to physicians, psychologists, APRNs, PAs, LCSWs, LPCs, and LMFTs.

A psychiatric diagnostic evaluation (with medical services) (procedure code 90792) may be reimbursed to physicians, APRNs, and PAs.
Psychiatric diagnostic evaluations (procedure codes 90791 or 90792) are limited to once per client, per rolling year, same provider in the office, home, outpatient hospital, or other settings, regardless of the number of professionals involved in the interview. Additional psychiatric diagnostic evaluations may be considered for prior authorization on a case-by-case basis when submitted on an Outpatient Mental Health Services Request Form with supporting documentation, including but not limited to:

- A court order or a Department of Family and Protective Services (DFPS) directive
- If a major change of status occurs

Supporting documentation for psychiatric diagnostic evaluations must include:

- Reason for referral and/or presenting problem
- Prior diagnoses and any prior treatment
- Other pertinent medical, social, and family history
- Clinical observations and results of mental status examination
- A complete diagnosis utilizing diagnostic criteria from the current edition of the DSM
- Recommendations, including expected long term and short term goals

4.2.7 Psychological, Neurobehavioral, and Neuropsychological Testing

Psychological, neurobehavioral, and neuropsychological testing involves the use of formal tests and other assessment tools to measure and assess a client’s emotional, and cognitive functioning in order to arrive at a diagnosis and guide treatment.

Psychological testing (procedure codes 96130, 96131*, 96136, and 96137*), neurobehavioral testing (procedure codes 96116 and 96121*), and neuropsychological testing (procedure codes 96132, 96133*, 96136, and 96137*) are limited to four hours per client, per day and eight hours per client, per calendar year. Additional hours require prior authorization when medically necessary. The request must be submitted on an Outpatient Mental Health Services Request Form and include the following information:

- Identifying client information
- Provider name and identifier
- Current DSM diagnosis(es)
- Indication of court-ordered or DFPS-directed services
- Type of testing requested (psychological, neurobehavioral, or neuropsychological) including specific procedure code(s)
- Rationale for requested testing, to include current client symptoms
- Previous history and testing results

Psychological, neurobehavioral, and neuropsychological testing will not be reimbursed to an APRN or a PA. The most appropriate office encounter/visit procedure code must be billed. Mental health screening may be performed during an assessment by an APRN or a PA, but will not be reimbursed separately.

Psychological testing (procedure codes 96130, 96131*, 96136, and 96137*) or neuropsychological testing (procedure codes 96132, 96133*, 96136, and 96137*) may be reimbursed on the same date of service as an initial psychiatric diagnostic evaluation (procedure code 90791 or 90792).

Neurobehavioral testing (procedure code 96116) may not be reimbursed on the same date of service as an initial psychiatric diagnostic evaluation (procedure code 90791 or 90792) to the same provider.
Psychological testing (procedure codes 96130, 96131*, 96136, and 96137*), neurobehavioral testing (procedures code 96116 and 96121*), and neuropsychological testing (procedure codes 96132, 96133*, 96136, and 96137*) will not be paid for the same date of service to the same provider. All documentation must be maintained by the provider in the client’s medical record.

The reimbursement for procedure codes 96116, 96121*, 96130, 96131*, 96132, 96133*, 96136, and 96137* includes the face-to-face testing and the scoring and interpretation of the results. The number of units in the claim must reflect the time spent face-to-face performing testing with the client plus the time spent scoring and interpreting the results in one hour increments.

**Note**: Add-on procedure codes indicated with asterisk must be billed with the appropriate primary procedure code.

Assessment, treatment planning, and documentation time, including time to document test results in the client’s medical record, is not reimbursed separately. Reimbursement is included in the covered procedure codes.

**4.2.7.1 Testing in Facilities**

Psychological testing, neurobehavioral testing, or neuropsychological testing may be reimbursed when provided in a skilled nursing facility (SNF), intermediate care facility (ICF), or extended care facility (ECF) as clinically indicated. Testing may be indicated, for example, when a resident has experienced a significant change in mental status requiring specialized testing, or to evaluate a patient’s competency to return to a community-based setting. Patients with well-established mental or cognitive issues do not require additional testing.

Psychological, neurobehavioral, or neuropsychological testing will not be reimbursed in a SNF, ICF, or ECF when conducted prior to the performance of initial intake assessments such as the Minimum Data Set or Preadmission Screening and Resident Review (PASRR) (a completed Level I Screening and a Level II Evaluation, as applicable).

Supporting documentation for psychological, neurobehavioral, or neuropsychological testing must include:

- Reason for referral and/or presenting problem
- The name of the tests (e.g., WAIS-R, Rorschach, MMPI) performed
- The scoring of the test
- Location the testing is performed
- The name and credentials of each provider involved in administering, interpreting, and preparing the report
- Interpretation of the test to include narrative descriptions of the test findings
- Length of time spent by each provider, as applicable, in face-to-face administration, interpretation, integrating the test interpretation, and documenting the comprehensive report based on the integrated data
- Recommended treatment, including how test results affect the prescribed treatment
- Recommendations for further testing to include an explanation to substantiate the necessity for retesting, if applicable
- Rationale or extenuating circumstances that impact the ability to complete the testing, such as, but not limited to, the client’s condition requires testing over two days and client does not return, or the client’s condition precludes completion of the testing

The original testing material must be maintained by the provider and must be readily available for retrospective review by HHSC.
When psychological, neurobehavioral, or neuropsychological testing is performed in a SNF, ICF, or ECF, a copy of the test and the resulting report must also be maintained in the patient’s medical record at the facility.

4.3 **Prior Authorization**

Prior authorization requests may be submitted to the TMHP Prior Authorization Department via mail, fax, or the electronic portal. Performing providers may sign prior authorization forms and supporting documentation using electronic or wet signatures.

*Refer to:* Subsection 5.5.1.2, “Document Requirements and Retention” in “Section 5: Fee-for-Service Prior Authorizations” (*Vol. 1, General Information*) for additional information about electronic signatures.

All providers are required to adhere to prior authorization requirements.

### 4.3.1 Services Requiring Prior Authorization

Prior Authorization is required for the following services:

- Psychiatric diagnostic evaluation (procedure codes 90791 and 90792) after the one evaluation per client, per provider, per rolling year limitation has been met
- Individual, family, or group psychotherapy (procedure codes 90832, 90833, 90834, 90836, 90837, 90838, 90846, 90847, and 90853) after the 30 visit per calendar year limitation has been met
- Psychological testing (procedure codes 96130, 96131*, 96136, and 96137*), neurobehavioral testing (procedure codes 96116 and 96121*), or neuropsychological testing (procedure codes 96132, 96133*, 96136, and 96137*) after the 4 hour per day or 8 hour per calendar year limitations have been met
- Unlisted psychiatric service or procedure (procedure code 90899)

Requests for prior authorization for procedure code 90899 must be submitted by the provider to the Special Medical Prior Authorization (SMPA) department using the Special Medical Prior Authorization (SMPA) Request Form with documentation supporting medical necessity including:

- Client’s diagnosis
- Prior treatment for this diagnosis and the medical necessity of the requested procedure
- A clear, concise description of the evidence-based service or procedure to be performed, and the intended fee for the service or procedure
- The reason for recommending this particular service or procedure
- A procedure code that is comparable to the service or procedure being requested
- Documentation that this service or procedure is not investigational or experimental

### 4.3.2 Prior Authorization Not Required

Prior authorization is not required for the following services:

- One psychiatric diagnostic evaluation (procedure codes 90791 and 90792) per client, per rolling year, per provider (same provider)
- 30 individual, family, or group psychotherapy (procedure codes 90832, 90833, 90834, 90836, 90837, 90838, 90846, 90847, and 90853) visits per client per calendar year
- 4 hours of psychotherapy services per client per day
- 4 hours of psychological, neurobehavioral, or neuropsychological testing (procedure codes 96116, 96121*, 96130, 96131*, 96132, 96133*, 96136, or 96137*) per client per day
• 8 hours of psychological, neurobehavioral, or neuropsychological testing (procedure codes 96116, 96121*, 96130, 96131*, 96132, 96133*, 96136, or 96137*) per client, per calendar year
• Electroconvulsive therapy (procedure code 90870)

4.4 Documentation Requirements
All services require documentation to support the medical necessity of the service rendered, including mental health services. The documentation must support the medical necessity of the treatment for its entire duration.

Mental health services outlined in this handbook are subject to retrospective review to ensure that the documentation in the client’s medical record supports the medical necessity of the services provided.

4.5 Twelve Hour System Limitation
The following provider types are limited to a maximum combined total of 12 hours per provider, per day, regardless of the number of patients seen for outpatient mental health services:
• Psychologist
• APRN
• PA
• LCSW
• LMFT
• LPC

The following table lists the procedure codes for mental health services included in the system limitation, along with the time increments the system will apply based on the billed procedure code. The time increments applied will be used to calculate the 12-hour per day system limitation.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure Code</th>
<th>Time Applied</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>90791</td>
<td>60 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90792</td>
<td>60 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90832</td>
<td>30 minutes</td>
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<tr>
<td>90833*</td>
<td>30 minutes</td>
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<tr>
<td>90834</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>90838*</td>
<td>60 minutes</td>
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<td>90846</td>
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<td>96130</td>
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<td>96131*</td>
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<tr>
<td>96132</td>
<td>60 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96133*</td>
<td>60 minutes</td>
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</tbody>
</table>
Court-ordered and DFPS directed services are not subject to the 12-hour per provider, per day system limitation when billed with modifier H9.

Physicians are not subject to the 12-hour system limitation since they can delegate and may submit claims in excess of 12 hours per day.

Psychologists can delegate to multiple LPAs, PLPs, interns, or post-doctoral fellows and therefore delegated services are not subject to the 12-hour system limitation since they may submit claims for delegated services in excess of 12 hours per day.

### 4.6 Court-Ordered Services

The court-ordered services listed below for individuals age 20 and younger or ages 65 and older are not subject to utilization management reviews, including prior authorization, concurrent reviews, or retrospective reviews that have the effect of denying, reducing, or controverting the court-ordered service. In these situations, the court order is considered the determination of medical necessity.

When billed with modifier H9, court-ordered services are not subject to the 12-hour system limitation per provider, per day.

Federal law prohibits the use of federal Medicaid funding for medical care provided to individuals who are considered incarcerated. An individual is considered incarcerated when a criminal justice facility has custody of the individual. Examples include:

- An individual who is currently residing in a criminal justice facility and receiving treatment through a program at the criminal justice facility.
- An individual who is committed under Title 1 Texas Code of Criminal Procedure §46(B), which addresses individuals ages 18 and older who have been ordered to receive competency restoration.
- An individual who is committed under Title 3 Texas Family Code §§55.01-55.45. These sections refer to individuals committed to inpatient psychiatric care because they are deemed unfit to proceed.

The following court-ordered services are required to be provided to Medicaid clients who are not considered incarcerated:

- Emergency detention ordered by a judge or magistrate under Title 7 Texas Health and Safety Code §§573.011-573.026.
- Mental health services ordered under Title 7 Texas Health and Safety Code §§574.01-574.110. Mental health services may include:
  - A mental health examination.
  - Inpatient or outpatient treatment.
  - Detention under protective custody and temporary mental health services.
- Treatment of individuals who are found not guilty based on lack of responsibility under Title 3 Texas Family Code §55.
- Treatment that is a condition of probation.
- Treatment of clients with chemical dependencies ordered under Title 6 Texas Health and Safety Code §462.042.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure Code</th>
<th>Time Applied</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>96136</td>
<td>30 minutes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>96137*</td>
<td>30 minutes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Add-on procedure codes to be billed with the most appropriate E/M procedure code.
For authorization of court-ordered services, the provider must submit documentation that includes:

- The court-order.
- Information about the statute under which the court is ordering the services.
- Verification of the client’s incarceration status.

For court-ordered inpatient admissions, providers must submit documentation that includes:

- A copy of the doctor’s certificate.
- All court-ordered commitment papers signed by the judge.

For fee-for-service clients, this supporting documentation must be submitted with the Psychiatric Inpatient Extended Stay Request Form.

Requested services beyond those that are court-ordered are subject to medical necessity review.

### 4.7 Exclusions

The following services are not benefits of Texas Medicaid:

- Psychoanalysis
- Multiple Family Group Psychotherapy
- Marriage or couples counseling
- Narcosynthesis
- Biofeedback training as part of psychophysiological therapy
- Psychiatric Day Treatment Programs
- Services provided by a psychiatric assistant, psychological assistant (excluding Master’s level LPA), or a licensed chemical dependency counselor

### 4.8 Claims Filing and Reimbursement

Providers must bill Medicare before Medicaid when clients are eligible for services under both programs. Medicaid’s responsibility for the coinsurance or deductible is determined in accordance with Medicaid benefits and limitations. Providers must check the client’s Medicare card for Part B coverage before billing Medicaid. When Medicare is primary, it is inappropriate to bill Medicaid without first billing Medicare.

**Note:** Texas Medicaid may reimburse the full amount of the Medicare coinsurance and deductible for services rendered by LCSW providers.

**Refer to:** Subsection 2.7.2, “Part B” in “Section 2: Texas Medicaid Fee-for-Service Reimbursement” (Vol. 1, General Information).

Subsection 4.9.2, "Medicare Part B Crossovers" in “Section 4: Client Eligibility” (Vol. 1, General Information) for information about how coinsurance and deductibles may be reimbursed by Texas Medicaid.

LCSW, LMFT, and LPC services must be submitted to TMHP in an approved electronic format or on the CMS-1500 paper claim form. Providers may purchase CMS-1500 paper claim forms from the vendor of their choice. TMHP does not supply the forms. When completing a CMS-1500 paper claim form, all required information must be included on the claim, as TMHP does not key any information from claim attachments. Superbills, or itemized statements, are not accepted as claim supplements.
Refer to: “Section 3: TMHP Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)” (Vol. 1, General Information) for information on electronic claims submissions.

Subsection 6.1, “Claims Information” in “Section 6: Claims Filing” (Vol. 1, General Information) for general information about claims filing.

Subsection 6.5, “CMS-1500 Paper Claim Filing Instructions” in “Section 6: Claims Filing” (Vol. 1, General Information). Blocks that are not referenced are not required for processing by TMHP and may be left blank.

According to 1 TAC §355.8091, the Texas Medicaid rate for LCSWs, LMFTs, and LPCs is 70 percent of the rate paid to a psychiatrist or psychologist for a similar service per 1 TAC §355.8085. Providers can refer to the OFL or the applicable fee schedule on the TMHP website at www.tmhp.com. Under 1 TAC §355.8261, an FQHC is reimbursed according to its specific prospective payment system (PPS) rate per visit for LCSW services.

Texas Medicaid implemented mandated rate reductions for certain services. The OFL and static fee schedules include a column titled “Adjusted Fee” to display the individual fees with all mandated percentage reductions applied.

Additional information about rate changes is available on the Reimbursement Rate Changes page of the TMHP website at www.tmhp.com.

Note: Texas Medicaid may reimburse the full amount of the Medicare coinsurance and deductible for services rendered by LCSW providers.

Refer to: Subsection 2.2, “Fee-for-Service Reimbursement Methodology” in “Section 2: Texas Medicaid Fee-for-Service Reimbursement” (Vol. 1, General Information) for more information about reimbursement.

Subsection 4.5, “Twelve Hour System Limitation” in this handbook for details about the 12-hours-per-day behavioral health services limitation.

4.9 NCCI and MUE Guidelines

The HCPCS and CPT codes included in the Texas Medicaid Provider Procedures Manual are subject to NCCI relationships, which supersede any exceptions to NCCI code relationships that may be noted in the manual. The CMS NCCI and MUE guidelines can be found in the NCCI Policy and Medicaid Claims Processing manuals, which are available on the CMS website. Providers should refer to the CMS NCCI web page for correct coding guidelines and specific applicable code combinations.

Whenever Texas Medicaid limitations are more restrictive than NCCI MUE guidance, Texas Medicaid limitations prevail.

5 Intellectual Disability Service Coordination, Mental Health Targeted Case Management, and Mental Health Rehabilitative Services

5.1 Enrollment

5.1.1 Local Intellectual and Developmental Disability Authority (LIDDA) Providers

A LIDDA provider who is authorized by HHSC to provide service coordination must be enrolled as a Long Term Care provider, and must submit claims through the Long Term Care system.

LIDDAs are the only entities that provide case management (service coordination) services to clients who have an intellectual disability.
Refer to: The TMHP website at www.tmhp.com for additional information about Long Term Care enrollment and billing requirements.

5.1.2 Local Mental Health Authority (LMHA) Providers
LMHA providers are authorized by the DSHS to provide targeted case management services and mental health rehabilitative services. To enroll in Texas Medicaid, LMHA providers must contact DSHS at 1-512-206-5288 to be approved.

5.1.3 Non-Local Mental Health Authority (Non-LMHA) Providers
Non-LMHAs are private providers of both mental health (MH) case management and MH rehabilitative services, but they are not LMHAs. They must comply with all applicable federal and local laws and all of the regulations that are related to the services they provide. After receiving approval for enrollment in Texas Medicaid, the Non-LMHA provider must be credentialed by a Texas Medicaid managed care organization (MCO) to provide services to Texas Medicaid clients.

Non-LMHA providers also must register to use the DSHS Clinical Management for Behavioral Health Services (CMBHHS) clinical record-keeping system before providing services to Texas Medicaid clients.

5.1.4 Provider Credentials for Facilities Delivering MHTCM and Mental Health Rehabilitative Services
Community Services Specialist (CSSP), Qualified Mental Health Professional - Community Services (QMHP-CS), family partners, and peer providers are eligible to deliver some or all of the mental health rehabilitative services and mental health targeted case management services. The credentialing requirements and services each provider may deliver are listed in the following sections.

Staff administering the assessment instruments must have documentation of current certification in the CANS or ANSA. Certification must be updated annually through an approved entity.

5.1.4.1 Community Services Specialist (CSSP)
CSSP providers are eligible to deliver Mental Health Targeted Case Management (MHTCM) and Mental Health (MH) Rehabilitative services and must meet the following minimum credentialing requirements:

- High school diploma or high school equivalency
- Three continuous years of documented full-time experience in the provision of MH rehabilitative services prior to August 30, 2004
- Demonstrated competency in the provision and documentation of MHTCM and MH rehabilitative services

A CSSP performing MHTCM and MH rehabilitative services must:

- Be an employee of the facility where the case management is delivered.
- Be clinically supervised by at least a QMHP-CS.

5.1.4.2 Qualified Mental Health Professional - Community Services (QMHP-CS)
QMHP-CS providers are eligible to deliver MHTCM and MH rehabilitative services and must meet the following minimum credentialing requirements:

- Completed a standardized training curriculum
- Demonstrated competency in the work to be performed
- Obtained one of the following:
- A bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university with a minimum number of hours that are equivalent to a major in psychology, social work, medicine, nursing, rehabilitation, counseling, sociology, human growth and development, physician assistant, gerontology, special education, educational psychology, early childhood education, or early childhood intervention
- A license as a registered nurse (RN)

Staff administering the assessment instruments must have documentation of current certification in the Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths Assessment (CANS) or the Adult Needs and Strengths Assessment (ANSA). Certification must be updated annually through an approved entity.

An individual who possesses any of the following licenses is considered a Licensed Practitioner of the Healing Arts (LPHA) and is automatically certified as a QMHP-CS:

- Physician
- Physician Assistant
- Advanced Practice Registered Nurse
- Psychologist
- Licensed Clinical Social Worker (LCSW)
- Licensed Marriage and Family Therapist (LMFT)
- Licensed Professional Counselor (LPC)

A QMHP-CS must be clinically supervised by another QMHP-CS. If a QMHP-CS is clinically supervised by another QMHP-CS, the supervising QMHP-CS must be clinically supervised by an LPHA.

### 5.1.4.3 Peer Provider

Peer providers must have a high school diploma or high school equivalency, one cumulative year of receiving mental health services, and be clinically supervised by an LPHA. The supervising LPHA must conduct at least monthly documented meetings with the peer provider and conduct an additional monthly documented observation of the peer providing services.

A peer provider must satisfy all staff credentialing, competency, training, and clinical supervision requirements.

Services provided by a peer provider must be included in the treatment plan.

### 5.1.4.4 Family Partner

A certified family partner must have a high school diploma or high school equivalency and one cumulative year of participating in mental health services as the parent or legally authorized representative (LAR) of a child receiving mental health services.

A family partner must be supervised by at least a QMHP-CS and must satisfy all staff credentialing, competency, training, and clinical supervision requirements.

Services provided by a family partner must be included in the treatment plan.

Family partners must be credentialed as a certified family partner within one year of their hire date.

The family partner service is provided to parents or LARs for the benefit of the Medicaid eligible child.
5.1.4.5 Certifications for Mental Health Rehabilitative Services

The following provider certifications are required for mental health rehabilitative services:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service</th>
<th>Provider Types</th>
<th>Peer Provider</th>
<th>Licensed Medical Personnel</th>
<th>Family Partner</th>
<th>RN</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Medication Training and Support - Child, Youth, LAR, Primary Caregiver</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medication Training and Support - adult or LAR</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychosocial Rehabilitation (adults only)</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skills training and development - adult or LAR</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Skills training and development - child/youth or LAR</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Crisis Intervention</td>
<td>X</td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day Program for Acute Needs - Symptoms management and functioning skills</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
<td>X</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day Program for Acute Needs - Pharmacology issues</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Day Program for Acute Needs - Psychiatric Nursing services</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>X</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

5.2 Services, Benefits, Limitations, and Prior Authorization

5.2.1 Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities Service Coordination

Texas Medicaid provides the following:

- Service coordination for people who have an intellectual disability or a related condition (adult or child). Persons who have a related condition are eligible if they are being enrolled into the home and community based waiver (HCS); the Texas Home Living Waiver; or an Intermediate Care Facility for Individuals with Intellectual Disabilities (ICF-IID).

- Service coordination for persons who have an intellectual disability or a related condition who are enrolled in HCS or Texas Home Living waiver programs.

Service coordination funded by Medicaid as TCM is reimbursed by encounter.

There are two types of encounters:

- *Comprehensive encounter (Type A)*: A face-to-face contact with an individual to provide service coordination. The comprehensive encounter is limited to one billable encounter per individual per calendar month. HHSC will not authorize payment for a comprehensive encounter that exceeds the cap of one encounter per individual per calendar month.
• **Supportive encounter (Type B):** A face-to-face, telephone, or telemedicine contact with an individual or with a collateral on the individual’s behalf to provide service coordination.

A LIDDA is allowed up to three Type B encounters per calendar month for each Type A encounter that has occurred within the calendar month.

The Type B encounters are not limited to three per individual. Rather, the allowed Type B encounters may be delivered to any individual who needs a Type B encounter. These Type B encounters are allowable as long as the individual who received the Type B encounter also received a Type A encounter that same month.

For example, Sam and Mary receive a Type A encounter in June. It is allowable for the LIDDA to bill for one Type B encounter for Sam in June and five Type B encounters for Mary in June.

Payment for an individual’s Type B encounter is contingent on that individual having a Type A encounter within the same calendar month.

Within the calendar month, the Type A encounter does not have to occur on a date before any of the Type B encounters occur.

Prior authorization is not required for IDD coordination services.

### 5.2.2 Mental Health Targeted Case Management (MHTCM)

Targeted case management services are case management services to clients within targeted groups. The target population that may receive Mental Health Targeted Case Management (MHTCM) as part of the Texas Medicaid Program are clients, regardless of age, with a single diagnosis of chronic mental illness or a combination of chronic mental illnesses as defined in the latest edition of the American Psychiatric Association’s (APA) Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM), and who have been determined via a uniform assessment process to be in need of MHTCM services. Clients of any age with a single diagnosis of intellectual and developmental disabilities (IDD) and related conditions, or a single diagnosis of substance use disorder (SUD) are not eligible for MHTCM services.

MHTCM services are furnished to assist clients in gaining access to needed medical, social/behavioral, educational, and other services and supports.

MHTCM activities and services include:

• A comprehensive assessment and periodic reassessment, as medically necessary, of individual needs to determine the need for any medical, educational, social/behavioral, or other services.

• The development (and periodic revision, as medically necessary) of a specific care plan that:
  • Is based on the information collected through the assessment;
  • Specifies the goals and actions to address the medical, social/behavioral, educational, and other services and supports needed by the client;
  • Includes activities such as ensuring the active participation of the eligible client and working with the client (or the client’s authorized health care decision maker) and others to develop these goals; and
  • Identifies a course of action to respond to the assessed needs of the eligible client.

• Making referrals and performing other related activities, such as scheduling an appointment on behalf of the client, to help an eligible client obtain needed services and supports, including activities that help link a client with:
  • Medical, social/behavioral, and educational providers; and
  • Other programs and services that are capable of providing needed services to address identified needs and achieve goals in the care plan.
• Monitoring and performing the necessary follow-up that is necessary to ensure the care plan is implemented and adequately addresses the client’s needs.

MHTCM activities may be with the client, family members, LAR, providers, or other entities or individuals and conducted as frequently as necessary, and at least once annually, to determine whether the following conditions are met:
• Services are being furnished in accordance with the client’s care plan;
• Services in the care plan are adequate in amount, scope, and duration to meet the needs of the client; and
• The care plan and service arrangements are modified when the client’s needs or status change.

MHTCM is a benefit for clients transitioning to a community setting for up to 180 consecutive days prior to leaving a nursing facility; however, MHTCM services are coordinated with and do not duplicate activities provided as part of nursing facility services and discharge planning activities.

MHTCM consists of intensive case management and routine case management. Intensive case management services are predominantly community-based case management activities provided to the client or to the LAR on behalf of the client (who may or may not be present) to assist a client and caregiver or LAR in obtaining and coordinating access to necessary care and services appropriate to the client’s needs. Routine case management services are primarily office-based case management activities that assist a client, caregiver, or LAR in obtaining and coordinating access to necessary care and services appropriate to the client’s needs.

Intensive case management and routine case management are benefits for clients who are 20 years of age and younger. Intensive case management and routine case management are not payable on the same day.

Routine case management is a benefit for clients who are 21 years of age and older.

Providers must use procedure code T1017 and the appropriate modifier for MHTCM:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Modifier</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TF</td>
<td>Routine Case Management</td>
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<tr>
<td>TG</td>
<td>Intensive Case Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HA</td>
<td>Child/Adolescent Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HZ</td>
<td>Funded by criminal justice agency</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Procedure code T1017 is limited to the following diagnosis codes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diagnosis Codes</th>
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</tbody>
</table>
An MHTCM reimbursable session is the provision of a case management activity by an authorized case manager during a face-to-face meeting with an individual who is authorized to receive that specific type of case management. A billable unit of MHTCM is 15 continuous minutes of contact.

MHTCM is not payable when delivered on the same day as psychosocial rehabilitative services.

The following activities are included in the MHTCM rate and will not be reimbursed separately:

- Documenting the provision of MHTCM services.
- On-going administration of the Uniform Assessment to determine amount, duration, and type of MHTCM.
- Travel time required to provide MHTCM services at a location not owned, operated, or under arrangement with the provider.

Texas Medicaid must not be billed for MHTCM services provided before the establishment of a diagnosis of mental illness and the authorization of services.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diagnosis Codes</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
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5.2.2.1 Collateral Contacts

MHTCM may include contacts with non-eligible individuals who are directly related to identifying the eligible client’s needs and care for the purposes of helping the eligible client access services, identifying needs and supports to assist the eligible client in obtaining services, providing case managers with useful feedback, and alerting case managers to changes in the eligible client’s needs.

MHTCM services involving collateral contacts are only payable when the client or LAR is also present during the case management session.

5.2.2.2 Intensive Case Management

Intensive case management incorporates a wraparound approach to care planning and treatment plan implementation. The wraparound process is a strengths-based course of action involving a client and their family, including any additional people identified by the client, LAR, primary caregiver, and family, that results in a unique set of community services and natural supports that are individualized for the client to achieve a positive set of identified outcomes.

Intensive case management is primarily community-based, meaning that services are provided in whatever setting is clinically appropriate and client-centered.

A case manager assigned to a client who is authorized to receive intensive case management services must have completed training in the National Wraparound Implementation Center’s Wraparound Practice model and must incorporate wraparound process planning or other approved models in developing a plan that addresses the client’s unmet needs across life domains.

The case manager must develop an intensive case management treatment plan based on the client’s needs that may include information across life domains from relevant sources.

The case manager must meet face-to-face with the client and the LAR or primary caregiver:

- Within seven days after the case manager is assigned to the client;
- Within seven days after discharge from an inpatient psychiatric setting, whichever is later; or
- Document the reasons the meeting did not occur and meet at the soonest available opportunity.

The case manager must identify the client’s strengths, service needs, and assistance that will be required to address the identified needs in the plan.

The case manager must take steps that are necessary to assist the client in gaining access to the needed services and service providers, including:

- Making referrals to potential service providers.
- Initiating contact with potential service providers.
- Arranging, and if necessary to facilitate linkage, accompanying the client to initial meetings and non-routine appointments.
- Arranging transportation to ensure the client’s attendance.
- Advocating with service providers.
- Providing relevant information to service providers.
- Monitoring the client’s progress toward the goals set forth in the plan.

5.2.2.2.1 Authorization Requirements

LMHAs delivering services to fee-for-service clients must obtain authorization from their internal utilization management department. When providing care to clients enrolled in managed care, LMHAs and other providers contracted with MCOs must submit authorization requests to the MCO with whom the individual is enrolled. The MCO may choose to waive this authorization submission requirement.
Additionally, MCOs must follow the requirements set forth in the Uniform Managed Care Manual regarding utilization management for targeted case management and mental health rehabilitative services.

Eligibility determinations occur at the facility providing targeted case management services using the Clinical Management of Behavioral Health Services (CMBHS) software system.

Criteria used to make these service determinations are from the recommended Level of Care (LOC) of the individual as derived from the Uniform Assessment (UA), the needs of the client, and the Texas Resilience and Recovery Utilization Management Guidelines.

In determining service, the Qualified Mental Health Professional-Community Services (QMHP-CS) or Licensed Practitioner of the Healing Arts (LPHA) performs a screening for eligibility utilizing the UA. The LPHA gives a diagnosis and determines if the services are medically necessary.

The LPHA determination of diagnosis shall include an interview with the individual conducted either in-person or via telemedicine or telehealth.

Refer to: The Telecommunication Services Handbook (Vol. 2, Provider Handbooks).

A facility that provides MHTCM must ensure that at minimum a QMHP-CS administers the uniform assessment to the individual at specified intervals (every 90 calendar days for clients who are 20 years of age and younger and every 180 calendar days for clients who are 21 years of age and older), and obtains a recommended LOC for the client.

The facility must evaluate the clinical needs of the client to determine if the amount of MHTCM services associated with the recommended LOC described in the utilization management guidelines is sufficient to meet those needs and ensure that an LPHA reviews the recommended LOC and verifies whether the services are medically necessary.

If the facility determines that the type of MHTCM services associated with the recommended LOC is sufficient to meet the client’s needs, the facility must submit a request for service authorization according to the recommended LOC.

If the facility determines that a LOC other than the recommended LOC is more appropriate for the client, the provider must submit a deviation request that includes:

- A request for an authorization of an LOC that is higher or lower than initially recommended; and
- The clinical justification for the request.

The clinical justification must include the specific reasons why the client requires interventions outside the recommended LOC. Client refusal of recommended LOC may be noted as part of the justification.

All plans of care are subject to retrospective review by the state.

5.2.2.3 Eligibility and Service Determinations for Clients Who are 20 Years of Age and Younger

MHTCM is available to clients who are 20 years of age and younger with a diagnosis of mental illness (excluding a single diagnosis of IDD and related disorders, or a single diagnosis of SUD) or serious emotional disturbance and who:

- Have a serious functional impairment; or
- Are at risk of disruption of a preferred living or child care environment due to psychiatric symptoms; or
- Are enrolled in a school system’s special education program because of serious emotional disturbance.
The initial assessment is the clinical process of obtaining and evaluating historical, social/behavioral, functional, psychiatric, developmental, or other information from the individual seeking services to determine specific treatment and support needs.

Functioning is assessed using one of the following standardized assessment tools:

- The Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths Assessment (CANS) for clients who are 17 years of age and younger
- The Adult Needs and Strengths Assessment (ANSA) and any necessary supplemental assessments for clients who are 18 years of age and older

Services and supports to be provided to the client are determined jointly by the client, family, and the provider.

MHTCM services authorized for care by the provider through a clinical override are eligible for the duration of the authorization.

Continued eligibility for MHTCM services is based on a reassessment every 90 calendar days by the provider and reauthorization of services by the facility. Assignment of diagnosis in the CMBHS is required at any time the DSM diagnosis changes and at least annually from the last diagnosis entered into CMBHS.

5.2.2.4 Eligibility and Service Determinations for Clients Who are 21 Years of Age and Older

MHTCM is available to clients who are 21 years of age and older and who have severe and persistent mental illnesses such as schizophrenia, major depression, bipolar disorder, post-traumatic stress disorder, or other severely disabling mental disorders (excluding a single diagnosis of IDD and related disorders, or a single diagnosis of SUD) which require crisis resolution or ongoing and long-term support and treatment.

Clients with schizophrenia and bipolar disorder are automatically eligible for services. Clients with any other mental health diagnoses require evidence of significant difficulty functioning across one or more domains, such as work or school, to be eligible for services.

Functioning is assessed using a standardized assessment tool called the Adult Needs and Strengths Assessment (ANSA).

Clients are reassessed every 180 calendar days for continued need for services.

Assignment of diagnosis in the CMBHS is required at any time the DSM diagnosis changes and at least annually from the last diagnosis entered into CMBHS.

Clients with a diagnosis of schizophrenia or bipolar disorder are automatically eligible for continued services.

Clients with major depressive disorder whose level of functioning qualified them initially are also automatically eligible for continued services, regardless of whether their level of functioning has improved or not.

Clients with any other mental health diagnoses are eligible should their level of functioning continue to be significantly impaired, as evidenced by the results of a standardized assessment tool.

5.2.2.5 Documentation Requirements

A comprehensive diagnosis must be included in the client record, including documentation of applicable diagnostic criteria according to the latest edition of the DSM, as well as the specific justification of need for services.

MHTCM services, including attempts to provide MHTCM services, must be documented in the client’s medical record.
For routine case management, the case manager must document the client’s strengths, service needs, and assistance required to address the service needs as well as the steps that are necessary to accomplish the goals required to meet the client’s service needs.

For intensive case management, the assigned case manager must include the intensive case management treatment plan in the client’s medical record and document steps taken to meet the client’s goals and needs in the client’s progress notes.

As a result of the face-to-face meetings, assessments, and reassessments conducted, the case manager must document the client’s identified strengths, service needs, and assistance given to address the identified need, and specific goals and actions to be accomplished.

The case manager must document the following for all services provided:

- The event or behavior that occurs while providing the MHTCM service or the reason for the specific case management encounter
- The person, persons, or entity, including other case managers, with whom the encounter or contact occurred
- Collateral contacts such as contacts with non-eligible individuals that are directly related to identifying the needs and supports for helping the client access services and managing the client’s care, including coordination with other case managers
- The recovery plan goal(s) that was the focus of the service, including the progress or lack of progress in achieving recovery plan goal(s)
- The time line for obtaining the needed services
- The specific intervention that is being provided
- The date the MHTCM service was provided
- The start and end time of the MHTCM service
- The location where the MHTCM service was provided and whether it was a face-to-face or telephone contact
- The name of the provider agency and the signature of the employee providing the MHTCM service, including their credentials
- The time line for reevaluating the needed service

If the individual refuses MHTCM services, the case manager must document the reason for the refusal in the most appropriate area of the client’s medical record and request that the individual sign a waiver of MHTCM services that is filed in the client’s medical record.

The provider must retain documentation in compliance with applicable records retention requirements in federal and state laws, rules, and regulations.

5.2.2.6 Exclusions

The following services are not covered by MHTCM:

- Case management activities that are an integral component of another covered Medicaid service
- The provision of a medical, educational, social/behavioral, or other service to which a client has been referred, including for foster care programs, services such as, but not limited to, the following:
  - Research gathering and completion of documentation required by the foster care program
  - Assessing adoption placements
  - Recruiting or interviewing potential foster care parents
• Serving legal papers  
• Home investigations  
• Providing transportation, including transporting the client to his/her LAR/primary caregiver  
• Administering foster care subsidies  
• Making placement arrangements  
• Performing an activity that does not directly assist a client in gaining or coordinating access to needed services  
• Providing medical or nursing services  
• Performing preadmission or intake activities  
• Monitoring the client’s general health status  
• Performing outreach activities  
• Performing quality oversight of a service provider  
• Conducting utilization review or utilization management activities  
• Conducting quality assurance activities  
• Authorizing services or authorizing the provision of services  
• Services to inmates of public institutions

5.2.3 Mental Health Rehabilitative Services

Mental health rehabilitative services are defined as providing assistance in maintaining or improving functioning and may be considered rehabilitative when necessary to help a client achieve a rehabilitation goal as defined in the treatment plan.

Mental health rehabilitative services may be provided to a client with a serious mental illness as defined in the latest edition of the American Psychiatric Association’s Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM).

Mental health rehabilitative services are age-appropriate, individualized, and designed to ameliorate functional impairments that negatively affect any of the following:

• Community integration  
• Community tenure  
• Behaviors resulting from serious mental illness (SMI) or severe emotional disturbance (SED) that interfere with a client’s ability to remain in the community as a fully integrated and functioning member of that community

Mental health rehabilitative services may include:

• Medication training and support services  
• Psychosocial rehabilitative services  
• Skills training and development  
• Crisis intervention services  
• Day programs for acute needs

Mental health rehabilitative services may only be provided by a member of the client’s therapeutic team. The therapeutic team includes a sufficient number of staff to adequately address the rehabilitative needs of clients assigned to the team.
Team members must be appropriately credentialed and have completed required trainings to provide the full array of component services, have regularly scheduled team meetings either in person or by teleconference, and every member of the team must be knowledgeable of the needs and the services available to the specific clients assigned to the team.

Mental health rehabilitative services may be a benefit for clients residing in a nursing facility (NF) when medically necessary as determined via a uniform assessment protocol and determined through preadmission screening and resident review (PASRR) to require specialized services.

The following procedure codes are a benefit for mental health rehabilitation:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Service Category</th>
<th>Procedure Codes</th>
<th>Modifiers</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Day Program for Acute Needs</td>
<td>H2012</td>
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<tr>
<td>Medication Training and Support</td>
<td>H0034</td>
<td>HQ: group services for adults</td>
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<td>HA/HQ: group services for child/youth</td>
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<td>Crisis Intervention</td>
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<td>HA: child/youth</td>
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<td>Skills Training and Development</td>
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<td>HA: individual services for child/youth</td>
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<td>HA/HQ: group services for child/youth</td>
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<td>Psychosocial Rehabilitation Services</td>
<td>H2017</td>
<td>TD: individual services provided by RN</td>
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<td></td>
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<td>HQ: group services</td>
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<td>HQ/TD: group services provided by RN</td>
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<td>ET: individual crisis services</td>
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Psychosocial rehabilitation is not reimbursable on the same day as mental health targeted case management or skills training and development.

Reimbursement for procedure codes H0034, H2012, H2014, and H2017 are limited to the following diagnosis codes:

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Diagnosis Codes</th>
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No diagnosis is required for crisis intervention services (procedure code H2011); however, all CMS 1500 claim forms require a diagnosis.

A Medicaid provider may only bill for medically necessary mental health rehabilitative services that are provided face-to-face to:

- A Medicaid-eligible client;
- The LAR of a Medicaid-eligible client who is 21 years of age and older (on behalf of the client); or
- The LAR or primary caregiver of a Medicaid-eligible client who is 20 years of age and younger (on behalf of the client).

Rehabilitative services delivered via group modality are limited to 8 individuals maximum for adults and 6 individuals maximum for children or adolescents (not including LARs or caregivers).

**5.2.3.1 Eligibility and Service Determinations for Clients Who are 20 Years of Age and Younger**

Certain mental health rehabilitative services (crisis intervention services, medication training and support, and skills training and development) are available to clients who are 20 years of age and younger with a diagnosis of mental illness or serious emotional disturbance and who:

- Have a serious functional impairment; or
- Are at risk of disruption of a preferred living or child care environment due to psychiatric symptoms; or
- Are enrolled in a school system’s special education program because of serious emotional disturbance.
Functioning is assessed using a standardized assessment tool, the Child and Adolescent Needs and Strengths Assessment (CANS) for clients who are 17 years of age and younger and the ANSA for clients who are 18 years of age and older.

Continued eligibility for mental health rehabilitative services for clients who are 17 years of age and younger is based on a reassessment at least every 90 calendar days, or more frequently if clinically indicated by the provider. Clients who are 18 years of age and older are reassessed every 180 calendar days, or more frequently if clinically indicated by the provider.

Assignment of diagnosis in the Clinical Management for Behavioral Health Services (CMBHS) is required at any time the mental illness diagnosis changes and at least annually from the last diagnosis entered into CMBHS.

The LPHA determination of diagnosis shall include an interview with the client conducted either in-person or via telemedicine or telehealth.

In order to complete a comprehensive diagnosis for a client, documentation of the required diagnostic criteria according to the latest version of the DSM, as well as the specific level of functioning, shall be included in the client record. This information shall be included as part of the required assessment information.

5.2.3.2 Eligibility and Service Determinations for Clients Who are 21 Years of Age and Older

Clients who are 21 years of age and older with serious mental illness, determined to be medically necessary via a uniform assessment protocol, are eligible for Mental Health Rehabilitative Services if the client is:

- A resident of the state of Texas.
- Determined by a uniform assessment and clinician observation to require mental health rehabilitative services.
- An LPHA has made a determination that such services are medically necessary.

Mental health rehabilitative services are available to clients who are 21 years of age and older who have serious mental illnesses and significant functional impairments which require crisis resolution or ongoing treatment. Functioning is assessed using a standardized assessment tool, the Adult Needs and Strengths Assessment (ANSA).

Clients with schizophrenia and bipolar disorder are automatically eligible for services. Clients with any other mental health diagnoses require evidence of significant difficulty functioning across one or more domains, such as work or school, to be eligible for services.

Clients who are 18 years of age and older are reassessed for continued need for services at least every 180 calendar days, or more frequently if clinically indicated by the provider.

Assignment of diagnosis in the Clinical Management for Behavioral Health Services (CMBHS) is required at any time the mental illness diagnosis changes and at least annually from the last diagnosis entered into CMBHS.

The LPHA determination of diagnosis shall include an interview with the client conducted either in-person or via telemedicine or telehealth.

In order to complete a comprehensive diagnosis for a client, documentation of the required diagnostic criteria according to the latest version of the American Psychiatric Association’s *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders* (DSM), as well as the specific level of functioning, shall be included in the client record. This information shall be included as part of the required assessment information.
Clients with a diagnosis of schizophrenia or bipolar disorder are automatically eligible for continued services. A client with major depressive disorder whose level of functioning qualified them initially also is automatically eligible for continued services, regardless of whether their level of functioning has improved or not. Clients with any other mental health diagnoses are eligible should their level of functioning continue to be significantly impaired, as evidenced by the results of a standardized assessment tool called the Adult Needs and Strengths Assessment (ANSA).

5.2.3.3 Treatment Planning

Mental health rehabilitative services are part of a client’s treatment plan and are intended to:

- Reduce a client’s functional impairments resulting from serious mental illness (SMI) for adults.
- Reduce serious emotional disturbance in children.
- Restore a client to his/her optimal functioning level in the community.

The treatment planning process for mental health rehabilitative services requires the active participation of the Medicaid eligible client or LAR when necessary due to the client’s age or legal status. Treatment plans are based on a comprehensive assessment and must address the client’s strengths, areas of need, the client’s preferences, and descriptions of the client’s treatment goals.

5.2.3.4 Medication Training and Support

Medication training and support services consist of education and guidance about medications and their possible side effects. It is curriculum-based training and guidance that serves as an initial orientation for the client in understanding the nature of his/her mental illnesses or emotional disturbances and the role of medications in ensuring symptom reduction and increased tenure in the community.

Medication training and support includes:

- Assisting the client to manage symptomology and maximize functioning.
- Understanding the concepts of recovery and resilience within the context of the serious mental illness.
- Developing an understanding of the relationship between mental illness and the medications prescribed to treat the illness.
- The interaction of medication with other medications, diet, and mood altering substances.
- Understanding the overdose precautions of the client’s medication.
- The identification and management of potential side effects.
- Learning self-administration of the client’s medication.
- Necessity of taking medications prescribed and following the physician’s or other qualified health care professional’s orders.

Medication training and support is available to eligible clients. The LAR or primary caregiver may receive medication training and support services on behalf of an eligible client.

5.2.3.5 Psychosocial Rehabilitative Services

Psychosocial rehabilitative services are social, behavioral, and cognitive interventions provided by members of a client’s therapeutic team that build on strengths and focus on restoring the client’s ability to develop and maintain social relationships, occupational or educational achievement, and other independent living skills that are affected by or the result of a serious mental illness in clients who are 17 years of age and older.
Psychosocial rehabilitative services include independent living services, coordination services, and employment, housing, and medication-related services. Psychosocial rehabilitative services may also address the impact of co-occurring disorders upon the client’s ability to reduce symptomology and increase daily functioning.

If psychosocial rehabilitation is in the treatment plan, the treatment plan cannot simultaneously include skills training and development or targeted case management services.

Psychosocial rehabilitative services may not be provided to a client who is currently admitted to a crisis stabilization unit.

5.2.3.5.1 Independent Living Services

Independent living services assist a client in acquiring the most immediate, fundamental functional skills needed to enable the client to reside in the community and avoid more restrictive levels of treatment or reducing behaviors or symptoms that prevent successful functioning in the client’s environment of choice.

Independent living services include skills training and/or supportive interventions that focus on the improvement of communication skills, appropriate interpersonal behaviors, and other skills necessary for independent living or, when age appropriate, functioning effectively with family, peers, and teachers.

Training for independent living includes skills related to:

- Personal hygiene.
- Transportation utilization.
- Money management.
- The development of natural supports.
- Access to needed services in the community (e.g., medical care, substance use services, legal services, living accommodations).
- Social skills (e.g., communicating one’s needs to strangers and making appropriate choices for the use of leisure time).

5.2.3.5.2 Coordination Services

Coordination services are training activities that assist a client in improving his or her ability to gain and coordinate access to necessary care and services appropriate to the needs of the client.

Training for coordination skills includes instruction and guidance in such areas as:

- Identifying areas of need across all life domains.
- Prioritizing needs and setting goals.
- Identifying potential service providers and support systems.
- Initiating contact with providers and support systems.
- Participating in the development and subsequent revisions of their plan of care.
- Coordinating their services and supports.
- Advocating for necessary changes and improvements to ensure that they obtain maximum benefit from their services and supports.

5.2.3.5.3 Employment-Related Services

Employment-related services provide supports and skills training that are not job-specific and focus on developing skills to reduce or manage the symptoms of serious mental illness that interfere with a client’s ability to make vocational choices or obtain or retain employment.
Included in employment-related services are activities such as:

- Skills training related to task focus, task completion, planning and managing activities to achieve outcomes, personal hygiene, grooming and communication, and skills training related to securing appropriate clothing, developing natural supports, and arranging transportation.
- Establishing supportive contacts related to the school or work-site situation to reduce or manage behaviors or symptoms related to the client’s mental illness or emotional disturbance that interfere with job performance or progress towards the development of skills that would enable the client to obtain or retain employment.

5.2.3.5.4 Housing-Related Services

Housing-related services develop a client’s strengths and abilities to manage the symptoms of the client’s serious mental illness that interfere with the client’s capacity to obtain or maintain tenure in independent integrated housing.

Included in housing-related services are activities such as:

- Skills training related to home maintenance and cleanliness.
- Problem solving with landlord and other residents.
- Maintaining appropriate interpersonal boundaries.
- Establishing supportive contacts related to the housing situation to reduce or manage behaviors or symptoms related to the client’s mental illness or emotional disturbance that interfere with maintaining independent integrated housing.

5.2.3.5.5 Medication-Related Services

Medication-related services provide individualized training regarding the client’s medication adherence and is different from medication-training and support.

Services consist of training and supportive interventions that focus on client-specific needs and goals regarding the administration of medication, monitoring efficacy and side effects of medication, and other nursing services that enable the client to attain or maintain an optimal level of functioning.

Medication-related services do not include services or activities that are incidental to services performed by a physician (or other qualified health care professional) during an evaluation and management services visit.

5.2.3.6 Skills Training and Development

Skills training and development is training provided to an eligible client, the LAR, or primary caregiver on behalf of an eligible client.

The training addresses:

- Serious mental illness or SED and symptom-related problems that interfere with the client’s functioning and living, working, and learning environment.
- Provides opportunities for the client to acquire and improve skills needed to function as appropriately and independently as possible in the community.
- The client’s community integration and increases his or her community tenure.

Skills training and supportive interventions focus on the improvement of communication skills, appropriate interpersonal behaviors and other skills necessary for independent living or, when age appropriate, functioning effectively with family, peers, and teachers.

Skills training and development may include:

- Skills related to personal hygiene.
• Pro-social skills.
• Assertiveness skills.
• Anger management skills.
• Stress reduction techniques.
• Communication skills.
• Transportation utilization.
• Money management.
• The development of natural supports.
• Access to needed services in the community, e.g., medical care, substance use services, legal services, living accommodations.
• Social skills (e.g., communicating one’s needs to strangers and making appropriate choices for the use of leisure time).

Skills training and development services consist of increasing the LAR’s or primary caregiver’s understanding of and ability to respond to the client’s needs identified in the uniform assessment or documented in the treatment plan.

Clients receiving skills training and development are not eligible to simultaneously receive psychosocial rehabilitative services and both services should not be simultaneously listed in the client’s treatment plan.

5.2.3.7 Crisis Intervention

Crisis intervention services are intensive community-based one-to-one services provided to clients who require services to control acute symptoms that place the client at immediate risk of hospitalization, incarceration, or placement in a more restrictive treatment setting.

This service includes assessment, behavioral skills training, problem-solving, and reality orientation to help clients identify and manage their symptoms of mental illness, and cope with stressors.

Crisis intervention services may be provided in extended observation or crisis residential units. Crisis intervention services may not be provided to a client who is currently admitted to a crisis stabilization unit.

Crisis intervention services consist of the following interventions:

• An assessment of dangerousness of the client to self or others
• The provision of emergency care services that include crisis screening and response, telephone access, emergency case services, urgent care services, routine care services, and access to emergency medical/crisis services
• Behavior skills training to assist the client in reducing distress and managing symptoms
• Problem-solving
• Reality orientation to help the client identify and manage his or her symptoms of serious mental illness or SED
• Providing instruction, structure, and emotional support to the client in adapting to and coping with immediate stressors

Crisis intervention services are available to eligible clients.
5.2.3.8 Day Programs for Acute Needs

Day programs for acute needs provide short term, intensive treatment to an eligible client who is 18 years of age and older and who requires multidisciplinary treatment to stabilize acute psychiatric symptoms or prevent admission to a more restrictive setting. Day program services are a site-based treatment provided in a group modality.

Day programs for acute needs are provided in a highly structured and safe environment with constant supervision and ensure an opportunity for frequent interaction between a client and staff members.

Day programs for acute needs must at all times have sufficient staff to ensure safety and program adequacy according to an established staffing ratio and staff response times. This service focuses on intensive, medically-oriented, multidisciplinary interventions such as behavior skills training, crisis management, and nursing services that are designed to stabilize acute psychiatric symptoms.

These services may be provided in a residential facility; however, none of the residential facilities can contain greater than 16 beds.

Day programs for acute needs include:

- Psychiatric nursing services.
- Pharmacological instruction that addresses medication issues related to the crisis precipitating the need for provision of day programs for acute needs.
- Symptom management training.
- Functional skills training.

Day programs for acute needs must, at all times, have a sufficient number of staff members to ensure safety and program adequacy, and, at a minimum, include:

- One RN for every 16 clients at the day program’s location,
- One physician to be available by phone, with a response time not to exceed 15 minutes,
- Two staff members who are QMHP-CSs, CSSPs, or peer providers at the day program’s location,
- One additional QMHP-CS who is not assigned full-time to another day program to be physically available, with a response time not to exceed 30 minutes,
- Additional QMHP-CSs, CSSPs, or peer providers at the day program’s location sufficient to maintain a ratio of one staff member to every four clients.

5.2.3.9 Authorization Requirements

Providers must obtain prior authorization for mental health rehabilitative services, with the exception of crisis intervention services.

LMHAs delivering services to fee-for-service clients must obtain authorization from their internal utilization management department. When providing care to clients enrolled in managed care, LMHAs and other providers contracted with MCOs must submit authorization requests to the MCO with whom the individual is enrolled. The MCO may choose to waive this authorization submission requirement. Additionally, MCOs must follow the requirements set forth in the Uniform Managed Care Manual regarding utilization management for targeted case management and mental health rehabilitative services.

Eligibility determinations occur at the facility providing mental health rehabilitative services using the Clinical Management of Behavioral Health Services (CMBHS) software system.

Criteria used to make these service determinations are from the recommended LOC of the individual as derived from the Uniform Assessment (UA), the needs of the individual, and the Texas Resilience and Recovery Utilization Management Guidelines.
A facility that provides mental health rehabilitative services must ensure that at minimum a QMHP-CS administers the uniform assessment to the individual at specified intervals (every 90 calendar days for clients who are 20 years of age and younger and every 180 calendar days for clients who are 21 years of age and older), and obtains a recommended LOC for the individual.

The provider must evaluate the clinical needs of the individual to determine if the amount of services associated with the recommended LOC described in the utilization management guidelines is sufficient to meet those needs and ensure that an LPHA reviews the recommended LOC and verifies whether the services are medically necessary.

Changes to the treatment plan with regard to type, amount, or duration of services must be approved by an LPHA practicing within the scope of his/her licensure.

If the facility determines that an LOC other than the recommended LOC is more appropriate for the individual, the provider must submit a deviation request that includes:

- A request for an authorization of an LOC that is higher or lower than initially recommended.
- The clinical justification for the request.

The clinical justification must include the specific reason(s) why the individual requires interventions outside the recommended LOC. Client refusal of recommended LOC may be noted as part of the justification.

All treatment plans are subject to retrospective review by the state.

5.2.3.9.1 Reauthorization Requirements

A QMHP-CS must conduct the uniform assessment at specified intervals (every 90 calendar days for children/youth and every 180 calendar days for adults) to determine the type, amount, and duration of mental health rehabilitative services.

Prior to the expiration of the authorization period or depleting the amount of services authorized, the provider must make a determination of whether the client continues to need mental health rehabilitative services. An LPHA must also determine whether the continuing need for mental health rehabilitative services meets the definition of medical necessity.

If the determination is that the client continues to need mental health rehabilitative services and that such services are medically necessary, the provider must:

- Request another authorization for the same type and amount of mental health rehabilitative service previously authorized; or
- Submit a request, with documented clinical reasons for such request, to change the type or amount of mental health rehabilitative services previously authorized if:
  - The provider determines that the type or amount of mental health rehabilitative services previously authorized is inappropriate to address the client’s needs.
  - The criteria described in the utilization management guidelines for changing the type or amount of mental health rehabilitative services has been met.

5.2.3.10 Documentation Requirements

All services require documentation to support the medical necessity of the service rendered. An LPHA must document in the client’s medical record that mental health rehabilitative services are medically necessary when the services are authorized and reauthorized.

Clients determined to need mental health rehabilitative services must have a treatment plan developed by the Medicaid enrolled provider of mental health rehabilitative services that describes in writing the type, amount, and duration of mental health rehabilitative services determined to be medically necessary to meet the needs of the person.
A rehabilitative services provider must document the following for all mental health rehabilitative services:

- The name of the client to whom the service was provided
- The type of service provided
- The specific goal or objective addressed, and the modality and method used to provide the service
- The date the service was provided
- The start and end time of the service
- The location where the service was provided
- The signature of the staff member providing the service and a notation of their credentials
- Any pertinent event or behavior relating to the client’s treatment which occurs during the provision of the service
- The outcome or progress in achieving treatment plan goals

In addition to the general requirements described above, when providing crisis services, a provider must document the following information:

- Risk of suicide and/or homicide;
- Substance use;
- Trauma, abuse, or neglect;
- The outcome of the crisis (e.g., client in hospital, client with friend and scheduled to see doctor at 9:00 a.m. the following day);
- All actions (including rehabilitative interventions and referrals to other agencies) used by the provider to address the problems presented;
- The response of the client, and if appropriate, the response of the LAR and family members;
- Any pertinent event or behavior relating to the client’s treatment which occurs during the provision of the service; and
- Follow up activities, which may include referral to another provider.

Documentation for day programs for acute needs must be made daily. Documentation must be made after each face-to-face contact occurs to provide the mental health rehabilitative service for all other services.

An LPHA must, within two business days after crisis intervention services are provided, determine whether the crisis intervention services met the definition of medical necessity. If medical necessity is met then the LPHA must document the medical necessity.

Services are subject to retrospective review and recoupment if documentation does not support the service billed.

A provider must retain documentation in compliance with applicable federal and state laws, rules, and regulations.

5.2.3.11 Exclusions

Clients receiving psychosocial rehabilitation services are not eligible to simultaneously receive skills training and development or targeted case management services.
Mental health rehabilitative services do not include any of the following services that must be billed to Texas Medicaid:

- Rehabilitative services provided:
  - Before the establishment of a diagnosis of mental illness and authorization of services.
  - To clients who reside in an institution for mental diseases.
  - To general acute care hospital inpatients.
- Services to residents of institutions that furnish food, shelter, and treatment to four or more unrelated persons
- Services to nursing facility residents who have not been identified through the PASSR process as needing specialized mental health services
- Services to inmates of public institutions
- Job task-specific vocational services;
- Educational services;
- Room and board residential costs;
- Services that are an integral and inseparable part of another Medicaid-reimbursable service, including targeted case management services, residential rehabilitative behavioral health services, institutional and waiver services;
- Services that are covered elsewhere in the state Medicaid plan;
- Services to clients with a single diagnosis of intellectual or developmental disability or substance use disorder who do not have a co-occurring diagnosis of mental illness in adults or serious emotional disturbance in children;
- Inpatient hospital services;
- Respite services; or
- Family support services.

5.2.3.12 Non-reimbursable Activities

A Medicaid provider will not be reimbursed for a mental health rehabilitative service:

- That is not included in the client’s treatment plan (except for crisis intervention services and psychosocial rehabilitative services provided in a crisis situation);
- That is not authorized, except for crisis intervention services;
- Provided in excess of the amount authorized;
- Provided outside of the duration authorized;
- Provided to a client receiving MH case management services;
- That is not documented;
- Provided to a client who does not meet the eligibility criteria;
- Provided to a client who does not have a current uniform assessment (except for crisis intervention services);
- Provided to a client who is not present, awake, and participating during such service;
- Provided via electronic media;
A Medicaid provider will not be reimbursed for a crisis service provided to a client who does not have a serious mental illness.

The cost of the following activities is included in the Medicaid mental health rehabilitative services reimbursement rate(s) and may not be directly billed by the Medicaid provider:

- Developing and revising the treatment plan and interventions that are appropriate to a client’s needs.
- Staffing and team meetings to discuss the provision of mental health rehabilitative services to a specific client;
- Monitoring and evaluating outcomes of interventions, including contacts with a person other than the client;
- Documenting the provision of mental health rehabilitative services;
- A staff member’s travel time to and from a location to provide mental health rehabilitative services;
- All services provided within a day program for acute needs that are delivered by a staff member, including services delivered in response to a crisis or an episode of acute psychiatric symptoms; and
- Administering the uniform assessment to clients who are receiving mental health rehabilitative services.

5.3 Documentation Requirements

All services require documentation to support the medical necessity of the service rendered, including MH and IDD services.

MH and IDD services are subject to retrospective review and recoupment if documentation does not support the service billed.

5.4 Claims Filing and Reimbursement

IDD service coordination, MHTCM, and mental health rehabilitative services must be submitted to TMHP in an approved electronic claims format or on the CMS-1500 paper claim form. Providers may purchase CMS-1500 paper claim forms from the vendor of their choice. TMHP does not supply them.

When completing a CMS-1500 paper claim form, all required information must be included on the claim, as TMHP does not key any information from claim attachments. Superbills, or itemized statements, are not accepted as claim supplements.

Services are cost reimbursed in accordance with 1 TAC §§355.743, 355.746, and 355.781. Providers can refer to the OFL or the applicable fee schedule on the TMHP website at www.tmhp.com.

5.4.1 Managed Care Clients

Claims for managed care clients must be submitted to the client’s MCO. Mental health targeted case management and mental health rehabilitative services that are funded by a criminal justice agency (submitted with modifier HZ) are carved out and must be submitted to TMHP.

5.4.2 Reimbursement Reductions

Texas Medicaid implemented mandated rate reductions for certain services. The OFL and static fee schedules include a column titled “Adjusted Fee” to display the individual fees with all mandated percentage reductions applied.

Additional information about rate changes is available on the TMHP website at www.tmhp.com/pages/topics/rates.aspx.
6 Peer Specialist Services

6.1 Services, Benefits, Limitations, and Prior Authorization

Peer specialist services (procedure code H0038) for mental health conditions or substance use disorders are a benefit of Texas Medicaid for clients who are 21 years of age and older, and who have peer specialist services included as a component of their person-centered recovery plan.

Peer specialist services are recovery-oriented, person-centered, relationship-focused, voluntary, and trauma-informed.

Peer specialist services may include the following:

- Recovery and wellness support services, which include providing information and support for recovery planning.
- Mentoring, which includes serving as a role model and helping find needed community resources and services.
- Advocacy, which includes providing support during stressful or urgent situations and helping to ensure that the client’s rights are respected. Advocacy may also include encouraging the client to advocate for him or herself to obtain services.

Peer specialist services are based on a mutual relationship between the peer specialist and the Medicaid eligible client. A peer specialist uses his or her lived experience to support the client with the following:

- Achieving the goals and objectives of the client’s person-centered recovery plan
- Skill development
- Problem solving strategies
- Coping mechanisms for stressors and barriers encountered when recovering from a mental health condition or a substance use disorder

Peer specialist services can be delivered to a client individually or in a group setting.

6.2 Peer Specialist Requirements

Peer specialist services may be delivered as part of a coordinated, comprehensive, and individualized approach to treating a client’s mental health condition, substance use disorder, or both, if the peer specialist is employed by one of the following Medicaid-enrolled provider types:

- Clinic/group practices that treat behavioral health conditions
- Physicians (M.D.s), osteopaths (D.O.s), and nurse practitioners (NPs), clinical nurse specialists (CNSs), and physicians assistants (PAs) that treat behavioral health conditions
• Psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, licensed marriage and family therapists, and licensed professional counselors
• Comprehensive provider agencies of targeted case management and mental health rehabilitative services
• Local mental and behavioral health authorities
• Chemical dependency treatment facilities
• Federally qualified health clinics (FQHCs)
• Rural health clinics (RHCs)

Only clinic/group practices or behavioral health care individual providers (M.D., D.O., NP, CNS, and PA) with a behavioral health focus may be reimbursed for peer specialist services.

Peer specialists coordinate with all behavioral health service providers involved in the client’s care and utilize a person-centered, recovery-oriented approach to treatment planning and service delivery.

Non-Medicaid enrolled providers that employ peer specialists can contract with one of the listed Medicaid-enrolled provider types to furnish peer specialist services as part of a continuum of comprehensive treatment services. Subcontracted peer specialist services must also be part of the coordinated, comprehensive, and individualized person-centered recovery plan.

A peer specialist must meet all of the following criteria:
- Be at least 18 years of age.
- Have lived experience with a mental health condition, substance use disorder, or both.
- Have a high school diploma or General Equivalency Diploma (GED).
- Be willing to appropriately share his or her own recovery story with clients.
- Demonstrate current self-directed recovery.
- Pass criminal history and registry checks as described in 1 TAC §354.3201.

A peer specialist must not:
- Practice psychotherapy.
- Make clinical or diagnostic assessments.
- Dispense expert opinions.
- Engage in any service that requires a license.
- Falsify any documentation related to application, training, testing, certification, or services provided.

6.2.1 Certification

A peer specialist must complete all required training and certification before providing services. To be certified as a peer specialist as specified in 1 TAC §354.3155, a candidate must complete the following training:
- Required orientation
- Self-assessment activities
- Core training delivered by a certified training entity
- Supplemental training in one of two specialty areas:
- Mental health peer specialist
• Recovery support peer specialist

The candidate can apply for initial certification after successful completion of core and one supplemental training and a knowledge assessment.

A peer specialist who is initially certified may began to deliver Medicaid billable services, if participating in a supervised internship at their place of employment. The internship consists of 250 hours of supervised work experience to be completed within a 6-month period. An extension may be granted by the certification entity should a peer be unable to complete the required hours within the 6-month time frame.

Independent study, such as reading or watching instructional videos, does not count toward the required supervised work experience hours. Time spent receiving supervision, other than the observation of the peer specialist providing services, does not count toward the required hours.

After completing the required internship hours, certified peer specialists can apply for renewed certification through the approved certification entity. Peer specialists must renew their certification every two years, which requires continuing education hours.

Certified peer specialists should only deliver services in their specialty area.

### 6.2.2 Supervision

As defined in 1 TAC §354.3003, providers may be reimbursed for peer specialist services rendered under the supervision of one of the following:

- Qualified credentialed counselor (QCC)
- Licensed practitioner of the healing arts (LPHA)
- Qualified mental health professional (QMHP), with a QCC or LPHA supervising the QMHP
- Qualified peer supervisor (QPS), with a QCC or LPHA supervising the QPS

Supervision must focus on a peer specialist's provision of services, including:

- Review of cases and activities
- Skill building
- Problem resolution
- Professional growth

Supervision may also include aspects specific to the organization, such as following organizational policy or other administrative matters.

Peer specialist supervision may be provided as follows:

- Individually
- In a group setting
- Face-to-face
- By teleconference
- Through observation of the peer specialist providing services

Supervision must occur at least once weekly for a peer specialist with an initial certification, at least once monthly for a peer specialist with a two-year certification, or more frequently at the request of the peer specialist.

A QCC or LPHA who supervises a QMHP or QPS must provide individual or group supervision at least once monthly and conduct an observation of the QMHP or QPS supervising the peer specialist at a self-determined frequency based on the QMHP's or QPS's skill level.
A supervisor must successfully complete supervisory training for peer specialist services and the recovery model from a certified training entity before supervising a peer specialist. Supervisor training must include instruction about:

- The distinction between peer support and therapy.
- The role of peer support in building and sustaining recovery goals.
- Advocacy for peer specialists and peer specialist services.
- Job performance review, including strengths-based, timely, and respectful feedback.
- Supervisory skills, such as how to work with a variety of personality types and communication styles.

After completing training, each candidate must successfully complete a knowledge assessment before receiving approval to supervise a peer specialist from a certified training entity. Peer specialist supervisor certification must be renewed every two years, which requires continuing education hours.

6.3 Prior Authorization Requirements

Prior authorization is not required for the first 104 units of peer specialist services in a rolling 6-month period. Prior authorization is required once a client exceeds 104 units of individual or group peer specialist services in a rolling 6-month period.

Prior authorization requests for procedure code H0038 must be submitted to TMHP using the Special Medical Prior Authorization (SMPA) Request Form. Requests for continued services must demonstrate all of the following:

- The client continues to meet eligibility criteria as outlined in the statement of benefits above, including current DSM diagnoses
- The current person-centered recovery plan and goals
- The progress made relative to the goals outlined in the person-centered recovery plan
- The need for continued services

Requests must indicate how many additional units of service are being requested (up to 30 units are allowed per request) and the type (individual or group), as well as the expected time frame when services will be delivered.

**Note:** The requesting provider may be asked for additional information to clarify or complete a request.

Retrospective review may be performed to ensure that the documentation supports the medical necessity of the requested service.

**Refero:** Refer to: “Section 5: Fee-for-Service Prior Authorizations” (Vol. 1, General Information) for more information on submitting prior authorization methods.

6.4 Documentation Requirements

The Medicaid-enrolled provider must ensure proper documentation of all peer specialist services that are rendered. Documentation of peer specialist services must:

- Indicate the date, time, and place of service.
- Summarize the purpose and content of the services.
- Include the specific strategies and activities utilized as related to the goals of the client’s plan of care.

Peer specialist supervisors must document all supervisory sessions and maintain the records in the peer specialist’s employee personnel file.
6.4.1 Reimbursement
Reimbursement for procedure code H0038 is limited to substance use disorders and mental health conditions, including, but not limited to:

- Schizophrenia spectrum and other psychotic disorders.
- Bipolar and related disorders.
- Depressive disorders.
- Anxiety disorders.
- Obsessive-compulsive and related disorders.
- Trauma and stressor related disorders.
- Feeding and eating disorders.

Procedure code H0038 is limited to 104 units in a rolling six-month period. This limitation may be exceeded with documentation of medical necessity for the additional services.

Peer specialist services will also be limited as follows:

- Must not be delivered simultaneously with other behavioral health services that are delivered to client or group
- Must be delivered in person and not through advanced telecommunications technology
- Limited to 12 total individuals per group session

6.4.2 Claim Filing
Procedure code H0038 must be submitted with one of the following specialty modifiers:

- Modifier HE-mental health
- Modifier HF-substance use

If services are provided in a group setting, procedure code H0038 must also be submitted with modifier HQ.

Mental health rehabilitative services must be billed separately from peer specialist services.

FQHCs and RHCs should submit claims using procedure code H0038 for informational purposes only.

6.5 Exclusions
The following services are not a benefit of Texas Medicaid:

- Record keeping or documentation activities
- Services provided without the client present

7 Psychiatric Services for Hospitals
Inpatient admissions to acute care hospitals for adults and children for psychiatric conditions are a benefit of Texas Medicaid. Admissions must be medically necessary and are subject to Texas Medicaid’s retrospective utilization review (UR) requirements. The UR requirements are applicable regardless of the hospital’s designation of a unit as a psychiatric unit versus a medical or surgical unit.

Clients who are 20 years of age and younger may be admitted to a freestanding psychiatric facility or a state psychiatric facility. Clients who are 21 years of age and older may be admitted only to an acute care facility. Providers should use the most appropriate revenue code when billing for inpatient psychiatric
services in an acute care facility. A certification of need must be completed and placed in the client’s medical record within 14 days of the admission or once the client becomes Medicaid-eligible while in the facility.

Inpatient psychiatric treatment is a benefit of Texas Medicaid if all the following apply:

- The client has a psychiatric condition that requires inpatient treatment.
- The inpatient treatment is directed by a psychiatrist.
- The inpatient treatment is provided in a nationally accredited facility or hospital.
- The provider is enrolled in Texas Medicaid.

Clients of all ages may be admitted to an acute care facility. Inpatient admissions for the single diagnosis of chemical dependency or abuse (such as alcohol, opioids, barbiturates, and amphetamines) without an accompanying medical complication are not benefits of Texas Medicaid. Additionally, admissions for chronic diagnoses such as intellectual disability, organic brain syndrome, or chemical dependency or abuse are not covered benefits for acute care hospitals without an accompanying medical complication or medical condition. The UB-04 CMS-1450 paper claim form must indicate all relevant diagnoses that necessitate the inpatient stay.

Supporting documentation (certification of need) must be documented in the client’s medical record. This documentation must be maintained by each facility for a minimum of five years and be readily available for review when requested by HHSC or its designee.

Additional coverage through the Comprehensive Care Program (CCP) may be allowed for Medicaid-eligible clients who are 20 years of age and younger. Providers should use revenue code 124 when billing for inpatient psychiatric services in freestanding and state psychiatric facilities.

Refer to: Subsection 2.16, “Inpatient Psychiatric Hospital or Facility (Freestanding) (CCP)” in the Children’s Services Handbook (Vol. 2, Provider Handbooks).

7.1 Prior Authorization Requirements

Prior authorization is not required for fee-for-service clients who are admitted to psychiatric units in acute care hospitals. Out-of-network admissions require notification within the next business day and submission of clinical information to determine appropriateness for transfer to a contracted facility.

Prior authorization is not required for initial admission to freestanding psychiatric facilities or state psychiatric hospitals for clients who are 20 years of age and younger for a maximum of five days based on Medicaid eligibility and documentation of medical necessity. Extended stay requests beyond the initial 5 days require prior authorization.

Refer to: Subsection 2.17.3, “Prior Authorization and Documentation Requirements” in the Children’s Services Handbook (Vol. 2, Provider Handbooks) for more information about inpatient psychiatric services.

7.2 Documentation Requirements

Documentation of medical necessity for inpatient psychiatric care must specifically address the following issues:

- Why the ambulatory care resources in the community cannot meet the treatment needs of the client.
- Why inpatient psychiatric treatment under the care of a psychiatrist is required to treat the client’s acute episode.
- How the services can reasonably be expected to improve the client’s condition or prevent further regression of the client’s condition in a proximate time period.
7.3 Inpatient Hospital Discharge
Procedure codes 99238 and 99239 must be submitted when billing for a hospital discharge.

8 Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT)

SBIRT is a comprehensive, public health approach to the delivery of early intervention and treatment services for clients who are 10 years of age and older and who have alcohol or substance use disorders or are at risk of developing such disorders. SBIRT is used for intervention directed to individual clients and not for group intervention.

SBIRT services can be provided by physicians, registered nurses, advanced practice nurses, physician assistants, psychologists, licensed clinical social workers, licensed professional counselors, certified nurse midwives, outpatient hospitals, federally qualified health centers (FQHCs), and rural health clinics (RHCs). Non-licensed providers may deliver SBIRT under the supervision of a licensed provider if such supervision is within the scope of practice for that licensed provider. The same SBIRT training requirements apply to non-licensed providers.

Clients may have a maximum of two screening only sessions per rolling year, and up to four combined screening and brief intervention sessions per rolling year. Providers must refer the client to treatment if the screening results reveal severe risk of alcohol or substance use.

Refer to: Section 9, “Substance Use Disorder (SUD) Services” in this handbook for additional information on SUD treatment.

8.1 SBIRT Training

Providers that perform SBIRT must be trained in the correct practice of this method and will be required to complete at least four hours of training. Proof of completion of SBIRT training must be maintained in an accessible manner at the provider’s place of service.

Information regarding available trainings and standardized screening tools can be found through the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration.

8.2 Screening

Screening clients for problems related to alcohol or substance use identifies the individual’s level of risk and determines the appropriate level of intervention indicated for the individual. Providers must explain the screening results to the client, and if the results are positive, be prepared to subsequently deliver, or delegate to another provider, brief intervention services. Screening must be conducted using a standardized screening tool. Standardized tools that may be used include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Alcohol, Smoking, and Substance Involvement Screening Test (ASSIST)
- Drug Abuse Screening Test (DAST)
- Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT)
- Cut-down, Annoyed, Guilty, Eye-opener (CAGE) questionnaire
- Car, Relax, Alone, Forget, Family or Friends, Trouble (CRAFFT) questionnaire
- Binge drinking questionnaire

Results obtained through blood alcohol content (BAC) or through toxicology screening may also be used to screen for alcohol or substance use risk.
8.3 Brief Intervention

Brief intervention is performed following a positive screen or a finding of at least a mild to moderate risk for alcohol or substance use. During the session, brief intervention involves motivational interviewing techniques (such as the Brief Negotiated Interview) that is focused on raising the client’s awareness of his or her alcohol or substance use and its consequences. The session is also focused on motivating the client toward behavioral change.

Subsequent screening and brief intervention sessions within the allowable annual limitations may be indicated to assess for behavior change and further explore a client’s readiness to make behavioral changes related to their alcohol or substance use.

Note: Providers may choose to schedule multiple screening and brief intervention sessions in a rolling year in order to provide ongoing support to a client at risk for substance use who is receptive to behavior change.

8.4 Referral to Treatment

If the provider determines that the client is in need of more extensive treatment or has a severe risk for alcohol or substance use, the client must be referred to an appropriate substance use treatment provider.

Referral to more extensive treatment is a proactive process that facilitates access to care for clients who require a more extensive level of service than SBIRT provides. Referral is an essential component of the SBIRT intervention because it ensures that all clients who are screened have access to the appropriate level of care.

Note: If the client is currently under the care of a behavioral health provider, the client must be referred back to that provider.

8.5 Reimbursement and Limitations

SBIRT is limited to clients who are 10 years of age and older.

SBIRT is limited to up to two screening sessions per rolling year. A screening that results in a negative result does not require a brief intervention. In these instances procedure code H0049 should be used. A provider may re-screen a client within the same rolling year to determine whether a client’s substance use behavior has changed.

Procedure code 99408 or G2011 should be used when a brief intervention follows an SBIRT screening. Procedure code 99408 is limited to once per day. SBIRT is limited to four sessions per rolling year when it constitutes a screening followed by a brief intervention.

If a client requires more than four combined screening and brief intervention sessions per rolling year, the client must be referred for substance use disorder treatment.

SBIRT is not reimbursable to providers (whether licensed or non-licensed) who have not completed the required number of training hours in SBIRT methodology.

Procedure codes 99408, G2011, and H0049 will be denied if billed for the same date of service as any of the following procedure codes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Procedure Codes</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>90791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>90865</td>
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</table>

*Add-on procedure codes must be billed with the appropriate primary code.

Procedure codes 99408 and H0049 cannot both be billed on the same date.
Physicians and other qualified health care professionals that bill an Evaluation and Management (E/M) code for a visit where SBIRT occurred must use modifier 25 to identify a significant, separately identifiable E/M service rendered by the same provider on the same date of service.

Note: FQHCs and RHCs should submit claims using SBIRT procedure codes for informational purposes only.

8.6 Documentation Requirements

Client record documentation must support medical necessity for the SBIRT services provided and must be maintained by the SBIRT provider and made readily available for review when requested by the Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) or its designee. SBIRT documentation for screening must include the following:

- The provider who performed the SBIRT screening
- Screening results from a standardized screening tool or laboratory results such as BAC, toxicology screen, or other measures showing risk for alcohol or substance use and the specific screening tool used.

Documentation for SBIRT brief intervention sessions must include a client-centered plan for the delivery of medically necessary services that supports the use of procedure code 99408. The plan must include all of the following:

- The provider who performed the SBIRT brief intervention, if different from the provider who screened the client
- Start and stop time of the session, or the total face-to-face time spent providing SBIRT services to the client
- Goals established
- Specific strategies to achieve the goals
- The client’s support system such as family members, a legal guardian, or friends.

Note: If subsequent sessions are indicated, the provider who performed the SBIRT session must document that a follow up SBIRT appointment was made and with whom, or document another mechanism established to reassess progress

- The name, address, and phone number of the provider that the patient has been referred to for substance use disorder treatment

Services are subject to retrospective review to ensure that the documentation in the client’s medical record supports the medical necessity of the services provided.

8.7 Claims Filing and Reimbursement

SBIRT services must be submitted to TMHP in an approved electronic format or on the CMS-1500 paper claim form. Providers may purchase CMS-1500 paper claim forms from the vendor of their choice. TMHP does not supply the forms. When completing a CMS-1500 paper claim form, all required information must be included on the claim, as TMHP does not key any information from claim attachments. Superbills, or itemized statements, are not accepted as claim supplements.

Refer to: “Section 3: TMHP Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)” (Vol. 1, General Information) for information on electronic claims submissions.

Subsection 6.1, “Claims Information” in “Section 6: Claims Filing” (Vol. 1, General Information) for general information about claims filing.

Texas Medicaid rates for Hospitals are calculated according to 1 TAC §355.8061.

According to 1 TAC §355.8091, the Medicaid rate for LCSWs, LMFTs, and LPCs is 70 percent of the rate paid to a psychiatrist or psychologist for a similar service per 1 TAC §355.8085.

The Medicaid rates for psychologists are calculated in accordance with 1 TAC §355.8085.

Texas Medicaid rates for physicians and certain other practitioners are calculated in accordance with TAC §355.8085.

Texas Medicaid rates for Nurse Practitioners and Clinical Nurse Specialists are calculated in accordance with TAC §355.8281.

According to 1 TAC §355.8093, the Medicaid rate for PAs is 92 percent of the rate paid to a physician (MD or DO) for the same professional service and 100 percent of the rate paid to physicians for laboratory services, X-ray services, and injections. Services performed by a PA and billed under a physician’s or RHC’s provider identifier are reimbursed according to the Texas Medicaid Reimbursement Methodology (TMRM) for physician services.

**Note:** For more information about Texas Medicaid rates for the provider types above, refer to the OFL or the applicable fee schedule on the TMHP website at www.tmhp.com.

Texas Medicaid implemented mandated rate reductions for certain services. The OFL and static fee schedules include a column titled “Adjusted Fee” to display the individual fees with all mandated percentage reductions applied.

Additional information about rate changes is available on the TMHP website at www.tmhp.com/pages/topics/rates.aspx.

**Note:** Certain rate reductions including, but not limited to, reductions by place of service, client type program, or provider specialty may not be reflected in the Adjusted Fee column.

## 9 Substance Use Disorder (SUD) Services

### 9.1 Overview

SUDs are chronic, relapsing medical illnesses that require an array of best practice medical and psychosocial interventions of sufficient intensity and duration to achieve and maintain remission and support progress toward recovery. SUD may include problematic use of alcohol, prescription drugs, illegal drugs (e.g., cannabis, opioids, stimulants, inhalants, hallucinogens, “club” drugs, other synthetic euphoriants), and other substances that may be identified in the future.

Treatment for SUD is a benefit of Texas Medicaid for individuals who meet the criteria for a substance-related disorder, as outlined in the current edition of the American Psychiatric Association’s Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM).

SUD treatment services are individualized, age-appropriate medical and psychosocial interventions designed to treat an individual's problematic use of alcohol and/or other drugs, including prescription medication.

SUD services may include the following:

- Withdrawal management services
- Individual and group SUD counseling in an outpatient setting
- Residential treatment services
- Medication assisted treatment
- Evaluation and treatment (or referral for treatment) for co-occurring physical and behavioral health conditions
Level of care (e.g., outpatient, residential, inpatient hospital) and specific services provided must adhere to current evidence-based industry standards and guidelines for SUD treatment, such as those outlined in the current edition of the American Society of Addiction Medicine's Treatment Criteria for Addictive Substance-Related and Co-Occurring Conditions, as well as the licensure requirements outlined in 25 TAC §448 pertaining to standards of care.

SUD treatment services (outpatient or residential) may only be delivered in a licensed chemical dependency treatment facility (CDTF). Medication assisted treatment (MAT) may also be delivered by appropriately trained physicians, nurse practitioners (NPs), clinical nurse specialists (CNSs), and physician assistants (PAs) in the office setting.

SUD withdrawal management in an inpatient hospital setting may be provided for individuals who meet hospital level of care requirements as a result of the severity of their withdrawal syndrome or the severity of their co-occurring conditions. These services may be reimbursed as general hospital inpatient services.

The treatment setting and the intensity or level of services will vary depending on the severity of the individual’s SUD and what is clinically appropriate. The intensity or level of services refers to the number of hours of services per week, as well as the types of services the individual receives. Early Intervention services are part of the spectrum of SUD treatment and are a benefit in Texas Medicaid. Early intervention services target individuals who are at risk of developing a substance related problem but may not have a diagnosed SUD.

Refer to: Subsection 8, “Screening, Brief Intervention, and Referral to Treatment (SBIRT)” in this handbook for further information on early intervention services.

Upon admission into a treatment setting, a face-to-face multi-dimensional assessment (procedure code H0001) must be conducted by a qualified credentialed counselor (QCC) or intern as defined in DSHS TAC §441.101 to determine a course of treatment that is medically necessary and clinically appropriate. The assessment must be signed off by a QCC.

### 9.2 Evaluation, Treatment, or Referral for Co-Occurring Conditions

CDTFs shall facilitate access to physical health, mental health, and ancillary services if those services are not available through the program and are necessary to meet treatment goals or individual needs.

Individuals in residential CDTFs commonly require medications unrelated to their SUD treatment for which costs are not covered in the reimbursement for SUD or MAT services. These medications, if included in the Medicaid formulary, may be obtained and reimbursed through the individual’s Medicaid pharmacy benefit.

Individuals in residential CDTFs also commonly require other services that are benefits of Texas Medicaid, but not included in the CDTF rate. Claims for these services can be submitted by the appropriate providers.

CDTFs should screen each individual for risk for contracting tuberculosis, Hepatitis B and C, HIV antibody, and sexually transmitted infections, and if appropriate, provide access to testing and follow up. Testing may be performed on site and billed by the ordering provider if appropriate testing facilities are available that are compliant with the rules and regulations for the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Amendments (CLIA). Providers that do not comply with CLIA are not reimbursed for laboratory services.

### 9.3 Withdrawal Management Services

Withdrawal management, formerly known as detoxification, is the medical and behavioral treatment of individuals experiencing or potentially experiencing withdrawal symptoms as a result of ceasing or reducing substance use.
Withdrawal management involving opioids, alcohol, sedatives, hypnotics, or anxiolytics will vary depending on the severity of the withdrawal symptoms experienced but will typically involve medications to treat symptoms in addition to supportive care, observation, and monitoring. Withdrawal management involving stimulants, inhalants, and cannabis typically involves supportive care, observation and monitoring, and medications to treat withdrawal symptoms as required.

Withdrawal management may be performed in an outpatient setting for individuals experiencing mild to moderate withdrawal symptoms that can be successfully, as well as safely managed outside of a residential setting or an inpatient hospital. Withdrawal management in a residential setting may be required for individuals whose multidimensional assessment indicates one or more of the following circumstances that would make outpatient withdrawal management unsafe or unsuccessful:

- A level of severity of withdrawal, medical, or mental health complication
- Sufficient challenges with readiness to change, ability to stop using, or social support

Withdrawal management in an inpatient hospital setting may be required for individuals whose severity of medical withdrawal (e.g., impending delirium tremens, severe withdrawal seizures), comorbid medical conditions (e.g., severe liver impairment, acute pneumonia, endocarditis, dementia), or comorbid psychiatric conditions (e.g., severe suicidality, acute and unstable psychosis or mania) requires a hospital level of care.

### 9.4 Individual and Group SUD Counseling in an Outpatient Setting

Counseling for substance use disorders is designed to assist individuals in developing a better understanding of their SUD, help to establish treatment goals and plans for achieving those goals, and provide interventions to assist individuals in accordance with the plan. The overall intent of the service is to assist individuals in understanding their SUD and developing the skills and supports needed to address their SUD over time. Counseling may be done individually or in a group setting with multiple members. Group counseling sessions are limited to a total of 16 individuals per session.

Outpatient counseling services are appropriate for the following:

- Individuals with less severe disorders
- Individuals who are in the early stages of change
- As a step down from more intensive services
- Individuals who are stable but for whom ongoing monitoring is appropriate

**Note:** For individuals unable or unwilling to access SUD treatment services at a CDTF, psychotherapy delivered by a licensed practitioner of the healing arts (LPHA) may be an alternative treatment option to address an individual’s SUD.

Outpatient services may be appropriate at the start of treatment, throughout treatment, or after an episode of residential or inpatient treatment, depending on individual acuity, severity, comorbidity, needs, or preferences. Outpatient services can address active symptoms as well as provide ongoing treatment for individuals in partial or full remission who need continuing help to maintain progress. Abstinence should not necessarily be a requirement for participation in outpatient services.

### 9.5 Residential Treatment Services

Residential treatment programs provide a structured therapeutic environment where individuals reside with staff support and deliver comprehensive substance use disorder treatment with attention to co-occurring conditions as appropriate. The frequency and duration of services should be based on meeting the individual’s needs and achieving the individual’s treatment goals.
Residential services are appropriate for individuals who require a structured therapeutic environment to stabilize SUD and develop coping and recovery skills. Residential treatment programs may specialize in the unique needs of a specific population such as adolescents, or pregnant or parenting women with children.

Episodes of residential treatment may be required for individuals with more severe SUD, more significant medical or psychiatric comorbidities, more significant challenges with sustaining motivation, maintaining control in an outpatient setting, or a living environment that jeopardizes their current ability to be successful in outpatient treatment.

Residential SUD treatment services may only be provided by a licensed CDTF.

### 9.6 Outpatient Treatment Services

Outpatient treatment services must be billed with procedure codes H0004 or H0005.

Procedure codes H0004 and H0005 are limited to the following diagnosis codes:

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<th>Diagnosis Codes</th>
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<td>F1010 F1011 F10120 F10121 F10129 F1014 F10150 F10151</td>
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9.7 Medication Assisted Treatment

MAT is the use of FDA-approved medications in combination with psychosocial treatment to treat substance use disorders, particularly alcohol and opioid use disorders.

MAT is a recognized best practice for alcohol use disorder (AUD) and opioid use disorder (OUD). All individuals with AUD and OUD should be educated about the availability of MAT and the evidence supporting MAT, and have the opportunity to receive MAT regardless of where they are receiving SUD services. This could be accomplished on site or through a written agreement with a collaborating opioid treatment program (OTP) or office-based opioid treatment (OBOT) program.

Initiation or induction of MAT can appropriately occur in lieu of withdrawal management for opioid use disorders, may begin early in withdrawal management for either AUD or OUD, and can be initiated as appropriate at any point in time during the course of treatment. Duration of MAT is determined on an individual basis, depending on the individual’s unique needs and treatment goals.

Determination of which MAT medication to use is also an individualized treatment decision based on provider assessment and the individual’s needs and treatment goals. Providers are encouraged to offer as many treatment options as possible (within the parameters of their licensing and scope of practice) to maximize the individual’s choice and access to care.

MAT may be utilized as appropriate, as part of the service array delivered by outpatient providers or residential treatment services programs at CDTFs.
Opioid treatment programs (also referred to as narcotic treatment programs) are the only settings permitted by law to provide methadone for OUD and must comply with additional federal and state requirements, rules on licensure and scope of practice, including physician delegation, supervision, and prescriptive authority. Opioid treatment programs can also provide or administer other forms of MAT.

CDTFs, physicians, NPs, and PAs may prescribe and provide for the administration of long acting injectable naltrexone (Vivitrol) to treat cravings associated with either opioid use disorder or alcohol use disorder.

Physicians, NPs, and PAs who have received a federal waiver to dispense buprenorphine may choose to incorporate this form of MAT into their medical practice while also providing or referring for other types of treatment services (also referred to as OBOT).

Certain MAT medications to treat alcohol and opioid use disorders (such as buprenorphine, disulfiram, acamprosate, and naltrexone), are available as a pharmacy benefit and may be prescribed to individuals by their physician or other qualified health care professional. Providers may refer to the Vendor Drug Program Formulary for additional information on covered medications.

Prescribing of certain MAT medications may be done via telemedicine presuming all other applicable state and federal laws are followed.

A prescription for an opioid antagonist (e.g., naloxone) should be given to all individuals receiving treatment for opioid use disorder, and instruction should be provided on how to administer if needed.

Claims for urinalysis drug screens ordered by a physician, NP, or CNS to monitor compliance with MAT may be submitted by the individually-enrolled physician or other qualified health-care professional.

The following MAT procedure codes may be separately reimbursed from withdrawal management and treatment services in the outpatient or residential setting:

<table>
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<th>Procedure Codes</th>
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<td>H0020</td>
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**9.8 Exclusions**

SUD treatment services for tobacco use disorder as the primary diagnosis are not a covered benefit, although a comprehensive SUD treatment approach should address tobacco use if reducing or eliminating this substance is part of the individual’s treatment goal.

With the exception of prescribing MAT medications via telemedicine, SUD treatment services may not be delivered via telemedicine or telehealth.

**9.9 Prior Authorization**

The following services do not require prior authorization:

- Assessment
- Outpatient treatment services
- MAT

The following services require prior authorization:

- Outpatient withdrawal management services
- Outpatient treatment for individuals who exceed the benefit limitation
- Residential withdrawal management services
- Residential treatment services
Providers must submit the appropriate prior authorization request form for the initial or continuation of outpatient or residential withdrawal management treatment and residential treatment services. A QCC (as defined by the DSHS licensure standard) must complete and sign the prior authorization request forms.

Providers must submit one of the following forms to obtain prior authorization:

- Outpatient Withdrawal Management Authorization Request Form
- Outpatient Substance Use Disorder Counseling Extension Request Form
- Residential Withdrawal Management Authorization Request Form
- Residential Substance Use Disorder Treatment Request Form

Prior authorization will be considered for the least restrictive environment appropriate to the client’s medical need as determined in the client’s plan of care (POC), based on national standards.

Prior authorization requests for services beyond the limitations outlined in this section, may be considered with documentation supporting the medical necessity for continuation of the treatment.

9.9.1 Prior Authorization for Fee-for-Service Clients

Prior authorization requests for fee-for-service clients may be submitted to the TMHP Prior Authorization Unit online at www.tmhp.com, by fax at 1-512-514-4211, or by mail to:

Texas Medicaid & Healthcare Partnership
TMHP Prior Authorization Department
12357-B Riata Trace Parkway, Suite 100
Austin, TX 78727

Providers may contact the TMHP Prior Authorization Unit by telephone at 1-800-213-8877, Option 2, to obtain information about substance use disorder benefits, the prior authorization process, or the status of a prior authorization request. Prior authorization for substance use disorder services cannot be obtained through this line.

Prior authorization for outpatient withdrawal management, residential treatment, or residential withdrawal management services will be considered when requested within three business days after the date of admission.

9.9.2 Prior Authorization for Outpatient Withdrawal Management Treatment Services

Outpatient withdrawal management services may be prior authorized for up to 21 days. The level of service and number of days that are prior authorized will be based on the substances that are used, level of intoxication and withdrawal potential, and the client’s medical needs.

9.9.2.1 Admission Criteria for Outpatient Withdrawal Management Treatment Services

To be considered eligible for treatment for outpatient withdrawal management services, the client must meet the following conditions:

Chemical Substance Withdrawal

The client must meet all of the following criteria with regard to chemical substance withdrawal:

- The client is expected to have a stable withdrawal from alcohol or drugs.
• The diagnosis must meet the criteria for the definition of substance (chemical) dependence, as detailed in the most current revision of the ICD-10-CM, or the most current revision of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual for Professional Practitioners, accompanied by evidence that some of the symptoms have persisted for at least one month or have occurred repeatedly over a longer period of time.

Medical Functioning
The client must meet all of the following criteria with regard to medical functioning:
• No history of recent seizures or past history of seizures during withdrawal.
• No clinical evidence of altered mental state as manifested by disorientation to self, alcoholic hallucinations, toxic psychosis, or altered level of consciousness (clinically significant obtundation, stupor, or coma).
• The symptoms are due to withdrawal and not due to a general medical condition. Absence of any presumed new asymmetric or focal findings (i.e., limb weakness, clonus, spasticity, unequal pupils, facial asymmetry, eye ocular movement paresis, papilledema, or localized cerebellar dysfunction, as reflected in asymmetrical limb coordination).
• Stable vital signs as interpreted by a physician. The client must also be without a previous history of complications from acute chemical substance withdrawal and judged to be free of a health risk as determined by a physician.
• No evidence of a coexisting serious injury or systemic illness either newly discovered or progressive in nature.
• Absence of serious disulfiram-alcohol (Antabuse) reaction with hypothermia, chest pains, arrhythmia, or hypotension.
• Clinical condition that allows for a comprehensive and satisfactory assessment.

Family, Social, or Academic Dysfunction
The client must meet at least one of the following criteria with regard to family, social, or academic dysfunction:
• The client’s social system and significant others are supportive of recovery to the extent that the client can adhere to a treatment plan and treatment service schedules without substantial risk of reactivating the client’s addiction.
• The client’s family or significant others are willing to participate in the outpatient withdrawal management treatment program.
• The client may or may not have a primary or social support system to assist with immediate recovery, but the client has the social skills to obtain such a support system or to become involved in a self-help fellowship.
• The client does not live in an environment where licit or illicit mood altering substances are being used. A client living in an environment where licit or illicit mood altering substances are being used may not be a candidate for this level of care.

Emotional and Behavioral Status
The client must meet all of the following criteria with regard to emotional and behavioral status:
• Client is coherent, rational, and oriented for treatment.
• The mental state of the client does not preclude the client’s ability to comprehend and understand the materials presented, and the client is able to participate in the outpatient withdrawal management treatment process.
• Documentation exists in the medical record that the client expresses an interest to work toward outpatient withdrawal management treatment goals.

• Client has no neuropsychiatric condition that places the client at imminent risk of harming self or others (e.g. pathological intoxication or alcohol idiosyncratic intoxication).

• Client has no neurological, psychological, or uncontrolled behavior that places the client at imminent risk of harming self or others (depression, anguish, mood fluctuations, overreactions to stress, lower stress tolerance, impaired ability to concentrate, limited attention span, high level of distractibility, negative emotions, or anxiety).

• Client has no documented DSM condition or disorder that, in combination with alcohol or drug use, compounds a pre-existing or concurrent emotional or behavioral disorder and presents a major risk to the client.

• The client has no mental confusion or fluctuating orientation.

Chemical Substance Use
The client must meet the criteria in at least one of the following conditions with regard to recent chemical substance use:

• The client’s chemical substance use is excessive, and the client has attempted to reduce or control it but has been unable to do so (as long as chemical substances are available).

• The client is motivated to stop using alcohol or drugs and is in need of a supportive, structured treatment program to facilitate withdrawal from chemical substances.

9.9.2.2 Continued Stay Criteria for Outpatient Withdrawal Management Treatment Services
A client is considered eligible for continued stay in the outpatient withdrawal management treatment service when the client meets at least one of the conditions for either chemical substance withdrawal or psychiatric or medical complications. Requests for continuation of services must be received on or before the last date authorized or denied. The prior authorization unit will notify the provider by fax or electronic portal. If the date of the prior authorization unit determination letter is on or after the last date authorized or denied, the request for continuation of services is due by 5 p.m. of the next business day. Documentation in the client’s medical record must support either Chemical Substance Withdrawal or Psychiatric or Medical Complications.

Chemical Substance Withdrawal
The client must meet at least one of the following conditions with regard to chemical substance withdrawal complications:

• The client, while physically abstinent from chemical substance use, is exhibiting incomplete stable withdrawal from alcohol or drugs, as evidenced by psychological and physical cravings.

• The client, while physically abstinent from chemical substance use, is exhibiting incomplete stable withdrawal from alcohol or drugs, as evidenced by significant drug levels.

Psychiatric or Medical Complications
The client must meet both of the following psychiatric or medical complication conditions:

• The intervening medical or psychiatric event was serious enough to interrupt the outpatient withdrawal management treatment.

• Evidence that the client is progressing in treatment again.
9.9.3 Prior Authorization for Residential Withdrawal Management Treatment Services

Withdrawal management services may be prior authorized for up to 21 days. The level of service and number of prior authorized days will be based on the substances that are used, level of intoxication and withdrawal potential, and the client’s medical needs.

Requests for withdrawal management services for clients who need more than 21 days of residential withdrawal management require review of documentation of medical necessity from a provider who is familiar with the client.

9.9.3.1 Admission Criteria for Residential Withdrawal Management Treatment Services

Clients are eligible for admission to a residential withdrawal management service when they have failed two previous individual treatment episodes of outpatient withdrawal management or when they have a diagnosis that meets the criteria for the definition of chemical dependence, as detailed in either the most current revision of the ICD-10-CM, or the most current revision of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual for Professional Practitioners.

In addition, the client must meet at least one of the following criteria for chemical substance withdrawal, major medical complication, or major psychiatric illness for admission to residential treatment for withdrawal management:

Chemical Substance Withdrawal

Impaired neurological functions as evidenced by:

- Extreme depression (e.g., suicidal).
- Altered mental state with or without delirium as manifested by disorientation to self; alcoholic hallucinosis, toxic psychosis, altered level of consciousness, as manifested by clinically significant obtundation, stupor, or coma.
- History of recent seizures or past history of seizures on withdrawal.
- The presence of any presumed new asymmetric or focal findings (i.e., limb weakness, clonus, spasticity, unequal pupils, facial asymmetry, eye ocular movement paresis, papilledema, or localized cerebellar dysfunction, as reflected in asymmetrical limb incoordination).
- Unstable vital signs combined with a history of past acute withdrawal syndromes that are interpreted by a physician to be indication of acute alcohol or drug withdrawal.
- Evidence of coexisting serious injury or systemic illness, newly discovered or progressive.
- Clinical condition (e.g., agitation, intoxication, or confusion) that prevents satisfactory assessment of the above conditions and indicates placement in residential withdrawal management service may be justified.
- Neuropsychiatric changes of such severity and nature that they put the client at imminent risk of harming self or others (e.g., pathological intoxication or alcohol idiosyncratic intoxication, etc.).
- Serious disulfiram-alcohol (Antabuse) reaction with hypothermia, chest pains, arrhythmia, or hypotension.

Major Medical Complications

For major medical complications, the client must present a documented condition or disorder that, in combination with alcohol or drug use, presents a determined health risk (e.g., gastrointestinal bleeding, gastritis, severe anemia, uncontrolled diabetes mellitus, hepatitis, malnutrition, cardiac disease, hypertension).
Major Psychiatric Illness
The client must meet at least one of the following conditions with regard to major psychiatric illness:

- Documented DSM condition or disorder that, in combination with alcohol or drug use, compounds a pre-existing or concurrent emotional or behavioral disorder and presents a major risk to the individual.
- Severe neurological and psychological symptoms: (e.g., anguish, mood fluctuations, overreactions to stress, lowered stress tolerance, impaired ability to concentrate, limited attention span, high level of distractibility, extreme negative emotions, or extreme anxiety).
- Danger to others or homicidal.
- Uncontrolled behavior that endangers self or others, or documented neuropsychiatric changes of a severity and nature that place the individual at imminent risk of harming self or others.
- Mental confusion or fluctuating orientation.

9.9.3.2 Continued Stay Criteria for Residential Withdrawal Management Treatment Services
Eligibility for continued stay for residential withdrawal management services is based on the client meeting at least one of the criteria for chemical substance withdrawal, major medical complications, or major psychiatric complications.

Chemical Substance Withdrawal
The client must exhibit one of the following conditions with regard to chemical substance withdrawal complications:

- Incomplete medically stable withdrawal from alcohol or drugs, as evidenced by documentation of at least one of the following conditions:
  - Unstable vital signs
  - Continued disorientation
  - Abnormal laboratory findings related to chemical dependency
  - Continued cognitive deficit related to withdrawal so that the client is unable to recognize alcohol or drug use as a problem
  - Laboratory finding that, in the judgment of a physician, indicates that a drug has not sufficiently cleared the client’s system

Major Medical Complications
For major medical complications, the client must have documentation in the medical record that indicates that a medical condition or disorder (e.g., uncontrolled diabetes mellitus) continues to present a health risk and is being actively treated.

Major Psychiatric Complications
The client must meet at least one of the following with regard to major psychiatric complications:

- Documentation in the medical record that a DSM psychiatric condition or disorder that, in combination with alcohol or drug use, continues to present a major health risk, is actively being treated.
- Documentation in the medical record that severe neurological or psychological symptoms have not been satisfactorily reduced but are actively being treated.

9.9.4 Prior Authorization for Residential Treatment Services
Residential treatment may be prior authorized for up to 35 days per episode of care, with a maximum of two episodes of care per rolling six-month period, and four episodes of care per rolling year.
9.9.4.1 Admission Criteria for Residential Treatment Services

The diagnosis must meet the criteria for the definition of chemical dependence, as detailed in the most current revision of the ICD-10-CM, or the most current revision of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual for Professional Practitioners.

Clients must meet the following conditions in order to receive treatment in a residential treatment service program:

Medical Functioning

The following must be present with regard to medical functioning:

- Documented medical assessment following admission (except in instances where the client is being referred from an inpatient service) indicates that the client is medically stable and not in acute withdrawal.
- The client is not bed-confined and has no medical complications that would hamper participation in the residential service.

Family, Social, or Academic Dysfunction and Logistic Impairments

At least one of the following must be present with regard to family, social, or academic dysfunction and logistic impairments:

- The client manifests severe social isolation or withdrawal from social contacts.
- The client lives in an environment (social and interpersonal network) in which treatment is unlikely to succeed (e.g., a chaotic family dominated by interpersonal conflict, which undermines client’s efforts to change).
- Client’s family or significant others are opposed to the client’s treatment efforts and are not willing to participate in the treatment process.
- Family members or significant others living with the client manifest current chemical dependence disorders and are likely to undermine treatment.
- Logistic impairments (e.g., distance from treatment facility or mobility limitations) preclude participation in a partial hospitalization or outpatient treatment service.

Emotional and Behavioral Status

The client must meet all three of the following criteria with regard to emotional and behavioral status:

- Client is coherent, rational, and oriented for treatment.
- Mental state of the client does not preclude the client’s ability to comprehend and understand the materials presented and participate in rehabilitation or the treatment process.
- The medical record contains documentation that with continued treatment the client will be able to improve or internalize the client’s motivation toward recovery within the recommended length of stay time frames (e.g., becoming less defensive, verbalizing, and working on alcohol or drug related issues). Interventions, treatment goals, or contracts are in place to help the client deal with or confront the blocks to treatment (e.g., family intervention or employee counseling confrontation).

Chemical Substance Use

The client must meet at least one of the following criteria with regard to chemical substance use:

- The client’s chemical substance use is excessive, and the client has attempted to reduce or control it but has been unable to do so (as long as chemical substances are available).
- Virtually all of the client’s daily activities revolve around obtaining, using, or recuperating from the effects of chemical substances, and the client requires a secured environment to control the client’s access to chemical substances.
9.9.4.2 Residential Treatment Services for Adolescents

Clients who are 13 through 17 years of age must meet all above conditions and the following conditions in order to receive treatment in an adolescent residential treatment service program:

- At the maturation level, the adolescent client must meet both of the following criteria:
  - The client is assessed as manifesting physical maturation at least in middle adolescent range (i.e., post-pubescent).
  - The history of the adolescent reflects cognitive development of at least 11 years of age.
- The adolescent client must display at least one of the following with regard to developmental status:
  - Documented history of inability to function within the expected age norms despite normal cognitive and physical maturation (e.g., refusal to interact with family members, overt prostitution, felony, or other criminal charges).
  - A recent history of moderate to severe conduct disorder, as defined in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual for Professional Practitioners, or impulsive disregard for social norms and rights of others.
  - Documented difficulty in meeting developmental expectations in a major area of functioning (e.g., social, academic, or psychosexual) to an extent that interferes with the capacity to remain behaviorally stable.

9.9.4.3 Continued Stay Criteria for Residential Treatment Services

At least one of the following conditions must be present for continued stay in a residential treatment program:

- Chemical Dependency Rehabilitation or Treatment Complications
  - The client recognizes or identifies with the severity of the alcohol or drug problem but demonstrates minimal insight into the client’s defeating the use of alcohol or drugs. However, documentation in the medical record indicates that the client is progressing in treatment; or
  - The client identifies with the severity of the alcohol or drug problem and manifests insight into the client’s personal relationship with mood-altering chemicals, yet does not demonstrate behaviors that indicate the development of problem-solving skills that are necessary to cope with the problem; and
  - The client would predictably relapse if moved to a lesser level of care.
- Psychiatric or Medical Complications:
  - Documentation in the medical record indicates an intervening medical or psychiatric event that was serious enough to interrupt rehabilitation or treatment, but the client is again progressing in treatment.
  - Documentation in the medical record indicates that the client is being held pending an immediate transfer to a psychiatric, acute medical service, or inpatient withdrawal management alcohol or drug service.

9.9.5 Prior Authorization for Outpatient Treatment Services

Prior authorization for outpatient treatment services beyond the annual limitation of 135 units of group services and 26 hours of individual services per calendar year, may be considered with documentation supporting medical necessity for continued treatment services.

Requests must be submitted before providing the extended services. The documentation must include the following information:

- The client is meeting treatment goals.
• The client demonstrates insight and understanding into relationship with mood altering chemicals, but continues to present with issues addressing the life functions of work, social, or primary relationships without the use of mood-altering chemicals.

• And the following:
  • Although physically abstinent from chemical substance use, the client remains mentally preoccupied with such use to the extent that the client is unable adequately to address primary relationships or social or work tasks. Nevertheless, there are indications that, with continued treatment, the client will effectively address these issues.
  • Although other psychiatric or medical complications exist that affect the client’s treatment, documentation exists that the client continues to show treatment progress and that there is evidence to support the benefits of continued treatment.

9.10 Documentation Requirements

All services require documentation to support the medical necessity of the service rendered, including SUD services.

All SUD services are subject to retrospective review. All documentation must be maintained in the individual’s medical record and be made available upon request.

9.11 Reimbursement and Limitations

9.11.1 * Withdrawal Management Services

Inpatient withdrawal management is reimbursed by the reimbursement methodology specific to the inpatient hospital. Separate reimbursement may be provided for physician services performed during an inpatient stay.

Residential withdrawal management and treatment services are considered outpatient services for the purposes of reimbursement and should be billed accordingly.

Residential withdrawal management (procedure codes H0012, H0031, S9445, and T1007) are limited to once per day.

[Revised] Residential withdrawal management (procedure codes H0031, H0047, S9445, or T1007) will be denied if billed without procedure code H0012.

Room and board for residential withdrawal management and treatment (procedure code H0047) is limited to once per date of service. Procedure code H0047 is reimbursed for clients who are 21 years of age and older as an access-based fee, and as an informational detail for clients who are 20 years of age and younger.

Outpatient withdrawal management (procedure codes H0016, H0050, and S9445) are limited to once per day and may be reimbursed on the same date of service as outpatient SUD treatment by the same or different provider when medically necessary and identified in the client’s treatment plan.

Outpatient withdrawal management (procedure codes H0050 and S9445) will be denied if billed without procedure code H0016.

Separate reimbursement may be provided for physician services during a residential stay.

9.11.1.1 Treatment Services

Outpatient treatment services are limited to 135 units of group counseling and 26 hours of individual counseling per calendar year when provided by a CDTF.

Residential treatment services (procedure code H2035) are limited to one per day and are allowed up to a maximum of 35 days.
Outpatient treatment (procedure codes H0004 and H0005) will be denied if billed on the same date of service as residential withdrawal management (procedure codes H0012, H0031, H0047, S9445, and T1007) or residential treatment (procedure code H2035).

Procedure code H0047 will be denied if billed without procedure code H2035 or H0012.

9.11.2 * MAT Services

Claims billed for MAT must include the client’s substance use disorder diagnosis.

Methadone administration (procedure code H0020) for opioid addiction must be submitted with the following modifiers:

- When methadone is administered with supervision in a facility the provider must submit claims using the UA modifier to indicate the facility administered doses
- When methadone is dispensed without supervision as a take home dose the provider must submit claims using the U1 modifier to indicate take home doses

Methadone administration (procedure code H0020) with modifier U1 for unsupervised take home doses must be submitted on the same claim and with the same date of service as methadone administration (procedure code H0020) with modifier UA for supervised facility doses or the take home doses will be denied.

MAT provided in an outpatient setting (procedure code H0020) is limited to once per date of service, except for unsupervised take home doses (U1 modifier), by any provider and is reimbursed at a fixed daily rate. Reimbursement for procedure code H0020 with modifier U1 is limited to a quantity of 30 per 30 days.

Methadone administration (procedure code H0020) submitted without a modifier will be denied.

Non-methadone (e.g., buprenorphine) administration (procedure code H2010) for opioid addiction must be submitted with the following modifiers:

- When non-methadone is administered with supervision in a facility the provider must submit claims using the modifier UA to indicate opioid addiction treatment facility doses or claims will be denied
- When non-methadone is dispensed without supervision as a take home dose the provider must submit claims using the modifier U1 to indicate opioid addiction take home doses or claims will be denied

MAT provided in an outpatient setting (procedure code H2010), is limited to once per date of service, except for unsupervised take home doses (U1 modifier), by any provider. Reimbursement for procedure code H2010 with modifier U1 is limited to a quantity of 30 per 30 days.

Non-methadone administration (procedure code H2010) with modifier U1 for unsupervised take home doses must be submitted on the same claim and with the same date of service as non-methadone administration (procedure code H2010) with modifier UA for supervised facility doses or the take home doses will be denied.

When non-methadone is administered in a facility for a non-opioid treatment, providers must use procedure code H2010 to indicate non-opioid treatment in a facility.

Non-methadone administration (procedure code H2010) submitted without a modifier will be denied. Physician services may be reimbursed separately using the appropriate evaluation and management procedure codes.

Injectable administration is considered part of MAT and is not reimbursed separately. Procedure code 96372 will be denied when billed for the same date of service by any provider as procedure code H0020 or H2010.
Texas Medicaid implemented mandated rate reductions for certain services. The OFL and static fee schedules include a column titled "Adjusted Fee" to display the individual fees with all mandated percentage reductions applied.

Additional information about rate changes is available on the TMHP website at www.tmhp.com/pages/topics/rates.aspx.

**Note:** Certain rate reductions including, but not limited to, reductions by place of service, client type program, or provider specialty may not be reflected in the Adjusted Fee column.

### 9.12 Claims Filing

Claims for SUD services must be submitted to TMHP in an approved electronic format or on the CMS-1500 paper claim form. Providers may purchase CMS-1500 paper claim forms from the vendor of their choice. TMHP does not supply the forms. When completing a CMS-1500 paper claim form, all required information must be included on the claim, as TMHP does not key any information from claim attachments. Superbills, or itemized statements, are not accepted as claim supplements.

**Refer to:** “Section 3: TMHP Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)” (Vol. 1, General Information) for information about electronic claims submissions.

Subsection 6.1, “Claims Information” in “Section 6: Claims Filing” (Vol. 1, General Information) for general information about claims filing.


### 10 Claims Resources

Refer to the following sections or forms when filing claims:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Resource</th>
<th>Location</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acronym Dictionary</td>
<td>“Appendix D: Acronym Dictionary” (Vol. 1, General Information)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Automated Inquiry System (AIS)</td>
<td>Subsection A.10, “TMHP Telephone and Fax Communication” in “Appendix A: State, Federal, and TMHP Contact Information” (Vol. 1, General Information)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMS-1500 Paper Claim Filing Instructions</td>
<td>Subsection 6.5, “CMS-1500 Paper Claim Filing Instructions” in “Section 6: Claims Filing” (Vol. 1, General Information)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>State, federal, and TMHP contact information</td>
<td>“Appendix A: State, Federal, and TMHP Contact Information” (Vol. 1, General Information)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TMHP Electronic Data Interchange (EDI) information</td>
<td>“Section 3: TMHP Electronic Data Interchange (EDI)” (Vol. 1, General Information)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 11 Contact TMHP

Providers can call the TMHP Contact Center at 1-800-925-9126 from Monday through Friday, 7 a.m. to 7 p.m., Central Time.
12 **Forms**

The following linked forms can also be found on the [Forms](www.tmhp.com) page of the Provider section of the TMHP website at www.tmhp.com:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Forms</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Outpatient Withdrawal Management Authorization Request Form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outpatient Substance Use Disorder Counseling Extension Request Form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Outpatient Mental Health Services Request Form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential Withdrawal Management Authorization Request Form</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Residential Substance Use Disorder Treatment Request Form</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

13 **Claim Form Examples**

The following linked claim form examples can also be found on the [Claim Form Examples](www.tmhp.com) page of the Provider section of the TMHP website at www.tmhp.com:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Claim Form Examples</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Blind Children’s Vocational Discovery and Development Program (BCVDDP)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Case Management for Children and Pregnant Women</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Licensed Clinical Social Worker (LCSW)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Licensed Marriage and Family Therapist (LMFT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Licensed Professional Counselor (LPC)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mental Health Case Management</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychologist</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Psychotherapy with Evaluation and Management (E/M)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>