

[R1SCCS Q & A's \(pdf\)](#)

ELIGIBILITY

EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT

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A: Liability continues to exist for ED personnel in all cases. Transfer to a DHS/DMH hospital is based on medical necessity, not for the purpose of assumption of liability if there is no reasonable need for hospitalization. If it is felt that DMH and its agents have erred, the ED continues to have the option of admitting the patient to its own unit or transferring the patient to a psychiatric unit that accepts other patients from that ED.
- Q: Is there a system for us to obtain paperwork after signed (Transport form) by the hospital staff?
A: Hospital or EDA evaluator can make copies at the time of signature for their records. IPT will not have duplicates.
- Q: Who handles involuntary presentation?
A: EDA services are available to eligible persons regardless of their presentation status at the emergency department.

ELIGIBILITY AND DISPOSITION ASSESSMENT (EDA)

- Q: What is the expected response time for EDAs? Does this include telephone time?
A: The one hour response time for the evaluator to be on-site at the ED includes phone time and is 60 minutes.
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A: On the DHS/DMH provider information website, there is a link to the FY12 Provider Manual, which contains the LOCUS information. Included is a link to a LOCUS scoring sheet that has space for consumer name and staff signatures. We plan to have the LOCUS links posted on the R1SCCS page. For now, here is the link: [Level of Care Utilization System \(LOCUS\)](#).
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A: If an EDA is completed, you should call Collaborative for the Level of Care (LOC) authorization. If the consumer is to be referred to Madden, the authorization # for that person will be required for voluntary transport and subsequent ACS service. ACS services are to be provided for a 12 month period after enrollment.
- Q: Question: Are EDA screeners to do screenings on the medical floors?
A: NO, EDAs are only responsible to requests from Emergency Departments. The hospital LPHA staff is responsible for contacting Madden as under previous protocol to initiate a transfer request to Madden, including all intake packet information. Madden, at its sole discretion, may authorize care into R1SCCS for ONLY those consumers with R1SCSS home residence.

- Q: If the consumer has been sitting at the hospital and is on Madden's wait list, are we to go back and try to find a chips bed?
A: Authorization for Madden is authorization for inpatient level of care. Should a CHIPS bed become available and that hospital accepts the referral, that disposition can be completed. DMH has not enforced "homelessness" as a CHIP exclusion criteria as of yet.
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A: The appeal process exists for the EDA to request reconsideration if in disagreement with the Collaborative CCM's decision, and the process, which includes the EDA, the CCM and the Madden physician, is fully defined in the R1SCCS Policy and Procedure Manual on the website.
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- Q: When the EDA screener is utilizing the LOCUS, is this reported as part of the EDA screening (under Rule 132 service of crisis intervention) or is the LOCUS reported separately using the Rule 132 service code for Case Management-LOCUS?
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SERVICES AUTHORIZATION

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COMMUNITY HOSPITAL INPATIENT PSYCHIATRIC SERVICES (CHIPS)

- Q: Please clarify "bed days" vs # of beds for CHIPS hospitals.
A: DMH is purchasing access to psychiatric beds, not a specific number of beds.
- Q: Will individuals be referred to CHIPS hospitals if they require oxygen?
A: No.
- Q: If someone is at a CHIPS hospital and needs to go to DMH hospital, will they need another EDA evaluation?
A: No - will be handled thru the concurrent review process with a hospital to hospital review.

MENTAL HEALTH CRISIS RESIDENTIAL

- Q: How will medications be funded for people in crisis residential?
A: Medications are part of the provider's grant payments.

DASA RESIDENTIAL CRISIS STABILIZATION

- Q: How will medications for DASA providers be covered?
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- Q: DASA providers now don't have to do physical exams when someone arrives from an ED. Is there an expectation that they will for this system?
A: There is no intention for DASA providers to complete a physical exam. DASA providers are expected to treat the individuals as they treat any other person to whom they provide care with regard to their physical needs.

ACUTE COMMUNITY SERVICES

- Q: Can an individual be involved in two different ACS if they are providing different services?
A: NO, only one ACS agency is assigned and they are responsible for that LOC. They can independently (sub) contract for other OP LOCs as needed for the consumer.
- Q: Can the USARF be considered as the beginning Mental Health Assessment (MHA) for a new ACS consumer, with updated information added at time of the first post-D/C face-to-face contact (along with an Individual Treatment Plan, Safety Plan, and a Transition Plan completed) or must the ACS provider initiate a completely new MHA?
A: USARF is not a Mental Health Assessment. Prior to delivery of Rule 132 services, a complete MHA report must be signed and dated by the LPHA. The MHA report must be completed within 30 days of the first face-to-face with the consumer. The USARF will contain some but not all of the information necessary to complete an MHA. An agency may use the USARF as a reference, or include it as a part of the MHA in their documents, so long as they follow the guidance in the Rule 132 Q&As related to MHA documentation.
- Q: Psychiatric Evaluations: Can psychiatric evaluations provided an ACS client be reported under ACS? This service is usually reported/billed under Program 350 (Psychiatric Leadership).
A: YES, can be provided to ACS. Psychiatric evaluations should be provided to ACS clients when medically necessary, and those services should be reported under ACS. Any service reported under one capacity grant for the purpose of expense reconciliation cannot also be reported under another capacity grant.
- Q: If an ACS consumer needs a substance abuse evaluation, can this be provided through the ACS program, if the staff person has a CADC and is able to utilize and perform an ASAM

assessment?

A: YES, can be provided under ACS.

- Q: Once a consumer is discharged from a R1SCCS crisis care service (DMH, CHIPs, Crisis Residential, etc) to an ACS provider, is the ACS provider expected to perform a new LOCUS to determine the appropriate level of care services needed?
A: NO, a new LOCUS is not required. However, LOCUS can be performed if it appears medically necessary.
- Q: If the consumer is authorized for ACS, does that authorization qualify them also for CHIPS or Crisis Residential?
A: NO. However, being authorized for CHIPS does authorize ACS or Crisis Residential.
- Q: Are we correct in assuming that Rule 132 services such as Mental Health Assessment; Case Management-Mental Health; Case Management-Client Centered Consultation; Psychotropic Medication Monitoring; Psychotropic Medication Administration; Psychotropic Medication Training; as well as, sign-language interpreter; paying for prescribed psychotropic medications; psychological testing, etc, can be reported(shadowed billed) under ACS?
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- Q: Did DMH modify the USARF for R1SCCS to include a space to record the LOCUS level of care number?
A: No modification was done. (9/25/12)

MADDEN MENTAL HEALTH CENTER SERVICES

- Q: Are the Madden admissions voluntarily or involuntary.
A: Madden admissions can be either voluntary or involuntary.

TRANSPORTATION

- Q: Can we use taxicabs for 'high risk' folks who need admission to CHIPS, as well as for people going to less intense levels of care?
A: DMH has arranged for a transportation provider which it will fund to transport individuals from the ED to the appropriate level of care. DMH will be monitoring the performance of the vendor and if response time is an issue, it will be resolved contractually with the vendor.

- Q: What if there is no social security number? They (hospital ER staff) do not know it, are not able to give it or don't have one.

A: Not a problem for IPT (transportation provider); they require the authorization #. This should be a rare occurrence, as most people know their numbers and they can be cross checked through Medi-system. Increased frequency of such from any particular facility would be cause for further investigation.

- Q: If the Illinois Patient Transportation denies transfer of a client, what is the next step?

A: IPT has the right to refuse transfer due to lack of stabilization, medical issue, no authorization code, etc. All refusals are reviewed by DMH with IPT and follow-up to the ER in question. If IPT refuses transport, the IPT supervisor will usually be called for resolution at the time of refusal.

GENERAL ISSUES

- Q: Can all the moving parts of the system be on the receiving end, periodically, of a list of contact numbers and website links for all of the other moving parts of the system?
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- Q: Will treatment providers be expected to have a standard protocol with respect to belongings?
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