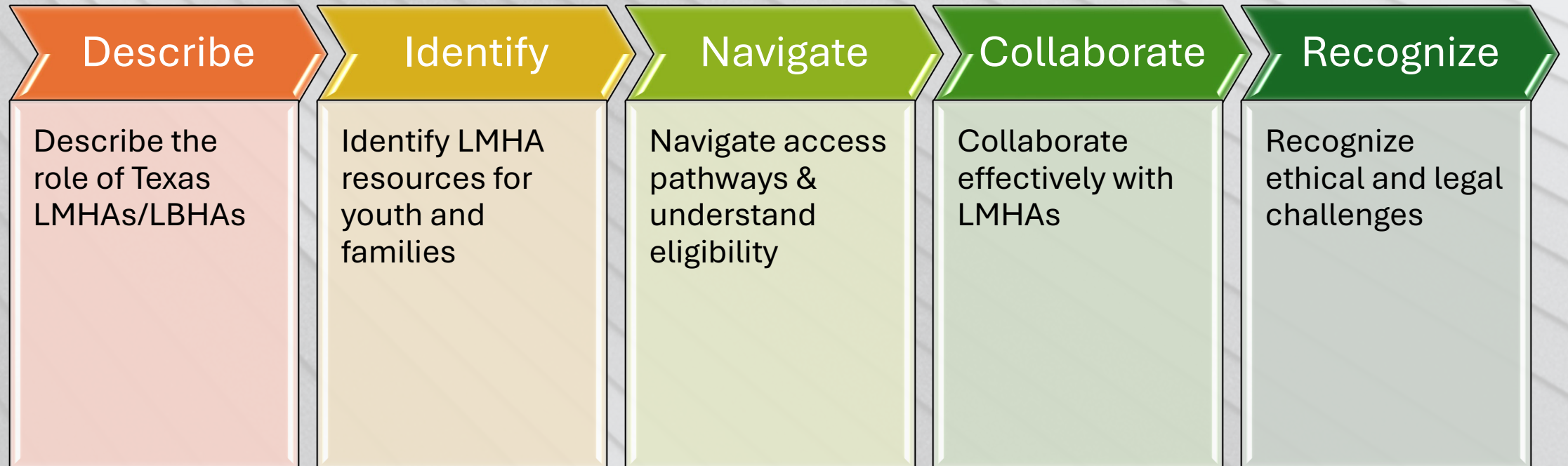




Today's Agenda

- Understand the role of Local Mental Health Authorities (LMHAs) / Local Behavioral Health Authorities (LBHAs) in Texas
- Navigating systems of care
- Enhance collaboration with LMHAs/LBHAs

Session Objectives



LMHAs & LBHAs



Evolution of LMHAs / LBHAs



Modern day LMHAs originated in the 1960's from the ***Community Mental Health Act of 1963***



Public advocacy for
deinstitutionalization



Contracted by Texas Health and Human Services Commission (HHSC) to provide services directly or through contracted providers



Responsibilities
include

Crisis intervention
Outpatient treatment
Case management
Coordination with
hospitals, schools, & law
enforcement

Evolution of LMHAs / LBHAs

Local Mental Health Authorities (LMHAs)

37 in Texas

Primary mental health diagnosis

Local Behavioral Health Authorities (LBHAs)

2 in Texas – Life Path & North Texas Behavioral Health Authority

Focus on mental health & substance use disorder services

Originated out of **Senate Bill 1507** during 84th Legislature session



- Represents 39 public Community Centers throughout Texas
- Public policy efforts to expand and improve services to local communities
 - Increasing ***access to services*** and addressing service gaps
 - Supporting ***community-based alternatives*** to institutional care
 - ***Increasing quality of care***
 - Supporting a ***strong safety net*** of public healthcare resources

LMHA/LBHA Structure

- Board of trustees appointed
- Local resources vary with each community
- Funding structure varies and fluctuates with legislative sessions
 - Local partners (County, City, Hospital District, etc.)
 - State funding
 - Federal funding
 - Philanthropy



- **Certified Community Behavioral Health Clinics (CCBHC)**

- Integrated services
- Access and quality care
- Began in 2014



- **Commission on Accreditation of Rehabilitation Facilities (CARF)**

- Voluntary and peer-reviewed
- Ensures organization deliver high-quality care that improves outcomes
- Founded in 1966



Population Served

- ***Under / Uninsured***
- Children, adolescents, and transition age youth (up to age 21)
- Qualifying mental health diagnosis as primary
- ***Co-occurring diagnoses*** with Substance Use and Intellectual Developmental Disabilities
- Intersection with ***Systems of Care***
 - Department of Family Protective Service (DFPS)
 - Juvenile Justice
 - Schools

Access to Services

- Enrollment process must adhere to HHSC performance contract requirements
- Qualifying diagnoses around serious mental illness as primary diagnosis
- Continuation of services requires a Children & Adolescent Needs Assessment every ninety (90) days



Service Array

Crisis Services

Outpatient Mental Health & Substance Use Services

Person and Family Centered Treatment Planning

Peer Family Support and Counselor Services

Targeted Care Management

Outpatient Primary Care Screening & Monitoring

Psychiatric Rehabilitation Services

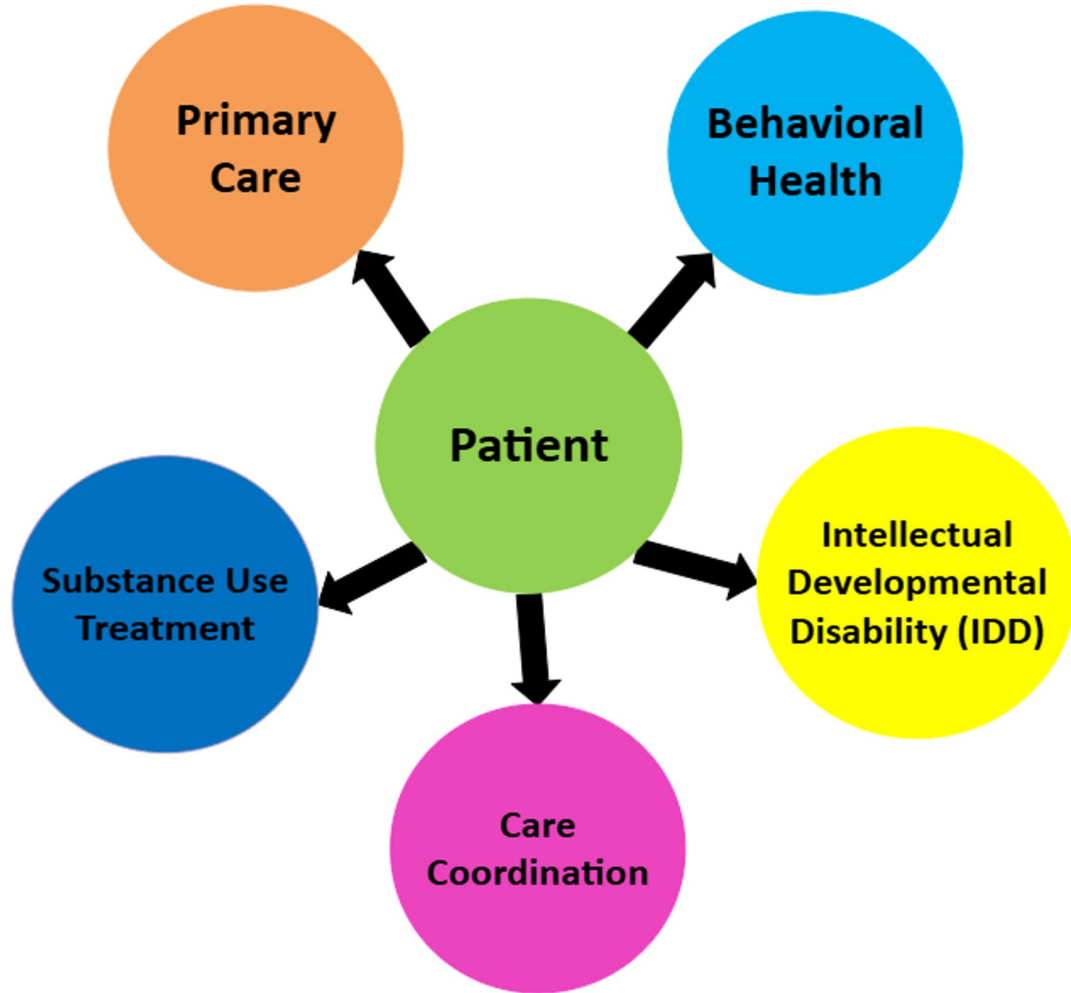
Screening, Diagnosis and Risk Assessment

Levels of Care

Designation of mental health community services based on the uniform assessment and utilization guidelines recommending the type, amount, and duration of mental health community services.

Level of Care	Services Provided	Hours / Month
1M	Medication Management	0.5 hours
2	Targeted Care Management with Counseling	3 hours
3	Medication Management & Complex Services with psychosocial rehabilitation	5 hours
4	Intensive Family Wraparound Services	7.5 hours
Crisis	Mobile Crisis Outreach Team, Youth Crisis Outreach Team, Crisis Stabilization	N/a
Early Onset (EO)	Comprehensive Family Services	5.87 hours
Transition Age Youth (TAY)	Intensive Family Wraparound Services	7.5 hours
Young Child (YC)	Supportive Family Services	3.5 hours
Youth Empowered Services (YES) Waiver	Intensive Family Wraparound Services	N/a

Integration of Care



- Increases access to care using the Medical Home model
- Fosters collaboration among interdisciplinary teams
- Enhances patient engagement
- Improves overall health outcomes

Crisis Services

- 24/7 crisis hotline
- Mobile Crisis Outreach Teams (MCOT)
- Youth Crisis Outreach Teams (YCOT)
- Walk-in crisis clinics
- Crisis respite
- Crisis stabilization units
- Private Psychiatric Beds



Outpatient Services

- Diagnostic evaluations
- Medication management
- Therapy (individual, family)
- Skills training & psychosocial rehabilitation
- Care Coordination
- Peer Support

Intensive Services

- Multisystemic Therapy (MST)
- Coordinated Specialty Care (CSC)
- Family partner support
- Wraparound services
- YES waiver

Family Supports

- Parent partners (ie. Peers)
- Caregiver education
- Family-driven planning
- Systems of Care navigation and collaboration (ie. DFPS, Juvenile Justice, Schools)



Community Collaborations

- Law Enforcement
- Juvenile Justice
- Department of Family Protective Services (DFPS)
- Schools
 - Texas Child Health Access Through Telemedicine (TCHATT)
- Academic Affiliations
- Local Hospital Districts



What Helps Expedite Referrals

Clear reason for referral

Recent clinical notes

Safety concerns documented

Medication list

Contact info for caregivers & collaterals



Coordination with Key Systems

Medicaid MCOs:
authorizations,
continuity

Schools: ARD
meetings,
behavior plans

CPS: placement
changes,
consent

Juvenile Justice:
probation
requirements

Hospitals/EDs:
discharge
planning

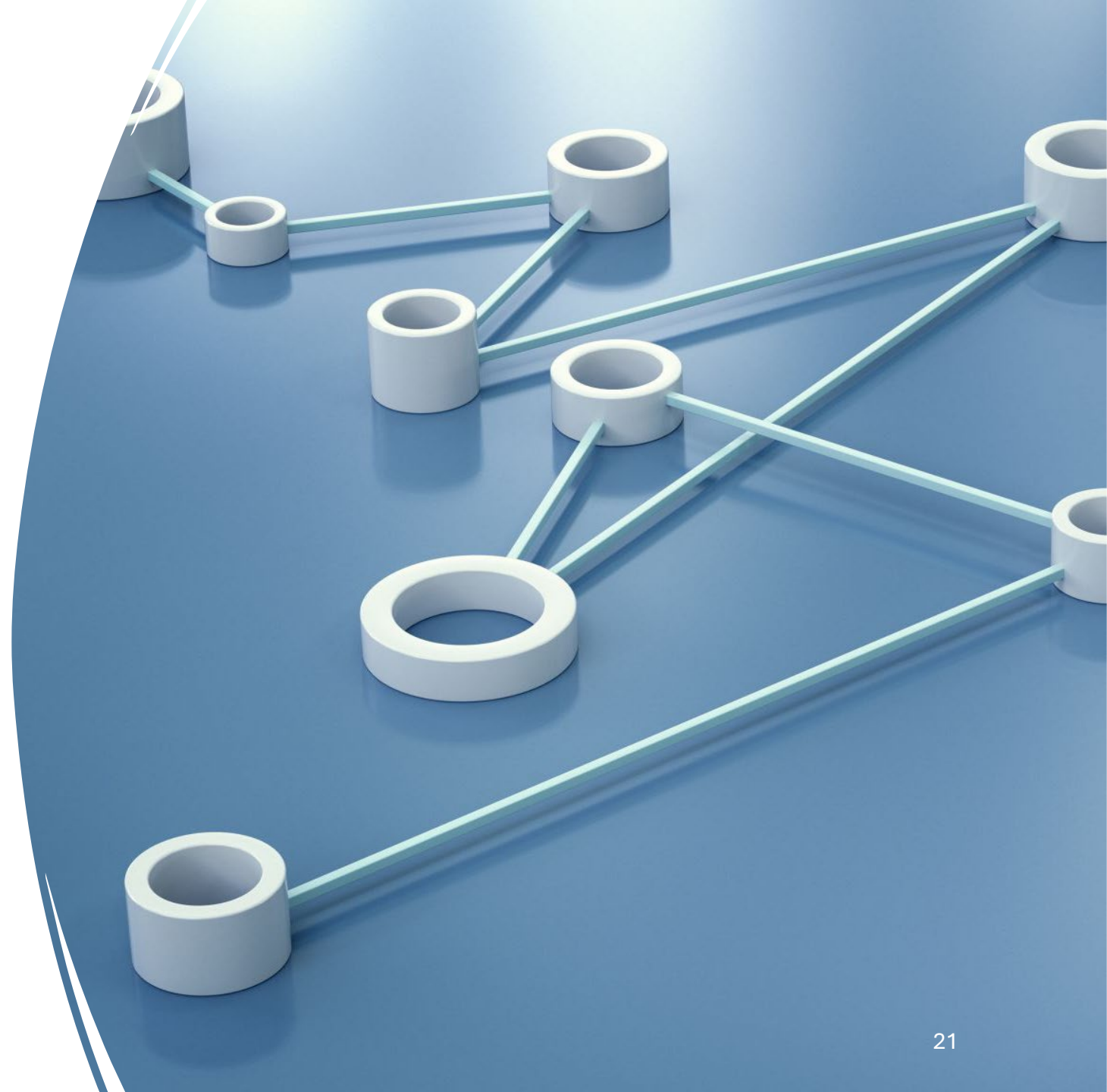


Intake Pathways

- Walk-in intakes
- Phone screenings
- School referrals
- Child Protective Services / Juvenile Justice referrals
- Hospital discharges
- Community provider referrals

Coordination with Medicaid MCOs

- Authorizations
- Continuity of care
- Barriers and solutions



Coordination with Schools

- Admission, Review and Dismissal meetings (ARDs)
- Behavior plans
- Crisis response
- Re-entry planning



Coordination with CPS and Juvenile Justice

Consent

Placement changes

Probation requirements

Trauma-informed collaborations

Common Barriers to Access

- Transportation
- Caregiver availability
- Insurance changes
- Placement instability
- Rural access





Why Collaboration Matters

- Reduces delays in care
- Improves crisis stabilization
- Enhances continuity
- Supports high-risk youth
- Prevents unnecessary hospitalization

Best Practices for Community Providers

Provide

- Provide complete referral information

Maintain

- Maintain communication during transitions

Attend

- Attend wraparound meetings

Share

- Share safety plans

Understand

- Understand LMHA timelines & capacity

Communication During Transitions

HOSPITAL DISCHARGES

PLACEMENT CHANGES

SCHOOL MOVES

INSURANCE SHIFTS

Working Together in High-Risk Situations

°Suicidality

°Aggression

°Psychosis

°Complex trauma

°Youth in unstable placements

LMHA Role:

- MCOT assessment
- Safety planning
- Crisis stabilization
- Coordination with hospitals

Case Example

- Jordan

Jordan, age 16

- First-episode psychosis
- School reports bizarre behavior
- Family unsure what to do

LMHA Response:

- MCOT evaluation
- Referral to Coordinated Specialty Care program
- Coordination with school counselor
- Family psychoeducation

Case Example – CPS Involved Youth

- Placement instability
- Consent challenges
- Trauma history
- Multi-system coordination

Case Example

– a Juvenile Justice Youth

- Probation requirements
- Aggression
- School refusal
- High risk behaviors

Consent and Assent in Texas

Parent/guardian consent
required for most services

Exceptions: crisis,
emergency detention

CPS conservatorship rules

Youth assent
recommended

Confidentiality and Information Sharing

- HIPAA : healthcare
- FERPA : schools
- When schools can receive information
- CPS & JJ information-sharing allowances
- Crisis exceptions



Information Sharing with CPS and JJ



LEGAL ALLOWANCES

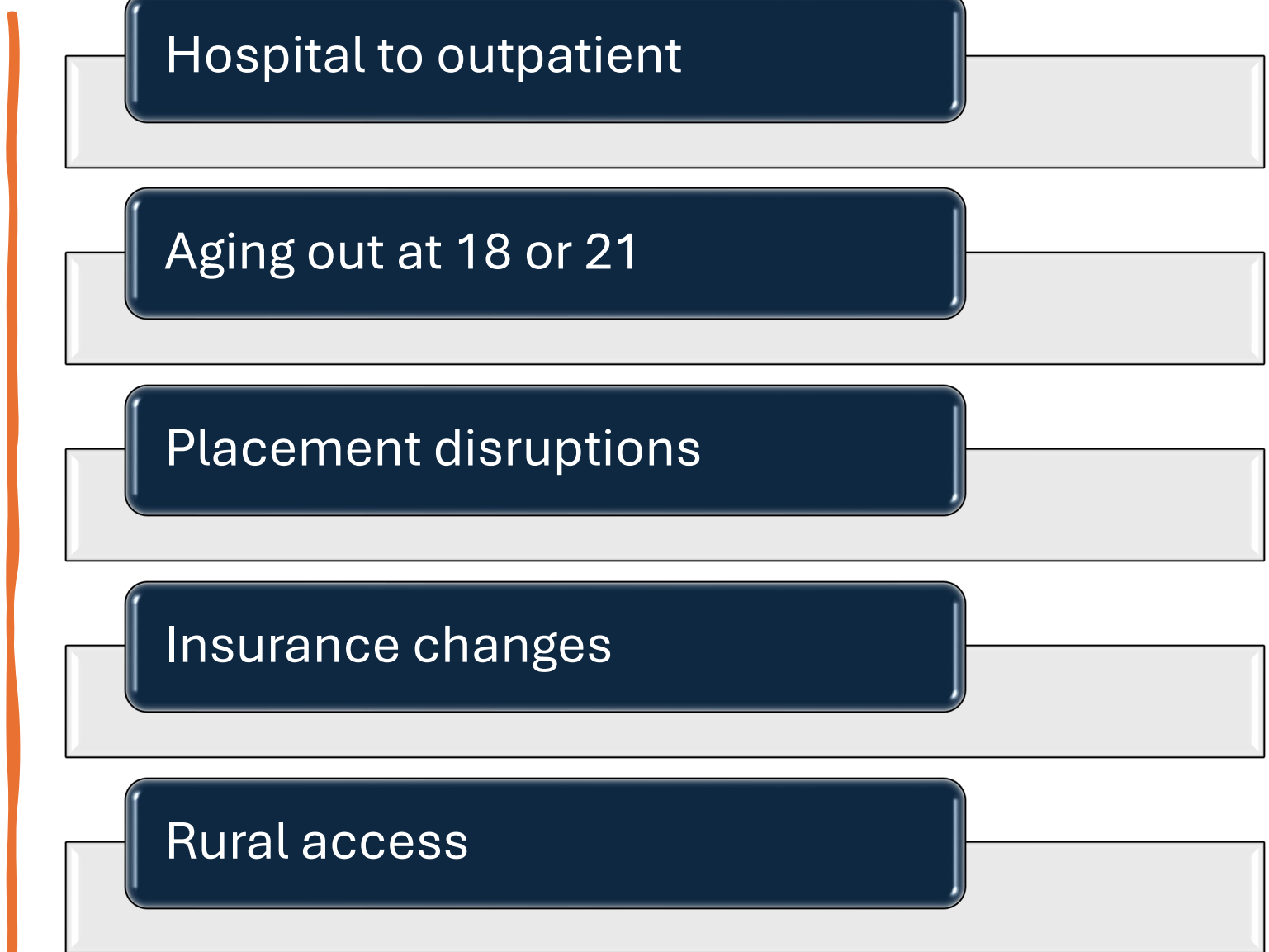


SAFETY
CONSIDERATIONS



DOCUMENTATION

Care Transitions & System Gaps



Hospital to outpatient

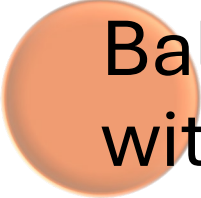
Aging out at 18 or 21

Placement disruptions

Insurance changes

Rural access

Ethical Dilemmas in Public Mental Health



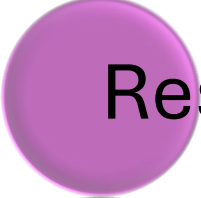
Balancing youth autonomy
with caregiver rights



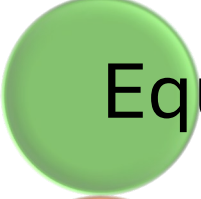
Safety vs. confidentiality



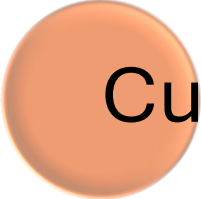
Mandated reporting



Resource limitations



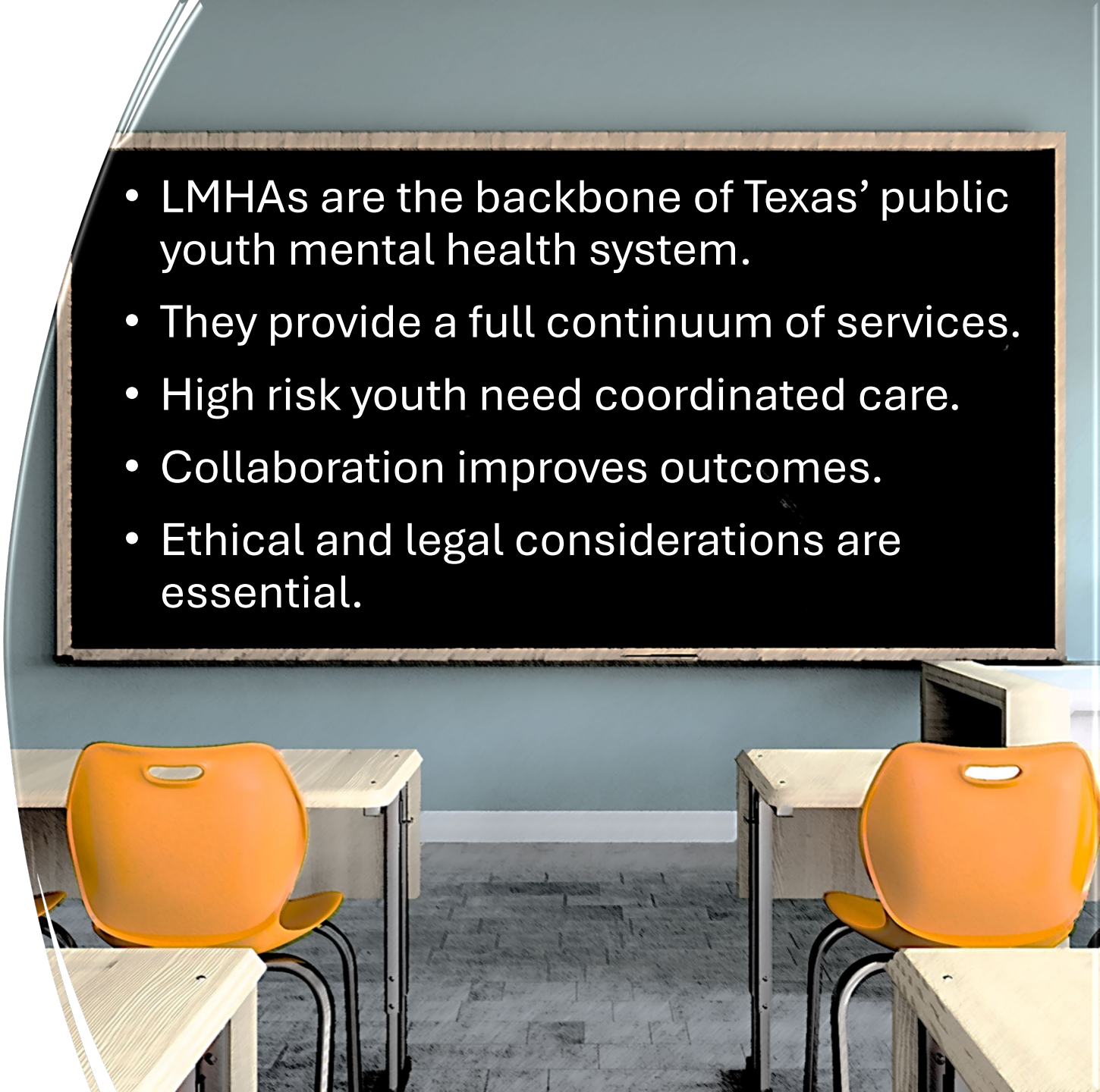
Equity concerns



Cultural considerations

Key Takeaway's

- LMHAs are the backbone of Texas' public youth mental health system.
- They provide a full continuum of services.
- High risk youth need coordinated care.
- Collaboration improves outcomes.
- Ethical and legal considerations are essential.



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Questions

