

Selected examples of programs with a behavioral health connection and local government funding

Children's Services Act (CSA): \$110.72 million in local funds to pay for CSA services in FY2016. Approximately 15,609 children served through CSA. Behavioral health services constitute a significant part of this program. There is CSB involvement in the CSA process and some services (like Intensive Care Coordination and case management) but there are local service costs outside of the CSB.

Part C Early Intervention: \$9.54 million in local funds invested in this program during FY2015, not including in-kind support. Although a number of CSBs house this program, it is not part of the performance contract.

Jails: At least \$9.69 million for local share of mental health treatment costs in FY2015, according to a Compensation Board annual survey. Some jails did not respond; some responses only included medication costs. CSBs are required to evaluate inmates for which a TDO is sought but not liable for services. Private contractors provide the most significant portion of mental health treatment in jails, according to the Compensation Board.

Juvenile Detention: Grant program funds originally targeted directly to local juvenile detention centers now flow through CSBs; funding level has not changed over the years, and a number of centers supplement with local funds. Aggregate funding information is not readily available at this time. A state inspector general report (2015) outlines some of the needs and possible ways to help keep funding available for at least the Medicaid-eligible youth coming out of post-D programs.

Local law enforcement response/transport: Every local law enforcement agency (city, county, town) is responsible for providing transport for ECOs and TDOs. In 2015, sheriffs' departments provided 5,003 mental health transports. This does not include EMS/fire department response.

Drug Courts: Half of the 22 adult drug treatment courts and four of the seven juvenile drug treatment courts operate without any state funds. There is CSB involvement with the treatment component of drug courts – substance abuse services.

CHIP: Annually, \$1.26 million in local funding (including \$36,000 in DSS and CDBG funding) is provided to nine CHIP sites (covering 27 localities).

Healthy Families: Investment by 19 local governments in 32 Healthy Families site in Virginia in FY2016 totaled \$4.196 million (range of \$5,000 - \$1,676,317). There is some CSB involvement and support as well, including in-kind fiscal agent services.

Area Agencies on Aging: A few AAAs used to provide modest funding for some specific mental health services (mostly related to depression), most ended because of lack of funding or provider licensing issues; a few still offer access through the PACE (Programs of All-Inclusive Care for the Elderly) participants. This is a Medicare-Medicaid-funded service.

There are a number of local nonprofit programs that also receive local funds for services that may include a behavioral health component – community action agency programs, domestic violence programs, free clinics, homeless programs.