Mental Health & Disability Groups call for Legislative OK for Federally Funded Michigan-Based Resources

-April 2013-

- Under the federal Affordable Care Act (ACA), Michigan would be able to utilize newly available Medicaid resources to craft a Michigan approach to Medicaid services. We want to ensure that Michigan tax dollars going to Washington come back to Michigan to increase the health coverage of Michiganders, many of whom lost their coverage with recent job losses.
- Among those significantly benefiting from increased Medicaid coverage would be
 persons with mental illness, developmental disability and substance use disorder.
 Cuts to General Fund support for mental health in recent years have reduced service
 availability for non-Medicaid individuals. Many of these would become eligible under
 expansion and have much-improved access to needed mental health services,
 including interventions early in one's disease state and preventing people from ending
 up in emergency rooms or criminal justice settings.
- Improved mental health care can make a significant dent in the huge problem of **persons with mental illness becoming incarcerated**. The most recent independent clinical studies in Michigan have found severe mental disability prevalence levels of 34% (jails) and over 20% (prisons). Additionally, the Department of Human Services reports over two-thirds of detainees in the three state-operated juvenile justice facilities have serious emotional disorders.
- In a February 13, 2013 document, the Senate Fiscal Agency wrote, "The expansion of Medicaid would result in an estimated 80% of MDOC-supervised individuals becoming eligible for reimbursement, which would yield significant savings (\$24.2 million General Fund) to the Department. Areas of savings include substance abuse and mental health treatment for parolees undergoing the (community) re-entry process as well as inpatient hospitalization of inmates."
- A recent statewide survey showed that Michigan primary care physicians are willing
 and able to accept new Medicaid enrollees. This not only gives assurance about
 capacity, but primary care physician availability is key to establishing coordinated
 linkages with appropriate specialty resources (e.g., psychiatry) for dealing with health
 care needs in an integrated manner. Increased Medicaid coverage would also allow
 Health Centers to expand delivery of integrated primary care and mental
 health/substance use disorder treatment to a previously uninsured population.

- Hospitals in states that opt out of the Medicaid expansion will face large uninsured
 populations at the same time their federal disproportionate share hospital payments
 are cut significantly. This would especially impact our safety net and rural hospitals,
 affecting care and perhaps the capacity to care for uninsured and underinsured
 patients, many of whom have psychiatric needs. We have already experienced a
 reduction of psychiatric beds for adults and children in many communities.
- A Medicaid expansion would generate immediate General Fund savings in the budget (\$206 million total, of which half would be reserved in a health savings fund), without which proposed programs aimed at improving mental health services, including new programs for youth, expanded mental health courts, and mental health first aid training, would need to be cut.



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