
A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO CAREGIVING.

BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF HAWAII:

1 PART I. JOINT LEGISLATIVE

2 COMMITTEE ON FAMILY CAREGIVING

3 SECTION 1. (a) The legislature finds that during the 2007
4 interim, the joint legislative committee on family caregiving
5 continued its work on creating a comprehensive and sustainable,
6 community-based family caregiver support system that includes:

- 7 (1) A coordinated referral and case management service;
8 (2) Centralization of available services;
9 (3) Volunteers;
10 (4) Education and training; and
11 (5) Financial assistance.

12 During the 2007 interim, the joint legislative committee
13 examined localized studies and surveys, some of which contained
14 preliminary results, which provided concrete evidence of the
15 needs of family caregivers. The joint legislative committee
16 also studied what other states have done and are doing in
17 response to the growing concern regarding eldercare issues.



- 1 (b) The purpose of this part is to:
- 2 (1) Extend the work of the joint legislative committee on
- 3 family caregiving for one year and require the
- 4 committee to submit a report of its findings and
- 5 recommendations to the legislature prior to the
- 6 convening of the 2009 regular session;
- 7 (2) Change the name of the joint legislative committee to
- 8 the "joint legislative committee on aging in place";
- 9 and
- 10 (3) Require the aging and disability resource center to
- 11 provide the joint legislative committee with an update
- 12 on the physical site for the center in Hawaii county
- 13 and the "virtual" site in the city and county of
- 14 Honolulu.

15 SECTION 2. Act 285, Session Laws of Hawaii 2006, as
 16 amended by Act 204, Session Laws of Hawaii 2007, is amended by
 17 amending section 2 to read as follows:

18 "SECTION 2. (a) There is established a joint legislative
 19 committee on [~~family caregiving.~~] aging in place. The committee
 20 shall be composed of eight members as follows:

- 21 (1) Four members of the house of representatives,
- 22 consisting of three members from the majority party



1 and one member from the minority party, who shall be
2 appointed by the speaker of the house of
3 representatives; and

4 (2) Four members of the senate, consisting of three
5 members from the majority party and one member from
6 the minority party, who shall be appointed by the
7 president of the senate.

8 The committee shall select a chairperson from its
9 membership.

10 (b) The joint legislative committee shall develop
11 comprehensive public policy to strengthen support for family
12 caregivers. For purposes of this Act, "family caregiver" means:

13 (1) A person, including a non-relative such as a friend or
14 neighbor, who provides unpaid, informal assistance to
15 a person age sixty and older with physical or
16 cognitive disabilities; and

17 (2) A grandparent who is a caregiver for a grandchild who
18 is age eighteen years or younger, or who is nineteen
19 years of age or older with physical or cognitive
20 limitations.

21 (c) The joint legislative committee shall:

22 (1) Consider providing support in categories including:



- 1 (A) Coordinated services and policies;
- 2 (B) Training and education;
- 3 (C) Respite services;
- 4 (D) Financial incentives; and
- 5 (E) Balancing work and caregiving; [~~and~~]

6 and

7 (2) Explore establishing a paid family leave program under
8 the state temporary disability insurance law, similar
9 to the California Paid Family Leave Program, to
10 provide wage replacement benefits to employees who
11 take time off from work to care for a seriously ill
12 family member.

13 (d) The joint legislative committee may explore issues of
14 "aging in place" as they relate to family caregiving.

15 (e) The Hawaii aging and disability resource center shall
16 provide an update to the joint legislative committee of its
17 development and implementation of the physical site for the
18 center in the county of Hawaii, and the "virtual" site planned
19 for the city and county of Honolulu.

20 [~~(d)~~] (f) The joint legislative committee shall seek input
21 from the department of health, the department of human services,
22 the department of taxation, the University of Hawaii, the



1 executive office on aging, and the elderly, disability,
2 business, and faith-based communities.

3 ~~[(e)]~~ (g) The joint legislative committee shall submit its
4 findings and recommendations to the legislature no later than
5 twenty days prior to the convening of the regular sessions of
6 2007 ~~[and]~~, 2008[-], and 2009.

7 ~~[(f)]~~ (h) The joint legislative committee shall cease to
8 exist on June 30, ~~[2008-]~~ 2009."

9 PART II. FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR CAREGIVING

10 SECTION 3. The cash and counseling program is a national
11 initiative sponsored by the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation; the
12 United States Department of Health and Human Services, Office of
13 the Assistant Secretary for Planning and Evaluation; and the
14 Administration on Aging. Under the program, recipients of
15 medicaid personal care services or home- and community-based
16 services receive a flexible monthly allowance and can decide
17 whom to hire and what services to receive. The program's
18 innovative approach enables participants to direct and manage
19 their personal assistance services according to their own
20 specific needs. Participants can choose a family member or
21 friend, in lieu of an agency worker, to provide the services.
22 They receive counseling and fiscal assistance to help them



1 manage their allowance and responsibilities. The program was
2 first implemented in Arkansas, New Jersey, and Florida, and has
3 since expanded to include other states.

4 During the 2007 interim, the joint legislative committee on
5 family caregiving received information and data related to the
6 family caregiver needs assessment conducted by the executive
7 office on aging, and cash and counseling research conducted by
8 the executive office on aging and the University of Hawaii
9 school of social work. The family caregiver needs assessment
10 indicated that caregivers need more affordable services and
11 financial assistance. The cash and counseling research
12 demonstrated that those states that have cash and counseling
13 programs reported high satisfaction by both caregivers and care
14 recipients and allowed informal caregivers to receive financial
15 recognition for their services.

16 In Hawaii, there are out-of-pocket costs for families to
17 pay for home- and community-based programs that are available
18 for elders and persons with disabilities. The government pays
19 for services for those who have lower incomes and qualify for
20 medicaid. However, a majority of Hawaii's families are
21 ineligible for public assistance and have to carry the financial
22 burdens of caregiving. This leaves a gap in services for those



1 elders of modest means. As a result, this group of individuals
2 has the least coverage in terms of home- and community-based
3 services.

4 The work on cash and counseling being conducted by the
5 executive office on aging and the University of Hawaii school of
6 social work will continue until the end of the 2007-2008 fiscal
7 year. The research conducted to date shows that a cash and
8 counseling project is worth pursuing, and it is essential to
9 continue the work in developing phase two of a cash and
10 counseling project, which can be completed by the end of 2008.

11 SECTION 4. The joint legislative committee on aging in
12 place shall design a cash and counseling project for non-
13 medicaid participants to direct and manage their personal
14 assistance services according to their own specific needs, while
15 enabling family caregivers to receive a level of financial
16 recognition and support. In designing a cash and counseling
17 project, the joint legislative committee may consider including
18 a respite care component, a case management component, a
19 separate fiscal agent, a personal care component, and allowing
20 the consumer to be the employer of any service provider, whether
21 an agency or family member.



1 The joint legislative committee may contract with a
2 qualified consultant to assist in designing a cash and
3 counseling project.

4 A contract executed pursuant to this section and section 5
5 of this Act shall be exempt from chapter 103D, Hawaii Revised
6 Statutes; provided that the joint legislative committee shall
7 endeavor to ensure transparency in the letting of the contract.

8 The project shall include an advisory group to assist with
9 the design of the cash and counseling project. To ensure that
10 those who have the greatest need and the fewest resources are
11 able to use the program, the advisory group shall examine
12 whether an asset limitation or restriction on consumers shall be
13 implemented in the design of a cash and counseling project.

14 The joint legislative committee on aging in place shall
15 report on the results of its efforts to design a cash and
16 counseling project as part of its report to the legislature
17 pursuant to section 2 of this Act.

18 SECTION 5. There is appropriated out of the general
19 revenues of the State of Hawaii the sum of \$ or so
20 much thereof as may be necessary for fiscal year 2008-2009 for
21 the joint legislative committee on aging in place, which may
22 contract with a qualified consultant, to design a cash and



1 counseling project, pursuant to section 4 of this Act. The sum
2 appropriated shall be allocated as follows:

3 Senate \$

4 House of representatives \$

5 The sum appropriated shall be expended by the senate and
6 house of representatives to assist the joint legislative
7 committee on aging in place for the purposes of this part.

8 PART III. KUPUNA CARE

9 SECTION 6. (a) On July 1, 1999, the executive office on
10 aging launched its statewide long-term care program called
11 kupuna care. Kupuna care was developed in partnership with the
12 county area agencies-on-aging to address the growing numbers of
13 elders with long-term care needs.

14 Services provided by kupuna care are intended to help meet
15 the needs of older adults who cannot live at home without
16 adequate help from family or formal services, and includes
17 services such as adult day care, respite care, assisted
18 transportation, attendant care, case management, chores, home-
19 delivered meals, homemaker, transportation, and personal care.

20 Kupuna care was designed to assist, not totally support,
21 Hawaii's older adults to live independently, safely, and
22 healthily for as long as possible. The care may cover United



1 States citizens or legal aliens sixty years or older who are not
2 receiving other comparable government assistance, who need help
3 with activities of daily living (eating, dressing, bathing,
4 toileting, transferring, and mobility), or because they have
5 reduced mental capacity, and who are not residing in an
6 institution.

7 Voluntary contributions to the service provider are welcome
8 for any service provided and are used to support the cost of
9 care of additional clients. In addition to the services
10 provided to the elderly, kupuna care also offers services for
11 the family caregivers of their elderly clients. As Hawaii's
12 population ages, many more families will be providing higher
13 levels of long-term care to frail and disabled older adults at
14 home. For many family caregivers, their role as family
15 caregiver arises as suddenly as the care recipient's health
16 declines, leaving family caregivers with an immediate need for
17 services, but little preparation or education regarding who to
18 contact for assistance or what services are available to them.
19 In addition, family caregivers may not know who is capable or
20 qualified to provide them with the services that they or the
21 care recipients need. Family caregivers themselves need support



1 services, including training, education, and counseling in areas
2 such as caregiving and dealing with end-of-life issues.

3 In addition, there are emotional, physical, and financial
4 costs of being a family caregiver. Younger family caregivers
5 are often in critical need of finding ways to reduce the stress
6 caused by caregiving. Respite has been shown to reduce stress
7 and other negative consequences of caregiving. The *State of*
8 *Hawaii Caregivers Need Assessment (2007)* indicates that respite
9 is something that family caregivers need. Besides the everyday
10 stress that respite can relieve, there are times when a family
11 caregiver may unexpectedly be unable to provide the needed
12 caregiving services due to the family caregiver's own illness,
13 accident, or other reasons. At these times, emergency respite
14 care becomes critical.

15 The needs assessment also indicates that family caregivers
16 need financial support as they carry the heavy financial burdens
17 of caring for a loved one. In addition, both family caregivers
18 and care recipients need financial assistance to make necessary
19 home modifications that enable the care recipient to age in
20 place.

21 The legislature finds that the kupuna care program can
22 expand its services and incorporate progressive ways of meeting



1 the growing needs of Hawaii's older adults and allow these
2 individuals to age in place.

3 (b) In addition to current kupuna care operation and
4 services, the purpose of this part is to:

5 (1) Allow the kupuna care program to:

6 (A) Offer emergency, overnight, and weekend respite
7 services;

8 (B) Provide grants for home modifications that
9 facilitate aging in place pursuant to a care plan
10 as part of a cash and counseling approach; and

11 (C) Provide grants to family caregivers pursuant to a
12 care plan as part of a cash and counseling
13 approach;

14 and

15 (2) Increase program funding for kupuna care to ensure
16 that kupuna care continues to maintain the quality of
17 life of Hawaii's older adults and their family
18 caregivers.

19 SECTION 7. The kupuna care program, as administered by the
20 executive office on aging, may, in addition to its current
21 operation and services:



- 1 (1) Offer emergency, overnight, and weekend respite
- 2 services;
- 3 (2) Provide grants for home modifications that facilitate
- 4 aging in place pursuant to a care plan as part of a
- 5 cash and counseling approach; and
- 6 (3) Provide grants to family caregivers pursuant to a care
- 7 plan as part of a cash and counseling approach.

8 SECTION 8. There is appropriated out of the general
 9 revenues of the State of Hawaii the sum of \$ or so much
 10 thereof as may be necessary for fiscal year 2008-2009 to address
 11 the kupuna care program waitlist and for the expansion of the
 12 kupuna care program, in general.

13 The sum appropriated shall be expended by the executive
 14 office on aging for the purposes of this Act.

15 PART IV. GRANDPARENTS RAISING GRANDCHILDREN TASK FORCE

16 SECTION 9. (a) Act 204, Session Laws of Hawaii 2007 (Act
 17 204), expanded the mandate of the joint legislative committee on
 18 family caregiving by including grandparents of children aged
 19 eighteen years and younger, or nineteen years of age or older
 20 with physical or cognitive limitations, in Act 204's definition
 21 of family caregiver. The revised definition is now more
 22 consistent with the scope of the National Family Caregiver



1 Support Program. Act 204 also required the joint legislative
2 committee to examine the issues facing this population of
3 grandparents raising grandchildren.

4 Since then, numerous government agencies have testified
5 before the joint legislative committee regarding how the
6 agencies identify and address the needs of grandparents raising
7 grandchildren. In addition, the executive office on aging
8 presented the 2007 *Needs Assessment of Grandparents Raising*
9 *Grandchildren in the State of Hawaii*, prepared by the University
10 of Hawaii's department of family and consumer science.

11 The needs assessment indicates that, in Hawaii, more than
12 14,000 grandparents are the primary caregivers for more than
13 33,000 grandchildren, and that these numbers are expected to
14 grow. While there is a wide range of service needs within this
15 population, the most often-cited are those that relate to
16 children's programs, financial assistance, respite, and
17 grandparents' rights. Many of these services are available, but
18 barriers are preventing grandparents from accessing them.

19 Barriers may include:

20 (1) A lack of information regarding the availability of
21 services;

22 (2) A lack of services in a particular county; or



1 (3) Legal or financial impediments.

2 For instance, in focus groups, some grandparents expressed a
3 fear of losing their grandchildren. Others identified a need
4 for an advocate or case worker to help guide them to the
5 services and through the various systems.

6 (b) The legislature finds that the needs assessment
7 provides critical demographic information and feedback regarding
8 what programs and services grandparents require to care for
9 their grandchildren. The findings indicate that the population
10 of grandparents raising grandchildren faces particular
11 challenges, different in some ways from the general caregiver
12 population, and should have a focused task force to specifically
13 address those concerns. The legislature further finds that a
14 comprehensive, coordinated effort is needed to identify:

- 15 (1) The services that exist to meet the identified needs;
- 16 (2) Any service deficiencies;
- 17 (3) Barriers that prevent grandparents from accessing
18 services; and
- 19 (4) What can be done to facilitate the provision of
20 services to grandparents raising grandchildren.



1 (c) The purpose of this part is to establish a task force
2 to focus specifically on the needs and issues of grandparents
3 raising grandchildren.

4 SECTION 10. (a) There is established a grandparents
5 raising grandchildren task force to focus on the needs and
6 issues of grandparents raising grandchildren. The task force
7 shall consist of a representative of:

- 8 (1) The University of Hawaii's center on aging research
9 and education to serve as co-chair;
- 10 (2) The University of Hawaii's college of tropical
11 agriculture and human resources to serve as co-chair;
- 12 (3) The department of education;
- 13 (4) The department of human services;
- 14 (5) The department of health's executive office on aging;
- 15 (6) The department of public safety;
- 16 (7) The judiciary;
- 17 (8) The department of the attorney general's child support
18 enforcement agency;
- 19 (9) Each area office on aging;
- 20 (10) The policy advisory board for elder affairs;
- 21 (11) Na Tutu Coalition;
- 22 (12) Queen Lili'uokalani Children's Center;



- 1 (13) Legal Aid Society of Hawaii;
 - 2 (14) Volunteer Legal Services Hawaii;
 - 3 (15) Partners in Development; and
 - 4 (16) An individual who is a grandparent.
- 5 (b) In assessing the needs and issues of grandparents
- 6 raising grandchildren, the task force shall, among other things:
- 7 (1) Review the 2007 *Needs Assessment of Grandparents*
 - 8 *Raising Grandchildren in the State of Hawaii*, prepared
 - 9 by the University of Hawaii's department of family and
 - 10 consumer science;
 - 11 (2) Review the most recent *Four Year State Plan on Aging*
 - 12 submitted to the United States Administration on Aging
 - 13 by the executive office on aging and the area agencies
 - 14 on aging;
 - 15 (3) Review the testimony of the various agencies submitted
 - 16 to the joint legislative committee on family
 - 17 caregiving at its hearing on August 16, 2007,
 - 18 regarding issues facing grandparents raising
 - 19 grandchildren;
 - 20 (4) Review laws relating to issues of grandparents raising
 - 21 grandchildren, including:



- 1 (A) Section 302A-482, Hawaii Revised Statutes,
2 regarding the affidavit for caregiver consent,
3 which permits a caregiver, under certain
4 circumstances, to enroll a minor in school and
5 consent to participation in curricular and
6 co-curricular activities;
- 7 (B) Chapter 571, Hawaii Revised Statutes, regarding
8 child custody and support; and
- 9 (C) Chapter 587, Hawaii Revised Statutes, regarding
10 child protective services;
- 11 (5) Review the memorandum prepared by the department of
12 education to guide school personnel when enrolling
13 students who reside with caregivers;
- 14 (6) Review the support and services offered to caregivers
15 by the department of education through its
16 comprehensive student support system;
- 17 (7) Investigate whether a need arises when a minor
18 residing, formally or informally, with a grandparent
19 requires consent for medical service, including when a
20 student needs consent for programs and services under
21 the federal Individuals with Disabilities Act or
22 Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973;



- 1 (8) Investigate the issues that arise when a minor
2 residing formally or informally with a grandparent is
3 returned to the custody of a parent;
- 4 (9) Investigate any housing issues that may arise when a
5 grandparent is raising a grandchild, particularly when
6 the grandparent resides in senior housing, and
7 identify any state or federal laws or rules that would
8 render a grandparent cohabiting with a grandchild
9 ineligible for housing under a particular scheme;
- 10 (10) Review how each area office on aging allocates the
11 federal funds it receives under the national family
12 caregiver support program for grandparent programs;
- 13 (11) Identify the agencies that collect data relating to
14 grandparents raising grandchildren and determine
15 whether the data can be more comprehensive, uniform,
16 and readily available or exchanged; and
- 17 (12) Identify legal needs and whether these needs are being
18 adequately addressed.
- 19 (c) The task force shall submit an interim report to the
20 legislature and the joint legislative committee no later than
21 twenty days prior to the convening of the 2009 regular session
22 and a final report to the legislature and the joint legislative



1 committee on aging in place no later than twenty days prior to
2 June 30, 2009. The final report shall include, to the greatest
3 extent possible:

- 4 (1) A list of the services that exist in each county to
5 meet grandparents' identified needs;
- 6 (2) A discussion of service deficiencies in each county;
- 7 (3) A discussion of identifiable barriers that prevent
8 grandparents from accessing services;
- 9 (4) A summary of the task force's work and any findings
10 regarding the task force's responsibilities as
11 detailed in section 10(b) of this Act; and
- 12 (5) Recommendations, including any proposed legislation.
- 13 (d) The task force shall cease to exist on June 30, 2009.

14 PART V. RESPITE CARE

15 SECTION 11. The joint legislative committee on family
16 caregiving has been diligent in its role to strengthen support
17 to family caregivers through respite care. The legislative
18 reference bureau conducted a study pursuant to House Concurrent
19 Resolution No. 187, Session Laws of Hawaii 2007, regarding how
20 other states address the issue of respite care. The report
21 indicates that respite is beneficial in ameliorating stress and
22 other negative consequences of caregiving. Additionally, a



1 comprehensive family caregiver needs assessment conducted
2 pursuant to Act 204, Session Laws of Hawaii 2007, indicated that
3 respite care is one of the top choices of assistance that
4 caregivers feel would be helpful.

5 Respite care can relieve the everyday stress of providing
6 round-the-clock care. However, there are times when emergency
7 respite care becomes critical in instances where a family
8 caregiver is unexpectedly unable to provide care because of
9 illness, an accident, or other reasons.

10 The legislature finds that more needs to be done to
11 determine the full inventory of respite care providers and the
12 specific types of respite care provided in the state. The types
13 of respite care can include planned respite care, short-term
14 respite, or emergency respite care. Additionally, although
15 respite services may be available, caregivers are not always
16 aware that these services are offered or may not know where to
17 go to seek assistance.

18 The purpose of this part is to appropriate funds to the
19 executive office on aging to continue its respite inventory
20 project pursuant to House Concurrent Resolution No. 187 (2007),
21 in collaboration with the University of Hawaii school of social
22 work.



1 SECTION 12. There is appropriated out of the general
2 revenues of the State of Hawaii the sum of \$ or so
3 much thereof as may be necessary for fiscal year 2008-2009 for
4 the executive office on aging, in collaboration with the
5 University of Hawaii school of social work, to:

6 (1) Continue to conduct an inventory of respite services
7 in Hawaii;

8 (2) Propose a definition of "respite care";

9 (3) Establish more detailed descriptions of each of the
10 various types of respite services provided in the
11 state; and

12 (4) Review the legislative reference bureau's 2007 report
13 on respite policies in other states to identify the
14 most promising approaches for Hawaii to support
15 expanding respite services, including how much support
16 is financed, what types of respite are provided and to
17 whom, and who performs the respite services.

18 The sum appropriated shall be expended by the department of
19 health's executive office on aging for the purposes of this
20 part.



1 PART VI. CARE HOME PAYMENTS

2 SECTION 13. Section 346-53, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
3 amended by amending subsection (c) to read as follows:

4 "(c) The director, pursuant to chapter 91, shall determine
5 the rate of payment for domiciliary care, including care
6 provided in licensed developmental disabilities domiciliary
7 homes, community care foster family homes, and certified adult
8 foster homes, to be provided to recipients who are eligible for
9 Federal Supplementary Security Income or public assistance, or
10 both. The director shall provide for level of care payment as
11 follows:

12 (1) [~~For~~] Beginning on July 1, 2008, for adult residential
13 care homes classified as facility type I, licensed
14 developmental disabilities domiciliary homes as
15 defined under section 321-15.9, community care foster
16 family homes as defined under section 346-331, and
17 certified adult foster homes as defined under section
18 321-11.2, the state supplemental payment shall not
19 exceed [~~\$641.907~~] \$686.83;

20 (2) [~~For~~] Beginning on July 1, 2008, for adult residential
21 care homes classified as facility type II, the state



1 supplemental payment shall not exceed [~~\$749.90,~~]
2 \$802.39; and

3 (3) For skilled nursing facilities and intermediate
4 facilities, the state supplemental payment shall not
5 exceed \$20.

6 If the operator does not provide the quality of care
7 consistent with the needs of the individual to the satisfaction
8 of the department, the department may remove the recipient to
9 another facility.

10 The department shall handle abusive practices under this
11 section in accordance with chapter 91.

12 Nothing in this subsection shall allow the director to
13 remove a recipient from an adult residential care home or other
14 similar institution if the recipient does not desire to be
15 removed and the operator is agreeable to the recipient
16 remaining, except where the recipient requires a higher level of
17 care than provided or where the recipient no longer requires any
18 domiciliary care."

19 SECTION 14. There is appropriated out of the general
20 revenues of the State of Hawaii the sum of \$ or so
21 much thereof as may be necessary for fiscal year 2008-2009 for



1 increases in level of care payments as provided for in section 1
2 of this Act.

3 The sum appropriated shall be expended by the department of
4 human services for the purposes of this part.

5 PART VII

6 SECTION 15. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed
7 and stricken. New statutory material is underscored.

8 SECTION 16. This Act shall take effect on June 30, 2008;
9 provided that sections 5, 8, 12, and 14 shall take effect on
10 July 1, 2008.



Report Title:

Joint Legislative Committee on Family Caregiving; Kupuna Care; Grandparents Raising Grandchildren Task Force; Respite Care; Appropriations

Description:

Extends the joint legislative committee on family caregiving; changes the committee's name to the joint legislative committee on aging in place; expands the committee's mandate to include aging in place issues related to family caregiving; requires the aging and disability resource center to report to the committee; requires the joint legislative committee to develop a model for a cash and counseling project; appropriates funds to the joint legislative committee; allows kupuna care to include overnight, weekend, and emergency respite, as well as provide grants to caregivers and for home modification; appropriates funds to the kupuna care program; establishes a task force to focus on the needs and issues of grandparents raising grandchildren; appropriates funds to the executive office on aging to continue its respite inventory project in collaboration with the University of Hawaii. Increases payments for level of care for ARCH types I and II, licensed developmental disabilities domiciliary homes, community care foster family homes, and certified adult foster homes by 7% from \$641.90 to \$686.83 for level I and from \$749.90 to \$802.39 for level II homes.

(SB2830 HD1)

