
A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO HEALTH.

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

1 SECTION 1. The legislature finds that it is in the State's
2 best interest to ensure that patients who are waitlisted for
3 long-term care or other types of care receive appropriate
4 medical care by authorizing the department of human services to
5 apply medicaid presumptive eligibility to qualified waitlisted
6 patients. Action based on presumptive eligibility means that
7 the department of human services makes a preliminary or
8 "presumptive" determination to authorize medical assistance in
9 the interval between application for assistance and the final
10 medicaid eligibility determination based on the likelihood that
11 the applicant will be eligible.

12 On average, there are at any given time one hundred fifty
13 patients in acute care hospital settings across the State who
14 are waitlisted for long-term care. Waitlisted patients are
15 those who are deemed medically ready for discharge and are no
16 longer in need of acute care services, but who cannot be
17 discharged due to various barriers, such as delays in medicaid
18 eligibility determinations, and therefore must remain in a



1 higher-cost hospital setting. Discharge timeframes for
2 waitlisted patients range from a few days to over one year.
3 This situation creates a poor quality of life for the patient,
4 presents an often insurmountable dilemma for providers and
5 patients, and causes a serious drain on the financial resources
6 of acute care hospitals, with ripple effects felt throughout
7 other health care service sectors.

8 Regulatory and government mandates create barriers to
9 transferring waitlisted patients. One such barrier is the delay
10 in completing medicaid eligibility determinations for waitlisted
11 patients. Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 198, adopted by the
12 legislature in 2007, requested the Healthcare Association of
13 Hawaii to conduct a study of patients in acute care hospitals
14 who are waitlisted for long-term care, and to propose solutions
15 to the problem. The following is an excerpt from the resulting
16 2008 report to the legislature addressing the critical problem
17 of waitlisted patients and the regulatory barrier of medicaid
18 eligibility determinations:

19 "Hawaii State Medicaid eligibility/re-eligibility
20 determinations:

21 (1) Presumptive eligibility/re-eligibility: The task
22 force is very concerned about the amount of time it



1 takes to complete the Medicaid eligibility and re-
2 eligibility process. Staff within hospitals, nursing
3 facilities, etc. report spending a significant amount
4 of time assisting families with Medicaid applications,
5 following up with families to ensure their compliance
6 in submitting the required documentation to support
7 the application, hand carrying applications to the
8 Medicaid eligibility office, following up with
9 eligibility workers on the status of applications,
10 etc. They report that hand-carried applications are
11 often misplaced, the time clock for eligibility does
12 not start until the completed application is located
13 within the department of human services, family
14 members may be non-compliant in completing the
15 necessary paperwork since the patient is being cared
16 for safely and the facility has no option for
17 discharging the patient, and the providers believe
18 that they have taken on a beneficiary services role of
19 assisting consumers that should be assumed by the
20 department of human services. The Medicaid
21 eligibility and re-eligibility application process in
22 Hawaii is obsolete and unable to handle the current



1 volume. It relies on a paper-driven system that
2 receives a high volume of applications per day.
3 Delays in processing applications in a timely manner
4 translates to delays in access to care for Medicaid
5 beneficiaries. Acute care hospitals report that in
6 many cases they have not been able to transfer
7 patients to long term care because the delay in making
8 a determination of Medicaid eligibility resulted in
9 too long a delay in placement in a nursing facility or
10 home and community based setting. By the time the
11 Medicaid eligibility was approved, the bed in the
12 long-term care facility/setting was taken. The direct
13 labor hours involved in following up on the process
14 negatively impact providers across the continuum.
15 Many have hired outside contractors to assist in the
16 application process;

- 17 (2) Shifting responsibility for consumer assistance in
18 completing the Medicaid application from the provider
19 of service to the state department of human services:
20 Providers have taken on the role of consumer services
21 representatives when patients/families need to submit
22 applications for Medicaid eligibility or to reapply



1 for eligibility. Often, providers end up spending
2 hours to days "tracking down" required documentation
3 to include with the Medicaid application and it has
4 become labor intensive. Many have hired external
5 organizations to assist in this process. Delays by
6 patients/families in completing Medicaid applications
7 result in bad debt and charity care incurred by
8 providers and they have no recourse but to hold the
9 family members accountable and/or discharge the
10 patient due to non-payment; and

11 (3) Non-compliance by family members/guardians in
12 completing Medicaid eligibility/re-eligibility
13 applications: In other states (ex: Nevada),
14 legislation has been passed to impose financial
15 penalties on family members/guardians who did not
16 actively participate in completing/submitting
17 documentation for Medicaid eligibility/re-eligibility
18 determinations when fraudulent activity was
19 suspected."

20 The purpose of this Act is to require the department of
21 human services to provide medicaid presumptive eligibility to
22 patients who have been waitlisted for long-term care.



1 This Act also establishes a process for developing a long-
2 term solution to severe problems associated with processing
3 medicaid applications that include extended application
4 processing times and misplaced applications. The existing
5 application process is obsolete because it is paper-based. A
6 computer-based system would be much more efficient. This Act
7 requires the department of human services to conduct a study of
8 a computerized medicaid applications system.

9 SECTION 2. Chapter 346, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
10 amended by adding a new section to be appropriately designated
11 and to read as follows:

12 "§346- Medicaid; presumptive eligibility for waitlisted
13 patients. (a) The department shall presume that a patient
14 waitlisted for medicaid is eligible for coverage; provided that
15 the applicant is able to demonstrate:

16 (1) Proof of an annual income at or below the maximum
17 level allowed under federal law or under a waiver
18 approved for Hawaii under Title 42 United States Code
19 Section 1396n, as applicable;

20 (2) Verification of assets;

21 (3) Confirmation of waitlisted status as certified by a
22 health care provider licensed in Hawaii; and



1 (4) Proof of meeting the level of care requirement for
2 institutional or home- and community-based long-term
3 care as determined by a physician licensed in Hawaii.

4 The department shall notify the applicant and the facility of
5 the presumptive eligibility on the date of receipt of the
6 application. The applicant shall submit the remaining documents
7 necessary to qualify for medicaid coverage within ten business
8 days after the applicant's receipt of notification of
9 presumptive eligibility from the department. The department
10 shall notify the applicant of eligibility within five business
11 days of receipt of the completed application for medicaid
12 coverage.

13 Waitlisted patients who are presumed eligible for medicaid
14 coverage shall be eligible for services and shall be processed
15 for coverage under the State's qualifying medicaid program.

16 (b) If the waitlisted patient is later determined to be
17 ineligible for medicaid after receiving services during the
18 period of presumptive eligibility, the department shall
19 disenroll the patient and notify the provider and the plan, if
20 applicable, of disenrollment by facsimile transmission or
21 electronic mail. The department shall provide reimbursement to



1 the provider or the plan for services provided during the time
2 the waitlisted patient was enrolled."

3 SECTION 3. The department of human services shall submit a
4 report to the legislature no later than twenty days prior to the
5 convening of each of the regular sessions of 2012 through 2016,
6 including findings, recommendations, and proposed legislation,
7 regarding the costs and other issues related to medicaid
8 presumptive eligibility.

9 SECTION 4. The department of human services shall conduct
10 a study for a potential computerized system for processing
11 medicaid applications. The study shall include:

- 12 (1) Consideration of different alternatives;
- 13 (2) An assessment of each alternative;
- 14 (3) A recommendation of the best alternative;
- 15 (4) Consideration of the requirements of Hawaii's medicaid
16 program;
- 17 (5) The ability of each alternative to meet the program
18 requirements; and
- 19 (6) Costs.

20 The department of human services shall submit a report of
21 its findings and recommendations, including proposed



1 legislation, to the legislature no later than twenty days prior
2 to the convening of the regular session of 2012.

3 SECTION 5. There is appropriated out of the general
4 revenues of the State of Hawaii the sum of \$ or so much
5 thereof as may be necessary for fiscal year 2011-2012 to cover
6 the cost of any reimbursements made to providers or plans for
7 services provided during the time that waitlisted patients are
8 enrolled but eventually determined to be ineligible for
9 medicaid.

10 The sum appropriated shall be expended by the department of
11 human services for the purposes of this Act.

12 SECTION 6. New statutory material is underscored.

13 SECTION 7. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 2030;
14 provided that section 2 of this Act shall be repealed on July 1,
15 2016.



Report Title:

Health; Medicaid Eligibility; Appropriation

Description:

Creates presumptive medicaid eligibility for waitlisted patients. Repeals July 1, 2016. Effective July 1, 2030.
(HB596 HD1)

The summary description of legislation appearing on this page is for informational purposes only and is not legislation or evidence of legislative intent.

