

HB 1943 HD 1

Measure Title: RELATING TO LONG-TERM CARE FACILITIES.

Report Title: Long-term Care Facilities; Cost Increase; Inflationary Adjustment; Appropriation

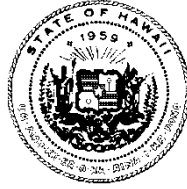
Description: Provides an inflationary adjustment to the methodology used to reimburse facilities for the long-term care of medicaid recipients for fiscal year 2016-2017. Makes an appropriation. (HB1943 HD1)

Companion: [SB2396](#)

Package: None

Current Referral: HMS, WAM

Introducer(s): BELATTI, CREAGAN, KOBAYASHI, MIZUNO, MORIKAWA



STATE OF HAWAII
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

P. O. Box 339
Honolulu, Hawaii 96809-0339

March 16, 2016

TO: The Honorable Suzanne Chun Oakland
Senate Committee on Human Services

The Honorable Rosalyn H. Baker, Chair
Senate Committee on Commerce and Consumer Protection, and Health

FROM: Rachael Wong, DrPH, Director

SUBJECT: **HB 1943 HD1 - RELATING TO HEALTH**
Hearing: Thursday, March 17, 2016; 1:35 p.m.
Conference Room 016, State Capitol

DEPARTMENT'S POSITION: The Department of Human Services (DHS) appreciates the opportunity to testify on this bill and provides comments.

PURPOSE: The purpose of this bill is to preserve access to health care for Medicaid recipients by providing an inflationary adjustment to the long term care reimbursement methodology used to reimburse facilities for Medicaid recipients for fiscal year 2016-2017.

This measure requires an inflationary adjustment statutorily for long term care facilities for one fiscal year. While we appreciate the intent of this measure, the Department is concerned that fixing the rate increase may adversely impact priorities of the Executive Budget, even though the increase is for only one fiscal year. If the legislature were to consider the increase, the DHS respectfully requests that the increase be appropriated through the Executive Budget rather than mandating the rate increase through statute.

Providing the additional appropriation through the Executive Budget allows for the submission and approval by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) of a State Plan Amendment to provide the adjustment for one year. Any rate adjustment for Medicaid can only be provided prospectively upon approval by CMS.

While the annual inflationary adjustment for the Medicaid program is currently suspended, the nursing facilities participating in the Nursing Facility Sustainability Program this past year were assessed \$12,664,398 in fees and received \$26,797,862 in additional reimbursements for a net benefit of \$13,629,227.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify on this measure.



HAWAII HEALTH SYSTEMS
C O R P O R A T I O N

"Quality Healthcare For All"

SENATE COMMITTEE ON HUMAN SERVICES

Senator Suzanne Chun Oakland, Chair
Senator Gil Riviere, Vice Chair

SENATE COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, CONSUMER PROTECTION, AND HEALTH

Senator Rosalyn H. Baker, Chair
Senator Michelle N. Kidani, Vice Chair

March 17, 2016
Conference Room 016
1:35 p.m.
Hawaii State Capitol

Testimony Supporting House Bill 1943 HD 1, Relating To Long-Term Care Facilities.

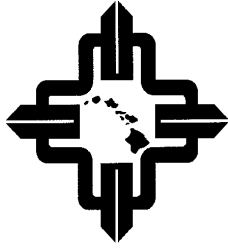
Provides an inflationary adjustment to the methodology used to reimburse facilities for the long-term care of Medicaid recipients for fiscal year 2016-2017.

Linda Rosen, M.D., M.P.H.
Chief Executive Officer
Hawaii Health Systems Corporation

On behalf of the Hawaii Health Systems Corporation (HHSC) Corporate Board of Directors, thank you for the opportunity to present testimony in support of HB 1943, HD1, that provides for an inflationary adjustment to long-term care facility prospective payment rates.

HHSC operates almost 700 long-term care beds; in fact, almost 60% of HHSC's beds represent long-term care beds. Like other long-term care facilities, HHSC has suffered from a lack of inflationary adjustments in Medicaid long-term care rates for several years. This means that while the cost of providing care increased, there were no offsetting increases in reimbursement rates, forcing long-term care facilities to eat any inflationary costs through their own cash flow. In fiscal year 2015, HHSC was able to certify approximately \$16.3 million in losses from providing long-term care services to patients in the QUEST Integration program. Instituting an inflationary adjustment to long-term care reimbursement rates would certainly help in reducing the cost to the State for funding HHSC's operating losses for its long-term care services.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify before this committee. We would respectfully recommend the Committee's support of this measure.



OAHU REGION
HAWAII HEALTH SYSTEMS CORPORATION
Quality Healthcare For All

March 17, 2016, 1:35 p.m.
Conference Room 016, State Capitol

COMMITTEE ON HUMAN SERVICES

To: Senator Suzanne Chun Oakland, Chair
Senator Gil Riviere, Vice Chair

COMMITTEE ON COMMERCE, CONSUMER PROTECTION AND HEALTH

To: Senator, Rosalyn H. Baker, Chair
Senator Michelle N. Kidani, Vice Chair

From: Derek Akiyoshi
Oahu Region CEO
Hawaii Health Systems Corporation

Re: Testimony in Support
HB1943 HD1, Relating to Long-Term Care Facilities

We would like to thank the committee for providing us with the opportunity to testify in support of HB1943 HD1. This proposed legislation would provide much needed relief to long-term care facilities (LTC) in Hawaii through a modest increase to the Medicaid reimbursement rates for fiscal year 2017 that would be accompanied by matching federal dollars.

LTC providers in Hawaii have gone without an inflationary increase to their Medicaid rates since 2009, despite rising costs and greater regulatory requirements over the years. This legislation would provide some relief by increasing Medicaid reimbursements slightly to reflect inflationary costs which had to be absorbed by our respective operating budgets. In terms of the Oahu Region in particular, we believe that this legislation could have a significant impact on our operational deficits given that approximately 90 percent of our patient population is covered by Medicaid. Needless to say, the high percentage of Medicaid patients at our facilities, Leahi Hospital and Maluhia, coupled with the level of care and length of stay required for each patient, all contribute to the operational losses that the Oahu Region is currently experiencing. These losses are not sustainable and the increase in the reimbursement rate could assist us by partially offsetting these losses.

Because the costs of serving our patients have increased without an associated increase in reimbursements, we have had to cut back on services by downsizing our operations and implementing a reduction in work force. Both Leahi Hospital and Maluhia are experiencing significant financial difficulties and providing us with this increase will help to ensure that we can still deliver high quality care to our most vulnerable residents.

This legislation presents a common-sense approach to maximize the use of available federal funding to support our growing senior population. We appreciate your consideration of this important legislation, and respectfully urge your support for this measure.

From: mailinglist@capitol.hawaii.gov
To: [HMS Testimony](#)
Cc: amy@alohanursing.com
Subject: *Submitted testimony for HB1943 on Mar 17, 2016 13:35PM*
Date: Tuesday, March 15, 2016 11:23:44 AM

HB1943

Submitted on: 3/15/2016

Testimony for HMS/CPH on Mar 17, 2016 13:35PM in Conference Room 016

Submitted By	Organization	Testifier Position	Present at Hearing
Amy	Aloha Nursing Rehab Centre	Support	No

Comments:

Please note that testimony submitted less than 24 hours prior to the hearing, improperly identified, or directed to the incorrect office, may not be posted online or distributed to the committee prior to the convening of the public hearing.

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March 17, 2016 at 1:35 PM
Conference Room 016

Senate Committee on Human Services
Senate Committee on Commerce, Consumer Protection, and Health

To: Chair Suzanne Chun Oakland
Vice Chair Gil Riviere

Chair Rosalyn H. Baker
Vice Chair Michelle N. Kidani

From: Alisa Racelo
Administrator
Ann Pearl Rehabilitation and Healthcare

Re: Testimony in Support
HB 1943 HD 1, Relating to Long-Term Care Facilities

Ann Pearl Rehabilitation and Healthcare Center, is a 104 bed skilled nursing facility in business for over 50 years.

I would like to thank the committee for the opportunity to testify in **support** of HB 1943 HD 1. This legislation would provide relief to long-term care facilities (LTC) in Hawaii by increasing their Medicaid rates through a modest inflationary update in fiscal year 2017 that would require \$1.9 million in funding that would be matched with federal dollars.

LTC providers in Hawaii have gone without an inflationary increase to their Medicaid rates since 2009, despite rising costs and greater regulatory requirements over the years. This legislation would provide some relief for these providers by increasing Medicaid reimbursements slightly to reflect inflation. Our facility has over 70 percent of our patients covered by Medicaid. Because of the high enrollment of Medicaid patients, the operational costs that our facility experience is not sustainable, but could be offset through the provision of the inflationary update. Moreover, providing this inflationary update will benefit the entire continuum of care in the state by supporting struggling state facilities and helping to address the waitlist issue that hospitals continuously struggle with.

The most immediate impact of providing this modest increase will be relief to LTC providers in the state. Because the costs of serving patients have increased without an attendant increase in reimbursements, facilities are having to cut back on services and perquisites. Front-line medical staff in these facilities have experienced stagnant wages or reduced benefits, leading to trained, experienced staff seeking employment elsewhere. Administrators are also struggling to provide wage updates required in contracts or by the state-wide minimum wage increase. Other facilities have cut back on maintenance in order to meet unfunded federal and state mandates, such as keeping a primary care physician on staff or installing electronic health records. Reduction in services is also affecting state facilities, namely Leahi Hospital and Maluhia nursing home. As reported in the news,

both of those facilities are experiencing significant financial difficulties that would be mitigated through the provision of this inflationary update.

These reductions in service in turn exacerbate the current waitlist issue at Hawaii hospitals. A patient is waitlisted when they no longer require an acute level of care but cannot be placed in an appropriate facility offering sub- or post-acute care. As a result, patients who do not need to be in the hospital end up staying for extended periods of time. Waitlisting patients is very costly for the health care system since patients are receiving care in the most expensive setting. It also means that patients needing an acute level of care may not be able to access a hospital bed in an emergency.

Investing in our LTC facilities is critical. The conventional wisdom holds that, since Hawaii has the fastest-aging population in the nation, this funding is needed to ensure to help ensure that seniors maintain access to services. This remains true. However, it should also be noted that LTC facilities are increasingly taking care of the non-elderly. We have seen a change in the demographics at their facilities. Now, we are treating more working age individuals who are recovering from substance abuse or who lack supportive services that are social determinants of health. For example, we care for homeless individuals experiencing serious, but not acute, medical issues.

This legislation presents a common-sense way to use available federal resources and support our growing senior population. Passage of this program is critical in helping Hawaii's nursing facilities *mitigate* their Medicaid losses. It is important to note that not all of the losses incurred by nursing facilities caring for Medicaid enrollees are made up for by other programs, such as the Nursing Facility Sustainability Program. In fact, in 2015, the industry-wide Medicaid shortfall for nursing facilities was \$16.5 million even after the nursing facility sustainability program was taken into account. This means that Hawaii facilities are facing a payment shortfall of approximately \$20 a day per Medicaid patient even with other efforts to mitigate their losses.

We appreciate your consideration of this important matter and urge your support of this measure.



**Testimony to the Senate Committee on Human Services and Committee on
Commerce, Consumer Protection, & Health
Thursday, March 17, 2016 at 1:35 P.M.
Conference Room 016, State Capitol**

RE: HOUSE BILL 1943 HD 1 RELATING TO LONG-TERM CARE FACILITIES

Chairs Chun Oakland and Baker, Vice Chairs Riviere and Kidani, and Members of the Committees:

The Chamber of Commerce Hawaii ("The Chamber") **supports** HB 1943 HD 1, which provides an inflationary adjustment to the methodology used to reimburse facilities for the long-term care of Medicaid recipients for fiscal year 2016-2017.

The Chamber is Hawaii's leading statewide business advocacy organization, representing about 1,000 businesses. Approximately 80% of our members are small businesses with less than 20 employees. As the "Voice of Business" in Hawaii, the organization works on behalf of members and the entire business community to improve the state's economic climate and to foster positive action on issues of common concern.

Increasing costs and regulatory requirements coupled with a lack of inflationary increase in Medicaid rates, have forced long-term care facilities to begin cutting back on services and maintenance as their staff faces stagnant wages and reduced benefits. Since the majority of long-term care patients are enrolled in Medicaid, these facilities face operational losses.

The reduced capacity and services at long-term care facilities exacerbate a growing issue with the waitlisted patient population in hospitals, which creates an incredibly costly and dangerous situation. Although these waitlisted patients no longer require acute, emergency care, they encounter a waitlist for post-acute care and must receive continued, extended care in the hospital. However, patients who do require emergency care may not gain access to a hospital bed. HB 1943 HD 1 takes the necessary steps of relieving a bit of the financial burden and Medicaid losses placed on long-term care facilities by best utilizing federal resources.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify.



March 17, 2016 at 1:35 PM
Conference Room 016

Senate Committee on Human Services
Senate Committee on Commerce, Consumer Protection, and Health

To: Chair Suzanne Chun Oakland
Vice Chair Gil Riviere

Chair Rosalyn H. Baker
Vice Chair Michelle N. Kidani

From: Kurt Akamine
Administrator
Garden Isle Healthcare & Rehabilitation

Re: Testimony in Support
HB 1943 HD 1, Relating to Long-Term Care Facilities

Garden Isle Healthcare & Rehabilitation (Garden Isle) is a 109 skilled nursing facility serving the island of Kauai.

I would like to thank the committee for the opportunity to testify in **support** of HB 1943 HD 1. This legislation would provide relief to long-term care facilities (LTC) in Hawaii by increasing their Medicaid rates through a modest inflationary update in fiscal year 2017 that would require \$1.9 million in funding that would be matched with federal dollars.

LTC providers in Hawaii have gone without an inflationary increase to their Medicaid rates since 2009, despite rising costs and greater regulatory requirements over the years. This legislation would provide some relief for these providers by increasing Medicaid reimbursements slightly to reflect inflation. Our facility has over 60 percent of our patients covered by Medicaid. Because of the high enrollment of Medicaid patients, the operational costs that our facility experiences is not sustainable, but could be offset through the provision of the inflationary update. Moreover, providing this inflationary update will benefit the entire continuum of care in the state by supporting struggling state facilities and helping to address the waitlist issue that hospitals continuously struggle with.

The most immediate impact of providing this modest increase will be relief to LTC providers in the state. Because the costs of serving patients have increased without an attendant increase in reimbursements, facilities are having to cut back on services and perquisites. Front-line medical staff in these facilities have experienced stagnant wages or reduced benefits, leading to trained, experienced staff seeking employment elsewhere. Administrators are also struggling to provide wage updates required in contracts or by the state-wide minimum wage increase. Other facilities have cut back on maintenance in order to meet unfunded federal and state mandates, such as keeping a primary care physician on staff or installing electronic health records. Reduction in services is also affecting state facilities, namely Leahi Hospital and Maluhia nursing home. As reported in the news, both of those facilities are experiencing significant financial difficulties that would be mitigated

through the provision of this inflationary update. Securing this inflationary update would be very beneficial for neighbor island providers such as Garden Isle to ensure that residents have access to needed long-term care services.

These reductions in service in turn exacerbate the current waitlist issue at Hawaii hospitals. A patient is waitlisted when they no longer require an acute level of care but cannot be placed in an appropriate facility offering sub- or post-acute care. As a result, patients who do not need to be in the hospital end up staying for extended periods of time. Waitlisting patients is very costly for the health care system since patients are receiving care in the most expensive setting. It also means that patients needing an acute level of care may not be able to access a hospital bed in an emergency.

Investing in our LTC facilities is critical. The conventional wisdom holds that, since Hawaii has the fastest-aging population in the nation, this funding is needed to ensure to help ensure that seniors maintain access to services. This remains true. However, it should also be noted that LTC facilities are increasingly taking care of the non-elderly. We have seen a change in the demographics at their facilities. Now, we are treating more working age individuals who are recovering from substance abuse or who lack supportive services that are social determinants of health. For example, we care for homeless individuals experiencing serious, but not acute, medical issues.

This legislation presents a common-sense way to use available federal resources and support our growing senior population. Passage of this program is critical in helping Hawaii's nursing facilities *mitigate* their Medicaid losses. It is important to note that not all of the losses incurred by nursing facilities caring for Medicaid enrollees are made up for by other programs, such as the Nursing Facility Sustainability Program. In fact, in 2015, the industry-wide Medicaid shortfall for nursing facilities was \$16.5 million even after the nursing facility sustainability program was taken into account. This means that Hawaii facilities are facing a payment shortfall of approximately \$20 a day per Medicaid patient even with other efforts to mitigate their losses.

We appreciate your consideration of this important matter and urge your support of this measure.



March 17, 2016 at 1:35 PM
Conference Room 016

Senate Committee on Human Services
Senate Committee on Commerce, Consumer Protection, and Health

To: Chair Suzanne Chun Oakland
Vice Chair Gil Riviere

Chair Rosalyn H. Baker
Vice Chair Michelle N. Kidani

From: Lornette Correa
Administrator
Puuwai O Makaha

Re: Testimony in Support
HB 1943 HD 1, Relating to Long-Term Care Facilities

Hale Kupuna Heritage Home is a 84 bed skilled nursing facility serving the island of Kauai.

I would like to thank the committee for the opportunity to testify in **support** of HB 1943 HD 1. This legislation would provide relief to long-term care facilities (LTC) in Hawaii by increasing their Medicaid rates through a modest inflationary update in fiscal year 2017 that would require \$1.9 million in funding that would be matched with federal dollars.

LTC providers in Hawaii have gone without an inflationary increase to their Medicaid rates since 2009, despite rising costs and greater regulatory requirements over the years. This legislation would provide some relief for these providers by increasing Medicaid reimbursements slightly to reflect inflation. Our facility has almost 90 percent of our patients covered by Medicaid. Because of the high enrollment of Medicaid patients, the operational costs that our facility experiences is not sustainable, but could be offset through the provision of the inflationary update. Moreover, providing this inflationary update will benefit the entire continuum of care in the state by supporting struggling state facilities and helping to address the waitlist issue that hospitals continuously struggle with.

The most immediate impact of providing this modest increase will be relief to LTC providers in the state. Because the costs of serving patients have increased without an attendant increase in reimbursements, facilities are having to cut back on services and perquisites. Front-line medical staff in these facilities have experienced stagnant wages or reduced benefits, leading to trained, experienced staff seeking employment elsewhere. Administrators are also struggling to provide wage updates required in contracts or by the state-wide minimum wage increase. Other facilities have cut back on maintenance in order to meet unfunded federal and state mandates, such as keeping a primary care physician on staff or installing electronic health records. Reduction in services is also affecting state facilities, namely Leahi Hospital and Maluhia nursing home. As reported in the news, both of those facilities are experiencing significant financial difficulties that would be mitigated through the provision of this inflationary update. Securing this inflationary update would be very

beneficial for neighbor island providers such as Hale Kupuna to ensure that residents have access to needed long-term care services.

These reductions in service in turn exacerbate the current waitlist issue at Hawaii hospitals. A patient is waitlisted when they no longer require an acute level of care but cannot be placed in an appropriate facility offering sub- or post-acute care. As a result, patients who do not need to be in the hospital end up staying for extended periods of time. Waitlisting patients is very costly for the health care system since patients are receiving care in the most expensive setting. It also means that patients needing an acute level of care may not be able to access a hospital bed in an emergency.

Investing in our LTC facilities is critical. The conventional wisdom holds that, since Hawaii has the fastest-aging population in the nation, this funding is needed to ensure to help ensure that seniors maintain access to services. This remains true. However, it should also be noted that LTC facilities are increasingly taking care of the non-elderly. We have seen a change in the demographics at their facilities. Now, we are treating more working age individuals who are recovering from substance abuse or who lack supportive services that are social determinants of health. For example, we care for homeless individuals experiencing serious, but not acute, medical issues.

This legislation presents a common-sense way to use available federal resources and support our growing senior population. Passage of this program is critical in helping Hawaii's nursing facilities *mitigate* their Medicaid losses. It is important to note that not all of the losses incurred by nursing facilities caring for Medicaid enrollees are made up for by other programs, such as the Nursing Facility Sustainability Program. In fact, in 2015, the industry-wide Medicaid shortfall for nursing facilities was \$16.5 million even after the nursing facility sustainability program was taken into account. This means that Hawaii facilities are facing a payment shortfall of approximately \$20 a day per Medicaid patient even with other efforts to mitigate their losses.

We appreciate your consideration of this important matter and urge your support of this measure.



HALE MAKUA HEALTH SERVICES
COMPASSION COMMITMENT COMMUNITY

March 17, 2016 at 1:35 PM
Conference Room 016

Senate Committee on Human Services
Senate Committee on Commerce, Consumer Protection, and Health

To: Chair Suzanne Chun Oakland
Vice Chair Gil Riviere

Chair Rosalyn H. Baker
Vice Chair Michelle N. Kidani

From: Tony Krieg, CEO
Hale Makua Health Services

Re: Testimony in Support
HB 1943 HD 1, Relating to Long-Term Care Facilities

Hale Makua Health Services has been serving Maui Community for over 70 years. We operate the only nursing homes on our island. As you know, The State Department of Human Services decided to freeze the Medicaid rate inflation factor in 2009. It is still called for in the State's Medicaid Plan. This freeze has had a significant negative impact on Hale Makua Health Services. As Maui's primary nursing home provider, we rely on a considerable amount of Medicaid revenues as nearly 80% of our residents are Medicaid beneficiaries. As a result of no increase in our Medicaid revenues, Hale Makua Health Services has not been able to keep up with the rising cost of labor, food, medicine, and employee health insurance. We have made difficult decisions to defer maintenance of our facilities, and find it nearly impossible to keep up with any additional costs that are not reimbursed.

For example, since 2010, nearly all of the primary care physicians in the Maui community no longer admit to Maui Memorial Medical Center or to Hale Makua's nursing homes. Without a physician willing to admit, attend and take call from our nursing staff, no one on Maui who needed admission to our nursing homes could be discharged from Maui Memorial. As a non-profit community based organization our board felt it our duty to make sure that Maui's only hospital was able to continue to discharge patients to our facilities. Therefore, we made the difficult but necessary decision to absorb the cost of flying in temporary physicians from the Mainland every 4-6 months to make sure that the flow of patients from the community and Maui Memorial Hospital could continue to be admitted to Hale Makua's nursing homes.

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American Association for Homecare and Council of State Home Care Associations

We currently admit 25-30 patients a month from Maui Memorial and the community. Medicaid reimbursement does not recognize the \$350,000 to \$400,000 annual expense to provide this physician coverage

This legislation presents a common-sense way to use available federal resources and support our growing senior population and Maui Memorial Medical Center. The appropriation, if passed and released will also drawn down federal matching dollars. Passage of this program is critical in helping Hale Makua Health Services *mitigate* our year over year Medicaid losses and continue our tradition of serving the Maui community.



HALE MAKUA HEALTH SERVICES

COMPASSION COMMITMENT COMMUNITY

March 17, 2016 at 1:35 PM
Conference Room 016

Senate Committee on Human Services
Senate Committee on Commerce, Consumer Protection, and Health

To: Chair Suzanne Chun Oakland
Vice Chair Gil Riviere

Chair Rosalyn H. Baker
Vice Chair Michelle N. Kidani

From: Joyce Tamori, CFO
Hale Makua Health Services

Re: Testimony in Support
HB 1943 HD 1, Relating to Long-Term Care Facilities

Nursing homes in Hawaii have gone without an inflationary increase to our Medicaid rates since 2009. As you are well aware, costs including food, medications, employee health insurance, and wages have been increasing year after year. Specifically at Hale Makua, due to rising costs but no increase to reimbursement, we have been unable to give our valuable employees suitable cost of living increases.

Seventy (70%) to eighty (80%) percent of our nursing home residents are Medicaid recipients. In order to support Maui's community of those who need our care, we find ourselves caring for many that are on Medicaid. With no inflation factor our Medicaid reimbursement has resulted with an amount less than the cost of providing care. We have done all we can to cut expenses, but without the inflationary increase, our labor challenges will continue to worsen. Not only are we not able to provide the kinds of wages our employees deserve, we are finding it difficult to recruit for numerous jobs due to our inability to be competitive with the job market. Aside from labor, maintenance of our facilities also continues to increase. With these high costs, we have experienced year-over-year losses that continue to drain our limited reserves.

This legislation would provide relief to long-term care facilities in Hawaii by increasing their Medicaid rates through a modest inflationary update in fiscal year 2017. This would amount to around \$1.8 million in funding, or 0.2 percent of the general funds the administration is requesting for Medicaid payments in fiscal year 2017. It would also benefit from federal matching funds.

This legislation presents a common-sense way to use available federal resources to support Hawaii's kupuna; a population that is growing quickly.

I urge you to support Hawaii's long-term care providers and the kupuna they serve by voting in favor of HB 1943 HD 1.



March 15, 2016

Senate Committee on Human Services
Senate Committee on Commerce, Consumer Protection, and Health

To: Chair Suzanne Chun Oakland
Vice Chair Gil Riviere

Chair Rosalyn H. Baker
Vice Chair Michelle N. Kidani

From: Connie Miller, Administrator
Hale Makua Wailuku

Re: **Testimony in Support**
HB 1943 HD 1, Relating to Long-Term Care Facilities

Thank you for the opportunity to testify in **support** of HB 1943 HD1. As the Administrator of Hale Makua Wailuku, a Maui nursing home with a capacity for 90 Kupuna, I urge you to support this bill.

Nursing homes in Hawaii have gone without an inflationary increase to our Medicaid rates since 2009. As you are well aware, costs including food, medicine, employee health insurance, workers' compensation, and wages have been increasing year after year. At Hale Makua, however, we have been unable to keep up with increasing wages and have repeatedly been on the brink of a labor strike over our inability to give our valuable employees suitable cost of living increases.

At my nursing home in Wailuku, 83% of our residents are on Medicaid. We do not turn away people in need because they are on Medicaid. However, the Medicaid reimbursement is less than our costs for providing care. We have done all we can to cut expenses, but without the inflationary increase, our labor challenges will continue to worsen. Not only are we not able to provide the kinds of wages our employees deserve, we are having a very hard time recruiting for numerous openings due to our inability to compete with wages offered by other employers. Additionally, our delayed maintenance continues to add up, and our year-over-year losses continue to drain our limited reserves.

This legislation would provide relief to long-term care facilities in Hawaii by increasing their Medicaid rates through a modest inflationary update in fiscal year 2017. The increase would require \$1.9 million in state funding, which would be matched with federal dollars.

This legislation presents a common-sense way to use available federal resources to support Hawaii's Kupuna; a population that is growing quickly. I urge you to support Hawaii's long-term care providers and the Kupuna we serve by voting in favor of HB 1943 HD 1. Thank you for your consideration.

Sincerely,

Connie Miller
Administrator



March 17, 2016 at 1:35 PM
Conference Room 016

Senate Committee on Human Services
Senate Committee on Commerce, Consumer Protection, and Health

To: Chair Suzanne Chun Oakland
Vice Chair Gil Riviere

Chair Rosalyn H. Baker
Vice Chair Michelle N. Kidani

Re: Testimony in Support
HB 1943 HD 1, Relating to Long-Term Care Facilities

Hale Makua Health Services has been serving Maui Community for over 70 years. We operate the only nursing homes on our island.

We would like to thank the committee for the opportunity to **support** HB 1943 HD 1. This legislation would provide relief to long-term care facilities (LTC) in Hawaii by increasing their Medicaid rates through a modest inflationary update in fiscal year 2017 that would require less than \$2 million in funding that would be matched with federal dollars.

LTC providers in Hawaii have gone without an inflationary increase to their Medicaid rates since 2009, despite rising costs and greater regulatory requirements over the years. This legislation would provide some relief for these providers by increasing Medicaid reimbursements slightly to reflect inflation. Hale Makua Health Services nursing homes have a patient population that is 70-80 percent enrolled in Medicaid. Because of the high enrollment of Medicaid patients, the operational losses that we have experienced are not sustainable, but could be offset through the provision of the inflationary update. Moreover, providing this inflationary update will benefit the entire continuum of care in the state by supporting struggling state facilities and helping to address the waitlist issue that hospitals continuously struggle with.

The most immediate impact of providing this modest increase will be relief to LTC providers in the state. Because the costs of serving patients have increased without an attendant increase in reimbursements, facilities are having to cut back on services and perquisites. Front-line medical staff in these facilities have experienced stagnant wages or reduced benefits, leading to trained, experienced staff seeking employment elsewhere. Administrators are also struggling to provide wage updates required in contracts or by the state-wide minimum wage increase. Other facilities have cut back on maintenance in order to meet unfunded federal and state mandates, such as keeping a primary care physician on staff or installing electronic health records.

It is clear that these facilities are finding it increasingly difficult to make ends meet because of the lack of an inflationary update from Medicaid. Some of our members have already started to cut back

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American Association for Homecare and Council of State Home Care Associations

on services, including closing down beds. Reduction in services is also affecting state facilities, namely Leahi Hospital and Maluhia nursing home. As reported in the news, both of those facilities are experiencing significant financial difficulties that would be mitigated through the provision of this inflationary update. This issue is also affecting our rural areas, where access to long-term care services can be very limited. Securing this inflationary update would be very beneficial for neighbor island providers to ensure that residents have access to needed long-term care services.

These reductions in service in turn exacerbate the current waitlist issue at Hawaii hospitals. A patient is waitlisted when they no longer require an acute level of care but cannot be placed in an appropriate facility offering sub- or post-acute care. As a result, patients who do not need to be in the hospital end up staying for extended periods of time. Waitlisting patients is very costly for the health care system since patients are receiving care in the most expensive setting. It also means that patients needing an acute level of care may not be able to access a hospital bed in an emergency.

Investing in our LTC facilities is critical. The conventional wisdom holds that, since Hawaii has the fastest-aging population in the nation, this funding is needed to help ensure that seniors maintain access to services. This remains true. However, it should also be noted that LTC facilities are increasingly taking care of the non-elderly. Many providers have seen a change in the demographics at their facilities. Now, they are treating more working age individuals who are recovering from substance abuse or who lack supportive services that are social determinants of health. For example, many of our LTC providers care for homeless individuals experiencing serious, but not acute, medical issues.

We would also like to note that not all of the losses incurred by nursing facilities caring for Medicaid enrollees are made up for by other programs, such as the Nursing Facility Sustainability Program. In fact, in 2015, the industry-wide Medicaid shortfall for nursing facilities was \$16.5 million even after the nursing facility sustainability program was taken into account. This means that Hawaii facilities are facing a payment shortfall of approximately \$20 a day per Medicaid patient even with other efforts to mitigate their losses.

This legislation presents a common-sense way to use available federal resources and support our growing senior population. Passage of this program is critical in helping Hawaii's nursing facilities mitigate their Medicaid losses and keep their doors open. We appreciate your consideration of this important matter and urge your support of this measure.

Sincerely,

Melvin T. Kawano
Board Member,
Hale Makua Health Services



March 17, 2016 at 1:35 PM
Conference Room 016

Senate Committee on Human Services
Senate Committee on Commerce, Consumer Protection, and Health

To: Chair Suzanne Chun Oakland
Vice Chair Gil Riviere

Chair Rosalyn H. Baker
Vice Chair Michelle N. Kidani

From: George Greene
President and CEO
Healthcare Association of Hawaii

Re: Testimony in Support
HB 1943 HD 1, Relating to Long-Term Care Facilities

The Healthcare Association of Hawaii (HAH), established in 1939, serves as the leading voice of healthcare on behalf of 180 member organizations who represent almost every aspect of the health care continuum in Hawaii. Members include acute care hospitals, skilled nursing facilities, home health agencies, hospices, assisted living facilities and durable medical equipment suppliers. In addition to providing access to appropriate, affordable, high quality care to all of Hawaii's residents, our members contribute significantly to Hawaii's economy by employing over 20,000 people statewide.

The Healthcare Association of Hawaii would like to thank the committees for the opportunity to **support** HB 1943 HD 1. This legislation would provide relief to long-term care facilities (LTC) in Hawaii by increasing their Medicaid rates through a modest inflationary update in fiscal year 2017 that would require less than \$2 million in funding that would be matched with federal dollars.

LTC providers in Hawaii have gone without an inflationary increase to their Medicaid rates since 2009, despite rising costs and greater regulatory requirements over the years. This legislation would provide some relief for these providers by increasing Medicaid reimbursements slightly to reflect inflation. Many LTC facilities in Hawaii have a patient population that is predominantly enrolled in Medicaid—in some cases, facilities have 70-80 percent of their patients covered by Medicaid. Because of the high enrollment of Medicaid patients, the operational losses that these facilities experience are not sustainable, but could be offset through the provision of the inflationary update. Moreover, providing this inflationary update will benefit the entire continuum of care in the state by supporting struggling state facilities and helping to address the waitlist issue that hospitals continuously struggle with.

The most immediate impact of providing this modest increase will be relief to LTC providers in the state. Because the costs of serving patients have increased without an attendant increase in reimbursements, facilities are having to cut back on services and perquisites. Front-line medical staff in these facilities have experienced stagnant wages or reduced benefits, leading to trained, experienced staff seeking employment elsewhere. Administrators are also struggling to provide wage updates required in contracts or by the state-wide minimum wage increase. Other facilities have cut back on maintenance in order to meet unfunded federal and state mandates, such as keeping a primary care physician on staff or installing electronic health records.

It is clear that these facilities are finding it increasingly difficult to make ends meet because of the lack of an inflationary update from Medicaid. Some of our members have already started to cut back on services, including closing down beds. Reduction in services is also affecting state facilities, namely Leahi Hospital and Maluhia nursing home. As reported in the news, both of those facilities are experiencing significant financial difficulties that would be mitigated through the provision of this inflationary update. This issue is also affecting our rural areas, where access to long-term care services can be very limited. Securing this inflationary update would be very beneficial for neighbor island providers to ensure that residents have access to needed long-term care services.

These reductions in service in turn exacerbate the current waitlist issue at Hawaii hospitals. A patient is waitlisted when they no longer require an acute level of care but cannot be placed in an appropriate facility offering sub- or post-acute care. As a result, patients who do not need to be in the hospital end up staying for extended periods of time. Waitlisting patients is very costly for the health care system since patients are receiving care in the most expensive setting. It also means that patients needing an acute level of care may not be able to access a hospital bed in an emergency.

Investing in our LTC facilities is critical. The conventional wisdom holds that, since Hawaii has the fastest-aging population in the nation, this funding is needed to ensure to help ensure that seniors maintain access to services. This remains true. However, it should also be noted that LTC facilities are increasingly taking care of the non-elderly. Many providers have seen a change in the demographics at their facilities. Now, they are treating more working age individuals who are recovering from substance abuse or who lack supportive services that are social determinants of health. For example, many of our LTC providers care for homeless individuals experiencing serious, but not acute, medical issues.

We would also like to note that not all of the losses incurred by nursing facilities caring for Medicaid enrollees are made up for by other programs, such as the Nursing Facility Sustainability Program. In fact, in 2015, the industry-wide Medicaid shortfall for nursing facilities was \$16.5 million even after the nursing facility sustainability program was taken into account. This means that Hawaii facilities are facing a payment shortfall of approximately \$20 a day per Medicaid patient even with other efforts to mitigate their losses.

This legislation presents a common-sense way to use available federal resources and support our growing senior population. Passage of this program is critical in helping Hawaii's nursing facilities mitigate their Medicaid losses and keep their doors open. We appreciate your consideration of this important matter and urge your support of this measure.



ITO
HEALTHCARE GROUP
SERVING HAWAII FOR 25 YEARS

**Testimony in Support of
HB 1943 HD 1, Relating to Long-Term Care Facilities
for Hearing on March 17, 2016 at 1:35 PM
Conference Room 16**

Date: March 15, 2016

To: Chair Suzanne Chun Oakland
Vice Chair Gil Riviere
Senate Committee on Human Services

Chair Rosalyn H. Baker
Vice Chair Michelle N. Kidani
Senate Committee on Commerce, Consumer Protection, and Health

From: Randall Ito
Chief Operating Officer
Ito Healthcare Group

Aloha Chairs Chun Oakland and Baker:

The Ito Healthcare Group would like to thank your Committees for your support of HB 1943 HD 1, which would increase the reimbursement rate for the care we provide to our Medicaid participants in our three long care facilities – Oahu Care Facility, Pearl City Nursing Home, and Kūlana Mālama, the state's only stand-alone long term care facility dedicated to serving medically fragile children.

The majority of the people we serve in our long term care facilities depend upon Medicaid. Many may prefer to age in place or live in a care home in the community; however, their health may have reached a point where they need more medical attention through intermediate and skilled nursing care. Long term care facilities fill a vital need in our community and in Hawaii's overall healthcare ecosystem.

The proposed inflation rate in the new fiscal year would require a relatively modest investment from the state. The Medicaid program remains one of the few programs that allow states to enjoy matching with federal dollars. This essentially would ensure more dollars are being allocated for those most in need.

As a provider, the Ito Healthcare Group has made a concerted decision not to compromise the quality of care for our residents. We have had to bear the rising costs of care on our own and have had to defer maintenance projects to operate within a constrained budget. At a minimum, the increase would bring welcome relief to help offset inflation, and allow us and other long term care facilities to be more financially sustainable. We want to be there for the baby boomers, those who may soon be needing long term care.

Your vote in favor of this bill is a vote in favor of those in Hawaii's underserved community. It is also a vote to support the viability of Hawaii's long term care facilities, so that we can continue to fill in the gaps in the continuum of care with quality intermediate and skilled nursing care. Mahalo for your ongoing support for Hawaii's patients.

**Testimony on House Bill 1943
Relating to Long-Term Care Facilities**

by
Nancy Downes
Legacy of Life Hawaii

Senate Health and Human Services Committee
Chair Suzanne Chun Oakland
Vice Chair Gil Riviere

Senate Committee on Commerce, Consumer Protection, and Health
Chair Rosalyn H. Baker
Vice Chair Michelle N. Kidani

Thursday, March 17; 1:35 PM
State Capitol, Conference Room 016

Legacy of Life Hawaii (LLH) stands in support of funding to the Department of Human Services to reinstate the inflationary rate increase to Medicaid reimbursements for long-term care (LTC) providers.

Investing in our LTC facilities is critical. While this funding is needed to ensure that seniors maintain access to services, it should also be noted that LTC facilities are increasingly treating more working-age individuals who are recovering from substance abuse or who lack supportive services that are social determinants of health. Many of our LTC providers care for homeless individuals experiencing serious, but not acute, medical issues.

Legacy of Life Hawaii would like to thank the committee for the opportunity to **support HB 1943 HD 1**. This legislation would provide relief to long-term care facilities (LTC) in Hawaii by increasing their Medicaid rates through a modest inflationary update in fiscal year 2017 that would require less than \$2 million in funding that would be matched with federal dollars.

LTC providers in Hawaii have gone without an inflationary increase to their Medicaid rates since 2009, despite rising costs and greater regulatory requirements over the years. This legislation would provide some relief for these providers by increasing Medicaid reimbursements slightly to reflect inflation. Many LTC facilities in Hawaii have a patient population that is predominantly enrolled in Medicaid—in some cases, facilities have 70-80 percent of their patients covered by Medicaid. Because of the high enrollment of Medicaid patients, the operational losses that these facilities experience are not sustainable, but could be offset through the provision of the inflationary update. Moreover, providing this inflationary update will benefit the entire continuum of care in the state by supporting struggling state facilities and helping to address the waitlist issue that hospitals continuously struggle with.

The most immediate impact of providing this modest increase will be relief to LTC providers in the state. Because the costs of serving patients have increased without an attendant increase in reimbursements, facilities are having to cut back on services and perquisites. Front-line medical

staff in these facilities have experienced stagnant wages or reduced benefits, leading to trained, experienced staff seeking employment elsewhere. Administrators are also struggling to provide wage updates required in contracts or by the state-wide minimum wage increase. Other facilities have cut back on maintenance in order to meet unfunded federal and state mandates, such as keeping a primary care physician on staff or installing electronic health records.

It is clear that these facilities are finding it increasingly difficult to make ends meet because of the lack of an inflationary update from Medicaid. Reduction in services is also affecting state facilities, namely Leahi Hospital and Maluhia nursing home. As reported in the news, both of those facilities are experiencing significant financial difficulties that would be mitigated through the provision of this inflationary update. This issue is also affecting our rural areas, where access to long-term care services can be very limited. Securing this inflationary update would be very beneficial for neighbor island providers to ensure that residents have access to needed long-term care services.

These reductions in service in turn exacerbate the current waitlist issue at Hawaii hospitals. A patient is waitlisted when they no longer require an acute level of care but cannot be placed in an appropriate facility offering sub- or post-acute care. As a result, patients who do not need to be in the hospital end up staying for extended periods of time. Waitlisting patients is very costly for the health care system since patients are receiving care in the most expensive setting. It also means that patients needing an acute level of care may not be able to access a hospital bed in an emergency.

We would also like to note that not all of the losses incurred by nursing facilities caring for Medicaid enrollees are made up for by other programs, such as the Nursing Facility Sustainability Program. In fact, in 2015, the industry-wide Medicaid shortfall for nursing facilities was \$16.5 million even after the nursing facility sustainability program was taken into account. This means that Hawaii facilities are facing a payment shortfall of approximately \$20 a day per Medicaid patient even with other efforts to mitigate their losses.

This legislation presents a common-sense way to use available federal resources and support our growing senior population. Passage of this program is critical in helping Hawaii's nursing facilities mitigate their Medicaid losses and keep their doors open. We appreciate your consideration of this important matter and urge your support of this measure.



March 17, 2016 at 1:35 PM
Conference Room 016

Senate Committee on Human Services
Senate Committee on Commerce, Consumer Protection, and Health

To: Chair Suzanne Chun Oakland
Vice Chair Gil Riviere

Chair Rosalyn H. Baker
Vice Chair Michelle N. Kidani

From: Richard S Kishaba
President and CEO
Ohana Pacific Management Company, Inc.

Re: Testimony in Support
HB 1943 HD 1, Relating to Long-Term Care Facilities

Ohana Pacific Management Company, Inc. (OPMC) which owns and operates five post-acute care facilities servicing more than 500 patients on Oahu and Kauai as well as an adult day health program and home health agency on Kauai.

OPMC is the largest privately owned post-acute health care provider in the state and strives to provide the highest quality of post-acute care to the Hawaii population. Our foundation for delivery of care encompasses many aspects but quality is the main driver.

Ohana Pacific Management Company would like to thank the committee for the opportunity to testify in **support** of HB 1943 HD 1. This legislation would provide relief to long-term care facilities (LTC) in Hawaii by increasing their Medicaid rates through a modest inflationary update in fiscal year 2017 that would require \$1.9 million in funding that would be matched with federal dollars.

LTC providers in Hawaii have gone without an inflationary increase to their Medicaid rates since 2009, despite rising costs and greater regulatory requirements over the years. This legislation would provide some relief for these providers by increasing Medicaid reimbursements slightly to reflect inflation. Many LTC facilities in Hawaii have a patient population that is predominantly enrolled in Medicaid—our facilities have 70-80 percent of patients covered by Medicaid. Because of the high enrollment of Medicaid patients, the operational losses that these facilities experience are not sustainable, but could be offset through the provision of the inflationary update. Moreover, providing this inflationary update will benefit the entire continuum of care in the state by supporting struggling state facilities and helping to address the waitlist issue that hospitals continuously struggle with.

The most immediate impact of providing this modest increase will be relief to LTC providers in the state. Because the costs of serving patients have increased without an attendant increase in

reimbursements, facilities are having to cut back on services and perquisites. Front-line medical staff in these facilities have experienced stagnant wages or reduced benefits, leading to trained, experienced staff seeking employment elsewhere. Administrators are also struggling to provide wage updates required in contracts or by the state-wide minimum wage increase. Other facilities have cut back on maintenance in order to meet unfunded federal and state mandates, such as keeping a primary care physician on staff or installing electronic health records.

It is clear that these facilities are finding it increasingly difficult to make ends meet because of the lack of an inflationary update from Medicaid. Some of our members have already started to cut back on services, including closing down beds. Reduction in services is also affecting state facilities, namely Leahi Hospital and Maluhia nursing home. As reported in the news, both of those facilities are experiencing significant financial difficulties that would be mitigated through the provision of this inflationary update. This issue is also affecting our rural areas, where access to long-term care services can be very limited. Securing this inflationary update would be very beneficial for neighbor island providers to ensure that residents have access to needed long-term care services.

These reductions in service in turn exacerbate the current waitlist issue at Hawaii hospitals. A patient is waitlisted when they no longer require an acute level of care but cannot be placed in an appropriate facility offering sub- or post-acute care. As a result, patients who do not need to be in the hospital end up staying for extended periods of time. Waitlisting patients is very costly for the health care system since patients are receiving care in the most expensive setting. It also means that patients needing an acute level of care may not be able to access a hospital bed in an emergency.

Investing in our LTC facilities is critical. The conventional wisdom holds that, since Hawaii has the fastest-aging population in the nation, this funding is needed to ensure to help ensure that seniors maintain access to services. This remains true. However, it should also be noted that LTC facilities are increasingly taking care of the non-elderly. Many providers have seen a change in the demographics at their facilities. Now, they are treating more working age individuals who are recovering from substance abuse or who lack supportive services that are social determinants of health. For example, many LTC providers, including ours, care for homeless individuals experiencing serious, but not acute, medical issues.

This legislation presents a common-sense way to use available federal resources and support our growing senior population. Passage of this program is critical in helping Hawaii's nursing facilities *mitigate* their Medicaid losses. It is important to note that not all of the losses incurred by nursing facilities caring for Medicaid enrollees are made up for by other programs, such as the Nursing Facility Sustainability Program. In fact, in 2015, the industry-wide Medicaid shortfall for nursing facilities was \$16.5 million even after the nursing facility sustainability program was taken into account. This means that Hawaii facilities are facing a payment shortfall of approximately \$20 a day per Medicaid patient even with other efforts to mitigate their losses.

We appreciate your consideration of this important matter and urge your support of this measure.

March 17, 2016 - 1:35pm
Conference Room 016



Senate Committee on Human Services
Senate Committee on Commerce, Consumer Protection, and Health

To: Suzanne Chun Oakland, Chair
Gil Riviere, Vice Chair

Rosalyn H. Baker, Chair
Michelle N. Kidani, Vice Chair

From: Dee Robinson
Administrator for One Kalakaua Senior Living

Re: **Testimony in Support**
HB 1943 HD 1, Relating to Long-Term Care Facilities

Thank you for the opportunity to testify in **support** of HB 1943 HD 1, which provides relief to long-term care facilities in Hawaii by increasing the Medicaid rates they receive, via an inflationary update. These facilities have gone without an inflationary increase since 2009, and long-term care facilities in the state continue to face major financial challenges on a daily basis to provide quality healthcare to Hawaii residents and our kupuna. These challenges are exacerbated for those that serve Medicaid enrollees as current payments do not cover the actual cost of care.

Facilities are faced with increased costs for supplies and labor. It becomes very difficult to recruit and retain competent, properly trained healthcare staff when the staff can only look forward to stagnant wages and reduced benefits. This affects the entire healthcare industry as a whole, as our quality staff are now leaving our facilities and kupuna, to look at other career paths outside of the healthcare industry. There are also more and more regulatory requirements that are directed at facilities, which without proper funding can be very challenging to meet.

Implementing this much needed inflationary adjustment is absolutely **critical** for these facilities to continue to provide the highest quality of care to our kupuna.

Thank you for the opportunity to testify in **support** of HB 1943 HD 1.

March 17, 2016 at 1:35 PM
Conference Room 016

Senate Committee on Human Services
Senate Committee on Commerce, Consumer Protection, and Health

To: Chair Suzanne Chun Oakland
Vice Chair Gil Riviere

Chair Rosalyn H. Baker
Vice Chair Michelle N. Kidani

From: Mary Beth Santoro
Administrator
Puuwai O Makaha

Re: Testimony in Support
HB 1943 HD 1, Relating to Long-Term Care Facilities

Puuwai O Makaha is a 93 bed skilled nursing facility serving the communities of the Waianae Coast for over 40 years.

I would like to thank the committee for the opportunity to testify in **support** of HB 1943 HD 1. This legislation would provide relief to long-term care facilities (LTC) in Hawaii by increasing their Medicaid rates through a modest inflationary update in fiscal year 2017 that would require \$1.9 million in funding that would be matched with federal dollars.

LTC providers in Hawaii have gone without an inflationary increase to their Medicaid rates since 2009, despite rising costs and greater regulatory requirements over the years. This legislation would provide some relief for these providers by increasing Medicaid reimbursements slightly to reflect inflation. Our facility has almost 80 percent of our patients covered by Medicaid. Because of the high enrollment of Medicaid patients, the operational costs that our facility experiences is not sustainable, but could be offset through the provision of the inflationary update. Moreover, providing this inflationary update will benefit the entire continuum of care in the state by supporting struggling state facilities and helping to address the waitlist issue that hospitals continuously struggle with.

The most immediate impact of providing this modest increase will be relief to LTC providers in the state. Because the costs of serving patients have increased without an attendant increase in reimbursements, facilities are having to cut back on services and perquisites. Front-line medical staff in these facilities have experienced stagnant wages or reduced benefits, leading to trained, experienced staff seeking employment elsewhere. Administrators are also struggling to provide wage updates required in contracts or by the state-wide minimum wage increase. Other facilities have cut back on maintenance in order to meet unfunded federal and state mandates, such as keeping a primary care physician on staff or installing electronic health records. Reduction in services is also affecting state facilities, namely Leahi Hospital and Maluhia nursing home. As reported in the news, both of those facilities are experiencing significant financial difficulties that would be mitigated

through the provision of this inflationary update. This issue is also affecting rural areas such as ours, where access to long-term care services can be very limited.

These reductions in service in turn exacerbate the current waitlist issue at Hawaii hospitals. A patient is waitlisted when they no longer require an acute level of care but cannot be placed in an appropriate facility offering sub- or post-acute care. As a result, patients who do not need to be in the hospital end up staying for extended periods of time. Waitlisting patients is very costly for the health care system since patients are receiving care in the most expensive setting. It also means that patients needing an acute level of care may not be able to access a hospital bed in an emergency.

Investing in our LTC facilities is critical. The conventional wisdom holds that, since Hawaii has the fastest-aging population in the nation, this funding is needed to ensure to help ensure that seniors maintain access to services. This remains true. However, it should also be noted that LTC facilities are increasingly taking care of the non-elderly. We have seen a change in the demographics at their facilities. Now, we are treating more working age individuals who are recovering from substance abuse or who lack supportive services that are social determinants of health. For example, we care for homeless individuals experiencing serious, but not acute, medical issues.

This legislation presents a common-sense way to use available federal resources and support our growing senior population. Passage of this program is critical in helping Hawaii's nursing facilities *mitigate* their Medicaid losses. It is important to note that not all of the losses incurred by nursing facilities caring for Medicaid enrollees are made up for by other programs, such as the Nursing Facility Sustainability Program. In fact, in 2015, the industry-wide Medicaid shortfall for nursing facilities was \$16.5 million even after the nursing facility sustainability program was taken into account. This means that Hawaii facilities are facing a payment shortfall of approximately \$20 a day per Medicaid patient even with other efforts to mitigate their losses.

We appreciate your consideration of this important matter and urge your support of this measure.



**March 17, 2016 at 1:35 PM
Conference Room 016**

**Senate Committee on Human Services
Senate Committee on Commerce, Consumer Protection, and Health**

To: Chair Suzanne Chun Oakland
Vice Chair Gil Riviere

Chair Rosalyn H. Baker
Vice Chair Michelle N. Kidani

From: Jan Shishido
Administrator
The Clarence T.C. Ching Villas at St. Francis

**Re: Testimony in Support
HB 1943 HD 1, Relating to Long-Term Care Facilities**

The Clarence T.C. Ching Villas at St. Francis (the Villas) is a 119 bed skilled nursing facility located on the St Francis Liliha campus.

I would like to thank the committee for the opportunity to testify in **support** of HB 1943 HD 1. This legislation would provide relief to long-term care facilities (LTC) in Hawaii by increasing their Medicaid rates through a modest inflationary update in fiscal year 2017 that would require \$1.9 million in funding that would be matched with federal dollars.

LTC providers in Hawaii have gone without an inflationary increase to their Medicaid rates since 2009, despite rising costs and greater regulatory requirements over the years. This legislation would provide some relief for these providers by increasing Medicaid reimbursements slightly to reflect inflation. Many LTC facilities in Hawaii have a patient population that is predominantly enrolled in Medicaid—in some cases, facilities have 70-80 percent of their patients covered by Medicaid. Because of the high enrollment of Medicaid patients, the operational losses that these facilities experience are not sustainable, but could be offset through the provision of the inflationary update. Moreover, providing this inflationary update will benefit the entire continuum of care in the state by supporting struggling state facilities and helping to address the waitlist issue that hospitals continuously struggle with.

The most immediate impact of providing this modest increase will be relief to LTC providers in the state. Because the costs of serving patients have increased without an attendant increase in reimbursements, facilities are having to cut back on services and perquisites. Front-line medical staff in these facilities have experienced stagnant wages or reduced benefits, leading to trained, experienced staff seeking employment elsewhere. Administrators are also struggling to provide wage updates required in contracts or by the state-wide minimum wage increase. Other facilities have cut back on maintenance in order to meet unfunded federal and state mandates, such as keeping a primary care physician on staff or installing electronic health records.

It is clear that these facilities are finding it increasingly difficult to make ends meet because of the lack of an inflationary update from Medicaid. Some of our members have already started to cut back on services, including closing down beds. Reduction in services is also affecting state facilities, namely Leahi Hospital and Maluhia nursing home. As reported in the news, both of those facilities are experiencing significant financial difficulties that would be mitigated through the provision of this inflationary update. This issue is also affecting our rural areas, where access to long-term care services can be very limited. Securing this inflationary update would be very beneficial for neighbor island providers to ensure that residents have access to needed long-term care services.

These reductions in service in turn exacerbate the current waitlist issue at Hawaii hospitals. A patient is waitlisted when they no longer require an acute level of care but cannot be placed in an appropriate facility offering sub- or post-acute care. As a result, patients who do not need to be in the hospital end up staying for extended periods of time. Waitlisting patients is very costly for the health care system since patients are receiving care in the most expensive setting. It also means that patients needing an acute level of care may not be able to access a hospital bed in an emergency.

Investing in our LTC facilities is critical. The conventional wisdom holds that, since Hawaii has the fastest-aging population in the nation, this funding is needed to ensure to help ensure that seniors maintain access to services. This remains true. However, it should also be noted that LTC facilities are increasingly taking care of the non-elderly. Many providers have seen a change in the demographics at their facilities. Now, they are treating more working age individuals who are recovering from substance abuse or who lack supportive services that are social determinants of health. For example, many of our LTC providers care for homeless individuals experiencing serious, but not acute, medical issues.

This legislation presents a common-sense way to use available federal resources and support our growing senior population. Passage of this program is critical in helping Hawaii's nursing facilities *mitigate* their Medicaid losses. It is important to note that not all of the losses incurred by nursing facilities caring for Medicaid enrollees are made up for by other programs, such as the Nursing Facility Sustainability Program. In fact, in 2015, the industry-wide Medicaid shortfall for nursing facilities was \$16.5 million even after the nursing facility sustainability program was taken into account. This means that Hawaii facilities are facing a payment shortfall of approximately \$20 a day per Medicaid patient even with other efforts to mitigate their losses.

We appreciate your consideration of this important matter and urge your support of this measure.



THE QUEEN'S HEALTH SYSTEMS

To: The Honorable Senator Suzanne Chun Oakland, Chair
The Honorable Senator Gil Riviere, Vice Chair
Members, Committee on Human Services

The Honorable Senator Rosalyn H. Baker, Chair
The Honorable Senator Michelle N. Kidani, Vice Chair
Members, Committee on Commerce, Consumer Protection, and Health

From:  Paula Yoshioka, Senior Vice President, The Queen's Health Systems

Date: March 15, 2016

Hrg: Senate Committee on Human Services and Committee on Commerce, Consumer Protection, and Health Joint Hearing on Thursday, March 17, 2016 at 1:35 PM in Room 16

Re: **Strong support for HB 1943, HD1, Relating to Long-Term Care Facilities**

My name is Paula Yoshioka, and I am a Senior Vice President at The Queen's Health Systems (Queen's). I would like to express my **strong support** for HB 1943, HD1, Relating to Long-Term Care Facilities. This bill provides an inflationary adjustment to the methodology used to reimburse facilities for the long-term care of Medicaid recipients.

At Queen's we believe that providing adequate funding for long-term care facilities (LTCs) is important for a robust health care system in Hawaii. After a patient transitions out of the acute-care system, LTCs step in to provide sub or post-acute medical and personal care for patients who are unable to manage independently in the community.

LTC providers in Hawaii have gone without an inflationary increase to their Medicaid rates since 2009, despite rising costs and greater regulatory requirements over the years. This legislation would provide some relief for these providers by increasing Medicaid reimbursements slightly to reflect inflation.

Providing this inflationary update will benefit the entire continuum of care in the state by helping to address the waitlist issue for hospitals. A patient is waitlisted when they no longer require an acute level of care but cannot be placed in an appropriate facility offering sub- or post-acute care. As a result, patients who do not need to be in the hospital end up staying for extended periods of time. Waitlisted patients are very costly for the health care system since patients are receiving care in the most expensive setting. It also means that patients needing an acute level of care may not be able to access a hospital bed if census is full and waitlisted patients occupy acute care beds. At The Queen's Medical Center Punchbowl, we average between 40 to 70 patients a day who are waitlisted to be placed into post-acute care settings. Thus the need for adequate long term care facility funding is vital for patients who need this level of care.

Thank you for your time and attention. I urge you to support this important measure.

The mission of The Queen's Health Systems is to fulfill the intent of Queen Emma and King Kamehameha IV to provide in perpetuity quality health care services to improve the well-being of Native Hawaiians and all of the people of Hawai'i.

March 17, 2016 at 1:35PM
Conference Room 016

Senate Committee on Human Services
Senate Committee on Commerce, Consumer Protection, and Health

To: Chair Suzanne Chun Oakland
Vice Chair Gil Riviere

To: Chair Rosalyn H. Baker
Vice Chair Michelle N. Kidani

From: Roy Sakamoto
Board of Directors Member and Treasurer
Hale Makua Health Services

I would like to take this opportunity to thank the committees for the opportunity to support HB 1943 HD1. This legislation would provide relief to long term care facilities in Hawaii by increasing their Medicaid rates through a modest inflationary update in fiscal year 2017 that would require less than \$2 million in funding that would be matched with federal dollars.

Long term care providers in Hawaii have gone without an inflationary increase to their Medicaid rates since 2009. This legislation would provide some relief from rising costs to provide quality health care by increasing Medicaid reimbursements slightly to reflect inflation. Hale Makua Health Services have a patient population that is 70% to 80% Medicaid enrolled. Because of this high percentage, our operational losses are not sustainable but could be offset through the provisions of the inflationary update. Also, providing this inflationary update will benefit the entire continuum of care in the state by supporting struggling state facilities and helping to address the waitlist issue that are ongoing with our hospitals.

The most immediate impact of providing this modest increase will be relief to long term care providers in the state. Because the costs of serving patients have increased without an attendant increase in reimbursements, facilities are having to cut back on services and perquisites. Front line medical staff in these facilities have experience stagnant wages and reduced benefits, leading to an outflow of trained experienced staff.

It is clear that these facilities are finding it increasingly difficult to make ends meet because of the lack of an inflationary update from Medicaid. Many facilities have started cutting back on services including closing down care beds. Reduction in services is also affecting state facilities such as Leahi Hospital and Maluhia Nursing Home. Both these facilities are experiencing significant financial difficulties that would be somewhat eased by the provisions of the inflationary update.

Your support of this important matter is much appreciated. You would help ease the tremendous financial burden being placed on our long term care facilities.

Sincerely,