**JOSH GREEN, M.D.** GOVERNOR OF HAWAI'I KE KIA'ÄINA O KA MOKU'ÄINA 'O HAWAI'I

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## RELATING TO RELATING TO THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH.



SENATOR JOY A. SAN BUENAVENTURA, CHAIR SENATOR HENRY J. C. AQUINO, VICE CHAIR

HOUSE/SENATE COMMITTEE ON HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Hearing Date: February 5, 2025, 1:00 PM Room Number: 225

- 1 **Department Position:** The Department of Health (Department) strongly supports this measure.
- 2 **Department Testimony:** The Hawaii State Hospital (HSH) provides the following testimony on
  - behalf of the Department and the Adult Mental Health Division (AMHD).
    - The Department supports this measure that addresses two current barriers regarding care for patients at the HSH. The measure streamlines the process of paying for medical care for an HSH patient, and also facilitates the discharge of a patient to a long-term care facility when that is a more appropriate setting for care.
    - The HSH has an aging hospital population. Of that population, approximately 10-15 patients are psychiatrically stable, legally cleared for hospital discharge, and have long-term care needs that are more appropriate for community-based residential care than in-patient psychiatric hospitalization. However, no long-term care provider has agreed to accept these patients at Medicaid rates. As a result, the HSH has become the default long-term care facility. A procurement exemption will allow working directly with any long-term care provider to discharge patients and help decompress the HSH which has an increasing hospital census of about 20% year-over-year. The payment is expected to be comparable to the cost at HSH of approximately \$1,000/day. The goal is to help the patient apply for Medicaid to leverage

- federal funds and reduce the overall state share, even with a state funded supplement above
- 2 the Medicaid rates that would be a separate contract between the Department and the long-
- 3 term care provider. No appropriation is requested at this time, as the funding to cover costs of
- 4 care at HSH would instead be used to pay for the care in a long-term care facility. However,
- 5 should other patients be admitted to the HSH because of bed availability, such as civil
- 6 commitments, then additional funding would be needed.

Currently, when a patient at HSH requires medical care outside the HSH, the HSH must do the administrative work of getting a procurement exemption, negotiating payment rates, and having a contract with the healthcare provider. No procurement exemption request for medical care has been denied. These patients would typically be Medicaid eligible based on income, but Medicaid does not cover services for patients at an Institution for Mental Disease, except for certain exemptions. When providers submit bills to the HSH, hospital staff manually reviews the billing and codes to process payment. This labor intensive manual processing has resulted in payment delay of two years. Exempting medical care from competitive procurement reduces the work of getting an exemption. Paying at the Medicaid fee schedule avoids the need for negotiating rates, when the State must agree to pay to get the needed services, and this payment amount is likely what the provider would have been reimbursed for the same medical services if the individual was not an HSH patient. In addition, payment at Medicaid rates would allow utilizing the fiscal agent that processes Medicaid claims to process these claims, since paid at the same amount, which would result in much more timely payment to the provider and significantly reduce administrative burden on HSH staff.

In summary, this measure would improve operational efficiency at the HSH and help HSH patients be cared for in the most appropriate setting. Mahalo for hearing this measure and the opportunity to testify.