Top Priority Community Behavioral Health Impacts of State Budget Proposals for King County 4/18/19

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	House	Senate	King County Impact	
		OPERATING BU	DGET	
Behavioral Health Medicaid Rate Adjustment	\$30.2M maintenance funding	\$30.2M maintenance funding	King County is working to learn more about impacts of this rate adjustment for various regions, as well as the behavioral health component of combined integrated managed care rates.	
Behavioral Health Enhancement Funds	\$138.6M maintenance funding by proviso	\$138.6M maintenance funding with no proviso	Continuation of this core behavioral health funding is essential to support community providers. In the House, this funding is delineated by proviso, which is preferred.	
IMD Federal Rule Change Backfill	FY19 (supplemental) \$13.8M backfill proviso FY20-FY21: \$24.8M maintenance backfill proviso for FY20 only, then waiver assumed	FY19 (supplemental) \$13.8M backfill, but no proviso FY20-FY21: Waiver assumed, no proviso for backfill funds	For FY19, some supplemental funding is provided in both chambers to backfill the loss of federal funding resulting from a federal change that further limits the use of Medicaid in Institutions for Mental Disease (IMDs). King County is waiting for \$6M in reimbursement from the State for IMD services for FY19. Both chambers assume a federal waiver that has not yet been secured, although House provides FY20 funding assuming the waiver will not be in effect until 7/1/20. For FY20, even the maintenance funding level is significantly lower than anticipated need.	
Non-Medicaid Crisis System Funding	No increase	No increase	The current funding level is insufficient for contracted priority responsibilities (such as community-wide crisis services and inpatient care for people without Medicaid). New facilities being created will add more such costs. An increase is needed.	
Foundational Community Supports	No cap	Caps enrollment at FY19 levels	The Senate caps enrollment in Medicaid-funded supported employment and supported housing benefit at levels as of 5/1/19. The cap could threaten long-term federal funding for these services.	

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	House	Senate	King County Impact	
Community Diversion and Discharge Programs Intensive BH Treatment Facilities, Clubhouses, Drop-In Centers, Discharge Services, Intensive Outpatient, & Assertive Community Treatment (ACT)	+\$30.9M ~\$7.2M - \$11.4M possible in KC	+\$62.9M ~+\$17.6M - \$20.3M possible in KC	New investments will assist people with behavioral health needs who are in crisis, helping to reduce state or local hospital admissions and/or expedite discharge. Both budgets fund intensive behavioral health treatment facilities, 8 new ACT teams and wraparound discharge services. The Senate also funds 18 clubhouse programs, 5 mental health peer service centers to divert people from crisis services, and intensive outpatient programs provided by hospitals upon discharge.	
Secure Detox Rates and New Facilities	+\$15.6M ~\$4.7M possible in KC	+\$10M ~\$3.0M possible in KC	Both budgets increase rates statewide and fund operations for new secure withdrawal management/detoxification facilities (2 in House and 1 in Senate). The first secure detox facility in King County will open later this year in Kent.	
Long-Term Inpatient Beds in Community Hospitals and E&Ts	+\$65.6M ~\$19.7M possible to KC hospitals	+\$86.3M ~\$25.9M possible to KC hospitals	The creation of regional alternatives to the state hospital for long-term inpatient psychiatric care are a positive step for behavioral health reform. House funding would create 98 new long-term beds this biennium, while Senate creates 140 beds. The potential positive impact is substantively offset by anticipated reductions in state hospital beds.	
State Hospital Civil Ward Closure	Plan for long- term civil bed need will be developed	Ward closures and savings assumptions start FY20	Senate requires reductions in civil bed capacity at Western State Hospital starting in FY20. House plans to develop a model for bed need, and does not explicitly plan on near-term ward closures.	
Permanent Supportive Housing Operations	+\$12.4M	+\$9.2M	House funds are for operation, maintenance, and service costs for permanent supportive housing projects funded by the state housing trust fund. Senate funds operating costs for more than 200 permanent supportive housing for chronically homeless families which include an individual with a disability. King County alone needs 3,000 PSH beds. As this is new funding, it is unclear how it would be apportioned across the state.	

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	House	Senate	King County Impact		
CAPITAL BUDGET					
Behavioral Health Supportive Housing	\$30M ~\$9M-\$12M in KC possible	\$35M ~\$10.5M- \$14M in KC possible	Funds capital costs for housing for people with chronic mental illness, including projects that provide behavioral health services or partner with a behavioral health provider.		
Intensive BH Treatment Facilities and Drop-In Centers	\$4M up to ~\$2M in KC possible	\$17.5M ~\$2.5M- \$6.5M in KC possible	Senate funds 4 intensive behavioral health treatment facilities, and 5 mental health drop-in centers. House funds 2 intensive behavioral health treatment facilities.		
Secure Detox and SUD Crisis Triage	\$8M up to ~\$4M in KC possible	\$2M up to ~\$1M in KC possible	House funds 2 secure detox/withdrawal management facilities and 2 SUD crisis, triage, subacute, and acute care facilities. Senate funds 1 secure detox/withdrawal management facility.		
New Long-Term Inpatient and Mixed-Use Facilities	\$127.4M \$25M+ to KC hospital(s) Includes \$37.5M for UW teaching hospital	\$17.5M \$15M+ to KC hospital(s) Includes \$1M for UW teaching hospital	House provides major funding for a 150-bed UW teaching hospital, a 48-bed mixed-use civil commitment facility, a 132- to 138-bed Auburn mixed-use facility, and a 16-bed state-operated facility. Together these would eventually create 142 new long-term inpatient beds statewide as well as community acute, crisis, and stepdown capacity. Senate funds mainly Auburn mixed-use facility, with limited funding for UW hospital and state-operated facility. The potential positive impact is substantively offset by Senate's anticipated reductions in state hospital beds.		
Long-Term Inpatient Beds in Community Hospitals and E&Ts	No funding provided	\$21.3M ~\$6.4M possible to KC hospitals	Senate provides grants for community hospitals and evaluation and treatment facilities (E&Ts) to increase capacity to serve people being transitioned from or diverted from the state hospital. The potential positive impact is substantively offset by anticipated reductions in state hospital beds.		

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Bill # / Title	Brief Description	Status as of 4/18 11am
EHB 1074	Prohibits the sale of cigarettes, tobacco products, and vapor products to persons under the age of 21, effective 1/1/20. Permits the Gov to seek consultations	Session Law
(Harris prime) (AG/DOH request)Increasing the minimum	with tribes regarding the minimum age of sale for such products.	Gov signed 4/5
legal age of sale of tobacco		
and vapor products		
<u>1074 bill page</u>		
2SHB 1394	Requires HCA to assess community capacity to provide long-term inpatient care to involuntary patients and contract for such services to the extent that certified	Passed House 98-0
(Schmick prime) (Gov request)	providers are available, and to review regulations related to this arrangement and recommend any changes by 12/15/19. Creates two community-based facility	Passed Senate 48-0
community facilities needed to	types: (a) "intensive BH treatment facilities," designed for people who no longer need state hospital care, but cannot be served in other community settings, and	
ensure a continuum of care for	requires the establishment of clear eligibility and certain program components and the ability to serve people with DD; and (b) "MH peer respite centers," peer-	
BH patients	run programs that partner with E&Ts and DCRs, with services limited to 7 days per month for people who do not meet involuntary detention criteria. Also	
<u>1394 bill page</u>	creates a 2½-year peer-focused "MH drop-in center" pilot program in Yakima. Suspends certificate of need requirements related to psychiatric bed expansion	
	until 6/30/21, with a specific exception to allow Navos/Multicare to expand by 60 beds in King County under certain conditions. Revises rates for certain home	
	and community services. Requires HCA/DSHS to consult with Seattle Children's and 2 other hospitals in recommending residential treatment options for youth	
	with BH and DD needs, with a report due 7/1/20. Requires certain reporting when DD clients are taken to a hospital. Updates the term recovery in RCW 71.24	
	(community BH chapter) to mean "a process of change through which individuals improve their health and wellness, live a self-directed life, and strive to reach their full potential."	
2SHB 1528	Directs HCA to maintain/contract for a registry of approved recovery residences, and sets out a certification process and standards for such residences. By	Passed House 98-0
(Davis prime)	1/1/23, prohibits licensed or certified providers from referring patients in need of recovery support housing to uncertified residences, without otherwise limiting	Passed Senate 48-0
Recovery support services	discharge or referral options. Creates a technical assistance program for recovery residence operators, and a revolving loan fund for start-up costs, both of which	House concurred
<u>1528 bill page</u>	expire 1/1/25. Includes technology-based recovery supports among potential community SUD treatment services. Includes a null and void clause if no specific	
	funding is appropriated.	
E2SHB 1593	States intent to partner with UW to create a BH innovation and integration campus to increase access to BH services. This will include various culturally	Passed House 95-0
(Chopp prime)	appropriate training and workforce development components, with significant focus on psychiatry and the community behavioral health workforce. It also	Passed Senate 48-0
BH innovation and integration	includes a teaching hospital that would provide inpatient care for up to 150 people currently served involuntarily at WSH. Requires attention to local community	
campus within the UW school	needs and resources in siting/design, but permits use of UW's current master plan to guide planning. UW is required to report to OFM by 12/1/19 about plans	
of medicine	for development and siting of the teaching hospital that will provide long-term involuntary inpatient care. Includes a null and void clause if no specific operating	
<u>1593 bill page</u>	or capital funding is appropriated.	

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Bill # / Title	Brief Description	Status as of 4/18 11am
2SHB 1767 (Lovick prime) law enforcement grant program to expand alternatives to arrest and jail processes 1767 bill page	Subject to funding, creates a WASPC grant program (in consultation with LEAD National Support Bureau) to support local initiatives to identify criminal legal system-involved people with BH conditions and engage those people with therapeutic interventions and other services. Pre-booking diversion is preferred, and up to 25% of the funding may be used for jail-based programming and jail staff training. Grant recipients must engage with LEAD National Support Bureau for technical assistance. Requires the grant program to be managed to achieve expected outcomes including reduction of arrests and emergency services, access to nonemergency community BH services, increased resilience and well-being, and reduced costs. Requires plan for performance-based contracting, developed in consultation with DSHS RDA and WSIPP, to be submitted to Gov and legislature by 12/1/19. Includes a null and void clause if no specific funding is appropriated.	Passed House 89-8 Passed Senate 48-0
ESHB 1768 (Davis prime) SUD professional practice 1768 bill page	Changes the name of chemical dependency professionals/trainees to SUD professionals/trainees (SUDPs/SUDPTs). Creates a COD specialist enhancement for licensed behavioral health workers with at least 2 years of experience as an AAC who pass an approved exam in SUD competencies, requires DOH to develop training standards including education and supervised experience, and includes certain specific permissions for COD specialists to have a scope of practice that is equal to SUDPs, to practice in FQHCs and hospitals, and to supervise SUDPs or COD specialists. Limits the duration of voluntary SUD monitoring programs (in lieu of disciplinary action after unprofessional conduct) for people serving as or applying to serve as SUDPs/SUDPTs to the amount of time needed for the person to achieve 1 year or more in SUD recovery via abstinence or MAT, and exempts those with 1 year or more in recovery from the monitoring program. Prohibits DOH and treatment facilities from automatically denying SUDP/SUDPT certification or employment associated with serving vulnerable adults based on certain criminal charges, provided that such charges are SUD-or MH-related, more than 1 year has passed since the most recent charge, and the person has been in SUD or MH recovery for at least 1 year. Requires DOH to standardize requirements for who may provide approved SUDPT supervision, and to allow supervision to be provided by a licensed mental health professional who has completed SUDP alternative training. Requires DOH to conduct a sunrise review for the creation of bachelor's level BH professional credential. Modifies the ITA's definitions of likelihood of serious harm, gravely disabled, and violent act, and adds a related definition of severe deterioration from safe behavior, for both MH and SUD and for both youth and adults.	Passed House 98-0 Passed Senate 48-0
E2SHB 1874 (Frame prime)Expanding adolescent BH access children's MH work group 1874 bill page	Expands parental powers to initiate treatment and to have access to treatment-related information for an adolescent. Parents of an adolescent (or legal guardians or certain other adults) would be able to admit their child into an E&T if the person in charge of the facility agrees. Parents (or legal guardians or kinship caregivers or DCYF) would be notified if an adolescent voluntarily self admits into an E&T. Allows parents to initiate 12 sessions of outpatient treatment for nonconsenting adolescents within a 3-month period, or to receive such treatment in less restrictive settings such as partial hospitalization or intensive outpatient. BH professionals are encouraged to share appropriate information or records with parents, and may share certain specific treatment-related information with a parent without the adolescent's consent under certain conditions, with limited liability, but voluntary treatment information may not be shared with the parent without consent except for imminent health and safety reasons. Providers not disclosing to parents must consult WA State Patrol's list of runaway children at certain frequent intervals and report to DCYF on the condition of adolescents reported missing. Notice of parent-initiated admission to SUD treatment must be provided to HCA. Allows DCYF to share certain MH treatment records with a care provider. HCA must provide training for BH providers that includes information about parent-initiated treatment (PIT) and state standards for sharing information, and conduct a survey to measure the impact of PIT. PIT is renamed "family-initiated treatment" and minor-initiated treatment is renamed "adolescent-initiated treatment." Includes a null and void clause if no specific funding is appropriated.	Passed House 89-8 Passed Senate 48-0

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Bill # / Title	Brief Description	Status as of 4/18 11am
2SHB 1907	Directs the creation of a process for a facility to be dually licensed as SWMS and E&T. Changes references in RCWs 71.05, 71.24, and 71.34 from secure detox to	Passed House 98-0
(Davis prime)	SWMS. Requires HCA to submit to the governor and legislature by 12/1/19 an addendum to DCR statewide protocols to address BH integration and applicability	Passed Senate 48-0
SUD treatment system	of commitment criteria to SUDs. Amends the definition of SWMS to allow the facility to care for voluntary individuals and to provide not only withdrawal	
1907 bill page	management but also treatment and clinical stabilization. Standardizes who may file a petition for 14-day involuntary treatment for youth to match the adult ITA	
	statute, and permits the petition to be signed by a CDP or non-psychiatric ARNP when it is for SUD treatment. Limits the duration of voluntary SUD monitoring	
	programs (in lieu of disciplinary action after unprofessional conduct) for people serving as or applying to serve as peer counselors and AACs to the amount of	
	time needed for the person to achieve 1 year or more in SUD recovery via abstinence or MAT, and exempts those with 1 year or more in recovery from the	
	monitoring program. Prohibits automatic denial of AAC registration and employment associated with serving vulnerable adults based on certain criminal	
	charges, provided that such charges are SUD-or MH-related, more than 1 year has passed since the most recent charge, and the person has been in SUD or MH	
	recovery for at least 1 year. Requires HCA to certify SUD peer counselors, and include reimbursement for SUD peer support services in the Medicaid state plan,	
	by 7/1/19. Requires DOH to conduct a sunrise review for the creation of an advance peer support specialist credential and to transfer the current peer support	
	certification program to DOH.	
SSB 5181	Prohibits a person detained for 72 hours under the ITA's likelihood of serious harm standard from possessing a firearm for 6 months. Restores a person's firearm	Passed Senate 26-
(Kuderer prime)	rights automatically 6 months after detention and requires returning the person's firearms and their concealed pistol license. Allows the person to petition the	19
Certain procedures upon initial	court for restoring of their firearm rights before the end of the 6-month period. Includes a null and void clause if no specific funding is appropriated.	Passed House 55-
detention under the ITA		40
<u>5181 bill page</u>		
SSB 5380	Advances progressive opioid policies in various areas, including: providing better information for patients about opioid prescription risks and alternatives, right	Passed Senate 47-0
(Cleveland prime) (Gov request)	of refusal, and safe disposal; pharmacy standing orders, emergency department dispensing, and HCA-coordinated purchasing of opioid overdose reversal	Passed House 96-2
Opioid use disorder (OUD)	medications; responses to overdoses by emergency medical services and peer response teams; prescription monitoring program (PMP) integration with	
treatment, prevention, and	electronic health records; care for people with OUD and their newborns; support for MAT by therapeutic courts. Updates outdated language related to	
related services	abstinence (replacing it with SUD as a medical condition, and referring to the provision of evidence-supported treatments) and pregnant and parenting persons.	
5380 bill page	If funded, supports a pilot project for LEAD in 2 geographic areas. Clarifies opioid treatment program dispensation rules. If funded, directs HCA to fund MAT	
	medication in jails if treatment is determined to be medically necessary, and to make efforts to connect incarcerated people on MAT to community providers	
	upon release. Requires Medicaid and all state-regulated plans to cover certain MAT medications without prior authorization. Requires HCA to develop	
	recommendations to lower the cost of such medications, and to increase the number of approved burprenorphine prescribers. Prohibits HCA from promoting	
	the use of supervised injection sites as a form of treatment for OUD, or partnering with any agency that supervises the injection of illicit drugs.	

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Bill # / Title	Brief Description	Status as of 4/18 11am
E2SSB 5432	Removes BHOs from law and replaces them with BHASOs, MCOs, or both. Repeals state hospital bed allocation 1/1/20, and establishes a workgroup, with a	Passed Senate 46-2
(Dhingra prime) (Gov request)	report due 12/15/19, to manage access to long-term involuntary commitment resources (state hospitals and CLIP) until risk for such care can be integrated into	Passed House 95-0
BH integration, removing	managed care contracts, and (in the Senate version only) also to study how to expand bidirectional integration and increase support for co-occurring disorders.	Senate concurred
BHOs from law, clarifying roles	Requires counties that operate BHASOs and hold a BHA license to have clear separation of powers, duties, and finances between the BHASO and any county-	
of BHASOs/MCOs	operated provider organization/service, and to account clearly for state funds; limits BHASO self-contracting and related administrative linkages, but permits	
1393 bill page	counties to operate directly certain BHA service types. Limits BHASO administrative costs to 10%. Limits initial documentation requirements for BH care.	
5432 bill page	Requires HCA to report to Gov and legislature biennially beginning 12/1/2020 on BH system expenditures vs appropriation levels. Clarifies that BHASOs maintain	
	regional BH advisory boards. Revises powers of the state office of forensic MH services (OFMHS).	
E2SSB 5444	Creates forensic navigators, as officers of the court, to navigate the forensic legal process and access available BH resources. Permits the diversion of people who	Passed Senate 48-0
(Dhingra prime)	commit nonviolent felonies from the criminal legal system. Provides for the dismissal of serious misdemeanor charges (and referral for civil commitment	Passed House 97-0
timely competency	evaluation), and permits competency restoration for such charges only when there is a compelling state interest. Establishes eligibility for outpatient	
evaluations and restoration	competency restoration, including willingness to abstain from substance use, and conditions of participation including mandatory medication management, and	
forensic MH care system	for defendants with an SUD, urinalysis. Permits courts to order a combination of inpatient and outpatient restoration up to a maximum of 90 days. Permits	
Trueblood settlement	inpatient or outpatient restoration to be ordered based on input from forensic navigators and the parties, or based on a competency evaluation. Provides courts	
agreement	the option to revoke a defendant from outpatient competetency restoration to an inpatient setting as follows: for felonies, either 45 or 90 days depending on	
5444 bill page	the charge; for misdemeanors, up to 29 days.	
E2SSB 5720	Increases the intial detention period under the ITA from 72 hours to 5 days effective 1/1/20. Modifies the ITA's definitions of likelihood of serious harm, gravely	Passed Senate 46-2
(Dhingra prime)	disabled, and violent act, and adds a related definition of severe deterioration from safe behavior. Expands SBCs to include patients detained due to SUDs, but	House Approps 4/6
Involuntary treatment act	not until 2026 when integrated involuntary treatment goes into full effect. Creates an ITA workgroup, including DCRs, BHASOs, and MCOs among many others,	Possibly NTIB
5720 bill page	to guide implementation of the 5-day initial detention period and evaluate its effects and other vulnerabilities in the ITA system, and to develop	
	recommendations for legislature by 6/30/21. Extends provisions and processes added in recent years to the adult ITA to youth ITA. Permits DCR evaluation by	
	video, but in doing so may undermine current law's clarity that ITA video hearings are permissible.	

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Bill # / Title	Brief Description	Status as of 4/18 11am
2SSB 5903	HCA must develop a 2-year pilot Partnership Access Line for Schools (PALS) behavioral health support and consultation program, for implementation by 1/1/20,	Passed Senate 47-0
(Darneille prime)	supporting 2 ESDs, and for OFM to develop a funding model for PALS. 6 regional qualified MH consultants must be contracted to support Early Achievers	Passed House 87-9
implementing policies related	programs/child care providers and report back by 6/30/21. UW and WSU must each offer specified additional child/adolescent psychiatry residencies, and	Senate concurred
to children's MH children's	extends the length of supervised training for residents. HCA must phase in coordinated specialty care (CSC) programs for early identification and intervention for	
MH work group	psychosis, and DCYF an infant and early childhood MH consultation model for children ages 0-5, between 2020 and 2023. HCA must provide training for BH	
5903 bill page	providers that includes information about parent-initiated treatment (PIT), and, if 1874 is enacted, conduct a survey to measure the impact of PIT. Subject to	
	appropriation, requires ESDs to coordinate BH in school districts in their regions including one or more identified topics for 1 professional learning day.	
	Establishes UW certificate programs in evidence-based practices. Requires UW to develop a multi-tiered system of school supports; and mandates trauma-	
	informed early care and intervention pilots in DCYF. All new programming, and ESD coordination requirement, subject to appropriated funding. Includes a null	
	and void clause if no specific funding is appropriated. Allows the children's MH workgroup to incude additional legislative members, and to form advisory	
	groups.	