HOUSE BILL 1476

State of Washington69th Legislature2025 Regular SessionBy Representative Ormsby; by request of Office of Financial
ManagementOffice of Financial

Read first time 01/21/25. Referred to Committee on Appropriations.

1 AN ACT Relating to delaying the rebasing of the nursing home 2 payment rates to 2028; and amending RCW 74.46.561.

3 BE IT ENACTED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF THE STATE OF WASHINGTON:

4 Sec. 1. RCW 74.46.561 and 2023 c 475 s 942 are each amended to 5 read as follows:

6 (1) The legislature adopts a new system for establishing nursing 7 home payment rates beginning July 1, 2016. Any payments to nursing homes for services provided after June 30, 2016, must be based on the 8 new system. The new system must be designed in such a manner as to 9 10 decrease administrative complexity associated with the payment 11 methodology, reward nursing homes providing care for high acuity 12 residents, incentivize quality care for residents of nursing homes, 13 and establish minimum staffing standards for direct care.

14 (2) The new system must be based primarily on industry-wide
15 costs, and have three main components: Direct care, indirect care,
16 and capital.

(3) (a) The direct care component must include the direct care and therapy care components of the previous system, along with food, laundry, and dietary services. Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, direct care must be paid at a fixed rate, based on one hundred percent or greater of statewide case mix neutral median

costs, but shall be capped so that a nursing home provider's direct 1 care rate does not exceed 118 percent of its base year's direct care 2 allowable costs except if the provider is below the minimum staffing 3 standard established in RCW 74.42.360(2). Direct care must be 4 performance-adjusted for acuity every six months, using case mix 5 6 principles. Direct care must be regionally adjusted using countywide wage index information available through the United States department 7 of labor's bureau of labor statistics. There is no minimum occupancy 8 for direct care. The direct care component rate allocations 9 calculated in accordance with this section must be adjusted to the 10 11 extent necessary to comply with RCW 74.46.421.

12 (b) Unless a nursing home provider is below the minimum staffing standard established in RCW 74.42.360(2), a provider's direct care 13 rate relative to its base year's direct care allowable costs must be 14 15 capped as follows:

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(i) For fiscal year 2023, the cap must not exceed 165 percent;

17 (ii) For fiscal year 2024, the cap must not exceed 153 percent; 18 and

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(iii) For fiscal year 2025, the cap must not exceed 142 percent.

(4) (a) The indirect care component must include the elements of 20 21 administrative expenses, maintenance costs, and housekeeping services 22 from the previous system. Except as provided in (b) of this subsection, a minimum occupancy assumption of ninety percent must be 23 applied to indirect care. Indirect care must be paid at a fixed rate, 24 25 based on ninety percent or greater of statewide median costs. The 26 indirect care component rate allocations calculated in accordance with this section must be adjusted to the extent necessary to comply 27 28 with RCW 74.46.421.

29 (b) A minimum occupancy assumption must be applied to indirect care as follows: 30

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- (i) For fiscal year 2023, the assumption must be 75 percent;
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(ii) For fiscal year 2024, the assumption must be 80 percent; and (iii) For fiscal year 2025, the assumption must be 80 percent.

(5) The capital component must use a fair market rental system to 34 set a price per bed. The capital component must be adjusted for the 35 36 age of the facility, and must use a minimum occupancy assumption of 37 ninety percent.

(a) Beginning July 1, 2016, the fair rental rate allocation for 38 39 each facility must be determined by multiplying the allowable nursing 40 home square footage in (c) of this subsection by the RSMeans rental

rate in (d) of this subsection and by the number of licensed beds 1 yielding the gross unadjusted building value. An equipment allowance 2 of ten percent must be added to the unadjusted building value. The 3 sum of the unadjusted building value and equipment allowance must 4 then be reduced by the average age of the facility as determined by 5 6 (e) of this subsection using a depreciation rate of one and one-half percent. The depreciated building and equipment plus land valued at 7 percent of the gross unadjusted building value 8 ten before depreciation must then be multiplied by the rental rate at seven and 9 one-half percent to yield an allowable fair rental value for the 10 land, building, and equipment. 11

12 (b) The fair rental value determined in (a) of this subsection 13 must be divided by the greater of the actual total facility census 14 from the prior full calendar year or imputed census based on the 15 number of licensed beds at ninety percent occupancy.

16 (c) For the rate year beginning July 1, 2016, all facilities must 17 be reimbursed using four hundred square feet. For the rate year 18 beginning July 1, 2017, allowable nursing facility square footage 19 must be determined using the total nursing facility square footage as 20 reported on the medicaid cost reports submitted to the department in 21 compliance with this chapter. The maximum allowable square feet per 22 bed may not exceed four hundred fifty.

(d) Each facility must be paid at eighty-three percent or greater 23 of the median nursing facility RSMeans construction index value per 24 25 square foot. The department may use updated RSMeans construction 26 index information when more recent square footage data becomes available. The statewide value per square foot must be indexed based 27 on facility zip code by multiplying the statewide value per square 28 29 foot times the appropriate zip code based index. For the purpose of implementing this section, the value per square foot effective July 30 31 1, 2016, must be set so that the weighted average fair rental value rate is not less than ten dollars and eighty cents per patient day. 32 The capital component rate allocations calculated in accordance with 33 this section must be adjusted to the extent necessary to comply with 34 RCW 74.46.421. 35

36 (e) The average age is the actual facility age reduced for 37 significant renovations. Significant renovations are defined as those 38 renovations that exceed two thousand dollars per bed in a calendar 39 year as reported on the annual cost report submitted in accordance 40 with this chapter. For the rate beginning July 1, 2016, the

1 department shall use renovation data back to 1994 as submitted on facility cost reports. Beginning July 1, 2016, facility ages must be 2 reduced in future years if the value of the renovation completed in 3 any year exceeds two thousand dollars times the number of licensed 4 beds. The cost of the renovation must be divided by the accumulated 5 6 depreciation per bed in the year of the renovation to determine the equivalent number of new replacement beds. The new age for the 7 facility is a weighted average with the replacement bed equivalents 8 reflecting an age of zero and the existing licensed beds, minus the 9 new bed equivalents, reflecting their age in the year of the 10 11 renovation. At no time may the depreciated age be less than zero or 12 greater than forty-four years.

(f) A nursing facility's capital component rate allocation must be rebased annually, effective July 1, 2016, in accordance with this section and this chapter.

16 (g) For the purposes of this subsection (5), "RSMeans" means 17 building construction costs data as published by Gordian.

18 (6) A quality incentive must be offered as a rate enhancement 19 beginning July 1, 2016.

(a) An enhancement no larger than five percent and no less than one percent of the statewide average daily rate must be paid to facilities that meet or exceed the standard established for the quality incentive. All providers must have the opportunity to earn the full quality incentive payment.

25 The quality incentive component must be determined by (b) 26 calculating an overall facility quality score composed of four to six quality measures. For fiscal year 2017 there shall be four quality 27 28 measures, and for fiscal year 2018 there shall be six quality measures. Initially, the quality incentive component must be based on 29 minimum data set quality measures for the percentage of long-stay 30 31 residents who self-report moderate to severe pain, the percentage of 32 high-risk long-stay residents with pressure ulcers, the percentage of 33 long-stay residents experiencing one or more falls with major injury, and the percentage of long-stay residents with a urinary tract 34 infection. Quality measures must be reviewed on an annual basis by a 35 stakeholder work group established by the department. Upon review, 36 quality measures may be added or changed. The department may risk 37 adjust individual quality measures as it deems appropriate. 38

39 (c) The facility quality score must be point based, using at a 40 minimum the facility's most recent available three-quarter average

1 centers for medicare and medicaid services quality data. Point thresholds for each quality measure must be established using the 2 corresponding statistical values for the quality measure point 3 determinants of eighty quality measure points, sixty quality measure 4 points, forty quality measure points, and twenty quality measure 5 6 points, identified in the most recent available five-star quality rating system technical user's guide published by the centers for 7 medicare and medicaid services. 8

(d) Facilities meeting or exceeding the highest performance 9 10 threshold (top level) for a quality measure receive twenty-five points. Facilities meeting the second highest performance threshold 11 12 receive twenty points. Facilities meeting the third level of performance threshold receive fifteen points. Facilities in the 13 bottom performance threshold level receive no points. Points from all 14 15 quality measures must then be summed into a single aggregate quality 16 score for each facility.

17 (e) Facilities receiving an aggregate quality score of eighty 18 percent of the overall available total score or higher must be placed 19 in the highest tier (tier V), facilities receiving an aggregate score of between seventy and seventy-nine percent of the overall available 20 total score must be placed in the second highest tier (tier IV), 21 22 facilities receiving an aggregate score of between sixty and sixty-23 nine percent of the overall available total score must be placed in the third highest tier (tier III), facilities receiving an aggregate 24 25 score of between fifty and fifty-nine percent of the overall 26 available total score must be placed in the fourth highest tier (tier 27 II), and facilities receiving less than fifty percent of the overall 28 available total score must be placed in the lowest tier (tier I).

(f) The tier system must be used to determine the amount of each 29 facility's per patient day quality incentive component. The per 30 31 patient day quality incentive component for tier IV is seventy-five 32 percent of the per patient day quality incentive component for tier V, the per patient day quality incentive component for tier III is 33 fifty percent of the per patient day quality incentive component for 34 tier V, and the per patient day quality incentive component for tier 35 36 II is twenty-five percent of the per patient day quality incentive 37 component for tier V. Facilities in tier I receive no quality 38 incentive component.

1 (g) Tier system payments must be set in a manner that ensures 2 that the entire biennial appropriation for the quality incentive 3 program is allocated.

(h) Facilities with insufficient three-quarter average centers 4 for medicare and medicaid services quality data must be assigned to 5 6 the tier corresponding to their five-star quality rating. Facilities with a five-star quality rating must be assigned to the highest tier 7 (tier V) and facilities with a one-star quality rating must be 8 assigned to the lowest tier (tier I). The use of a facility's five-9 star quality rating shall only occur in the case of insufficient 10 11 centers for medicare and medicaid services minimum data set 12 information.

(i) The quality incentive rates must be adjusted semiannually on July 1 and January 1 of each year using, at a minimum, the most recent available three-quarter average centers for medicare and medicaid services quality data.

(j) Beginning July 1, 2017, the percentage of short-stay residents who newly received an antipsychotic medication must be added as a quality measure. The department must determine the quality incentive thresholds for this quality measure in a manner consistent with those outlined in (b) through (h) of this subsection using the centers for medicare and medicaid services quality data.

(k) Beginning July 1, 2017, the percentage of direct care staff 23 turnover must be added as a quality measure using the centers for 24 25 medicare and medicaid services' payroll-based journal and nursing home facility payroll data. Turnover is defined as an employee 26 departure. The department must determine the quality incentive 27 thresholds for this quality measure using data from the centers for 28 medicare and medicaid services' payroll-based journal, unless such 29 data is not available, in which case the department shall use direct 30 31 care staffing turnover data from the most recent medicaid cost 32 report.

33 (7) Reimbursement of the safety net assessment imposed by chapter 34 74.48 RCW and paid in relation to medicaid residents must be 35 continued.

36 (8) (a) ((The)) Except as provided in (c) of this subsection, the 37 direct care and indirect care components must be rebased in even-38 numbered years, beginning with rates paid on July 1, 2016. Rates paid 39 on July 1, 2016, must be based on the 2014 calendar year cost report. 40 On a percentage basis, after rebasing, the department must confirm

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that the statewide average daily rate has increased at least as much 1 as the average rate of inflation, as determined by the skilled 2 nursing facility market basket index published by the centers for 3 medicare and medicaid services, or a comparable index. If after 4 rebasing, the percentage increase to the statewide average daily rate 5 6 is less than the average rate of inflation for the same time period, the department is authorized to increase rates by the difference 7 between the percentage increase after rebasing and the average rate 8 of inflation. 9

(b) It is the intention of the legislature that direct and 10 indirect care rates paid in fiscal year 2022 will be rebased using 11 12 the calendar year 2019 cost reports. For fiscal year 2021, in addition to the rates generated by (a) of this subsection, an 13 additional adjustment is provided as established in this subsection 14 (8) (b). Beginning May 1, 2020, and through June 30, 2021, the 15 16 calendar year costs must be adjusted for inflation by a twenty-four 17 month consumer price index, based on the most recently available monthly index for all urban consumers, as published by the bureau of 18 labor statistics. It is also the intent of the legislature that, 19 starting in fiscal year 2022, a facility-specific rate add-on equal 20 21 to the inflation adjustment that facilities received solely in fiscal 22 year 2021, must be added to the rate. For fiscal year 2024, the 23 direct care and indirect care components shall be rebased to the 2021 calendar year cost report plus a 4.7 percent adjustment for 24 25 inflation. For fiscal year 2025, the direct and indirect care components shall be rebased to the 2022 calendar year cost report 26 plus a five percent adjustment for inflation. 27

28 (c) ((To determine the necessity of regular inflationary adjustments to the nursing facility rates, by December 1, 2020, the 29 department shall provide the appropriate policy and fiscal committees 30 31 of the legislature with a report that provides a review of rates paid 32 in 2017, 2018, and 2019 in comparison to costs incurred by nursing facilities.)) The direct and indirect care rates calculations in 33 fiscal year 2027 using the calendar year 2025 cost reports shall go 34 into effect the following fiscal biennium, beginning in fiscal year 35 2028. The 2024 direct and indirect care rates and the one-time rate 36 add on in the 2025-2027 fiscal biennium shall remain in effect until 37 fiscal year 2028. 38

39 (9) The direct care component provided in subsection (3) of this 40 section is subject to the reconciliation and settlement process

provided in RCW 74.46.022(6). Beginning July 1, 2016, pursuant to 1 rules established by the department, funds that are received through 2 reconciliation and settlement process provided in 3 the RCW 74.46.022(6) must be used for technical assistance, specialized 4 training, or an increase to the quality enhancement established in 5 6 subsection (6) of this section. The legislature intends to review the 7 utility of maintaining the reconciliation and settlement process under a price-based payment methodology, and may discontinue the 8 reconciliation and settlement process after the 2017-2019 fiscal 9 biennium. 10

(10) Compared to the rate in effect June 30, 2016, including all cost components and rate add-ons, no facility may receive a rate reduction of more than one percent on July 1, 2016, more than two percent on July 1, 2017, or more than five percent on July 1, 2018. To ensure that the appropriation for nursing homes remains cost neutral, the department is authorized to cap the rate increase for facilities in fiscal years 2017, 2018, and 2019.

18 (11) It is the intent of the legislature that a rate add-on be 19 applied to the weighted average nursing facility payment rate 20 referenced in the omnibus operating appropriations act in an amount 21 necessary to ensure that the weighted average nursing facility 22 payment rate for fiscal year 2026 is equal to the weighted average 23 nursing facility payment rate for fiscal year 2025.

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