A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO THE HAWAII HEALTH CONNECTOR.

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

1	SECTION 1. The legislature finds that the federal Patient
2	Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 (Affordable Care Act)
3	requires states to establish health insurance exchanges to
4	connect buyers and sellers of health and dental insurance and
5	facilitate the purchase and sale of federally qualified health
6	insurance plans and qualified dental plans. Hawaii's health
7	insurance exchange, known as the Hawaii Health Connector
8	(Connector), was established in 2011 and charged with
9	implementing applicable parts of the Affordable Care Act.
10	The legislature further finds that due to Hawaii's small
11	population, the highly successful Prepaid Health Care Act of
12	1974 (Prepaid Health Care Act), and expanded medicaid coverage
13	that resulted in lower numbers of uninsured residents in the
14	State, and despite substantial federal investment in technology
15	and assistance, the efforts of the board of directors and the
16	staff of the Connector, work contributed by public sector
17	employees, and the support of the legislature, the Connector was

- 1 unable to meet the financial sustainability requirements imposed
- 2 by the federal government.
- 3 In June 2015, the federal Department of Health and Human
- 4 Services determined that Hawaii was not in compliance with
- 5 certain provisions of the Affordable Care Act. The governor,
- 6 state cabinet officials, and Connector leadership agreed to
- 7 accelerate the transition of the Connector's authority to the
- 8 State in November 2015. The legislature notes that this
- 9 transition was in the best interests of Hawaii residents, as the
- 10 State had already begun the transition into the federal
- 11 marketplace for the enrollment period slated to last through
- 12 January 1, 2016. The Connector officially ceased operations in
- 13 December 2015.
- 14 The legislature recognizes that some of the challenges
- 15 faced by the Connector can be attributed to the overwhelming
- 16 success of the State's Prepaid Health Care Act, which has
- 17 defined employer-sponsored health insurance in Hawaii and
- 18 fundamentally shaped Hawaii's health insurance marketplace for
- 19 over forty years. The Prepaid Health Care Act was the first law
- 20 of its kind in the nation, and requires nearly all employers to
- 21 provide a uniformly high level of coverage for their employees.

- 1 Under the Prepaid Health Care Act, employees who work at least
- 2 twenty hours a week must be offered employer-sponsored health
- 3 insurance and cannot be required to pay more than 1.5 per cent
- 4 of their wages for employee-only coverage. Furthermore,
- 5 employer-based coverage under the Prepaid Health Care Act is
- 6 robust and provides significantly better benefits than those
- 7 required under the Affordable Care Act.
- 8 The legislature additionally finds that the Prepaid Health
- 9 Care Act's long history of mandated health care coverage has
- 10 resulted in a rate of uninsured individuals that is amongst the
- 11 lowest in the nation. The uninsured rate in Hawaii has
- 12 historically fallen between five and seven per cent, with a
- 13 recent analysis putting the current percentage of uninsured
- 14 residents at 5.3 per cent. However, the tremendous success of
- 15 the Prepaid Health Care Act also created challenges for the
- 16 Connector. Given Hawaii's small population, small insurance
- 17 marketplace, and historically low uninsured rate, implementing a
- 18 state-run exchange that could maintain financial sustainability
- 19 was difficult. Overall, the State lacked the high population
- 20 and high percentage of uninsured individuals needed to ensure
- 21 the long-term sustainability of the Connector.

- The legislature notes that although the state-based
 exchange model did not end up working in Hawaii's unique
- 3 marketplace, the Connector was successful in reaching many
- 4 previously uninsured individuals. Furthermore, Hawaii residents
- 5 will still have the opportunity to access affordable health care
- 6 coverage through the federally-supported state-based exchange,
- 7 similar to those in Oregon, Nevada, and New Mexico.
- 8 Finally, the legislature acknowledges and appreciates the
- 9 work of the board of directors and the staff of the Connector
- 10 and notes that neither the board nor the Connector staff are
- 11 responsible for the ultimate repeal of the Connector.
- 12 Accordingly, due to the Connector ceasing operations and
- 13 the transition to a federally-supported state-based exchange,
- 14 the purpose of this Act is to repeal the Connector and
- 15 associated references from the Hawaii Revised Statutes.
- 16 SECTION 2. Section 432F-2, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
- 17 amended to read as follows:
- "[+] §432F-2[+] Health care provider network adequacy. (a)
- 19 On or before January 1 of each calendar year, each managed care
- 20 plan shall demonstrate the adequacy of its provider network to
- 21 the commissioner. A provider network shall be considered

- 1 adequate if it provides access to sufficient numbers and types
- 2 of providers to ensure that all covered services will be
- 3 accessible without unreasonable delay, after taking into
- 4 consideration geography. The commissioner shall also consider
- 5 any applicable federal standards on network adequacy. A
- 6 certification from a national accreditation organization shall
- 7 create a rebuttable presumption that the network of a managed
- 8 care plan is adequate. This presumption may be rebutted by
- 9 evidence submitted to, or collected by, the commissioner.
- 10 (b) A managed care plan that does not have a certification
- 11 from a national accreditation organization may submit to the
- 12 commissioner a plan to become accredited by a national
- 13 accreditation organization within a period of two years if the
- 14 managed care plan has provided sufficient evidence that its
- 15 network is reasonably adequate at the time of submission of the
- 16 plan. The commissioner shall also consider any applicable
- 17 federal standards on network adequacy. The commissioner may
- 18 extend the period of time for accreditation.
- 19 (c) The commissioner shall approve or disapprove a managed
- 20 care plan's annual filing on network adequacy. If the
- 21 commissioner deems the filing incomplete, additional information

- and supporting documentation may be requested. A managed care 1
- plan shall have sixty days to appeal an adverse decision by the 2
- commissioner in an administrative hearing pursuant to chapter
- 4 91.
- 5 (d) To-enable the commissioner to determine the network
- adequacy for qualified health plans to be listed with the Hawaii 6
- health connector under section 435H-11, the commissioner may 7
- request that a managed care plan demonstrate the adequacy of its 8
- provider network at the time that it files its health plan 9
- benefit document with the commissioner. , 10
- (c) (d) This section shall apply to any managed care plan 11
- qualified as a prepaid health care plan pursuant to chapter 12
- 393." 13
- SECTION 3. Chapter 435H, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is 14
- 15 repealed.
- SECTION 4. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed 16
- and stricken. New statutory material is underscored. 17
- This Act shall take effect upon its approval. 18 SECTION 5.

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INTRODUCED BY: NULL A BU

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Report Title:

Hawaii Health Insurance Exchange; Hawaii Health Connector; Repeal

Description:

Repeals the Hawaii Health Connector and associated references in the Hawaii Revised Statutes.

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