
A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO RURAL EMERGENCY HOSPITALS.

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

1 SECTION 1. The legislature finds that the federal
2 government has recently authorized the creation of rural
3 emergency hospitals, a new type of medicare provider meant to
4 help address the concerning increase in rural hospital closures
5 nationwide. Rural emergency hospitals provide rural communities
6 with emergency department services, observation care, and
7 tailored outpatient medical and health services, including
8 laboratory and imaging services. By adopting the rural
9 emergency hospital designation, a hospital can focus on these
10 important services while eliminating certain high-cost services
11 that the community is not utilizing, such as inpatient care.
12 This focus allows the hospital to allocate its limited resources
13 to better address needs of the community the hospital serves.
14 The legislature further finds that the creation of the
15 rural emergency hospital designation may be beneficial to the
16 financial health of certain hospitals and the communities they
17 serve. By adopting a rural emergency hospital designation, a



1 hospital can take advantage of medicare reimbursement policies
2 that allow the hospital to adapt to community needs while
3 sustaining budget requirements. Specifically, rural emergency
4 hospitals receive a fixed monthly payment equal to about
5 \$3,200,000 annually. In addition, medicare payments for
6 outpatient services such as diagnostic services are five per
7 cent higher for rural emergency hospitals. Significantly,
8 patients do not pay additional fees or premiums for receiving
9 services at a rural emergency hospital. States can also
10 determine their own ways to support rural emergency hospitals
11 through medicaid and commercial reimbursement policies.

12 The legislature also finds that although the cessation of
13 inpatient services may seem like a loss for a community, for
14 many rural hospitals, such as Lanai hospital, the volume of
15 inpatient care is extremely low. For example, Lanai is a
16 critical access hospital that averages less than one patient per
17 day in its acute inpatient care beds. This low volume
18 illustrates that people are seeking inpatient care at other
19 locations. Despite this low volume, hospitals that maintain
20 inpatient care services must still pay the increasingly high



1 costs of staffing, equipment, and supplies needed to maintain
2 inpatient care.

3 Besides inpatient care, Lanai hospital currently provides
4 emergency services along with thousands of days of nursing and
5 skilled nursing care. Importantly, if Lanai hospital becomes a
6 rural emergency hospital, it would be able to surrender its
7 inpatient licensed beds and allow the hospital to expand its
8 availability of long-term care and skilled nursing beds, which
9 are sorely needed by the community. The legislature notes that
10 each rural emergency hospital is responsible for meeting
11 higher-level patient care needs by having transfer agreements
12 with local trauma centers.

13 The legislature finds that the federal government designed
14 the rural emergency hospital program for hospitals like Lanai
15 hospital, to allow those hospitals to best meet the health care
16 needs of its communities by emphasizing emergency services,
17 long-term care, and skilled nursing.

18 The legislature also finds that hospitals must first be
19 recognized as an emergency rural hospital at the state level
20 before those hospitals can pursue the new rural emergency health
21 designation with the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.



1 A state can address licensure through the enactment of
2 legislation, which should also ensure that the medicaid policy
3 protections that currently support hospitals and the services
4 the hospitals provide will continue after those facilities
5 attain a rural emergency hospital designation.

6 Accordingly, the purpose of this Act is to:

7 (1) Provide a statutory framework for the licensure of
8 rural emergency hospitals at the state level; and

9 (2) Provide for the continuation of medicaid policy
10 protections for hospitals transitioning to a rural
11 emergency hospital designation.

12 SECTION 2. Chapter 321, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
13 amended by adding a new section to part I to be appropriately
14 designated and to read as follows:

15 "§321- Rural emergency hospitals; licensing. (a) The
16 department of health shall license a hospital as a rural
17 emergency hospital if the hospital:

18 (1) Elects to receive the medicare designation as a rural
19 emergency hospital;



1 (2) Provides emergency treatment and stabilization
2 services for an average length of stay of twenty-four
3 hours or less; and

4 (3) Meets the requirements of title 42 United States Code
5 section 1395x(kkk) (2) .

6 (b) For purposes of medicaid reimbursement for services
7 provided, any reference in state law or the Hawaii
8 administrative rules to a critical access hospital, a
9 hospital-based unit to a critical access hospital, or a
10 sub-provider to a critical access hospital, shall be interpreted
11 to also reference a rural emergency hospital, a hospital-based
12 unit to a rural emergency hospital, or a sub-provider to a rural
13 emergency hospital; provided that the rural emergency hospital
14 was previously designated as a critical access hospital.

15 (c) No later than one hundred eighty days after the
16 effective date of this section, the department of health shall
17 adopt rules pursuant to chapter 91 necessary to implement this
18 section; provided that the rules shall not conflict with, be
19 more restrictive than, or prevent the application of,
20 regulations promulgated by the United States Secretary of Health



1 and Human Services under title 42 Code of Federal Regulations
2 part 485."

3 SECTION 3. Section 346-1, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
4 amended by adding a new definition to be appropriately inserted
5 and to read as follows:

6 "Rural emergency hospital" means a rural emergency
7 hospital licensed under section 321- that was previously
8 designated as a critical access hospital."

9 SECTION 4. Section 346-59, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
10 amended by amending subsection (a) to read as follows:

11 "(a) The department shall adopt rules under chapter 91
12 concerning payment to providers of medical care. The department
13 shall determine the rates of payment due to all providers of
14 medical care, and pay [~~such~~] those amounts in accordance with
15 the requirements of the appropriations act and the Social
16 Security Act, as amended. Payments to critical access hospitals
17 and rural emergency hospitals for services rendered to medicaid
18 beneficiaries shall be calculated on a cost basis using medicare
19 reasonable cost principles."

20 SECTION 5. Section 346-59.1, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
21 amended by amending subsection (g) to read as follows:



1 "(g) For the purposes of this section:

2 "Distant site" means the location of the health care
3 provider delivering services through telehealth at the time the
4 services are provided.

5 "Health care provider" means a provider of services, as
6 defined in title 42 United States Code section 1395x(u), a
7 provider of medical and other health services, as defined in
8 title 42 United States Code section 1395x(s), other
9 practitioners licensed by the State and working within their
10 scope of practice, and any other person or organization who
11 furnishes, bills, or is paid for health care in the normal
12 course of business, including but not limited to primary care
13 providers, mental health providers, oral health providers,
14 physicians and osteopathic physicians licensed under chapter
15 453, advanced practice registered nurses licensed under
16 chapter 457, psychologists licensed under chapter 465, and
17 dentists licensed under chapter 448.

18 "Interactive telecommunications system" has the same
19 meaning as the term is defined in title 42 Code of Federal
20 Regulations section 410.78(a).



1 "Originating site" means the location where the patient is
2 located, whether accompanied or not by a health care provider,
3 at the time services are provided by a health care provider
4 through telehealth, including but not limited to a health care
5 provider's office, hospital, critical access hospital, rural
6 emergency hospital, rural health clinic, federally qualified
7 health center, a patient's home, and other nonmedical
8 environments such as school-based health centers,
9 university-based health centers, or the work location of a
10 patient.

11 "Telehealth" means the use of telecommunications services,
12 as defined in section 269-1, to encompass four modalities:
13 store and forward technologies, remote monitoring, live
14 consultation, and mobile health; and which shall include but not
15 be limited to real-time video conferencing-based communication,
16 secure interactive and non-interactive web-based communication,
17 and secure asynchronous information exchange, to transmit
18 patient medical information, including diagnostic-quality
19 digital images and laboratory results for medical interpretation
20 and diagnosis, for the purpose of delivering enhanced health
21 care services and information while a patient is at an



1 originating site and the health care provider is at a distant
2 site. Except as provided through an interactive
3 telecommunications system, standard telephone contacts,
4 facsimile transmissions, or e-mail text, in combination or
5 alone, do not constitute telehealth services."

6 SECTION 6. Section 346D-1, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
7 amended by adding a new definition to be appropriately inserted
8 and to read as follows:

9 "Rural emergency hospital" means a rural emergency
10 hospital licensed under section 321- that was previously
11 designated as a critical access hospital."

12 SECTION 7. Section 346D-1.5, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
13 amended to read as follows:

14 **"§346D-1.5 Medicaid reimbursement equity.** Not later than
15 July 1, 2008, there shall be no distinction between
16 hospital-based and nonhospital-based reimbursement rates for
17 institutionalized long-term care under medicaid. Reimbursement
18 for institutionalized intermediate care facilities and
19 institutionalized skilled nursing facilities shall be based
20 solely on the level of care rather than the location. This



1 section shall not apply to critical access hospitals[?] or rural
2 emergency hospitals."

3 SECTION 8. Section 671-7, Hawaii Revised Statutes, is
4 amended by amending subsection (c) to read as follows:

5 "(c) For purposes of this section:

6 "Distant site" means the location of the health care
7 provider delivering services through telehealth at the time the
8 services are provided.

9 "Originating site" means the location where the patient is
10 located, whether accompanied or not by a health care provider,
11 at the time services are provided by a health care provider
12 through telehealth, including but not limited to a health care
13 provider's office, hospital, critical access hospital, rural
14 emergency hospital, rural health clinic, federally qualified
15 health center, a patient's home, and other non-medical
16 environments such as school-based health centers,
17 university-based health centers, or the work location of a
18 patient.

19 "Telehealth" means the use of telecommunications services,
20 as defined in section 269-1, to encompass four modalities:
21 store and forward technologies, remote monitoring, live



1 consultation, and mobile health; and which shall include but not
2 be limited to real-time video conferencing-based communication,
3 secure interactive and non-interactive web-based communication,
4 and secure asynchronous information exchange, to transmit
5 patient medical information, including diagnostic-quality
6 digital images and laboratory results for medical interpretation
7 and diagnosis, for the purpose of delivering enhanced health
8 care services and information while a patient is at an
9 originating site and the health care provider is at a distant
10 site. Standard telephone contacts, facsimile transmissions, or
11 e-mail text, in combination or by itself, does not constitute a
12 telehealth service for the purposes of this section."

13 SECTION 9. Act 226, Session Laws of Hawaii 2000, is
14 amended by amending section 6 to read as follows:

15 "SECTION 6. The State's share of matching funds shall be
16 provided through the Hawaii health systems corporation and other
17 designated critical access hospitals' and rural emergency
18 hospitals' appropriations to the extent funding is available.
19 If funding is not available, medicaid reimbursement to critical
20 access hospitals and rural emergency hospitals' shall revert
21 back to the existing medicaid payment methodology."



1 SECTION 10. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed
2 and stricken. New statutory material is underscored.

3 SECTION 11. This Act shall take effect on July 1, 3000;
4 provided that the amendments made to section 346-59.1, Hawaii
5 Revised Statutes, by section 5 of this Act shall not be repealed
6 when that section is reenacted on December 31, 2025, pursuant to
7 section 8 of Act 107, Session Laws of Hawaii 2023.



Report Title:

DOH; Rural Emergency Hospitals; Licensure; Medicaid

Description:

Creates a framework for the licensure of rural emergency hospitals by the Department of Health. Provides for the continuation of Medicaid policy protections for hospitals transitioning to a rural emergency hospital designation. Effective 7/1/3000. (HD1)

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