

KANSAS MENTAL HEALTH COALITION

An Organization Dedicated to Improving the Lives of Kansans with Mental Illnesses

Testimony presented to the Senate Ways and Means Subcommittee on Social Services
Re: Osawatomie and Larned State Mental Health Hospitals

Amy A. Campbell – February 12, 2020

Thank you for the opportunity to address your committee today on behalf of the Kansas Mental Health Coalition. The Kansas Mental Health Coalition is dedicated to improving the lives of Kansans living with Mental Illnesses and Severe Emotional Disorders. We are consumer and family advocates, provider associations, direct services providers, pharmaceutical companies and others who share a common mission. At monthly roundtable meetings, participants develop and track a consensus agenda that provides the basis for legislative advocacy efforts each year

The Moratorium on Admissions at Osawatomie State Hospital: A Crisis for Communities

The state's psychiatric inpatient system is broken. Simply put, it does not have the capacity to meet the current demand to serve Kansans who need inpatient treatment. Osawatomie State Hospital has lost its CMS certification for the majority of the hospital.

The Kansas Mental Health Coalition supports the proposal to end the moratorium on admissions at Osawatomie State Hospital by adding capacity at Osawatomie State Hospital and adding regional beds through private contracts. We recommend the State go further to speed these solutions, add inpatient and crisis resources for youth, and invest in the hospital workforce through wages and training,

KMHC supports the 2018 and 2019 Mental Health Task Force Report recommendations. That report includes the bed capacity study ordered by the Legislature that confirms the need for hundreds of additional beds in order to meet the need in Kansas. In recent years, the Legislature has provided millions of dollars of important supplemental funding to the hospitals and restored some beds, but the moratorium on admissions at Osawatomie State Hospital remains in effect.

Why this matters: Kansans who experience a mental health crisis need the care and treatment required to help stabilize them and allow them to return to the community. Of those who use our state hospitals and community crisis services, most do not have Medicaid or other forms of reimbursement, limiting their access to private hospital beds. All this underscores the need to support a state mental health hospital system as a safety net for those who experience a mental health crisis. Without that safety net, many of these individuals will become involved with law enforcement or be seen in emergency rooms, shifting the cost to other systems. Whether public or private, underfunded inpatient facilities are not safe for patients or staff and they do not produce lasting recovery for patients, so we cannot reallocate hospital funding without jeopardizing lives.

The moratorium on admissions means that people who are in crisis and at risk of harming themselves or others must wait for needed treatment. There are no voluntary admissions under the moratorium, so every case must go through the legal process for involuntary commitment. Kansas law enforcement organizations and community hospitals identify the moratorium at Osawatomie State Hospital as a crisis. And now, they report that dozens of individuals who have been involuntarily committed are being rejected by the state hospital due to their diagnosis or unrelated medical conditions. If our state hospitals cannot serve these individuals, we must provide a resource that can.

Those who are involuntarily committed must wait for bed space to open up for their admission.

Individuals are held in a variety of settings – placing community providers and law enforcement in the position of attempting to protect and care for them in surroundings that are not built for such situations. Local law enforcement officials confirm that under these circumstances, they have made the difficult decision to walk away from some cases where interventions might have been best, but simply can't be managed if it will require taking officers off the street.

The lack of capacity in community based mental health services and in the state hospital system exacerbate the mental health crisis of the individual through increased use of criminal charges for minor offenses to resolve immediate problems of disorder. This results in citizens being incarcerated that could be better served by mental health services. Incarceration in these situations needlessly harms the person's ability to function in the community and places them in a setting where they are, at best, receiving minimal mental health services with diminished probability of stabilization.

Solutions Must Include Attention to the Behavioral Health Continuum of Care

The 2018 and 2019 Mental Health Task Force Reports as well as multiple prior reports have asserted the needs for higher levels of community based care, including crisis stabilization services, mental health and substance use disorder treatment and detox services (inpatient and outpatient), and multiple levels of housing resources. These community strategies must accompany hospital investments if we are to avoid the established need for up to 221 additional state hospital beds in Kansas determined by the bed study commissioned this past year. (2019 Mental Health Task Force Report pp. 4-12) Find the report at https://www.kdads.ks.gov/docs/default-source/csp/bhs-documents/final-mental-health-task-force-report---january-2019.pdf?sfvrsn=4dac04ee_0

Recommendations

- 1) **End the moratorium by immediately increasing inpatient psychiatric capacity for voluntary and involuntary admissions as recommended by the Mental Health Task Force Report (36-60 beds within 24 months) and investing in the current state hospitals. The Kansas Legislature should support and fund high-quality psychiatric inpatient services to meet the needs of all Kansans who require this care including voluntary and involuntary admissions.** Beds must be restored to end the moratorium that has placed Kansans in a psychiatric crisis on a waiting list since June 2015. This is priority one for communities and law enforcement. It is worth noting that the State promised to provide 206 beds at OSH when Rainbow Mental Health Facility was closed.
- 2) **Invest in the current state hospitals.** Stabilize staffing at state hospitals by eliminating shrinkage, updating market analyses for wages, and ensuring sufficient FTEs for quality treatment and the number of licensed beds. The current state hospitals are the safety net of our mental health system and must be continually supported with the necessary supplemental funding to replace lost federal funding, salaries and wages to stabilize staffing, training investments to build our workforce – including licensed mental health technician education, and building improvements whether new or remodeled to restore CMS certification.
- 3) **Fund Regional Crisis Locations and fund them into the future.** Develop community crisis locations in regions across the state including co-located substance use disorder (SUD) services with sustainable funding. The percentage of uninsured served within more intensive community treatment programs means that these programs struggle for sustainability. The positive outcomes of these programs are well documented but they will not survive on Medicaid and insurance reimbursements alone.
- 4) **The Crisis Intervention Act.** Open facilities that can be certified for short term commitment and stabilization require new rules and regulations as well as specialized staffing and funding. The Act

was passed in 2017, but has not been implemented. Please recognize that these are not replacement state hospital beds. These resources can provide crisis intervention up to 72 hours.

- 5) **Provide for continued public/private partnerships for local psychiatric inpatient beds to alleviate the growing demand for state psychiatric hospital beds.** These contracts provide the state with options to alleviate waiting lists while offering quality care to patients in accredited facilities. Unfortunately, these private hospitals must face multiple challenges: including increasingly expensive demands for accreditation, including ligature proof remodeling, as well as workforce and third-party reimbursement. It is very possible that we could see access to private facilities reduced.
- 6) **Submit Federal Waiver Application for the IMD Exclusion rule.** Seek revocation or waiver of the federal Institution for Mental Disease (IMD) exclusion rule to increase federal reimbursement for inpatient treatment. This is a part of the current Medicaid Expansion plan and we encourage expediting that work.
- 7) **Implement the recommendations of the Mental Health Task Force.** The Report recommends a comprehensive plan to address needs at all levels and in all settings, including adding inpatient capacity up to a total of 221 new beds over five years. Strategic planning will make the current hospital crisis a temporary situation and move our State forward in developing a balance between our inpatient resources and truly provide the right care at the right time in the right place.

New Hospital Beds are Necessary

New hospital units at Osawatomie would provide needed additional inpatient beds, reduce the operational costs of the state hospital, create a safer and healthier therapeutic environment for patients, as well as improve our ability to recruit and retain staff. When building / remodeling for new facilities, it is important to plan into the future for necessary capacity and flexible use for the future. All new investments must consider medical needs and accommodations for individuals with mental illness who also have physical limitations that are currently being rejected for those medical conditions.

Thank you for the opportunity to speak to you today. Please feel free to contact me at any time to discuss these issues further.

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