



UNIVERSITY OF HAWAII SYSTEM

Legislative Testimony

Written Testimony Presented Before the
Senate Committee on Commerce and Consumer Protection
Thursday, March 17, 2011 at 10:00 am

By

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And

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HB 1203, HD2 - RELATING TO PHYSICIAN WORKFORCE ASSESSMENT

Aloha Chair Baker, Vice-Chair Taniguchi and members of the Committee. My name is Jerris Hedges and I serve as the Dean of the University of Hawai'i at Mānoa, John A. Burns School of Medicine (JABSOM). Thank you for this opportunity to provide testimony in **support** of HB 1203, HD2. which would eliminate the sunset date of June 30, 2012 for the Physician Workforce Assessment of \$60 (\$30 per year) which is assessed on all new and renewal (biennial) medical and osteopathic licenses issued in Hawai'i. The fee is used to support the ongoing assessment and planning related to the physician workforce in Hawai'i, the ultimate goal of which is to address the shortage of physicians.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS (See Attachment for Specific Language):

Currently, the funds collected under Act 18 are transferred to JABSOM. Because of a cap of \$150,000 specified by Act 18, JABSOM cannot expend the excess, which has been about \$95,000 per year.

We respectfully request that this cap be lifted and JABSOM be authorized to apply the excess funds to convene a working group to examine the issues outlined in HB 1203, HD2, ie., reimbursement reform and medical home model.

Anecdotal reports of physician shortages in Hawai'i have long circulated. Through the implementation of Act 18, SLH 2009, the physician workforce has been carefully studied resulting in the documented finding that we now face a significant shortfall of practicing physicians. The study found a current shortage of 600 physicians (more than 20% of our total supply) and an impending shortage of 1,600 physicians by 2020. Hawai'i needs over 200 additional adult primary care providers and is particularly short of Neurosurgeons, Cardiologists, Infectious Disease Specialists, and General Surgeons. The shortages are driven by population growth and aging, combined with the loss of over 40% of our practicing physicians to retirement.

Based on the findings of the study, physician shortages of the magnitude described will directly impact the health and well-being of virtually all residents of Hawai'i. Residents throughout the state are already beginning to experience problems accessing physician services. If the trends in shortages identified in the study continue, it will only become more difficult for our residents to receive the medical services they need.

In order to mitigate the shortage problem, ten interventions have been prioritized by Hawai'i healthcare experts and stakeholders as part of the workforce assessment process. The interventions include investing in pipeline activities that get more local students into healthcare careers, expanding medical training to address geographic mal-distribution and specialty needs, enhancing incentives for physicians to practice on the neighbor islands, involving communities in the recruitment and retention of physicians, creating a more favorable physician practice environment through tort reform, administrative simplification, reimbursement changes and moving the model of care toward a team-based "patient-centered medical home" integrated delivery system that will allow a much smaller physician workforce to care for a larger and older Hawai'i populace. The extent of changes needed is very challenging and can only be achieved if all sectors of society (physicians, healthcare administrators and personnel, government, insurers, educators, business and the community) work together to create changes that increase the supply of practicing physicians and decrease the demand for healthcare services in Hawai'i.

Study of the shortage and development of potential interventions have been limited by the current cap of \$150,000 on the fund. However, the data obtained are invaluable to targeting shortage areas within the medical profession and identifying geographic locations where the shortage of physicians is most pronounced. Further ongoing research as would be possible through extension of Act 18 is vital to addressing these physician shortages and implementing the intervention strategies.

We urge this Committee to pass HB 1203 HD2 with our suggested amendments.

Thank you for this opportunity to testify.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS

§ 304A-2171. John A. Burns school of medicine special fund

(a) There is established the John A. Burns school of medicine special fund, to be administered and expended by the University of Hawaii.

(b) The following shall be deposited into the special fund:

- (1) Appropriations by the legislature;
- (2) Physician workforce assessment fees established pursuant to section 453-8.8;
- (3) Grants, donations, gifts, or other income received for the purposes of the special fund; and
- (4) Interest earned or accrued on moneys in the special fund.

(c) Moneys in the special fund shall be used to support the John A. Burns school of medicine's activities related to physician workforce assessment and planning within Hawaii~~[-; provided that expenditures from the special fund shall be limited to no more than \$150,000 annually].~~ This shall include but not be limited to maintaining accurate physician workforce assessment information and providing or updating personal and professional information, that shall be maintained in a secure database. The John A. Burns school of medicine may disclose information specific to any physician only with the express written consent of that physician

~~[[§453-8.8]]~~ Physician workforce assessment fee; license; physician workforce

information. When a license is renewed, each physician or surgeon and each osteopathic physician or surgeon shall be assessed a fee of \$60 that shall be transferred and deposited into the John A. Burns school of medicine special fund established under section 304A-2171 to support ongoing assessment and planning of the physician workforce in Hawaii~~[-];~~ provided that any excess funds from the fund shall be used [for]to convene a working group to examine the following issues:

- (1) Assessing reimbursement reform;
- (2) Expediting reimbursements to physicians;
- (3) Educating physicians on the impact of federal health care reform; and
- (4) Advancing the medical home model.