
Rate Setting Board

March 31, 2022

9:00 a.m. – 12:00 p.m.

Zoom attendance Only

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TAB 1

Consumer Directed Employer Rate Setting Board
March 21, 2022
9:00 am – 12:00 pm

Agenda

Time/Minutes	Topic	Presenter
9:00-9:40	Welcome and Introductions	Facilitator
9:40-10:00	Open Public Meetings Act	Lisa Peterson, AAG
10:00-10:20	Rate Setting Board Overview	Karen Fitzharris/Sonya Declet
10:20-10:30	Review of the Training Requirements/Attestation	Sonya Declet
10:30-10:40	Break	
10:40-10:50	Process for Exploration and Deliberation	Facilitator
10:50-11:00	Collective Bargaining/Rate Setting	Facilitator
11:00-11:40	RSB Chair Candidate Review and Discussion	All
11:40-11:50	Overview of Voting Process Membership Vote of Chair	Facilitator
11:50-12:00	Public Comment	Facilitator
12:00	Adjourn	Facilitator

Rate Setting Board Members

Charles Reed	Chair
Adam Glickman*	Exclusive Bargaining Unit Designee
Bea Rector*	DSHS Representative
Ben Bledsoe*	CDE Representative
Robyn Williams*	Governor's Office Representative
Rep. Drew MacEwen^	House of Representatives (R)
Rep. Steve Tharinger^	House of Representatives (D)
Senator Ron Muzzall^	Senate (R)
Senator Annette Cleveland^	Senate (D)
Georgiann Dustin^	State Council on Aging Representative
Adrienne Stewart^	People with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities Organization
Kim Conner^	People with Disabilities Organization
Eric Erickson^	Licensed Home Care Agency
Brittany Williams^	Home Care Worker

*Voting member, ^Advisory member

Rate Setting Board Meeting Schedule

March 21, 2022 9:00am – 12:00pm	Zoom
April 18, 2022 9:00am – 3:00pm	Zoom
April 19, 2022 9:00am – 3:00pm	Zoom
May 2, 2022 9:00am – 2:30pm	Zoom
May 10, 2022 9:00am – 3:00pm	TBD
May 19, 2022 9:00am – 3:00pm	TBD
June 9, 2022 9:00am – 3:00pm	TBD
June 14, 2022 9:00am – 3:00pm	TBD

**Approved minutes from each meeting can be found at [Consumer Directed Employer Rate Setting Board | DSHS \(wa.gov\)](#)

TAB 2

AAG Introduction

- Lisa Petersen, AAG, Section Chief for Licensing Administrative Law Division
- Advise the Board
- 3 General Areas of Law
 - Open Public Meetings Act - OPMA
 - Public Records Act - PRA
 - Record Retention

OPEN PUBLIC MEETINGS ACT

Ch. 42.30 RCW

- Purpose is transparency
- Requires meetings to be open to public
- Training within 90 days, and then every 4 years
- When a majority of the Board meets and transacts board related business, the Act applies
 - Notice
 - Open to public
 - Minutes
- Penalties for violating the OPMA



Public Records Act

Ch. 42.56 RCW

- Public can request to see Board related records
- Records can be emails, handwritten notes, voice mails, text messages
- Practice Tip: Keep your Board business records separate

Record Retention

Ch. 40.14 RCW

- Record Retention
 - Maintain your records for a certain amount of time
 - State Government General Records Retention Schedule 1.7
 - 6 years, or longer if your agency has a specific schedule

General Tips

- Establish a Culture of compliance
- Training, training, training
- Think before you act
 - Avoid Reply All
- Consult with legal counsel

Resources

- Training resources, videos, and more information about the Act (a “Q & A”) are available on the Attorney General’s Office Open Government Training Web Page:
<http://www.atg.wa.gov/OpenGovernmentTraining.aspx>
- Record Retention Schedule:
1.7 <https://www.sos.wa.gov>
- MRSC OPMA Resources
- <http://mrsc.org>

OPMA – AGENCY OBLIGATIONS: A STARTING POINT

PRACTICE TIPS
For Local Government Success

MRSC

The basic requirement of the Open Public Meetings Act (OPMA) is that meetings of governing bodies be open and public. Use these practice tips to guide your agency's OPMA compliance.* For more information and resources visit www.mrsc.org/opmapro.

Basic Requirements

- All meetings open and public. All meetings of governing bodies of public agencies must be open to the public, except for certain exceptions outlined in the OPMA. RCW 42.30.030.
- Quorum. Generally, a meeting occurs when a quorum (majority) of the governing body is in attendance and action is taken, which includes discussion or deliberation as well as voting. RCW 42.30.020(2) & (3).
- Attendees. All persons must be permitted to attend and attendees cannot be required to register their names or other information as a condition of attendance. Disruptive and disorderly attendees may be removed. RCW 42.30.040 & .050.
- No secret ballots. Votes may not be taken by secret ballot. RCW 42.30.040(2).
- Adoption of ordinances. Ordinances, resolutions, rules, regulations, and orders must be adopted at a public meeting or they are invalid. RCW 42.30.060(1).

Position in Agency	Required to Comply
Member of a governing body <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> City or Town Councilmember or Mayor<input type="checkbox"/> County Commissioner or County Councilmember<input type="checkbox"/> Special Purpose District Commissioner/Board Member	Yes
Member of a subagency created by ordinance or legislative act, e.g.: <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Planning Commission<input type="checkbox"/> Library Board<input type="checkbox"/> Parks Board<input type="checkbox"/> Civil Service Commission	Yes
Member of a committee <ul style="list-style-type: none"><input type="checkbox"/> Committees that act on behalf of the governing body, conduct hearings, or take testimony or public comment	Yes
Agency staff	No

Penalties for Noncompliance

- Actions null and void. Any action taken at a meeting which fails to comply with the provisions of the OPMA is null and void. RCW 42.30.080(1).
- Personal liability. Potential personal liability of \$100 for any member of a governing body who attends a meeting knowing that it violates the OPMA. RCW 42.30.120(1).
- Agency liability. Any person who prevails against an agency in any action in the courts for a violation of the OPMA will be awarded all costs, including attorney fees, incurred in connection with such legal action. RCW 42.30.120(2).

OPMA Training Requirements, Effective July 1, 2014

- Every member of a governing body of a public agency must complete training requirements on the OPMA within 90 days of assuming office or taking the oath of office.
- In addition, every member of a governing body must complete training at intervals of no more than four years as long as they remain in office.

Thank You!

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PRACTICE TIPS

For Local Government Success



These practice tips are intended to provide practical information to local government officials and staff about electronic communications and requirements under the Open Public Meetings Act (OPMA), **chapter 42.30 RCW**. Electronic communications between members of an agency’s governing body can implicate the OPMA, and these practice tips will help guide you in identifying and addressing key issues in this regard.* *For more information and resources visit www.mrsc.org/opmapra.*

An Email Exchange Can Constitute a Meeting

If you, as a member of the governing body (e.g., city council, board of commissioners, planning commission), communicate with other members of the governing body by email, keep in mind that email exchanges involving a majority of members of the governing body can constitute a “meeting” under the OPMA. This principle also applies to text messaging and instant messaging.

What types of email exchanges can constitute a meeting? If a majority of the members of the governing body takes “action” on behalf of the agency through an email exchange, that would constitute a meeting under the OPMA. Note that taking “action” under the OPMA can occur through mere discussion of agency business, and that any “action” may be taken only in a meeting open to the public. The participants in the email exchange don’t have to be participating in that exchange at the same time, as a “serial” or “rolling” meeting can occur in violation of the OPMA. However, the participants must collectively intend to meet to conduct agency business.

1

Recommendations: As a member of the governing body, consider the following tips to avoid potential OPMA violations:

- Passive receipt of information via email is permissible, but discussion of issues via email by the governing body can constitute a meeting.
- An email message to a majority or more of your colleagues on the governing body is allowable when the message is to provide only documents or factual information, such as emailing a document to all members for their review prior to the next meeting.
- If you want to provide information or documents via email to a majority of members of the governing body, especially regarding a matter that may come before the body for a vote, have the first line of the email clearly state: “For informational purposes only. Do not reply.”
- Unless for informational purposes only, don’t send an email to all or a majority of the governing body, and don’t use “reply all” when the recipients are all or a majority of the members of the governing body.
- Alternatively, rather than emailing materials to your colleagues on the governing body in preparation for a meeting, have a designated staff member email the documents or provide hard copies to each member. It’s permissible, for example, for a staff member to communicate via email with members of the governing body in preparation for a meeting, but the staff member needs to take care not to share any email replies with the other members of the governing body as part of that email exchange.

2	<p>Phone Calls and Voice Messages Can Constitute a Meeting</p> <p>As with email exchanges, if a majority of the members of the governing body is taking "action" (see above) on behalf of the agency through phone calls or a voice mail exchange, that would constitute a meeting. Such a "telephone tree" occurs, for example, when members call each other to form a majority decision. As above, the calls and messages can constitute a serial or rolling meeting if the members collectively intend to meet and conduct agency business.</p>
3	<p>Key Consideration Related to Conferring to Call a Special Meeting</p> <p>Under RCW 42.30.080, a special meeting (in contrast to a regular meeting) may be called at any time by the presiding officer of the governing body or by a majority of the members of the governing body. In order to give effect to this authority granted under RCW 42.30.080, we believe it's permissible for a majority of the members of the governing body to confer outside of a public meeting for the sole purpose of discussing whether to call a special meeting. This includes conferring for that purpose via phone, email or other electronic means.</p>
4	<p>Use of Social Media Can Implicate the OPMA</p> <p>Question: If members of the governing body use social media (e.g., through a Facebook page or Twitter feed) to host a discussion about issues related to the agency, and the discussion includes comments from members of the governing body, could that violate the OPMA?</p> <p>Answer: If the discussion includes comments from a majority of the members of the governing body, that discussion could constitute a public meeting under the OPMA. There's no authority under the OPMA regarding what would constitute adequate public notice – if that's even possible – for this kind of virtual meeting, so it's best to avoid this type of discussion on social media.</p> <p>Recommendation: Social media can be an effective tool to solicit comments from the public, but social media shouldn't be used by your agency's governing body to collectively formulate policy.</p>
5	<p>Failure to Comply with the OPMA Can Be Costly</p> <p>Violation of the OPMA can result in personal liability for officials who knowingly violate the OPMA and in invalidation of agency actions taken at a meeting at which an OPMA violation occurred. Attorney fees and court costs are awarded to successful OPMA plaintiffs. OPMA violations can also lead to a loss of public trust in the agency's commitment to open government.</p>

*DISCLAIMER: These practice tips are meant to provide practical information to local government officials and staff about electronic records and requirements under the OPMA. The tips aren't intended to be regarded as specific legal advice. Consult with your agency's attorney about this topic as well.

May 2016

TAB 3

CDE Rate Setting Board 101 For Board Members

March 21, 2022

Who Are You? (Rate Setting Board)

The Consumer Directed Employer (CDE) rate setting board (RSB) is a 14-person board which exists to evaluate and propose the rate to be paid to the CDE.

The board consists of:

- 4 voting members
- 10 non-voting advisory members
- 1 chairperson (casts tie-breaking vote)

Why/How RSB was Established?

[RCW 74.39A.500-530](#) came into statute in 2018. It established the Consumer Directed Employer (CDE) program in Washington state.

The program provides personal care, respite care, and similar services to individuals with functional impairments under programs authorized through the Medicaid state plan or Medicaid waiver authorities and similar state-funded in-home care programs.

The Rate Setting Board (RSB) is one of the program components required under the statute.

Different than Historical Collective Bargaining

Historical

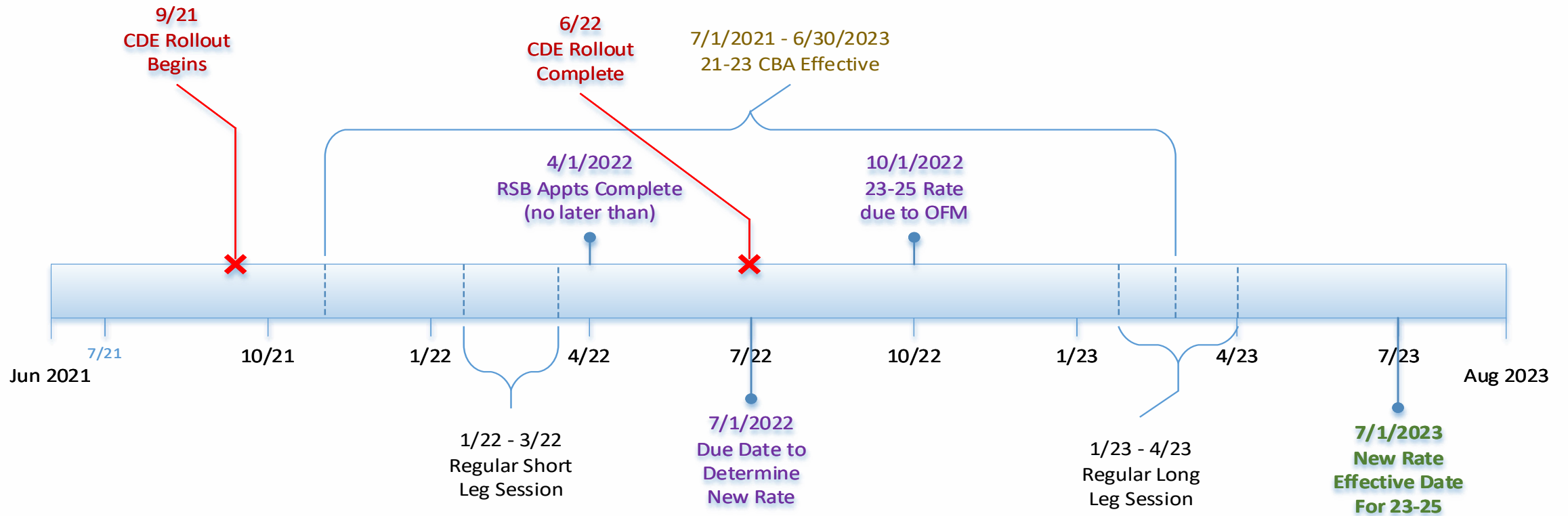
- DSHS and union bargained IP pay and benefits
- Funding request submitted to legislature by DSHS
- Legislature determined final funding amount
- DSHS implemented changes

Under RSB

- RSB examine member proposals without bargaining IP pay or benefits
- All members provide input then voting members cast vote on proposed rate
- Chairperson serves as tiebreaker, if 4 voting members are split on decisions
- Rate submitted to legislature for yes/no funding decision
- Collective bargaining on pay/benefits occurs between union and CDE
- CDE implements changes

Timeline

The rate setting board (RSB) meets every even-numbered year.



Milestones

Every even-numbered year:

- April 1: RSB members appointments complete
- July 1: Deadline to determine new rate
- October 1: Rate due to OFM

Upcoming Meeting Schedule

Focused on the rate for FY 23/25

RSB Meetings	Date	Time	Location*
1	March 21, 2022	9:00am - 12:00pm	Virtual
2	April 18, 2022	9:00am - 3:00pm	Virtual
3	April 19, 2022	9:00am - 3:00pm	Virtual
4	May 2, 2022	9:00am - 3:00pm	Virtual
5	May 10, 2022	9:00am - 3:00pm	Virtual
6	May 19, 2022	9:00am - 3:00pm	TBD
7	June 9, 2022	9:00am - 3:00pm	TBD
8	June 14, 2022 (if needed)	9:00am - 3:00pm	TBD

*Details posted at [Consumer Directed Employer Rate Setting Board | DSHS \(wa.gov\)](#)

Who is on the RSB?

Name	Position
Robyn Williams	*Governor's Office Representative
Bea Rector	DSHS Representative
Ben Bledsoe	CDE Representative
Adam Glickman	Exclusive Bargaining Unit Designee
Representative Drew MacEwen	House of Representatives (R)
Representative Steve Tharinger	House of Representatives (D)
TBD	Senate (R)
Senator Annette Cleveland	Senate (D)
Georgiann Dustin	*State Council on Aging Representative
Adrienne Stewart	*People with Intellectual or Developmental Disabilities Organization
Kim Conner	*People with Disabilities Organization
Eric Erickson	Licensed Home Care Agency
Brittany Williams	Home Care Worker

**Governor appointed positions*

Board Member Roles & Responsibilities

1. Regularly and consistently attend the board meetings,
2. Comply with the Open Public Meetings Act (OPMA) requirements, including completing required trainings
3. Receive rate setting materials and information one week prior to each meeting,
4. Review the material and come prepared for discussion,
5. Collaboratively discuss the materials, and listen to testimony, and
6. Have an opportunity to ask questions or request more information

What You Should Plan for as a Board Member

1. Plan for time to review materials in advance
2. Be thoroughly familiar with the materials your organization will be presenting
3. Plan for time between meetings to follow up on action items, solicit feedback, and get answers to questions within your organization
4. Seek out expert input and advice as needed
5. Be prepared to bring questions and responses back to the board

What to Expect from the Chair

1. Act as the Board's formal spokesperson
2. Preside over the Board meetings
 - Open and close the meetings
 - Focus and state the purpose/review the timeline
 - Review the meeting agenda
 - Calls for the vote
3. Approval of the minutes

What to Expect from the Chair (con't)

4. Oversee the voting process
5. Cast a tie-breaking vote if the voting members fail to reach agreement on the labor rate
6. Support members of the Board
7. Participate in planning and meeting debriefs as necessary

What to Expect from the RSB Staff

1. Publish agendas
2. Coordinate with facilitator
3. Follow up on action items and questions between meetings
4. Posting materials and notes on RSB website
5. Monitor the CDERateSettingBoard@dshs.wa.gov inbox

Additional Resources

RCW <https://app.leg.wa.gov/RCW/default.aspx?cite=74.39A.500>

Websites

- Rate Setting Board page:
<https://manuals.dshs.wa.gov/altsa/stakeholders/consumer-directed-employer-rate-setting-board>
- Boards and Commissions page:
<https://www.governor.wa.gov/boards-commissions/board-and-commissions/profile/Consumer%20Directed%20Employer%20Rate%20Setting%20Board>

Consumer Directed Employer Rate Setting Board

RCW 74.39A.530 established the Consumer Directed Employer (CDE) rate setting process with the purpose of proposing the CDE vendor rate which consist of an administrative and IP labor components. The legislation established a 14-person board to evaluate and propose the rate to be paid to the CDE. The rate setting board (RSB) meets every even-numbered year.

For more information about the CDE please go to CDE website

Date & Time	Location	Materials
March 21, 2022 9:00am - 12:00pm	Virtual Meeting Join with Zoom https://dshs-telehealth.zoom.us/j/86587690578?pwd=LzVoSXRISXZ2dEVYMDplcHVpcjI0dz09 Meeting ID: 865 8769 0578	

Transforming Lives

Questions?

TAB 4

Navigating the CDE Rate Setting Board Process



Center
For Dialog & Resolution

Your Facilitation Team

Maralise Hood Quan

Maralise is the Director of the Center for Dialog & Resolution. She brings experience from United Nations University for Peace in armed conflict, civil war, and peace treaties.

She also brings public policy experience as a staff in the legislature, and later specializing in public policy mediation.

Maralise returned from Central America to be a respite caregiver for her mother.

Eli Harris

As the Facilitation and Training Assistant for CDR, Eli is the glue that makes every online facilitation, mediation and training happen flawlessly.

He prides himself on his ability to work with a team and handle challenging projects.

On a perfect day, Eli would spend time with family, friends, music, sunshine, and the outdoors.

Getting to Know You

Please share:

- Your name (and pronunciation)
- Your organization & job title
- What is your vision of long-term care services in the future, considering an anticipated silver tsunami?

CDE Rate Setting Board Draft By Laws

Mission Statement

The Board's mission is to determine a rational and sound rate guided by the joint goals of:

- continuing a successful self-directed care in-home program and
- promoting the growth of the individual provider (IP) workforce,
- while sustaining the Consumer Directed Employer(CDE).

Role – Center for Dialog & Resolution

- Facilitation support to presiding chair
- Process consultation to meet goals and requirements
- Support staff and chair to adjust design process

Role – Board Members



Attend board meetings



Make proposals



Between meetings:
read, review and
come prepared



Share experience,
expertise and
recommendations



Make, review, give
feedback/discuss &
refine proposals

Function of the Rate Setting Board

Bring diverse perspectives and expertise to:

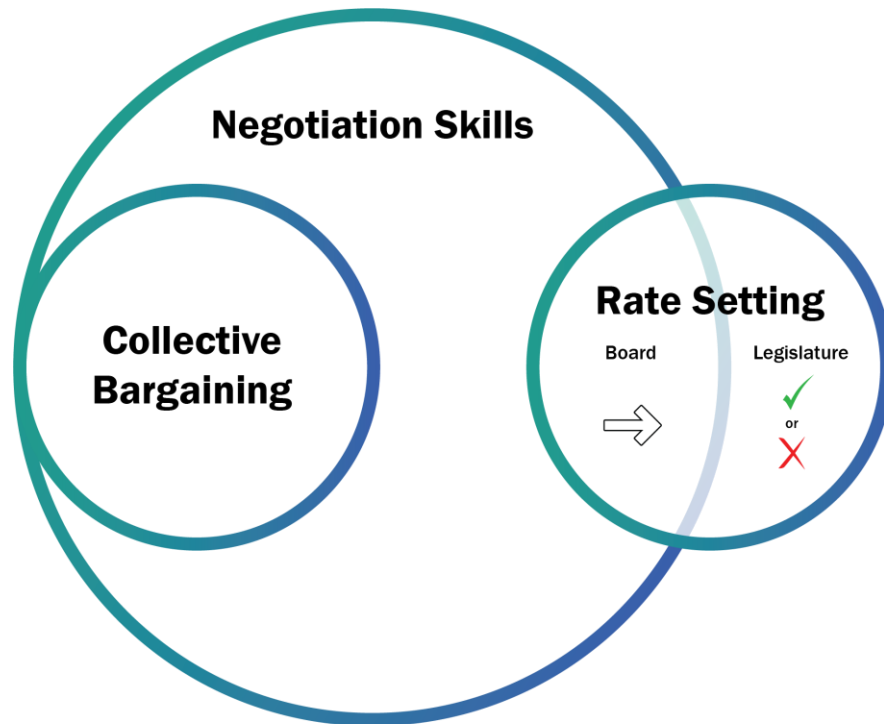
- Review proposals for rate setting
- Discuss and evaluate rational and sound rates
- Recommend rates to the legislature

Topics

Labor Rate: portion pay to IP includes: wages, benefits & associated taxes

Administrative Rate: compensate CDE for administrative duties

Rate setting does not include collective bargaining



- **Negotiation** is the skill parties use to reach mutually acceptable agreements.
- **Collective bargaining** is rule making process that formulates the terms and conditions under which the worker's group and management, may cooperate and work together.
- **Rate Setting** is a process that a public body, with representation of stakeholders reviews, evaluates and recommends to the legislature the rate which includes a labor and an administrative component.

How we make proposals

What's the problem this proposal addresses?

What are the assumptions?

Summary of proposal

How would workers and/or clients benefit from this proposal?

What are the unintended consequences of this?

How we review proposals

Commitment: learn from one another; think deeply; engage in dialog

Proposals: I am willing to:

- **listen** to understand others' perspectives
- **share** additional benefits or unintended consequences
- **identify** strengths and challenges of proposals
- **participate** in improving proposals



Ways to Foster Productive Dialog

- Listen, summarize, and ask curious questions
- Expect curious questions
- Respond, don't react
- Take deep breaths
- Be a thought partner

Next Steps



Share

Share necessary resources



Review

Review shared resources



Prepare

Prepare questions

Thank You!



CenterForResolution.org

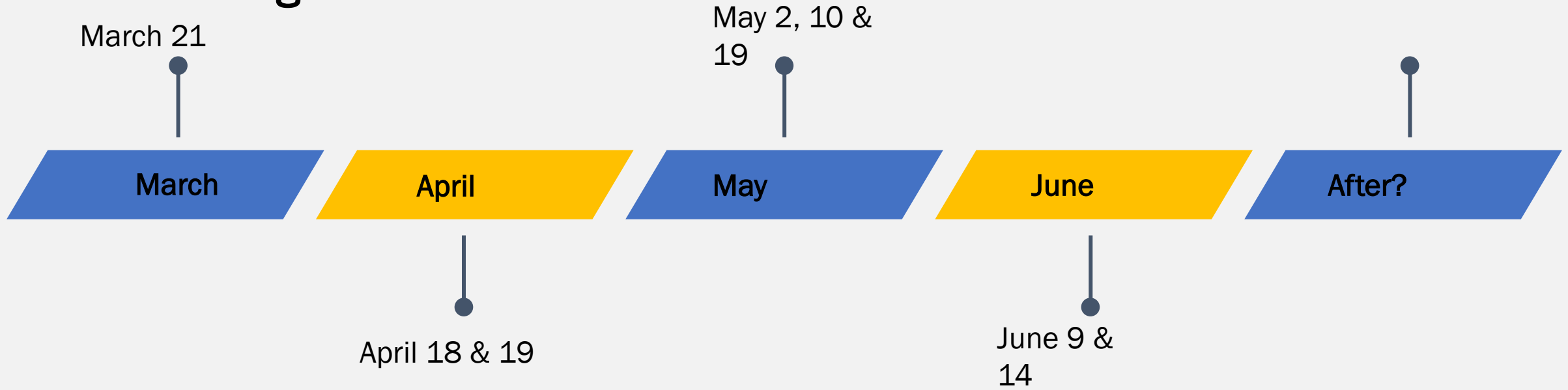
253.572.3657

CDERateSettingBoard@CenterForResolution.org

MHQ@CenterForResolution.org

CDE Rate Setting Board 2022

Board Meetings



Task Force Meetings	March convene	April		May		June

Task force work plan

TAB 5

Dr. Robert Crittenden

Dr. Crittenden is currently a health policy advisor to a foundation, a tribe, the Latino Center for Health, a progressive small business association and manages the Equity for Essential Workers fund focused on supporting undocumented people in Washington State.

Prior to this time, he was the first Executive in Residence at Cambia Grove, an open incubator for health start-ups. Prior to that, Dr. Crittenden was the Senior Policy Advisor for Health for Washington Governor Jay Inslee where he oversaw the Governor's health policy priorities and the implementation of the ACA in Washington. He was Executive Director of the Herndon Alliance prior to that. The Herndon Alliance was a national coalition of more than 200 organizations focused on communications and coordination with the goal of achieving affordable, quality health care for all people in America through the passage of the ACA.

He is a professor emeritus in the Departments of Family Medicine and Health Services at the University of Washington School of Medicine and Public Health. Dr. Crittenden has been a Robert Wood Johnson Health Policy Fellow with Senator George Mitchell, special assistant to Governor Gardner for health, a policy staff in the state legislature and a Soros Fellow. He was on the board of Northwest Health Law Advocates, on the steering committee of the Healthy Washington Coalition, on the board of the Children's Dental Health Project, President of the Rainier Institute and Co-Chair of the Primary Care Coalition in Washington. He has started three clinics for low-income people in Central and South Seattle and practiced as a family physician caring for people in underserved urban communities in central and southeast Seattle for 39 years.

Dr. Crittenden has a BA with honors from the University of California, Berkeley; a Special Diploma in Social Studies from Oxford University; and an MD and MPH from the University of Washington.

Chair Candidate Questions

1. Why do you want to be the Chair for the CDE Rate Setting Board?

I have always felt pride in the home health services provided by our state. When I first worked in the governor's office in 1988, I learned a lot about Oregon and WA and how we were leaders in moving to home based care. I was involved in many of the discussions between ALTSA and SEIU in 2014-15 as a representative of the Governor's policy office and want to ensure we have a great home care system that is affordable and well run.

I think this is an opportunity to, in a small way, help our state work well and give me an opportunity to give back.

2. *What is your experience and knowledge of long term care in WA, specifically in-home personal care and respite services?*

I have three frames of reference for long term care.

As a provider, I have been engaged in home and institutional long term care services since 1979. In 1979 I was asked to be on the advisory board for the main VNS in Seattle. Later I cared for many people needing home and institutional care.

In the policy realm, I worked with my colleague Jean Soliz in the Gardner Administration on funding and standards of care (recent federal guidelines from OBRA 87 I believe). I did only a little during the Inslee administration as mentioned above.

As the family of a recipient, I was a primary care giver for my mother in law along with my wife and her brother. I provided a lot of the care and also saw firsthand the state provided care in home and eventually in a facility.

3. *What strengths and weaknesses do you have that would influence your work as a RSB chair?*

My strengths are:

- 1) years of working on policy issues including funding issues in the health area.
- 2) Academic background in health economics,
- 3) Some personal and professional (as a doctor) experience with LTC,
- 4) Have worked with, been on and chaired activities that are involved in overseeing and changing health systems - giving me a lot of experience with the many issues and people involved in this issue.

My weaknesses are:

- 1) I have not been either in the union or in the administration as the prime person having to decide on LTC wage related issues.
- 2) I have not been a mediator on wage issues.

4. *Have you been a member of or Chair other Boards?*

- 1) I was on the advisory board for the VNS for a few years from late 1970's to early 1980s. We mainly focused on standards of care.
- 2) I was on the PEBB for six years in the early 90's where we oversaw most issues concerning state employee benefits.
- 3) I was on the executive Board of the National Academy of State Health Policy from about 1990 to the 2000's. Main focus was on the content of the educational efforts of the Academy.

- 4) I have been on since 1993 and still am a member of the Board of Families USA - a national health advocacy organization. I am chair of the Audit and Finance Committee and on the Executive Committee.
- 5) I was a member of the board of the WA State Health Insurance Pool - providing insurance for people excluded from insurance from about 1999 to 2005. I was a consumer rep and focused on the experience of the recipients, affordability and what happened to all people screened out of insurance.
- 6) I was on the board of the Northwest Health Law Advocates from the early 2000's until 2013.
- 7) Administratively, I was chair of the five heads of agencies that oversaw the implementation of the ACA from 2013 until 2015. Also, I chaired the groups that oversaw the movement of the DBHR from DSHS to HCA including counties, BHOs, agencies and OFM.

Charles Reed

Charles E. Reed retired as Deputy Secretary of the Washington State Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS) in the year 2000. DSHS is the umbrella agency for Medicaid and a wide variety of human services. For many years prior to becoming Deputy Secretary, Mr. Reed headed the department's Aging and Adult Services Administration. In this capacity, he pioneered the development of a comprehensive long-term care system responsive to client choice. Washington State has been recognized nationally for expanding home and community care options, while controlling costs.

Throughout his career, Mr. Reed has served in leadership positions with a number of national organizations, including the National Academy of State Health Policy and the National Association of State Units on Aging. After retiring from the DSHS Mr. Reed consulted and volunteered with several state and national organizations. He also served as Chair of the Washington State Home Care Quality Authority. He Served on the National AARP Policy Council and chaired the Councils Health and Long-Term Care Committee. He then served for six years on the National Board of Directors of AARP. He is now retired and lives in Olympia, Washington.

Candidate Questions

1. Why do you want to be the Chair for the CDE Rate Setting Board?

For many years I have had a great interest in the Washington State Long-Term Care System and how it meets the needs of its consumers, their families and the workers who provide services throughout the system. I feel the appropriate fair rates that are paid to the workers in the Washington system are a critical factor in the success or failure of the system. As Board Chair I feel I could help in achieving the goal of continuing improvement of the Washington States Long-Term Care System.

2. *What is your experience and knowledge of long-term care in WA, specifically in-home personal care and respite services?*

I had been employed in the Washington State Aging and Long-Term Care System beginning in 1966 through 1996 when I then became the Assistant Secretary of the Department of Social and Health Services. While I was Director of the Washington State Aging Agency, I was the key leader in developing one of the most highly rated and recognized Long-Term Care System in the United States. The Washington System is based on providing a wide range of viable long-term care options for consumers and their families while controlling cost. I was very much involved in supporting and developing personal care and respite services throughout the state of Washington. After retiring from Washington State, I consulted for other states on how to develop such services.

3. What strengths and weaknesses do you have that would influence your work as a RSB chair?

Strengths

I have a good working knowledge of how the Washington State Aging and Long-Term Care System is structured and how it works. I understand it's strengths and weaknesses. I know and have worked with many of the people who currently advocate for, plan, operate and work in the System today. I have been involved with many Boards and Committees dealing with Aging and Long-Term Care issues in the State of Washington and at the national level. I have served as Board or Committee Chair of many of these bodies. For example, after I retired from Washington State employment, Gov Lock asked me to Chair the newly created Home Care Quality Board which had the responsibility of negotiating with home care workers belonging to SEIU that for the first time would be involved in setting rates for homecare workers.

Over the years of Chairing several different types of Boards and Committees I have learned the importance of respect of all members and the range of views on a given topic and the process of consensus building to arrive at an agreed upon goal.

Over the years while working for the Department of Social and Health Services I developed a good working relationship with people working in the Governor's office and with legislators and legislative staff.

Weaknesses

I am getting pretty old; I am 81 but I am still in good health. My weakness may be that I have the possibility I may have to use some of the Washington Long-Term Care services before others of the Board may need them. This could however also be a strength rather than a weakness.

4. Have you been a member of or Chair of other Boards?

I have been a member of many Boards and Committee over the years such as,

- Chair Washington State Home Care Quality Authority
- Chair of National Associations of State Units on Aging
- Chair of National AARP Policy Council Health and Long-Term Care Committee
- Chair of National AARP Insurance Trust
- Served on AARP National Board of Directors for 6 years