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7		The Honorable MARSHA J. PECHMAN
9	UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON AT SEATTLE	
10 11	CASSIE CORDELL TRUEBLOOD, next friend of A.B., an incapacitated person, et al.,	NO. 2:14-cv-01178-MJP
12	Plaintiffs,	DECLARATION OF CARLA REYES
13 14	THE WASHINGTON STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL AND HEALTH SERVICES, et al.,	
15	Defendants.	
16	I, Carla Reyes, am over the age of 18 year	rs of age, competent to testify to the matters
17	below, and declare based upon personal knowledge:	
18	1. I am assistant secretary for the Behavioral Health Administration (BHA) of the	
19	Department of Social and Health Services (DSHS). I am an authorized representative of the	
20 21	Department of Social and Health Services.	
22	2. As assistant secretary, I am re	sponsible for the delivery of prevention,
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24	mental health and substance use disorder needs. I am responsible for the operation of the	
25 26	three state hospitals, which includes oversight of hospital policies, procedures and practices to	
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ensure they are aligned with DSHS policies and applicable state and federal laws pertaining to health care facilities. I am also accountable for managing operational issues that cross the divisions within my Administration, strategic planning, performance management, quality assurance, and risk management. I joined the Department of Social and Health Services in 1997, and prior to joining BHA, I served as the Director of Planning and Performance.

- 3. I have been part of the efforts to respond to this Court's April 2, 2015 order since April 12, 2015. I've been part of the development, planning, and implementation of the Department's efforts to reach a 7 day standard for competency evaluations and restorations. In the past 14 months, extraordinary efforts have been made by Department staff, members of the executive branch, legislators, union representatives, and our criminal justice partners. The Department has made significant changes to the state forensic mental health system.
  - a. It has effectively opened two new facilities at Yakima and Maple Lane and expanded capacity at Eastern State Hospital (ESH) and Western State Hospital (WSH). Maple Lane has capacity for up to 30 individuals. Yakima, once the restriction on use of the second floor is lifted, has capacity for up to 24 individuals. ESH increased capacity by 15 beds as originally planned, but as opening beds at WSH became increasingly difficult, the Department capitalized on ESH's physical renovations and successful hiring, and further opened the remaining 12 beds in that ward by April 2016 (a full 13 months earlier than planned).
  - b. The Department has created from the ground up a brand new Office within the Behavioral Health Administration, the Office of Forensic Mental Health

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Services, and fully staffed it within a year. This includes five doctorate level professionals and numerous other staff, including data and technology staff, liaison and outreach staff, and other mental health professionals. Following an unsuccessful first round recruitment effort, the Department successfully hired Dr. Thomas Kinlen to lead the Office of Forensic Mental Health Services. Dr. Kinlen offered not only education and experience in the field of Forensic Mental Health but also brought with him the experience in operating a state hospital, both sets of skills desirable in this position.

- evaluators in less than a year. Using these new and existing resources, the Department has also established three full time evaluation outstation sites (in Everett, King County and Vancouver, WA) with a fourth site (tri-cities) planned to begin operations in Summer 2016. In addition, the Department has coordinated to provide a regularly scheduled visiting evaluator pilot to rotate in service to Thurston, Kitsap. Yakima and Lewis Counties.
- d. Significant efforts have been undertaken to address critical staffing shortages. Actions taken included the hiring of a recruiter in the Human Resources Division to focus specifically on the hiring needs at ESH and WSH; collaboration with the DSHS Office of Communications to devise marketing strategies and resources; convening and attending hiring events on both sides of the state and establishing compensation increases for Psychiatrists, Registered Nurses, Psychiatric Social Workers and

Psychologists. ESH in particular has had success with its hiring in order to serve the 27 additional competency restoration treatment beds. November of 2015, there have been 51 new nursing positions created. At the peak of ESH's nursing staff shortage, we had 139 vacant positions. To address this crisis, additional changes were made to ESH recruitment practices in November 2015. A full-time RN, Nurse Recruiter was hired and ESH hosted its first large scale Hiring Event focused solely on nursing professionals. In conjunction with the Hiring Events, active recruitment occurs on a continual basis. Because of these efforts, ESH's current vacant nursing positions, as of June 1, 2016, total is 39.5. ESH is also working with 4 different Travel Nursing Agencies to assist in meeting its nursing staffing needs. To date, ESH has 18 Travel Nurses either working or scheduled to begin working here. Unfortunately, WSH has seen far less success in hiring to fill vacancies—particularly in classifications such as RN's, LPN's and psychiatrists. As noted in the declaration of Dr. James Polo, it has been difficult to hire psychiatrists and other treatment staff at WSH during this period of poor performance and potential loss of certification by CMS. In the meantime, WSH continues to use Locums professionals and, as indicated in the declaration of Rick Hall, WSH has pursued the use of contracted physicians to fill vacancies.

4. In its February 8 Order, the Court directed the Department "to take specific actions recommended by the Court Monitor." The Court directed that more than 40 specific

actions be taken, in addition to the work already being done by the Department. The Department has complied with each and every one of these specific actions. The only specific action that did not occur on the Court's schedule was the execution of contracts for diversion providers, which was dependent on third-party contractors, and has now been completed.

- 5. This level of systemic change and expansion in a statewide system is something that more frequently takes place over a numbers of years, not months. I believe the Department has made sustained and progressive efforts to successfully reduce the wait times for providing competency services to class members. The Department has made herculean strides for many class members, but admittedly has more work to do since, despite these tremendous efforts, challenges remain in meeting a 7 day requirement for all class members. The greatest outstanding challenge is the ongoing work to improve services at WSH to achieve compliance with the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) in providing safe, quality care. The Department continues to work diligently toward meeting that goal and is taking proactive steps to resolve the issues with CMS.
- 6. As previously reported to this Court and the Court monitor, the Department has been actively engaged with CMS at Western State Hospital (WSH) for many months. CMS is legally required to ensure that care provided to Medicare and Medicaid recipients meets standards for patient safety, care provision and respect for patients' rights. These standards are promulgated in the Code of Federal Regulations as the Conditions of Participation (CoPs) minimum standards for hospitals that receive reimbursement through these federal programs. Enforcement of the CoPs is monitored through state surveys, including validation (post-accreditation) surveys and focused investigations in response to complaints or grievances.

- Although adherence to all standards is expected, CMS defines certain lapses in adherence to the CoPs as particularly hazardous, creating an immediate jeopardy situation in which there is an immediate threat to safe patient care. A notification of an immediate jeopardy finding requires a hospital to correct the problem (through submission of a "credible allegation of compliance" or corrective action plan) within 23 days of notice, or risk termination from Medicare and Medicaid participation. The corrective action plan must be accepted by CMS, and state surveyors must return to validate that the immediate jeopardy threat has been abated. If it has not been abated, CMS is expected to terminate the hospital's participation in Medicare. Termination is a death sentence for almost any institution for two reasons. First, failure to meet the CoPs largely means failure to provide safe care, quality treatment services, or systems of care that ensure safe and quality care for patients—or all three. Secondarily, because a significant portion of revenue is CMS-derived, and most commercial payers mandate good standing with CMS as a minimal condition for plan participation, the hospital likely faces closure or significant reduction in capacity to provide critical health services.
- 8. Plaintiffs, the Court Monitor and the Monitor's experts continue to suggest that more forensic beds need to be opened at WSH sooner, but this is not a viable solution. The Department cannot add additional forensic capacity to WSH at this time because WSH is in crisis. Safety of patients and staff and quality of care must be our first priorities. The deficiencies cited by CMS, as described below, must be resolved in order to ensure appropriate mental health care for all patients at WSH, including class members.

DECLARATION OF CARLA REYES

- 9. Between October 29, 2015 and November 5, 2015, CMS issued six findings of immediate jeopardy at Western State Hospital (WSH), determining there was high risk of serious harm, injury, and death due to the extent of the deficiencies.
- 10. On November 16, 2015, the Department provided an abatement plan addressing the immediate jeopardy findings to CMS. CMS requested additional feedback on November 18, 2015, and on November 19, 2015 WSH submitted six Immediate Jeopardy abatement plans with addendums that addressed each CMS request.
- 11. On November 20, 2015, CMS conducted a follow-up teleconference and requested additional changes and clarification on three of the six immediate jeopardy abatement plans. The same day, WSH submitted the impacted plans with changes and clarifications to CMS.
- 12. During a monitoring visit on November 23-24, 2015, the CMS survey team found that all six of the immediate jeopardies had been removed, but condition level deficiencies remained.
- 13. On November 18, 2015, the Department received an unannounced substantiated complaint and full survey report from the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) detailing deficiencies regarding the conditions of participation at WSH.
- 14. On December 2, 2015, the Department received a complaint follow-up survey from CMS detailing deficiencies regarding the conditions of participation at Western State Hospital.
- 15. On December 4, 2015, CMS issued an enforcement letter to the Department indicating that "condition level deficiencies remained" and "[u]nless [the hospital] corrects its

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deficiencies and CMS can verify a return to compliance by 11:59 pm on March 1, 2016, the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services will terminate its provider agreement with Western."

- 16. On March 1, 2016 CMS issued a notice extending WSH's termination date to April 1, 2016.
- 17. Follow up surveys were conducted in March 2016 to determine whether the facility had made all necessary corrections. Findings included two additional immediate jeopardies, which were abated, but WSH remained out of compliance with the CoPs.
- 18. On April 28, 2016 CMS issued an extension of the termination date to June 3, 2016 to allow time to implement a structured Systems Improvement Agreement (SIA) because it "is apparent that WSH needs a systematic and long term approach for diligently correcting its problems." An SIA allows hospitals to continue receiving CMS funding while a third-party monitors its policies, facilities, and patient care until the serious problems that caused them to fall out of compliance are fixed. The agreement grants the hospital additional time to make sustainable improvements in complex quality, cultural, policy, and procedural deficiencies. An SIA includes an organization-wide assessment, gap analysis, corrective plan, and implementation, only resulting in a new official survey afterward. There is the time, space, and external support to address concerns, design better systems, and develop staff to meet or exceed the CMS Conditions of Participation.
- 19. On June 2, 2016, CMS and the Department entered into an SIA. The SIA requires the Department to do a number of things, including hiring outside consultants to provide a root cause analysis and a gap analysis regarding the operation of WSH. In

anticipation of the work required in an SIA, the Department hired an independent consulting firm, Clinical Services Management, P.C. to begin the root cause analysis process. A team from Clinical Services Management arrived on site-at WSH on June 2, 2016 and is conducting on-site review through June 10, 2016 with a full report due by July 31, 2016. CMS is currently reviewing the credentials for Clinical Services Management's team to consider the Department's request to approve them as the consultants under the terms of the SIA.

- 20. The SIA rescinds the pending termination of WSH's provider agreement and gives the Department thirteen months to bring WSH into substantial compliance with CMS's CoPs. If the Department, at any time in the next thirteen months, does not meet the CoPs or is otherwise in breach of the SIA, CMS can resume termination proceedings against WSH.
- WSH is as simple as hiring the staff and filling the 30 beds originally slated for ward F3. This suggestion disregards the reality that WSH has systemic, long-term deficiencies in the provision of safe, quality care that will require systemic, long-term solutions beyond simply the addition of staff. The Root Cause Analysis will identify the depth and breadth of actions necessary to ensure safe, quality care is provided at WSH. In the meantime, expansion of bed capacity at this time is not only ill-advised but dangerous—posing a significant risk to the health and welfare of all patients and staff at WSH. This is a risk the Department cannot and will not take. As such, when it became clear that the risks posed by expanding capacity at WSH were too great, the Department moved forward with contingency planning at a second alternate restoration facility at Maple Lane. With this additional capacity, further expansion for forensic capacity at WSH is not anticipated to occur until WSH has fulfilled its

1	30. Attached is a true and correct copy of the memo sent to criminal defenders on	
2	February 26, 2016 regarding the use of standardized court orders. Attachment J	
3	31. Attached is a true and correct copy of the information sheet regarding the two	
4	10 (C. 112) - (V. 12) - (V	
5	alternate facilities at Yakima and Maple Lane. Some of the policies regarding medications	
6	have been updated since the publication of this sheet. Attachment K.	
7	32. Attached is a true and correct copy of the letter sent to criminal defenders on	
8	March 17, 2016 regarding the Yakima facility. Attachment L.	
9	I declare under penalty of perjury under the laws of the United States and the State of	
10	Washington that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge.	
11	-th	
12	Signed this day of June 2016, at Olympia, Washington.	
13	Cherres	
14	CARLA REYES	
	Assistant Secretary Behavioral Health Administration	
15	Department of Social and Health Services	
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