July 8, 2008

The Honorable Colleen Hanabusa, President
and Members of the Senate
Twenty-Fourth State Legislature
State Capitol, Room 409
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

Dear Madam President and Members of the Senate:

I am transmitting herewith SB2262 SD1 HD2 CD2, without my approval, and with the statement of objections relating to the measure.

SB2262 SD1 HD2 CD2 A BILL FOR AN ACT RELATING TO HEALTH.

Sincerely,

LINDA LINGLE
STATEMENT OF OBJECTIONS TO SENATE BILL NO. 2262

Honorable Members
Twenty-Fourth Legislature
State of Hawaii

Pursuant to Section 16 of Article III of the Constitution of the State of Hawaii, I am returning herewith, without my approval, Senate Bill No. 2262, entitled "A Bill for an Act Relating to Health."

The purposes of this bill are to extend the repeal date of Act 245, Session Laws of Hawaii 2005 ("Act 245"), from July 1, 2009, to July 1, 2010; to require the Hawaii Employer-Union Health Benefits Trust Fund ("EUTF") to conduct a certified independent financial audit of the EUTF that covers the Hawaii State Teachers Association (HSTA) employees, retirees, and employee-beneficiaries who have remained with the EUTF; and to require the State Auditor to make findings and recommendations regarding the benefit and administrative costs of the EUTF and the voluntary employees' beneficiary association trust ("VEBA trust") sponsored by HSTA based on the independent financial audit.

This bill is objectionable because if VEBA trusts improve benefits, they likely do so for a select group of employees at the expense of others. As noted in my statement of concerns regarding the original passage of Act 245 and my message regarding the passage of Act 294, Session Laws of Hawaii 2007 ("Act 294"), VEBA trusts result in increased costs for employee groups that consist of older, less healthy members. If bargaining units that have employees with better than average claims or loss experience are allowed to form VEBA trusts and
exit the EUTF, the average claims and loss experience for the remaining EUTF membership will increase, leading to increased rates for the EUTF membership. The EUTF testified that this has been the effect of the HSTA VEBA trust. The EUTF's testimony on this bill states that the EUTF consultant calculated that EUTF rates would have been lower if bargaining unit 5 members had remained in the EUTF rather than transferring to the HSTA VEBA trust. In addition, since Act 245 provides for VEBA trusts to cover all future retirees, but not all current retirees, this causes the EUTF to be left with an increasingly older group of retirees, resulting in higher rates for EUTF plans.

The provision of health benefits through a single health benefits delivery system, the EUTF, is the most effective way to control health benefits costs and meet the needs of all State and county employees, retirees, and their dependents. In Act 88, Session Laws of Hawaii 2001 ("Act 88"), the Legislature created the EUTF, in part: (1) to eliminate the negative effect on health benefits plan rates due to adverse selection caused by employee organization sponsored health benefits plans, (2) to eliminate the duplication of administrative costs caused by having multiple health benefits plans, and (3) to establish one large health plan that would have the leverage to negotiate better rates and benefits with insurance carriers and others offering health benefits plans.

The legislative history of Act 88 indicates that the Legislature also created the EUTF in order to have better oversight and control over the use of public funds appropriated for public employee and retiree health benefits plans. Act 88 was correct in 2001 and it is still correct today.

I remain concerned about the effectiveness of
safeguards against fraud or mismanagement by VEBA trustees. VEBA trusts established under Act 245 are not covered by the strict standards of the federal Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 ("ERISA"). There is no single State agency responsible for administering and regulating VEBA trusts. No State agency has been authorized to make rules for administering and regulating VEBA trusts and no funding has been provided for such administration and regulation.

In addition to the foregoing objections regarding VEBA trusts, this bill is objectionable because it does away with the thorough analysis and comprehensive study that the Legislature itself said was necessary in order to determine whether Act 245 should or should not be extended or made permanent. Act 245 stated that the VEBA trust program was to be a three-year pilot program during which a "thorough analysis" of the costs and benefits of a VEBA trust can be evaluated against the EUTF to determine what actual savings could be realized through VEBA trusts. Last year, in Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 178 ("S.C.R. No. 178"), the Legislature stated that in order for the Legislature to make a sound determination regarding whether or not to extend or make permanent Act 245, the Legislature required data, along with an independent study of that data, regarding all aspects of the impact of Act 245, and the possible impact of additional VEBA trusts. S.C.R. No. 178 requested the State Auditor to conduct a "comprehensive study" on the impact of Act 245, both historically and prospectively, on: (1) HSTA members and retirees, (2) members and retirees of other bargaining units who remained in the EUTF, (3) public employees who would be ineligible to join any VEBA trust, (4) the public employers, (5) the public employers' compliance with Governmental Accounting
Standards Board Statement Numbers 43 and 45, (6) the operations and finances of the EUTF, (7) the ramifications of the coexistence of both VEBA trusts and the EUTF, and (8) any other persons or areas identified by the Auditor. The State Auditor has not conducted the requested study and the certified independent financial audit required by this bill is far from the thorough analysis and comprehensive study called for by Act 245 and S.C.R. No. 178. It should also be noted that the Legislature did not appropriate any funds for the EUTF to conduct the independent financial audit.

The State Auditor should conduct the comprehensive study requested under S.C.R. No. 178 and submit a report to the Legislature for consideration. Based on that report, the Legislature should make a decision as to whether to extend the VEBA trust pilot program.

For the foregoing reasons, I am returning Senate Bill No. 2262 without my approval.

Respectfully,

LINDA LING
Governor of Hawaii
A BILL FOR AN ACT

RELATING TO HEALTH.

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

SECTION 1. Act 245, Session Laws of Hawaii 2005, as amended by Act 294, Session Laws of Hawaii 2007, is amended by amending section 2 to read as follows:

"SECTION 2. Act 245, Session Laws of Hawaii 2005, is amended by amending section 8 to read as follows:

SECTION 8. This Act shall take effect upon its approval, for the purpose of establishing a voluntary employees' beneficiary association trust pilot program in March, 2006 and shall be repealed on July 1, [2009;] 2010; provided that sections 89-2, 89-3, 89-6, and 89-9, Hawaii Revised Statutes, are reenacted in the form in which they read on the day before the effective date of this Act."

SECTION 2. (a) The board of trustees of the Hawaii employer-union health benefits trust fund shall conduct a certified independent financial audit of the Hawaii employer-union health benefits trust fund, pursuant to section 87A-24(7), Hawaii Revised Statutes, to cover the Hawaii State Teachers
Association, retirees, employees, and employee-beneficiaries who have remained with the Hawaii employer-union health benefits trust fund whether in a bargaining unit or excluded from one, including the State and counties as the employer. The independent auditor shall consult with the state auditor for purposes of the audit to obtain the necessary information for purposes of subsection (b). The audit shall be completed no later than twenty days prior to the convening of the regular session of 2010. The findings and recommendations, including but not limited to methodology and actuarial assumptions, shall be presented to the State auditor for review.

(b) Based upon the independent financial audit under subsection (a), the state auditor shall make findings and recommendations concerning:

(1) The benefit cost for each benefit plan, including medical, drug, dental, and vision coverage; and


(c) The audit shall include an actuarial certification, to be made by the independent auditor contracted under subsection
(a), of the benefit cost for each benefit plan, including
medical, drug, dental, and vision, and administrative costs.

(d) Based upon the independent financial audit conducted
under subsection (a), the state auditor shall make separate
findings and recommendations for the Hawaii State Teachers
Association voluntary employees' beneficiary association trust
for the plan years July 1, 2006 to June 30, 2007, July 1, 2007 to
June 30, 2008, and July 1, 2008 to June 30, 2009, in the same
manner as set forth under subsections (a), (b), and (c).

(e) The state auditor shall submit a report of findings and
recommendations to the legislature no later than twenty days
prior to the convening of the regular session of 2010.

SECTION 3. The board of trustees of the Hawaii
employer-union health benefits trust fund and the board of
trustees of the Hawaii State Teachers Association voluntary
employees' beneficiary association trust shall take all necessary
and appropriate actions to assist the state auditor for purposes
of this Act.

SECTION 4. Statutory material to be repealed is bracketed
and stricken. New statutory material is underscored.

SECTION 5. This Act shall take effect upon its approval.