

Finance Technical Advisory Committee

January 12, 2023

**Finance Technical Advisory
Committee (FTAC)
Meeting Materials**

**January 12, 2023
2:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.**

(Zoom Attendance Only)

Meeting materials

| | |
|--|---|
| Meeting agenda | 1 |
| Public comment..... | 2 |
| Open Public Meetings Act Training | 3 |
| Review of the Commission’s work in 2022 | 4 |
| Public Records Act Training | 5 |
| The Commission’s approach to work in 2023..... | 6 |
| Schedule of upcoming meetings | 7 |

Welcome and agenda

Tab 1

Finance Technical Advisory Committee (FTAC)

January 12, 2023
2:00 p.m. – 4:00 p.m.
Zoom Meeting

AGENDA

Commission Members:

| | | | | | |
|--------------------------|------------------|--------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|---------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Christine Eibner | <input type="checkbox"/> | Eddy Rauser | <input type="checkbox"/> | Pam MacEwan |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | David DiGiuseppe | <input type="checkbox"/> | Ian Doyle | <input type="checkbox"/> | Robert Murray |
| <input type="checkbox"/> | Esther Lucero | <input type="checkbox"/> | Kai Yeung | <input type="checkbox"/> | Roger Gantz |

| Time | Agenda Items | Tab | Lead |
|-----------------------|--|-----|---|
| 2:00-2:05 (5 min) | Welcome and call to order | 1 | Angela Castro, Senior Health Policy Analyst Health Care Authority |
| 2:05-2:20 (15 min) | FTAC member and staff introductions | 1 | Angela Castro, Senior Health Policy Analyst Health Care Authority |
| 2:20-2:25 (5 min) | Welcome | 1 | Vicki Lowe, Commission Chair Executive Director, American Indian Health Commission for Washington State |
| 2:25-2:40 (15 min) | Public comment | 2 | Angela Castro, Senior Health Policy Analyst Health Care Authority |
| 2:40-3:00 (20 min) | Open Public Meetings Act Training | 3 | Dana Gigler, Assistant Attorney General, Attorney General of Washington |
| 3:00-3:15 (15 min) | Review of the Commission's work in 2022 | 4 | Liz Arjun, Senior Consultant and Jon Kromm, Principal Health Management Associates |
| 3:15-3:35 (20 min) | Public Records Act Training | 5 | Dana Gigler, Assistant Attorney General, Attorney General of Washington |
| 3:35-3:45 (10 min) | The Commission's approach to work in 2023 | 6 | Liz Arjun, Senior Consultant and Jon Kromm, Principal Health Management Associates |
| 3:45-3:50 (5 min) | Schedule of upcoming meetings | 7 | Angela Castro, Senior Health Policy Analyst Health Care Authority |
| 3:50-4:00 (10 min) | Q&A | | FTAC Members |
| 4:00 | Adjournment | | Angela Castro, Senior Health Policy Analyst Health Care Authority |

Subject to Section 5 of the Laws of 2022, Chapter 115, also known as HB 1329, the Commission has agreed this meeting will be held via Zoom without a physical location.

Public comment

Tab 2

Public comment

Open Public Meetings Act Training

Tab 3

Open Public Meetings Act

January 2023

Training Prepared by Washington State Attorney General's Office

Presented By Dana Gigler, Assistant Attorney General



Open Public Meetings Act (OPMA)

It is the intent of this chapter that their actions be taken openly and that their deliberations be conducted openly.

Basic Requirements

All meetings of the **GOVERNING BODY** of a **PUBLIC AGENCY** shall be open and public and all persons shall be permitted to attend any meeting of the governing body of a public agency, except as otherwise provided in RCW 42.30.

RCW 42.30.030

What is a Governing Body?

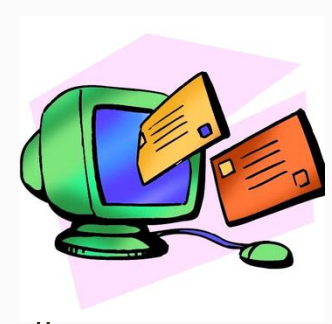
Multimember boards, commissions, councils, or other policy or rule-making bodies of a public agency.

Includes

– Committees and Subcommittees –
Acting on behalf of governing body, taking testimony or public comment, or conducting hearings

– Advisory Bodies –
If the body's advice is necessary for another governing body to act, and the body was created by the legislative body.

Meeting



- Meeting means meetings at which the public agency takes “action.”
- Requires a majority of its members (quorum).
 - No quorum → No meeting
 - Physical presence not required – a meeting can occur by phone or email.
- Does not need to be titled “meeting” – may be a “retreat,” “workshop,” “study session,” etc.
- Simply receiving information without comment is not a meeting.



Action

- “Action” means the transaction of the official business of the public agency and includes but is not limited to:
 - Public testimony
 - All deliberations
 - Discussions
 - Considerations
 - Reviews
 - Evaluations
 - Final actions*



* The requirements of the OPMA are triggered whether or not “final” action is taken.
(See upcoming slide on “final action.”)

Final Action

- “**Final action**” is a collective positive or negative decision, or an actual vote, by a majority of the governing body, or by the “committee thereof.”
- Must be taken in public, even if deliberations were in closed session.
- Secret ballots are not allowed.

VOTE



Regular Meetings

- Recurring meetings held in accordance with a periodic schedule by ordinance, resolution, bylaws or other rule.
- Must have an agenda available online at least 24 hours in advance.
 - You can modifying an agenda.
 - Invalidate otherwise legal actions taken at a regular meeting where agenda was not posted 24 hours in advance.
 - Very small agencies may be exempt. **New!**



Special Meetings

Called by presiding officer OR majority of the members.



Notice:

- 24 hours before the meeting
- Written
- Time
- Place
- Business to be transacted (agenda)
- Exception: not required when the notice cannot be posted with reasonable safety.

New!

How:

- To each member of the governing body (unless waived).
- To each local newspaper of general circulation, radio, and TV station which has a notice request on file.
- Posted on the agency's website [with certain exceptions in RCW 42.30.080(2)(b), for example, if the agency does not have a website].
- Prominently displayed at the main entrance of the agency's principal location and the meeting site (if not at the same location, or not remote).

New!

Include links and phone numbers for public attendance.

Emergency Meetings

- Notice is not required when special meeting called to deal with an emergency.
- Emergency involves injury or damage to persons or property or the likelihood of such injury or damage.
- Where time requirements of notice make notice impractical and increase likelihood of such injury or damage.



Serial Meetings



“Action” taken by a majority of the legislative body even if they are not at the same place at the same time.



The fact that the members do not recognize that they are meeting does not matter if there was a collective intent to act.



Passive receipt of information.

Collective Intent to Meet

Citizens Alliance v. San Juan County,
184 Wn.2d 428, 359 P.3d 753 (2015).

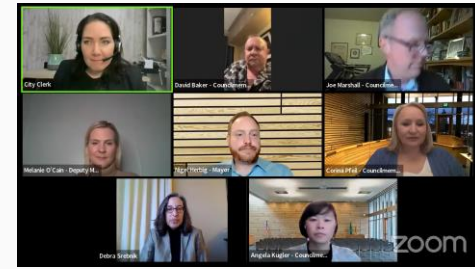
No OPMA violation because the commissioners were not aware that the communications included a majority, and passive receipt of information is not “action” under the OPMA.

Egan v. City of Seattle,
471 P.3d 899 (2020)

Over two dozen communications between individual councilmembers as well as city staff during a three-day period including in-person meetings, emails, phone calls, text messages, and distribution of hard copies of a draft press release.

Remote Meetings

New!



In the event of an emergency, an agency may:

- *Option 1: Hold an all remote meeting without a physical location.*
- *Option 2: Hold a meeting with governing body present but some or all of the public excluded.*

Requirements for a remote meeting:

- Declared emergency at the local, state or federal level.
- Agency determines it cannot hold a meeting in person with reasonable safety where members or public are in attendance.
- Public must be able to listen, if not, meeting prohibited except executive session.
- Notice of meeting must include remote participation instructions.

Individual governing body members may participate remotely during non-emergency times.

Executive Session



- Part of a regular or special meeting that is closed to the public.
- Limited to specific purposes set out in the OPMA, RCW 42.30.110.
- Purpose of the executive session and the time it will end must be announced by the presiding officer before it begins.
- Time may be extended by further announcement.
- Purpose of executive session must be entered into the minutes. **New!**
- If going into executive session, have a plan for ensuring only invited people are allowed access.
 - Unique “meeting” for this part of the meeting.
 - Utilize waiting room feature and admit participants.

Public Attendance

- A public agency can't place conditions on public to **attend** meetings subject to OPMA.
- Reasonable rules of conduct can be set.
- Cameras and tape recorders are permitted unless disruptive.
- Governing body may adopt generally applicable conditions determined to be reasonably necessary to protect public health or safety, or to protect against interruptions. **New!**
- Agencies encouraged to provide remote access that does not require an additional cost to access the meeting. **New!**

Remote Observation and Participation

New!

Agencies encouraged to:

- Provide remote access that does not require an additional cost to access the meeting.
- Provide an online streaming option for, all regular meetings.
- Make audio or video recordings.
- Make recordings available online for a minimum of six months.
- This does not alter recordkeeping requirements under chapter 42.56 RCW.

Public Comment

Oral or written public comment required prior to taking final action at a regular meeting.

New!

Oral Comment

- If oral comment accepted, the governing body shall, when reasonable, provide people with a disability, limited mobility or any other reason that makes physical attendance difficult, the opportunity to make oral comment.
- May limit comment on items not on agenda.
- May put guidelines in place for public comment i.e. time limits.

Written Comment

- Written testimony must be distributed to the governing body.
- May have reasonable deadlines for submission of written testimony.
- May limit comment on items not on agenda.

Minutes

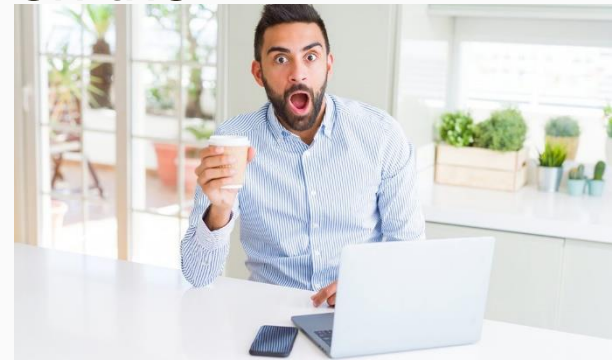
- Minutes of public meetings must be promptly recorded and open to public inspection.
- Minutes of an executive session are not required.
- No format specified in law.
- Executive session's purpose must be recorded. **New!**
- If meeting provides remote option, add relevant information to the minutes.
 - Links & phone numbers.
 - Number of remote participants.



Interruptions and Disruptions

- May stop individuals from speaking when not recognized to speak.
- The OPMA provides a procedure for dealing with situations where a meeting is being interrupted, the orderly conduct of the meeting is unfeasible, and order cannot be restored by removal of the disruptive persons.
- Meeting room can be cleared and meeting can continue, or meeting can be moved to another location, but final disposition can occur only on matters appearing on the agenda. More details set out in the OPMA.

New!



OPMA Penalties

- Individual penalty
 - **\$500** fine for the first violation
 - **\$1,000** for subsequent violation
 - **Costs and attorney fees**
- Ordinances, resolutions, or orders adopted at illegal meetings are void
- OPMA violations may serve as a basis for recall from office



Review of the Commission's work in 2022

Tab 4

Universal Health Care Commission

Work in 2022

Legislative charge: SB 5399

- ▶ Senate Bill 5399 (2021) established the **Universal Health Care Commission** to:
 - ▶ Create immediate and impactful changes in the health care access and delivery system in Washington.
 - ▶ Prepare the state for the creation of a health care system that provides coverage and access for all Washington residents through a unified financing system, once the necessary federal authority has become available.

Specific tasks and due dates

- ▶ **By November 1, 2022**, submit a report and recommendations to the Legislature the Governor and post on the HCA's website.
- ▶ **After November 1, 2022**, continue to identify ways to implement:
 - ▶ Commission's recommendations
 - ▶ Structural changes to prepare the state for a transition to a unified health care financing system
- ▶ **November 1, 2023, and annually thereafter**, submit annual reports and recommendations to the Legislature and Governor.

Commission makeup

- ▶ 15 members make up the commission:
 - ▶ Office of the Insurance Commissioner
 - ▶ HCA
 - ▶ Department of Health
 - ▶ Washington Health Benefit Exchange
 - ▶ Office of Equity
 - ▶ Legislative member from each caucus (4)
 - ▶ 6 members appointed by the Governor:
 - With knowledge of health care coverage, access, and financing, including at least one:
 - ➔ Consumer representative
 - ➔ Tribal government representative

Commission's first year: focus on the legislative report

April

Section 1:
Synthesis of past
analyses

Section 3:
Core Components
of universal
system

June

Section 4:
Readiness

Section 2:
Preliminary Strategy

July

Section 2:
Detailed Strategy

Section 6:
Short-term
Solutions

Section 7:
Finance
Committee

August

Section 5:
Reimbursement
Rates

Section 7:
Finance Committee

Recommendations
Review and
Discussion

October

**Full report
approval**

**Begin FTAC
charter**

Design components developed by the Commission



2022 recommendations to the Legislature

- ▶ Align current state-run coverage programs
- ▶ Enhance available coverage
- ▶ Initiate components of needed infrastructure
- ▶ Begin discussions with federal gov't on eligibility options
- ▶ Continue to fund Apple Health rate increases for primary care, behavioral health, and dental services

Establishment of FTAC

FTAC's work will be **directed by the commission** and will provide guidance and options to the commission on the following:

- ▶ System design framework, including eligibility, benefits and other services, and needed core operational and implementation components.
- ▶ Ways to reduce the underlying cost of health care.
- ▶ How health care services will be paid in a unified financing system, including alternative payment methods for fee-for-service and risk-bearing arrangements.
- ▶ Sources of revenue to replace premiums and co-pays in a universal health care system with a unified financing system.



Thank you!

Questions?

- ▶ Contact the commission at:
HCAUniversalHCC@hca.wa.gov
- ▶ Visit the commission's webpage at:
hca.wa.gov/about-hca/universal-health-care-commission
- ▶ View the commission's 2022 report to the Legislature at:
hca.wa.gov/assets/program/commission-baseline-report-20221101.pdf

Public Records Act Training

Tab 5

Public Records Act

January 2023

Training Prepared by Washington State Attorney General's Office

Presented By Dana Gigler, Assistant Attorney General



Two Different Laws

Open Public Records

RCW 42.56

Public Records Act
(PRA)



Open Public Meetings

RCW 42.30

Open Public Meetings Act
(OPMA)



Requirements



Open Public Records

- Records are open unless there is an exemption authorized by law.
- PRA passed via Initiative 276 in 1972.
- Applies to all public agencies, state and local.
- Does not apply to courts.
- Applies to “public records.”



Open Public Meetings

- Requires meetings of governing body to be open gavel-to-gavel, unless there is an exception authorized by law.
- OPMA passed in 1971.
- Applies to all multimember public agency boards and commission governing bodies, and their committees.
- Does not apply to courts.
- Does not apply to Legislature.



Public Records Act



Touchstone:



- Public records of government agencies are **presumed open**.
- **Non-exempt public records must be disclosed.**
- Records or information in records can be withheld only if law allows. Exemptions are “**narrowly construed.**”
- **Location does not matter.** Public records can be located in/on agency files/accounts/servers, or non-agency files/accounts/servers.
- Public records must be **retained** pursuant to records retention laws (RCW 40.14).

“Public Records” are State Property



- **RCW 40.14.020:** “All public records shall be and remain the property of the state of Washington. They shall be delivered by outgoing officials and employees to their successors and shall be preserved, stored, transferred, destroyed or disposed of, and otherwise managed, only in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.”
- They are not **your** records, even if you created them, and even if they are on/in your personal devices/accounts/files.
- You are required to manage and dispose them only in accordance with state law.

“Public Record” – PRA (RCW 42.56)

“**Public record**” means:

- any writing
- containing information
- relating to
- the conduct of government or
- the performance of any governmental or proprietary function
- prepared, owned, used, or retained
- by any state or local agency
- regardless of physical form or characteristics.”



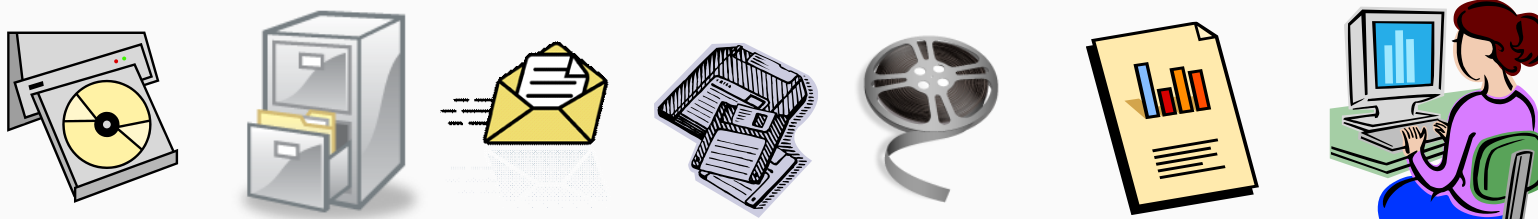
~ RCW 42.56.010

Writing

- “**Writing**” includes “handwriting, typewriting, printing, photostating, photographing, and **every other means of recording any form of communication** or representation including, but not limited to, letters, words, pictures, sounds, or symbols, or combination thereof, and all papers, maps, magnetic or paper tapes, photographic films and prints, motion picture, film and video recordings, magnetic or punched cards, discs, drums, diskettes, sound recordings, and other documents including existing data compilations from which information may be obtained or translated.”

~ RCW 42.56.010

- So, “public record” is broadly defined.



AGO “Public Record” PRA Handout

When is a “Writing” a “Public Record” under the Public Records Act?

A Guide for Illustrative Purposes Only. Not Legal Advice/Opinion. Consult RCW 42.56 (PRA) and PRA Case Law for Further Analysis. Some Citations on Reverse.

1. Does the writing contain information relating to the **conduct of government or the performance of any governmental or proprietary function of a state or local agency?**

If NO, STOP. Not a public record.

If YES, proceed to Question # 2

2. Is the writing a **certain record** held by a **qualified volunteer**?
(See volunteer exception criteria on reverse.)

If YES, STOP. Not a public record.

If NO, proceed to Question # 3

3. Was the writing **prepared, owned, used or retained** by the state or local agency? **If YES, is a public record.**

If uncertain (about record’s preparation, use, ownership or retention), or to determine if the answer is “no,” ask (a), (b) & (c).
The (a) – (c) analysis may be fact-specific. Additional analysis might be appropriate in a particular situation.

(a) Is the writing located in/on the state or local **AGENCY’S** files, servers, accounts, devices?

If YES, is a public record.

If NO, consider other places where records are reasonably likely to be located. Go to (b) & (c).

(b) Is the writing located in/on **AGENCY EMPLOYEES’ OR OFFICIALS’ PERSONAL** (non-agency) files, servers, accounts, devices?

If YES, did the employee or official prepare the writing in his/her **public employment or official capacity**? (Was the writing “related to” the employee’s/official’s **public responsibilities**?) Ask ALL THREE questions below - (i) through (iii). *(Fact-specific)*

If NO, consider other reasonable locations. Go to (c).

(i) Did the job **require** the writing?
OR

(ii) Did the **employer direct** the writing?
OR

(iii) Did the writing **further the employer’s interests**?
(Must be more than a mere reference, mention or comment about the employee’s or official’s public duties.)

If (i), (ii) OR (iii) are YES, is a public record.

If ALL are NO, STOP. Not a public record.

(c) Is the writing located in/on **THIRD PARTY’S** files, servers, accounts, devices? *(Third party = non-agency entities performing functions for the agency --- ex.: contractors/consultants)*

If YES, (i) Did the agency **prepare, own, or use** the writing? Or (ii) Does only the third party **retain** the writing but the writing involves the contract work &/or has a nexus to agency’s decision process? *(Fact-specific – more analysis may be needed)*

If YES, is the third party the **“functional equivalent”** of a public agency/public employee? *(Fact-specific – see “Telford Test”)*

If NO, STOP. Not a public record.

If any YES, is a public record.

If NO, STOP. Not a public record.

1/25/19
A.G.O.

What does the agency need to do?

- **Manage, maintain, organize records**
- Accept and respond to public records requests
- Work / communicate with requesters
- Search for records
- Gather the records
- Review the records for exemptions to disclosure
- Produce the records

What do I need to do?

- **Manage, maintain, organize your records**
- Review public records requests
- **Search** for records
- Review the records for exemptions to disclosure

Searches - Generally



- Agency must conduct an **adequate search**
- Search should be **reasonably calculated** to uncover responsive records
- Must **follow obvious leads** to possible locations where records are likely to be found.
- If responsive public records are on or in employees' **personal devices, personal accounts, or personal files**, those must be searched, too.
- The focal point of the judicial inquiry is the agency's search process, not the outcome of the search.
- The **agency bears the burden of proof** to show the adequacy of the search.

~ RCW 42.56.520; Neighborhood Alliance of Spokane v. Spokane County; Hobbs v. State; Block v. City of Gold Bar; Nissen v. Pierce County.

Using Personal Devices/Accounts for Agency Business

- “Public records” include records of agency business when they are created or retained by agency employees or officials on **home computers or personal devices, or in non-agency devices, email accounts or files.**
- Those records must be **preserved, searched and produced,** like other public records.



Privacy

Question: Do **you** have a “privacy” right in public records in/on non-agency accounts/devices?

- **There is no general “privacy” exemption in the PRA.**
- If privacy is an express element of another exemption, privacy is invaded only if disclosure about the person would be:
 1. **“Highly offensive to the reasonable person” and**
 2. **“Not of legitimate concern to the public.”**



~ *RCW 42.56.050*

This means that if information does not satisfy both these factors, it cannot be withheld as “private” information under other statutes.

Exemptions



- An exemption must exist in **law** (state or federal; PRA or other laws).
- A public record cannot be withheld based only on a (**your**) promise of confidentiality.
- An agency must, in writing, **cite** the exemption for the requester and provide a **brief explanation**. No “silent withholding.”
- Exemptions are **narrowly construed**. Agency can lawfully withhold only exempt information that fits squarely within an exemption, must release other information.
- Requesters can go to **court** to challenge exemptions cited by an agency. If agency is incorrect, the court can award civil penalties.

PRA in the News



Wapato Agrees to \$130,000 in Payouts for Records Requests

Feb. 4, 2019, at 9:11 a.m.



Court tags Tacoma police with \$1.77M for withholding records

Decision: The city withheld 546 pages from former officer

By Sean Robinson, The News Tribune
Published: February 8, 2019, 7:24 PM



Lawsuit Says Tacoma Police Withheld Documents About Use of Stingray Surveillance Device

ACLU of Washington
Published: Thursday, February 11, 2016



Withholding public records costs Port of Tacoma \$159,000; judge makes finding of gross negligence



BY SEAN ROBINSON
srobinson@thenewstribune.com



February 15, 2018 05:37 PM
Updated February 15, 2018 09:31 PM



Spokane County settles lawsuit over public records violation

By: Jeff Humphrey

Posted: Oct 14, 2015 02:24 PM PDT Updated: Nov 20, 2016 08:08 PM PST

The Commission's approach to work in 2023

Tab 6

Universal Health Care Commission

Approach to work in 2023

Strategy for 2023 and beyond

- ▶ **Phase 1:** Foundational universal health care design components:
 - ▶ Eligibility
 - ▶ Benefits and services
 - ▶ Provider reimbursement and participation
 - ▶ Cost containment elements
 - ▶ Financing
- ▶ **Phase 2:** Core components to operationalize and implement:
 - ▶ Infrastructure to implement design components
 - ▶ Enrollment system
- ▶ **Phase 3:** Offer direction to the Legislature about components related to governance and oversight of the system.

2023 meetings approach

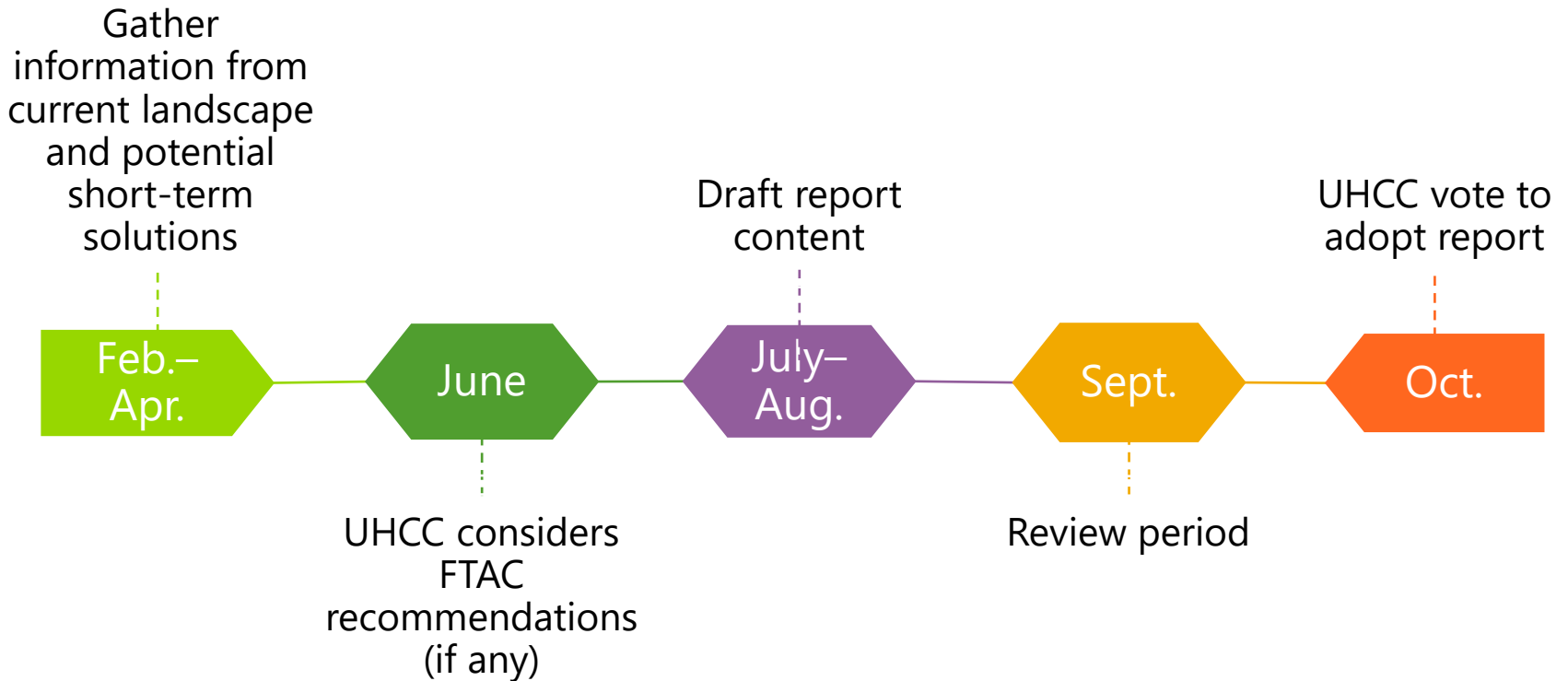
Two tasks from the Legislature

- Propose short-term solutions that help move towards a universal health care system
- Design the new system

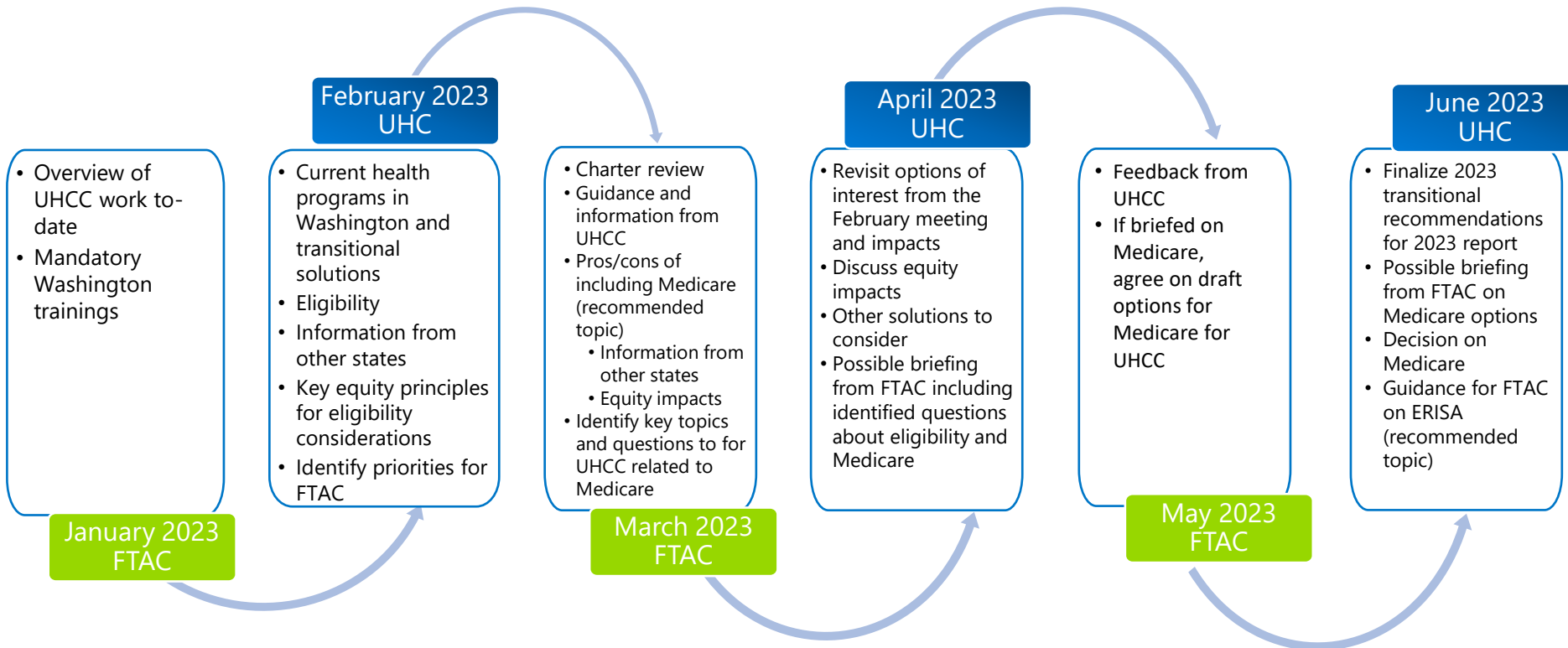
Commission meetings will have a two-track focus

- Developing short term solutions
- Designing the new system, including consideration/discussion of design elements with information from FTAC

Commission's 2023 report development timeline

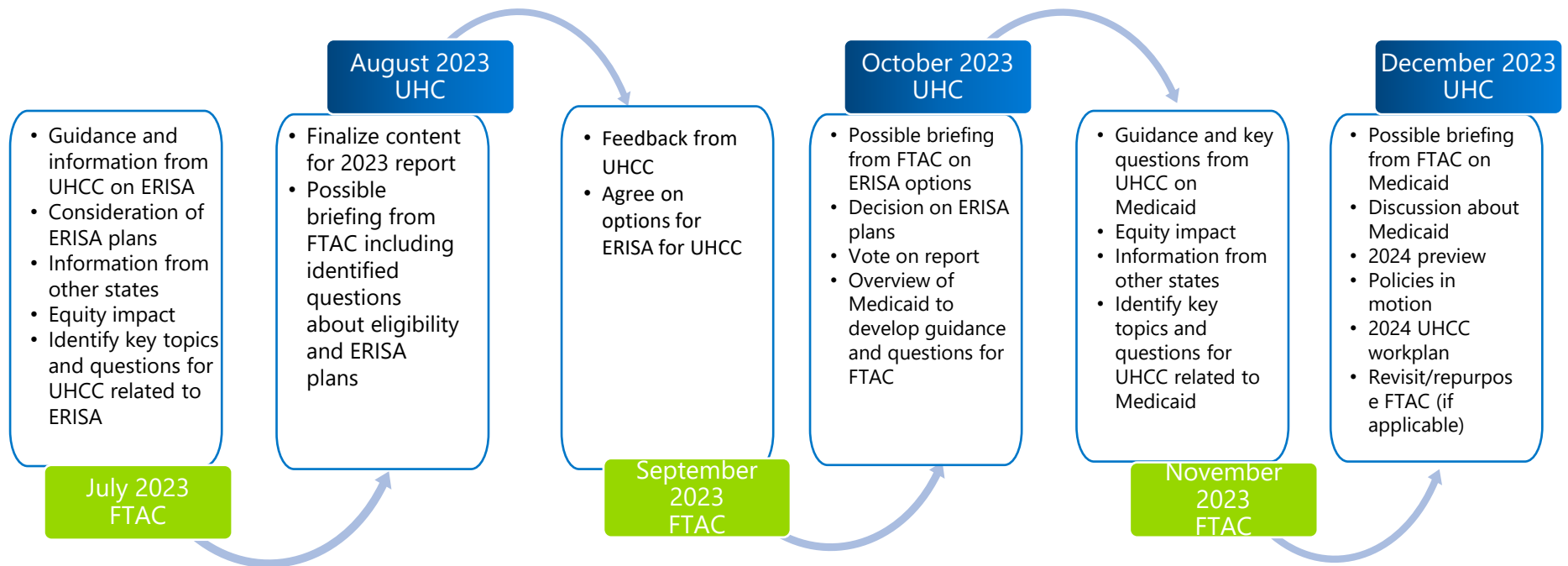


2023 workplan



Note: workplan contingent upon progress as planned

2023 workplan



Note: Workplan contingent upon progress as planned

Commission's February meeting and next steps

- ▶ Based on commission interviews with project team:
 - ▶ Discuss transitional options for consideration based on interviews with commission members
- ▶ Vote to adopt the FTAC charter
- ▶ Identify priority questions and topics for FTAC's March meeting related to eligibility and Medicare

FTAC contact and resources

- ▶ Contact FTAC at:
HCAUniversalFTAC@hca.wa.gov
- ▶ Sign up to receive FTAC and UHC Commission announcements at:
hca.wa.gov/about-hca/who-we-are/universal-health-care-commission

Schedule of upcoming meetings

Tab 7



STATE OF WASHINGTON
HEALTH CARE AUTHORITY

626 8th Avenue, SE • P.O. Box 45502 • Olympia, Washington 98504-5502

The following is the schedule of regular meetings for the Washington State Health Care Authority's Universal Health Care Commission's Finance Technical Advisory Committee for 2023:

| Date | Time | Location |
|--------------------|----------------|------------------|
| January 12, 2023 | 2:00-4:00p.m. | Zoom |
| March 9, 2023 | 3:00-5:00 p.m. | To be determined |
| May 11, 2023 | 3:00-5:00 p.m. | To be determined |
| July 13, 2023 | 2:00-4:00 p.m. | To be determined |
| September 14, 2023 | 2:00-4:00 p.m. | To be determined |
| November 9, 2023 | 2:00-4:00 p.m. | To be determined |

Unless indicated otherwise, meetings will be held at the Health Care Authority, Sue Crystal conference rooms A/B, 626 8th Avenue SE, Olympia, WA 98501.

See the Health Care Authority's Universal Health Care Commission's Finance Technical Advisory Committee [web page](#) to learn more about the Committee, meeting materials, and Zoom information.

If you need further information or are a person with a disability and need a special accommodation, please contact Serena Grimes, by telephone at 360-725-2030 or via email at serena.grimes@hca.wa.gov.

OFFICE OF THE CODE REVISER
STATE OF WASHINGTON
FILED

DATE: December 02, 2022

TIME: 1:45 PM

WSR 22-24-065



STATE OF WASHINGTON
HEALTH CARE AUTHORITY

626 8th Avenue, SE • P.O. Box 45502 • Olympia, Washington 98504-5502

The following is the schedule of regular meetings for the Washington State Health Care Authority's Universal Health Care Commission for 2023:

| Date | Time | Location |
|-------------------|----------------|------------------|
| February 9, 2023 | 2:00-4:00p.m. | Zoom |
| April 11, 2023 | 2:00-4:00 p.m. | To be determined |
| June 13, 2023 | 2:00-4:00 p.m. | To be determined |
| August 10, 2023 | 2:00-4:00 p.m. | To be determined |
| October 12, 2023 | 2:00-4:00 p.m. | To be determined |
| December 14, 2023 | 2:00-4:00 p.m. | To be determined |

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If you need further information or are a person with a disability and need a special accommodation, please contact Serena Grimes, by telephone at 360-725-2030 or via email at serena.grimes@hca.wa.gov.

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DATE: December 02, 2022

TIME: 1:40 PM

WSR 22-24-064