



**American Hospital
Association™**

Advancing Health in America



25 Years

of Going the Extra Mile

Michigan Critical Access Hospital Conference

November 10-11, 2022

Park Place Hotel, Traverse City, MI

American Hospital Association Rural Hospital Closures and Solutions: A Federal Update

John T. Supplitt, Senior Director

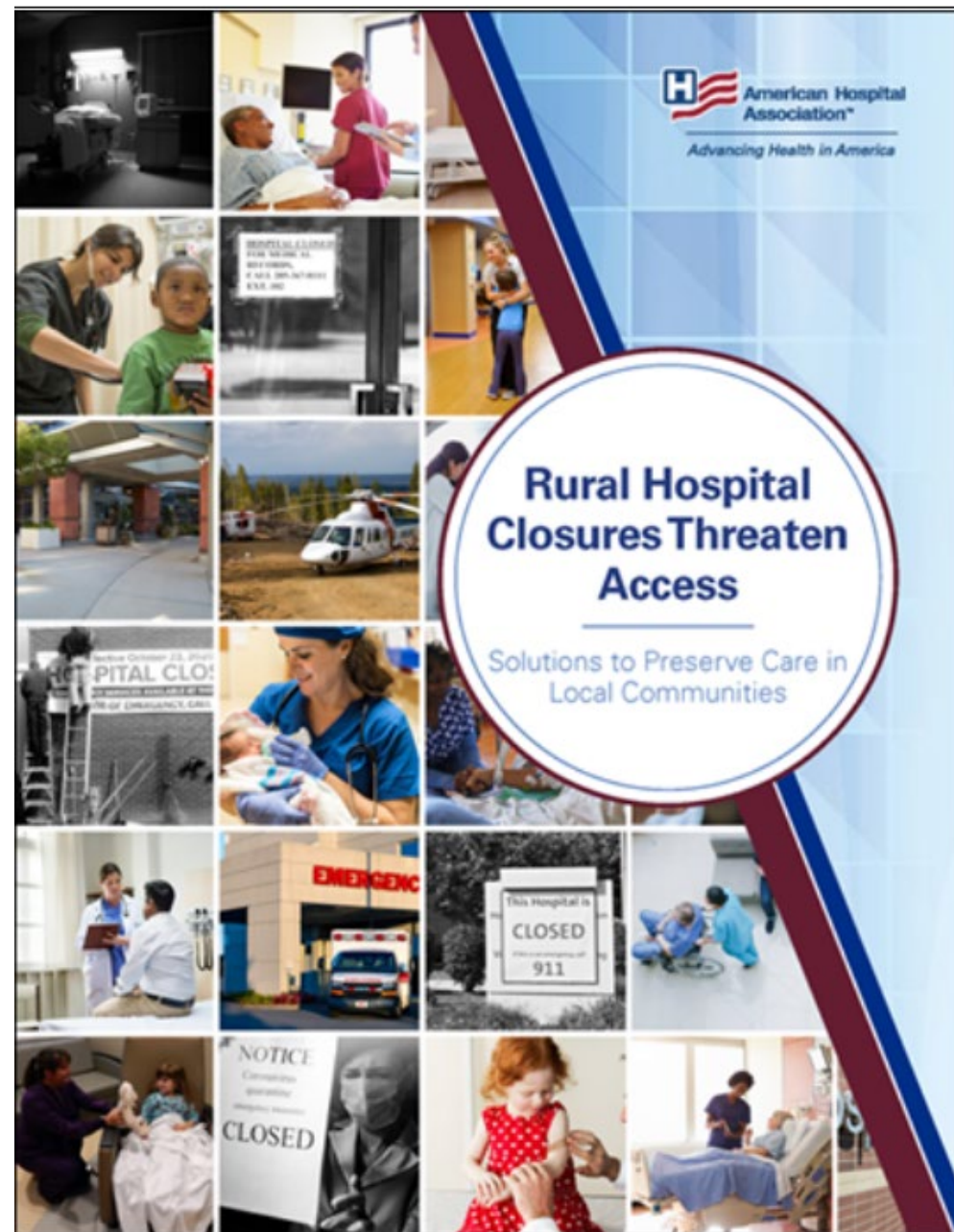
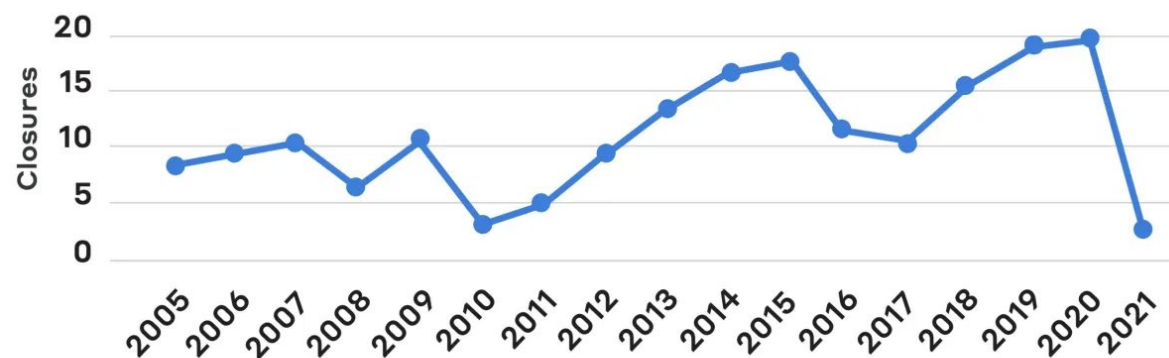
AHA Rural Health Services



Rural Hospital Closures

- 136 closures between 2010 and 2021
- 19 closures in 2020

Total Rural Hospital Closures, 2005-2021



59%

of the decline in the number of U.S. community hospitals between 2015 and 2019 were **RURAL HOSPITALS**



U.S. rural community hospitals, by ownership type, 2019

- State and local government (620 total)
- Nonprofit (998 total)
- Investor-owned, for-profit (187 total)

* Data may not total 100% due to rounding

U.S. rural community hospitals, by bed size, 2019

- Up to 25 beds (850 total)
- 26-50 beds (316 total)
- 51-100 beds (345 total)
- 101 beds or more (294 total)

47%

of rural hospitals have 25 or fewer staffed beds

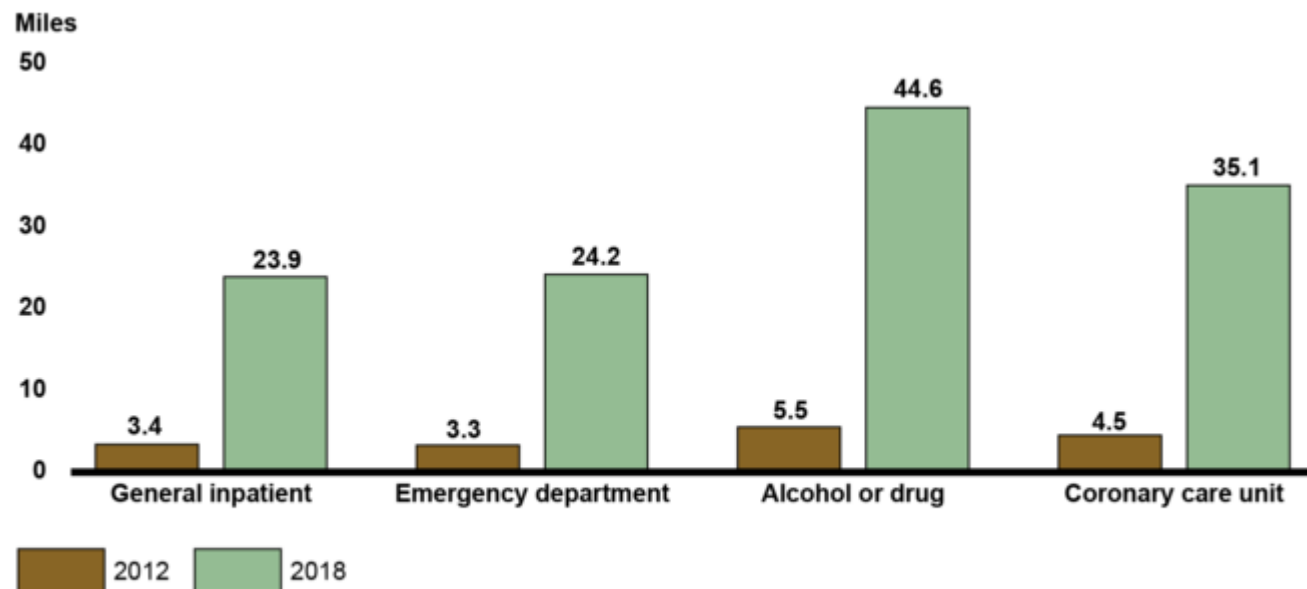
Understanding the triggers driving hospital closures.



December 2020

RURAL HOSPITAL CLOSURES

Affected Residents Had Reduced Access to Health Care Services



Source: GAO analysis of data from the Department of Health and Human Services and North Carolina Rural Health Research Program. | GAO-21-93

OBSTETRICS | U.S. Rural Hospitals

Rural hospitals provide access to obstetrical care close to home for millions of Americans. But now, that crucial lifeline is being threatened.



Rural community hospitals deliver nearly **1 in 10 babies in the U.S.** The availability to local, timely access to care saves lives.

Rural hospitals accounted for 333,824 (9.5%) of the 3,505,115 total community hospital births in 2020.

1,796

There are **1,796 rural community hospitals** in the U.S., slightly more than a third of all community hospitals.

Rural hospitals represented 35% of the nation's 5,139 community hospitals in 2020.

Yet, nearly half of rural community hospitals **did not offer obstetric services** in 2020.

72% (1,292 of 1,796) of all U.S. rural community hospitals reported whether they offered obstetric services in 2020. Of these hospitals, 47% (601 of 1,292) indicated they did not provide obstetric services.



89

Between 2015 and 2019, there were at least **89 obstetric unit closures** in U.S. rural hospitals.



More than 2.2 million women of childbearing age **live in maternity care deserts** (1,095 counties) that have no hospital offering obstetric care, no birth center and no obstetric provider.

Source: [Nowhere to Go](https://www.nowhere-to-go.org/), March of Dimes, 2020.



For more information, visit:
aha.org/advocacy/maternal-and-child-health

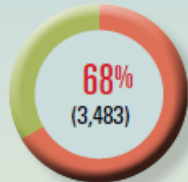
SOURCE: Based on AHA Annual Survey Databases | www.ahadata.com | © 2022 by the American Hospital Association
 For more information or to purchase access to AHA data | ahadatainfo@aha.org

SYSTEM-AFFILIATED | U.S. Rural Hospitals

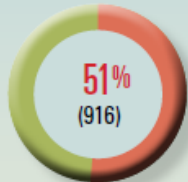
WHAT IS A SYSTEM-AFFILIATED HOSPITAL? A system-affiliation, as defined by AHA, involves an ownership, lease, sponsorship or contract-management relationship with a central health care organization.

» SYSTEM-AFFILIATED

While 68% of all US community hospitals are system-affiliated, only half of rural hospitals are part of a system.



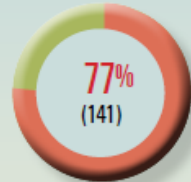
System-affiliated community hospitals



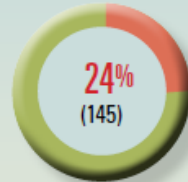
System-affiliated rural community hospitals

» INVESTOR-OWNED

Most investor-owned rural community hospitals are system-affiliated. State/local government rural community hospitals are least likely to be part of a system.



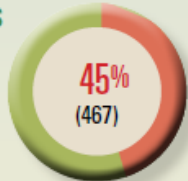
System-affiliated investor-owned rural community hospitals



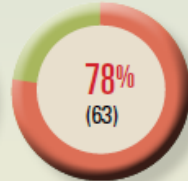
System-affiliated state/local government rural community hospitals

» CRITICAL ACCESS HOSPITALS

Critical access hospitals are somewhat less likely to be system-affiliated than all rural community hospitals, while rural referral centers are more apt to be in a system.



System-affiliated critical access hospitals



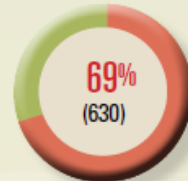
System-affiliated rural referral centers



Number of system-affiliated U.S. rural community hospitals

» NONGOVERNMENT NOT-FOR-PROFIT

Most system-affiliated rural community hospitals are nongovernment not-for-profit facilities.



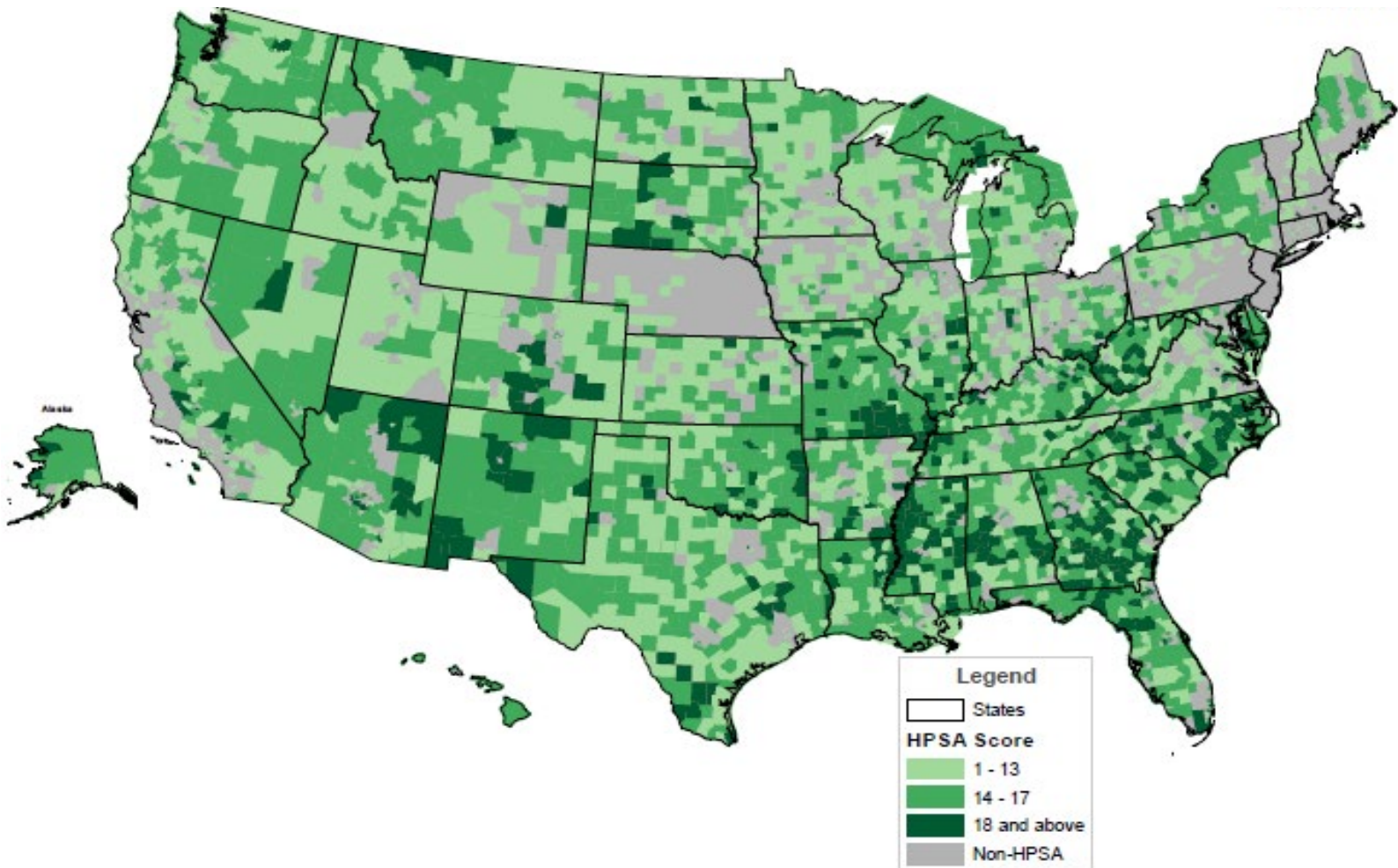
System-affiliated nongovernment not-for-profit rural community hospitals

WHAT IS A SYSTEM-AFFILIATED HOSPITAL?

A system-affiliation, as defined by AHA, involves an ownership, lease, sponsorship or contract-management relationship with a central health care organization.



Health Professional Shortage Areas - Primary Care



Rural Hospitals: A Community's Anchor

DID YOU KNOW?

- Rural America includes approximately 63 million people, about 19% of the population and 97% of the geographic area of the USA.
- There are 1,796 rural hospitals that support nearly 1.7 million jobs.
- Every dollar spent by a rural hospital produces another \$2.27 of economic activity.
- A typical critical access hospital employs 197 community members.
- Rural hospitals handle more than 18.5 million emergency visits.
- Rural hospitals support 1:12 rural jobs in the U.S. and \$220 billion in economic activity.

Access to primary care

Safe haven in times of emergency



Jobs

24/7 care

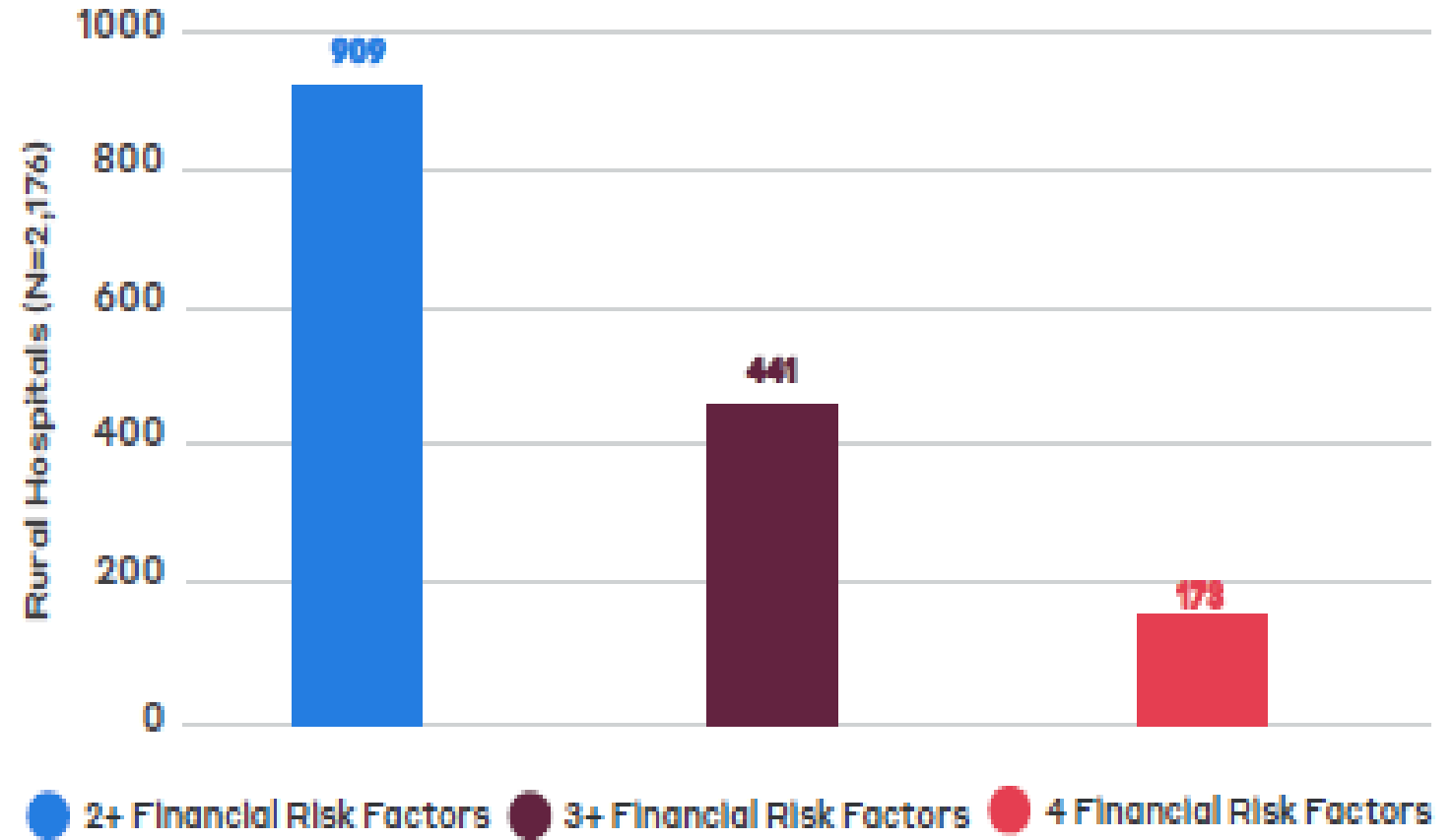
EMERGENCY



Community Partnerships to ensure wellness and total health

Tell Congress to protect health care in rural communities.

Financial stress affects rural hospitals, 2017-2020



Action Alert

- Stop the forthcoming 4% Statutory Pay-As-You-Go (PAYGO) **sequester**
- Extend, or **make permanent, the Low-volume Adjustment and the Medicare-dependent Hospital programs**
- Increase the number of **Medicare-funded graduate medical education positions** to address the need for additional physicians in the U.S.
- Finalize passage of the **Improving Seniors' Timely Access to Care Act**
- Make permanent the **expansion of telehealth services** and extend the **hospital-at-home** program
- Establish a **temporary per diem payment** targeted to hospitals to address the discharge of patients to post-acute care or behavioral facilities
- Create a **special statutory designation** for metropolitan anchor hospitals

117TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 3018

To amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to establish requirements with respect to the use of prior authorization under Medicare Advantage plans, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER 20, 2021

Mr. MARSHALL (for himself, Ms. SINEMA, Mr. THUNE, and Mr. BROWN) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Finance

A BILL

To amend title XVIII of the Social Security Act to establish requirements with respect to the use of prior authorization under Medicare Advantage plans, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Improving Seniors’
5 Timely Access to Care Act of 2021”.

Seniors’ Timely Access to Care Act, (HR 3173/S 3018)

This bill establishes
several requirements
and standards relating
to prior authorization
processes under
Medicare Advantage
(MA) plans.



Advancing Health in America

Safety from Violence for Healthcare Employees Act

117TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

H. R. 7961

To protect hospital personnel from violence, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JUNE 7, 2022

Ms. DEAN (for herself and Mr. BUCSHON) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

A BILL

To protect hospital personnel from violence, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Safety From Violence
5 for Healthcare Employees Act” or the “SAVE Act”.

Whoever knowingly assaults or intimidates an individual employed by a hospital, or an entity contracting with a hospital or other medical facility, during the course of the performance of the duties **shall be fined under this title, imprisoned not more than 10 years, or both.**

... uses a deadly or dangerous weapon or inflicts bodily injury, **shall be fined under this title or imprisoned not more than 20 years, or both.**



Advancing Health in America

The Healthcare Cybersecurity Act

S 3904/HR 8806

- Improve collaboration and coordination between CISA and HHS
- Authorizing cybersecurity training for the Healthcare and Public Health (HPH) sector
- Analysis of cybersecurity risks to the HPH sector with a focus on:
 - impacts to rural hospitals
 - vulnerabilities of medical devices, and
 - cybersecurity workforce shortages

117TH CONGRESS 2D SESSION S. 3904 [Report No. 117-177] To enhance the cybersecurity of IN THE SENATE MA Ms. ROSEN (for herself, Mr. CASS Mrs. FEINSTEIN, and Mr. K read twice and referred to Governmental Affairs OCT Reported under authority of the Mr. PETIUS, with an amer [Strike out all after the enacting A To enhance the cybersecu He	117TH CONGRESS 2D SESSION H. R. 8806 To enhance the cybersecurity of the Healthcare and Public Health Sector. IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES SEPTEMBER 13, 2022 Mr. CROW (for himself and Mr. FITZPATRICK) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Homeland Security A BILL To enhance the cybersecurity of the Healthcare and Public Health Sector. 1 <i>Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-</i> 2 <i>tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,</i> 3 SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE. 4 This Act may be cited as the "Healthcare Cybersecu- 5 rity Act of 2022".
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H. R. 7666

To amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize certain programs relating to mental health and substance use disorders, and for other purposes.

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

MAY 6, 2022

Mr. PALLONE (for himself and Mrs. RODGERS of Washington) introduced the following bill; which was referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary, for a period to be subsequently determined by the Speaker, in each case for consideration of such provisions as fall within the jurisdiction of the committee concerned

A BILL

To amend the Public Health Service Act to reauthorize certain programs relating to mental health and substance use disorders, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*

2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.**

4 (a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the

5 “Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act

6 of 2022”.

Restoring Hope for Mental Health and Well-Being Act

- Mental Health and Crisis Care Needs
- Substance use Disorder Prevention
- Treatment and Recovery Services
- Access to Mental Health Care and Coverage
- Supporting Children’s Mental Health Care Access

Travel Nursing Agency Transparency Study Act

117TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. 4352

To require a study on the effects of travel nurse agencies on the health industry during the COVID-19 pandemic.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JUNE 6, 2022

Mr. CRAMER introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions

A BILL

To require a study on the effects of travel nurse agencies on the health industry during the COVID-19 pandemic.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Travel Nursing Agency
5 Transparency Study Act”.

GAO STUDY ON TRAVEL NURSE AGENCIES.

The Comptroller General of the United States shall conduct a study which shall include consideration of—

- the business practices and payment practices of such agencies, including any potential price gouging;
- the **specific ways in which rural areas** of the United States were affected by the rise of travel nursing across the country, and subsequent workforce shortage disparities;



Advancing Health in America

2022 Rural Advocacy Agenda

Protect Rural Hospitals—including extenders

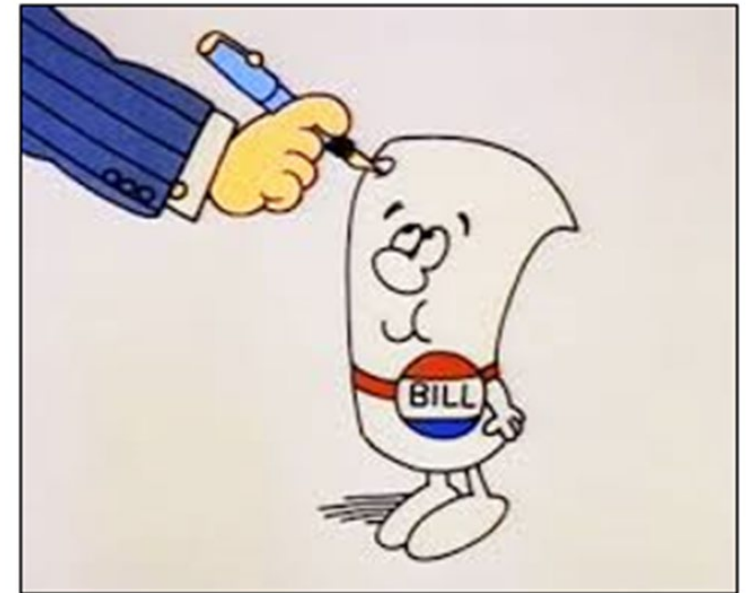
- HR 6700 Critical Access Hospital Relief Act
- H.R. 8747 Assistance for Rural Community Hospitals Act
- S. 4009 Rural Hospital Support Act

Protect Rural Moms & Babies

- H.R. 769/ S.1491 Rural MOMS Act
- H.R. 4387 Maternal Health Quality Improvement Act of 2021
- H.R. 959/ S. 346 Black Maternal Health Momnibus Act of 2021

Rural Public Health

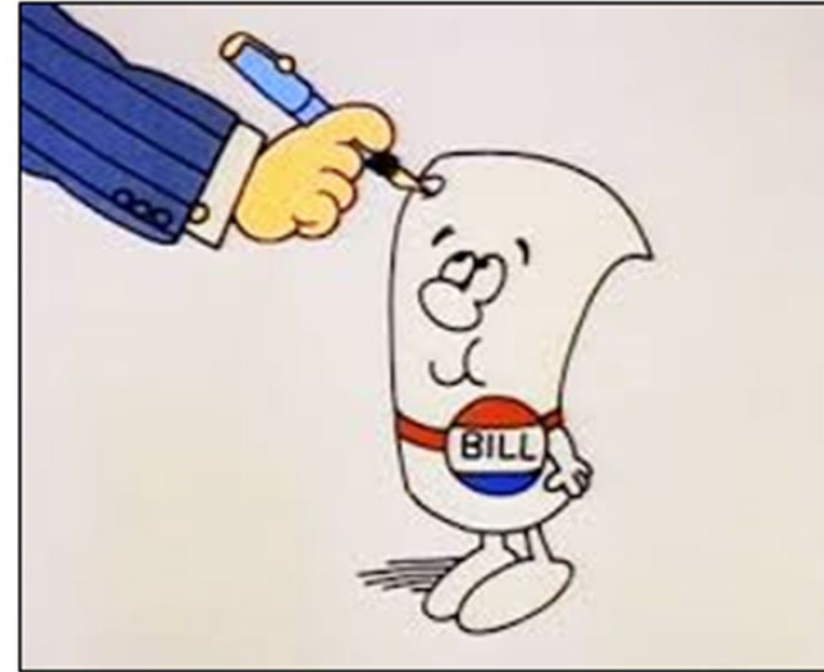
- S. 3799 - PREVENT Pandemics Act



2022 Rural Advocacy Agenda

Address the Workforce Shortage

- **S 1810/HR 3541 Conrad State 30 and Physician Access Reauthorization Act**
- **S 924/HR 2130 Rural America Health Corps**
- **S 246/HR 851 Future Advancement of Academic Nursing Act professionals.**
- **S. 834/HR 2256 Resident Physician Shortage Reduction Act**
- **S.1024/H.R.2255 Expedite Visas for Highly Trained Foreign Health Care Workers**



2022 Rural Advocacy Agenda

Telehealth

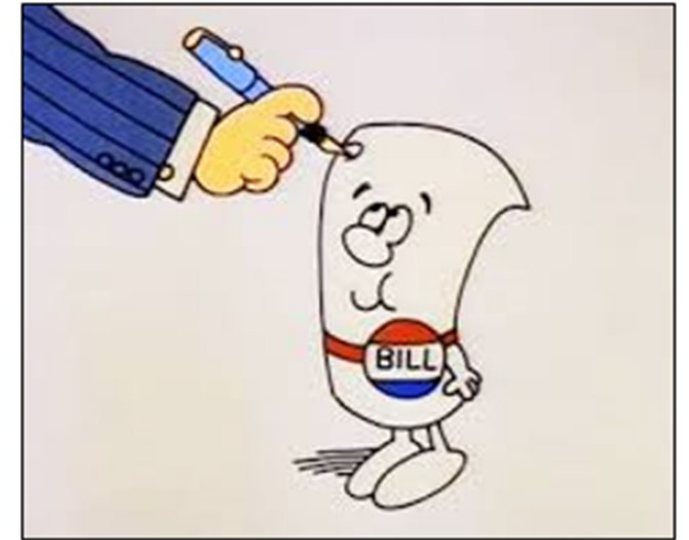
- **HR 4040 Advancing Telehealth Beyond COVID-19 Act of 2021**
- **S. 1512/ H.R. 2903 CONNECT for Health Act**
- **S. 368/HR 1332 Telehealth Modernization Act**

Protect 340B

S 773/HR 3203 Protect 340B DSH Hospitals

Emergency Medical Services

**S. 2037/HR 2454 Protecting Access to
Ground Ambulance Services**



Policy, Regulations and Rulemaking Update



Telehealth Extenders Expire 151 Days After PHE Ends – House Passed 2-Year Extension in July

- **Expand originating sites**
- **Expand eligible practitioners to furnish telehealth services**
- **Extend the ability for RHCs and FQHCs to furnish telehealth**
- **Delaying the 6-month in-person requirement for mental health services furnished through telehealth**
- **Audio-only telehealth services**
- **Allow telehealth to meet the face-to-face recertification requirement for hospice care**



**DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND
HUMAN SERVICES**

**Centers for Medicare & Medicaid
Services**

**42 CFR Parts 412, 413, 482, 485, and
495**

[CMS-1771-F]

RIN 0938-AU84

**Medicare Program; Hospital Inpatient
Prospective Payment Systems for
Acute Care Hospitals and the Long-
Term Care Hospital Prospective
Payment System and Policy Changes
and Fiscal Year 2023 Rates; Quality
Programs and Medicare Promoting
Interoperability Program Requirements
for Eligible Hospitals and Critical
Access Hospitals; Costs Incurred for
Qualified and Non-Qualified Deferred
Compensation Plans; and Changes to
Hospital and Critical Access Hospital
Conditions of Participation**

AGENCY: Centers for Medicare &
Medicaid Services (CMS), Department
of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Final rule.

CMS final rule for hospital inpatient PPS for FY 2023

- 1. IPPS payment rate was increased to 4.3%, or \$2.6B**
- 2. Establishing new GME policies**
- 3. 10 new quality including 3 health equity-focused measures**
- 4. Finalized a proposed requirement for continued COVID-19-related reporting**
- 5. Finalizing the new hospital designation to identify "Birthing-Friendly" hospitals**
- 6. Permanently apply a 5% cap on any decrease in a hospital's area wage**
- 7. MDH/LVA set to expire**




Advancing Health in America

Medicare Physician Fee Schedule Final Rule

Rural-relevant proposals include:

- Conversion Factor
- Telehealth: Audio Visits/Temporary Services
- Medicare Shared Savings Program
- Behavioral Health Incident to Physician Services

 This document is scheduled to be published in the Federal Register on 07/29/2022 and available online at [federalregister.gov/d/2022-14562](https://www.federalregister.gov/d/2022-14562), and on [govinfo.gov](https://www.govinfo.gov)

DEPARTMENT
Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

42 CFR Parts 405, 410, 411, 414, 415, 423, 424, 425, and 455

[CMS-1770-P]
RIN 0938-AU81

Medicare and Medicaid Programs; CY 2023 Payment Policies under the Physician Fee Schedule and Other Changes to Part B Payment Policies; Medicare Shared Savings Program Requirements; Medicare and Medicaid Provider Enrollment Policies, Including for Skilled Nursing Facilities; Conditions of Payment for Suppliers of Durable Medicaid Equipment, Prosthetics, Orthotics, and Supplies (DMEPOS); and Implementing Requirements for Manufacturers of Certain Single-dose Container or Single-use Package Drugs to Provide Refunds with Respect to Discarded Amounts

AGENCY: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

SUMMARY: This major proposed rule addresses: changes to the physician fee schedule (PFS); other changes to Medicare Part B payment policies to ensure that payment systems are updated to reflect changes in medical practice, relative value of services, and changes in the statute; Medicare Shared Savings Program requirements; updates to the Quality Payment Program; Medicare coverage of opioid use disorder services furnished by opioid treatment programs; updates to certain Medicare and Medicaid provider enrollment policies, including for skilled nursing facilities; updates to conditions of payment for DMEPOS suppliers; HCPCS Level II coding and payment for wound care management products; electronic prescribing for controlled substances for a covered Part D drug under a prescription drug plan or an MA-PD plan under the Substance Use-Disorder Prevention that Promotes Opioid Recovery and Treatment (SUPPORT)

CMS final rule for Hospital Outpatient PPS for CY 2023

- Conversion Factor
- 340B-Acquired Drugs
- Outpatient Mental Health Services
- Supervision of Diagnostic Tests



This document is scheduled to be published in the Federal Register on 07/26/2022 and available online at [federalregister.gov/d/2022-15372](https://www.federalregister.gov/d/2022-15372), and on [govinfo.gov](https://www.govinfo.gov)

de: 4120-01-PJ

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

42 CFR Parts 405, 410, 411, 412, 413, 416, 419, and 424

[CMS-1772-P]

RIN 0938-AU82

Medicare Program: Hospital Outpatient Prospective Payment and Ambulatory Surgical Center Payment Systems and Quality Reporting Programs; Organ Acquisition; Rural Emergency Hospitals: Payment Policies, Conditions of Participation, Provider Enrollment, Physician Self-Referral; New Service Category for Hospital Outpatient Department Prior Authorization Process; Overall Hospital Quality Star Rating

AGENCY: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

REH/CAH Conditions of Participation

- Additional Outpatient Services
- Provider-based Rural Health Clinics
- REH Staffing
- Transfer Agreements



DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

42 CFR Parts 485 and 489

[CMS-3419-P]

RIN 0938-AU92

Medicare and Medicaid Programs; Conditions of Participation (CoPs) for Rural Emergency Hospitals (REH) and Critical Access Hospital CoP Updates

AGENCY: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

This document is scheduled to be published in the Federal Register on 07/26/2022 and available online at [federalregister.gov/d/2022-15372](https://www.federalregister.gov/d/2022-15372), and on [govinfo.gov](https://www.govinfo.gov). ID: 4120-01-PJ

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

42 CFR Parts 413, 416, 419, and 424

AGENCY: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

Physician Self-Referral; New Service Category for Hospital Outpatient Department Prior Authorization Process; Overall Hospital Quality Star Rating

AGENCY: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

REH Payment Policies



- Covered Outpatient Services
- Payment of Covered Services
- Payment of non-Covered Services
- Monthly Payments
- Cost Reporting

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

42 CFR Parts 485 and 489

[CMS-3419-P]

RIN 0938-AU92

Medicare and Medicaid Programs; Conditions of Participation (CoPs) for Rural Emergency Hospitals (REH) and Critical Access Hospital CoP Updates

AGENCY: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

Physician Self-Referral; New Service Category for Hospital Outpatient Department Prior

Authorization Process; Overall Hospital Quality Star Rating

AGENCY: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), Department of Health and Human Services (HHS).

ACTION: Proposed rule.

Scheduled to be published in the
7/26/2022 and available online at
4/2022-15372, and on govinfo.gov
de: 4120-01-P]

AN SERVICES

9, and 424

rospective Payment and Ambulatory Surgical
ting Programs; Organ Acquisition; Rural
ditions of Participation, Provider Enrollment,

CAH CoP Mileage Rule

- **Clarifies the definition for “primary roads” in the location and distance requirements for CAHs**
 - “numbered Federal high way; or a numbered state highway with two or more lanes each way”
- **Mileage requirement review process**
 - Data-driven review process for all hospitals within 50-mile radius of the CAH
 - Automatic recertification for CAHs with no new hospitals within 50-mile
 - CAHs with new hospitals within 50-mile radius will be subject to additional review



Litigation

AHA's current and active policy-related litigation

- ✓ No Surprises Act Regulation
- ✓ 340B Contract Pharmacy – Intervention
- ✓ 340B Contract Pharmacy
- ✓ 340B Payment Reductions
- ✓ Disclosure of Negotiated Charges
- ✓ Site Neutral Payment Policy
- ✓ HHS Deadlines for Deciding Appeals

In addition, AHA has filed dozens of Amicus or “Friend-of-the-Court” briefs.



340B OPPS Litigation and Contract Pharmacy

340B OPPS Payments

- Supreme Court rules in favor of hospitals
 1. Unanimous decision in favor of hospitals
 2. Motion to Remedy HHS' Unlawful Cuts
 3. Motion to Include 2020-2022 Reimbursement Cuts
 4. Motion to Immediately Halt HHS' Unlawful Reimbursement Cuts for the Remainder of 2022
 5. Repayment begins October 2022 for all years

Contract Pharmacy

- Drug manufacturers limit distribution of certain drugs with contract pharmacy arrangements: updates
- Urge HHS to enforce statute
- Support HHS in legal challenges including filing amicus brief supporting HRSA in Novartis/UT case

No. 20-1114

IN THE
Supreme Court of the United States

AMERICAN HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION, et al.,
Petitioners,

v.

XAVIER BECERRA, in his official capacity as the
Secretary of Health and Human Services, et al.,
Respondents.

**On Writ of Certiorari to the United States
Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia
Circuit**

REPLY BRIEF FOR THE PETITIONERS

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Advancing Health in America

No Surprises Act - Update

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Medicare Medicaid/CHIP Medicare-Medicaid Coordination Private Insurance Innovation Center Regulations & Guidance Research, Statistics, Data & Systems Outreach & Education

Home > No Surprises Act

Home | Policies & Resources | Consumers | Resolving out-of-network payment disputes

The Independent Dispute Resolution (IDR) system is live. Due to a pause in the launch required to address a court ruling (see [February 28 guidance](#)), there may be a backlog of IDR requests and high case volume. [See how possible delays will be managed](#). You can [initiate a Federal IDR request](#).

Ending Surprise Medical Bills

See how new rules help protect people from surprise medical bills and remove consumers from payment disputes between a provider or health care facility and their health plan

Learn More



■ Federal Independent Dispute Resolution Process

- IDR entities must consider the Qualifying Payment Amount
- IDR entities must issue written decisions
- Payers must identify when they have downcoded a claim

■ Uninsured/Self-pay Good Faith Estimates

Medicare Advantage

AHA submitted comments Aug 31 on CMS' Request for Information on MA oversight



Washington, D.C. Office
800 10th Street, N.W.
Two CityCenter, Suite 400
Washington, DC 20001-4956
(202) 638-1100

August 31, 2022

The Honorable Chiquita Brooks-LaSure
Administrator
Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services
7500 Security Blvd
Baltimore, MD 21244

Re: CMS-4203-NC, Medicare Program; Request for Information on Medicare

Dear Administrator Brooks-LaSure:

On behalf of our nearly 5,000 member hospitals, health systems and other health care organizations and our clinician partners — including more than 270,000 affiliated physicians, two million nurses and other caregivers — and the 43,000 health care leaders who belong to our professional membership groups, the American Hospital Association (AHA) appreciates the opportunity to provide comments in response to the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services' (CMS) Request for Information (RFI) regarding the Medicare Advantage (MA) program.

- Raised concerns over MA practices and policies that restrict/delay access to care
- Provided considerations for health equity, behavioral health access, and post-acute care services
- Outlined implications for continued enrollment growth in the program



Hospital and System Operational Priorities



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Advancing Health in America

A Cybersecure Environment

Key strategies to bolster your defenses and strengthen your response capabilities:

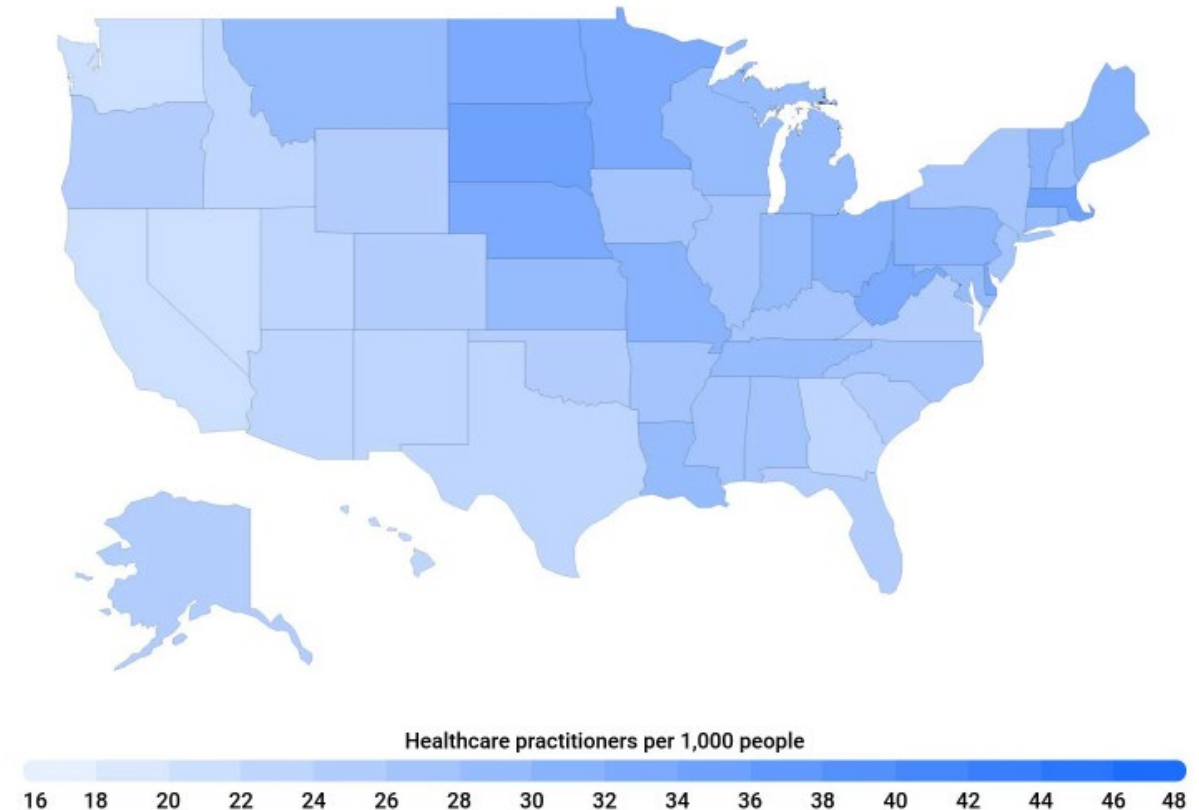
- 1 | Take a critical and objective look at your existing TPRM program framework.**
- 2 | Implement third-party, risk-based controls and cyber-insurance requirements based on identified risk levels.**
- 3 | Consistently and clearly communicate third-party, risk-management policies, procedures and requirements internally.**
- 4 | Prepare intensively for incident response and recovery.**



Workforce Shortages and Response

- Creative staffing
- Well-being and violence prevention
- Stabilization and retention
- Data tools to address current staffing gaps
- Care model re-design
- Use of technology to extend care teams
- Leadership training/development
- Educational pipeline
- Workforce analytics and forecasting
- Workforce strategic planning

2018 Healthcare Practitioners by State

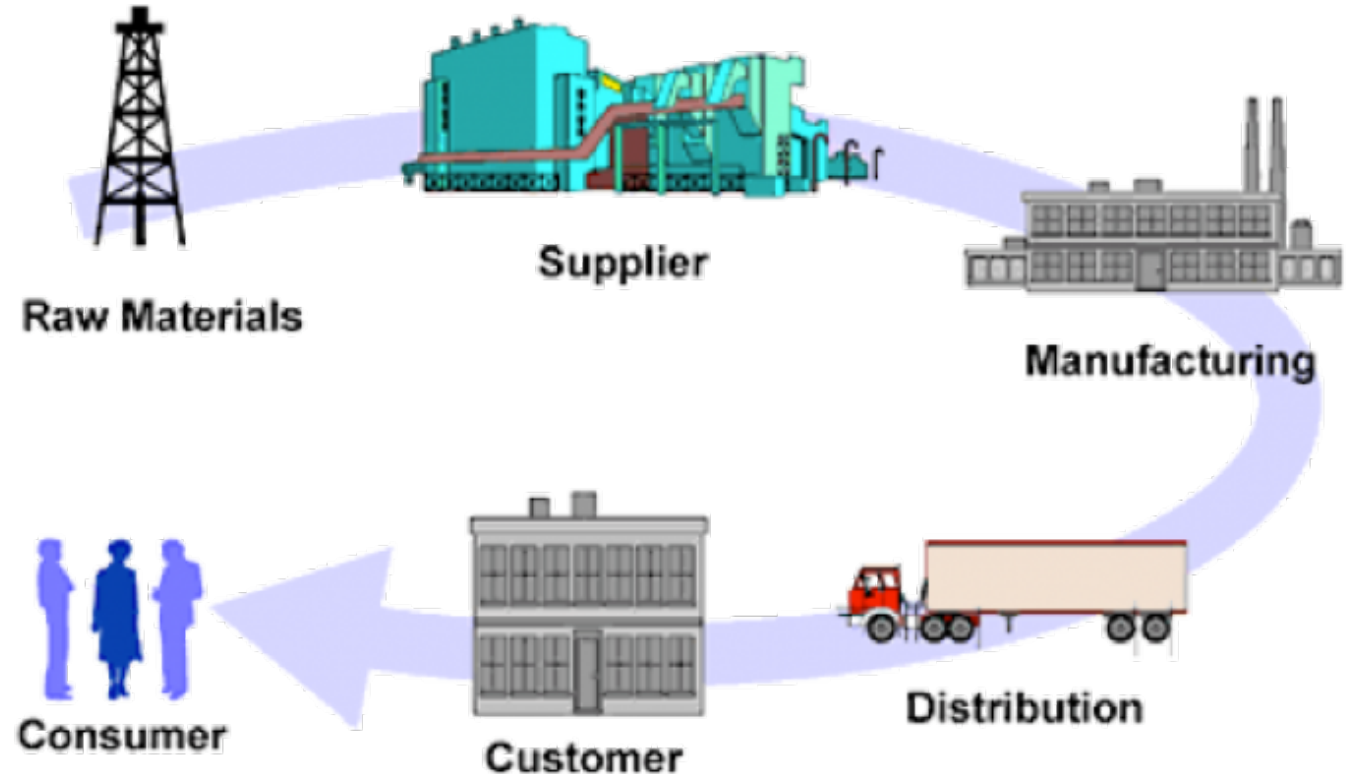


Supply Chain Resource Council (SCRC) Report

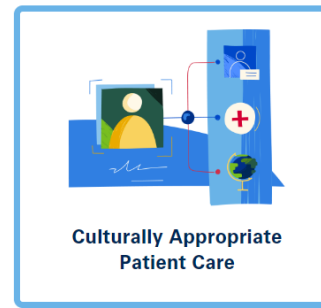
Supply Chain Issues

■ Resilience efforts

- FDA: Resilient Supply Chain Program for medical devices
- ASPR: Supply Chain Resilience Work Group



Health Equity Priorities



FORHP Areas of Impact for Health Equity

The Federal Office of Rural Health Policy (FORHP) collaborates with rural communities and partners to support community programs and shape policy that will improve health in rural America.

Cross Agency Collaboration

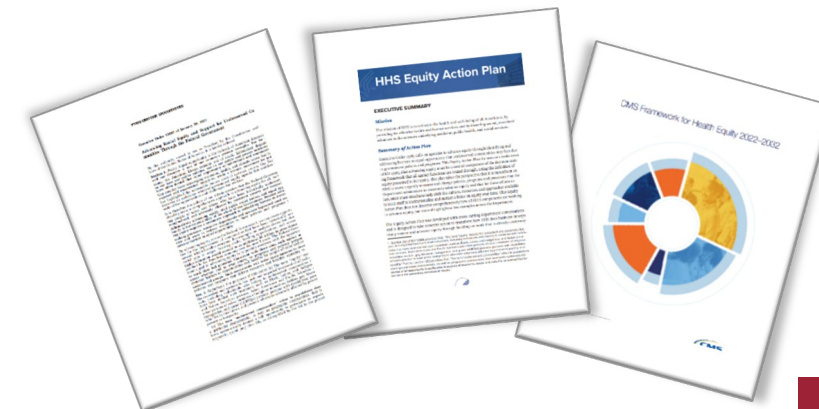
Works across HRSA, HHS, and several other federal partners to accomplish its goals

Capacity Building

Increases access to health care for people in rural communities through grant programs and public partnerships

Voice for Rural

Advises the HHS Secretary on policy and regulation that affect rural areas





develop
models
model
Medicare
improve
system help payment
demonstrations
care
providers Services
testing
new delivery
CMS Medicaid
Innovation health
Center
country patients

Initiatives to Accelerate the Development and Testing of New Payment and Service Delivery Models

CHART Model

This model aims to empower rural communities to develop a high quality care delivery system through new seed funding, payment structures, operational and regulatory flexibilities and technical and learning support.

Stage: Announced

Community Health Access and Rural Transformation (CHART) Model

Community Transformation Track	
NOFO / Application portal opens[†]	September 15, 2020
Application deadline	March 16, 2021
LO/Awardee selection	July 2021
Pre-implementation period	August 2021 – December 2022
Performance periods	January 2023 – December 2028

Community Transformation Track

The CHART Model Community Transformation Track aims to catalyze modernization of rural health delivery systems through three pillars: Upfront funding, Operational Flexibilities, and APMs.

Investment & Transformation

Cooperative Agreement Funding

Seed funding to facilitate community transformation

Transformation Plan

Quality Strategy & Operational Waivers

Capitated Payment APM

Prospective & Predictable Bi-Weekly Payments

Impact



Improved quality of care and health outcomes for rural beneficiaries



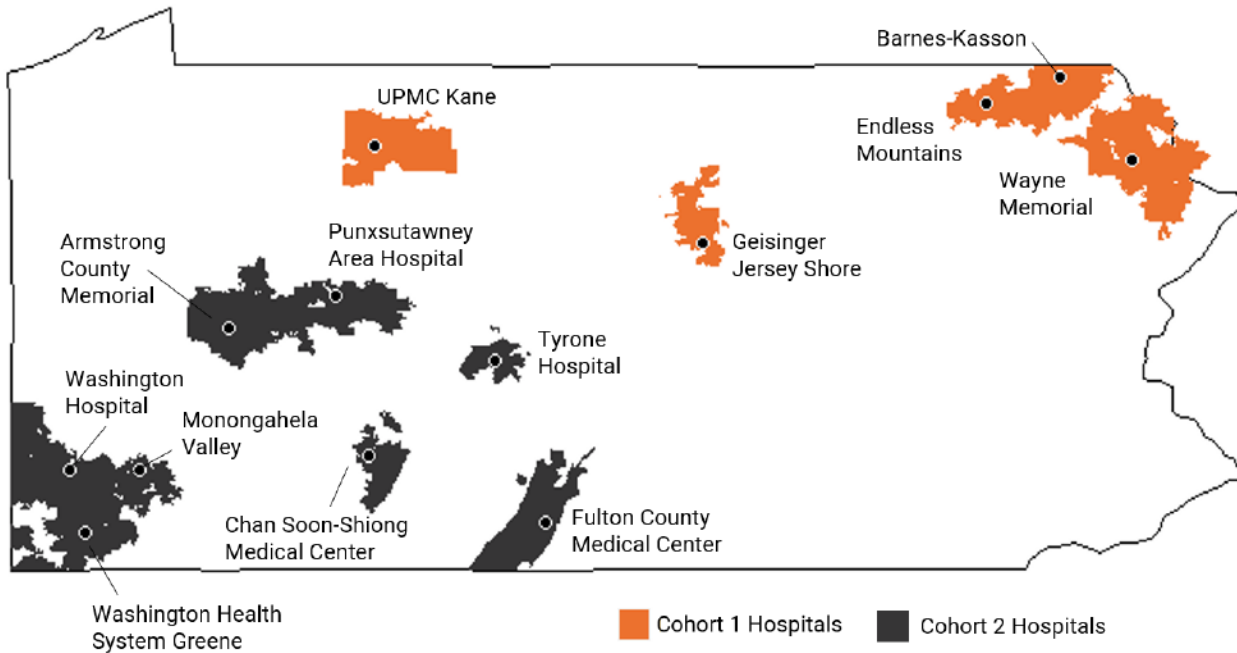
Improved access to care for rural beneficiaries



Increased financial sustainability for rural providers

Models of VBP & CHART

ACO Investment Model



Source: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

Initiatives to Accelerate the Development and Testing of New Payment and Service Delivery Models

Regional Budget Payment Concept

The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services is seeking input on the feasibility of regional multi-payer prospective budgets as a potential payment model and potential for rural areas.

Stage: Ongoing

CMMI global budgets/all payer models

All-payer model

Novel test

Medicare flexibility



Maryland

Hospital global budgets to decouple hospital revenues from volume and incentivize prevention and wellness

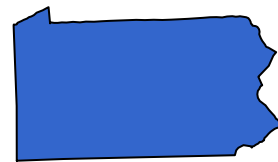
Allow global budgets to determine Medicare payment amounts to Maryland hospitals



Vermont

ACOs at scale statewide to incent value and quality under the same payment structure throughout the delivery system

OneCare Vermont is currently the sole ACO operating in the state..

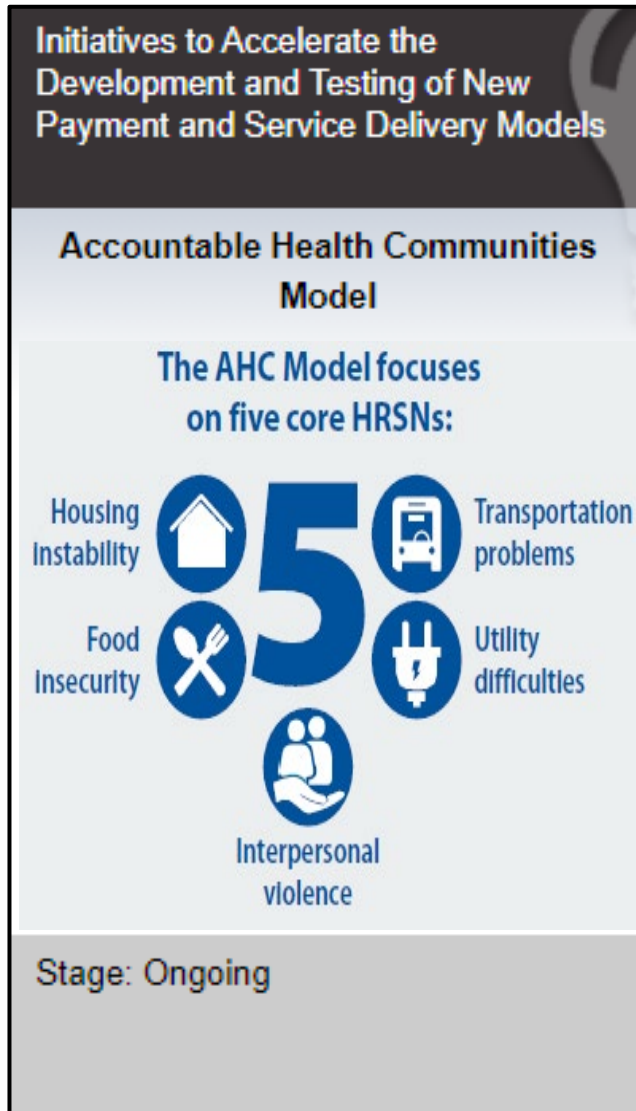


Pennsylvania

Hospital global budgets for rural hospitals and a deliberate plan to improve quality and efficiency across services and service lines

Allow global budgets to determine Medicare payments to participating Pennsylvania rural hospitals

Accountable Health Communities Model



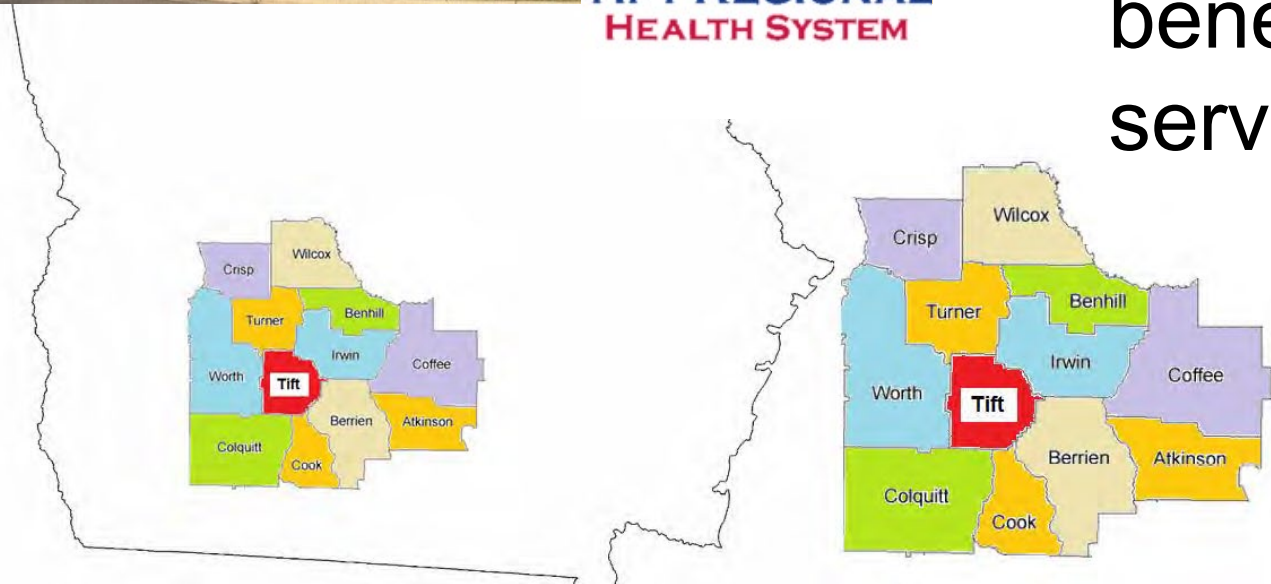
AHC Model requirements:

1. identify and partner with clinical delivery sites to screen for SDOHs and make referrals
2. connect high-risk community-dwelling beneficiaries to community service providers
3. align model partners to optimize community capacity to address health-related social needs



Accountable Health Communities Model

Assistance Track – Provide community service navigation services to *assist* high-risk beneficiaries with accessing services.



New Models of Payment and Delivery in Action

Rural Health Value
UNDERSTANDING AND FACILITATING RURAL HEALTH TRANSFORMATION.

StratisHealth

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Center for Rural Health Policy Analysis

Bright Spots
Case Studies in Innovative Rural Healthcare

Catalog of for

rupri
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Rural Health Value
UNDERSTANDING AND FACILITATING RURAL HEALTH TRANSFORMATION.

StratisHealth

Rural Health System Value-Based Care Innovators
Roundtable: Strategies and Insights
October 2022

ATM TEXAS A&M HEALTH
A&M Rural and Community Health Institute

2020 Report to Congress

CENTER FOR MEDICARE AND MEDICAID INNOVATION

mln BOOKLET
KNOWLEDGE • RESOURCES • TRAINING

HOSPITAL VALUE-BASED PURCHASING

Page 1 of 14 ICN MLN907664 June 2020

CMS
Medicare Learning Network

CMS
CENTER FOR MEDICARE & MEDICAID INNOVATION

ACO Investment Model (AIM)
Final Evaluation of Three AIM Performance Years

Findings at a Glance

Model Overview

The Accountable Care Organization (ACO) Investment Model (AIM) operated under the Shared Savings Program (SSP) from 2015 to 2018. AIM provided up-front payments to select ACOs to invest in infrastructure and staffing. It targeted:

- New ACOs to encourage their formation in rural or low ACO penetration areas (41 AIM Test 1 ACOs began in 2016).
- Existing ACOs to continue to invest in infrastructure and staffing to reduce financial risk.

AIM ACOs received up-front payments for two years. These payments can be recouped from shared savings earned by AIM ACOs for up to six years. A total of \$96.2M in AIM payments were disbursed.

113.2M Not Recouped
152.1M Recouped
130.9M Net to be Recouped

Frontier Community Health Integration Project (FCHIP)
Evaluation of Model (2016-2019)

Findings at a Glance

Findings

- Ambulance - 2 Participating CAHs**
 - With higher cost-based payments, CAHs reportedly used the additional funds to bolster stipends for volunteer emergency medical technicians (EMTs), hold additional EMT training classes, and purchase equipment.
 - Ambulance transports declined by 25% over the 3 year demonstration, but this was attributed by ambulance staff to normal variations in demand.
 - One of the hypothesized savings, substituting lower cost land ambulance transports for more expensive air transports, could not be tested.
- Skills**
 - Only one CAH admissions department reported by keeping patients in the hospital.
 - CAHs reported by keeping patients in the hospital.
 - Prior to FCHIP, provided 289 emergency telehealth services.
 - All CAHs reported by keeping patients in the hospital.
 - CAHs strength of telehealth services.
 - There was little demonstration of telehealth services.

"It's helped us beef up our staffing and we've been able to get equipment we wouldn't otherwise have been able to spend money on if we didn't have money to cover the staff!"
-CAH Administrator

Bundled Payments for Care Improvement Advanced (BPCI Advanced) Model
Model Years 1, 2 & 3 (through January 1, 2020)

Findings at a Glance

HOSPITAL FINDINGS THROUGH THE FIRST TEN MONTHS

PAYMENT
Reduction in payments were primarily driven by reductions in skilled nursing facility (SNF) and inpatient rehabilitation facility (IRF) payments.

UTILIZATION
Fewer patients were discharged to an institutional post-acute care facility, such as a SNF or IRF. For patients who had a SNF stay, the average stay was shorter.

QUALITY
Quality of care was generally maintained. Beneficiary surveys indicated no differences in self-reported changes in functional status, care experience, or satisfaction with care between BPCI Advanced and comparison respondents.

NET MEDICARE SPENDING
Despite hospitals reducing average episode payments in seven out of 13 clinical episodes analyzed over the first 10 months, after accounting for reconciliation payments made to participants, Medicare experienced estimated net losses under BPCI Advances.

\$134.6 million decline in fee-for-service payments = \$293.3 million reconciliation payments paid out by CMS = \$158.6 million estimated net loss

Clinical Episode	Decline in FFS Payments	Reconciliation Payments	Net Savings to Medicare	Percent Savings
Congestive Heart Failure	\$14,971,891 *	\$80,043,888	(\$65,071,997) *	-4.1%
Septis	\$48,234,879 *	\$109,942,104	(\$61,707,225) *	-2.8%
SPB	\$1,173,440	\$18,984,988	(\$17,811,548) *	-4.4%
Stroke	\$12,730,888 *	\$24,434,484	(\$11,703,596) *	-2.2%
Renal failure	\$2,108,594	\$12,074,252	(\$9,965,658) *	-3.0%
COPD, Bronchitis, Asthma	\$8,608,719 *	\$18,390,596	(\$9,781,877) *	-2.6%
Cardiac Arrhythmia	\$3,423,815	\$11,897,536	(\$8,473,721) *	-2.9%
Acute Myocardial Infarction	\$3,042,421	\$7,449,851	(\$4,407,430) *	-1.7%
Gastrointestinal Hemorrhage	(\$545,092)	\$2,141,134	(\$2,686,226) *	-1.7%
PCI (Outpatient)	\$1,331,004	\$677,957	\$653,047	1.2%
Hip & Femur Procedures	\$10,364,908 *	\$4,429,872	\$5,935,036 *	2.2%
Urinary Tract Infection	\$12,796,214 *	\$2,888,315	\$9,907,899 *	2.8%
MIRLE	\$15,933,666 *	(\$6,115,105)	\$22,048,771 *	6.2%

Percent savings is calculated as a percent of baseline Medicare payments. FFS=fee-for-service; SPB=stroke pneumonia and respiratory infections; COPD=chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; PCI=percutaneous coronary intervention; Hip & Femur=hip and femur procedures except major joint; MIRLE=major joint replacement of the lower extremity. * Indicates statistical significance, p < 0.10.

KEY TAKEAWAYS

Early evidence from the independent evaluation of the BPCI Advanced Model indicates that participating hospitals reduced Medicare FFS payments for most of the clinical episodes evaluated while maintaining quality of care. However, Medicare experienced net losses in the first ten months of the model after accounting for reconciliation payments. This underscores the challenges of identifying appropriate benchmarks in setting target prices within a prospective payment framework. Voluntary model entry and exit further exacerbate these pricing challenges. CMS made significant design changes starting in Model Year 4 (2021) to improve the model's financial sustainability. Future evaluation reports will analyze the impact of these changes as well as the impact of participating PDPs.

Questions and Discussion





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Arizona Hospital and Healthcare Association

ARKANSAS HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION 1929

American Hospital Association

DCHA District of Columbia Hospital Association

CHA CONNECTICUT HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION

INJHA NEW JERSEY HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION

New Mexico Hospital Association

THA TENNESSEE HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION

ASHNHA Alaska State Hospital and Nursing Home Association

FLHA FLORIDA HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION

DHA Delaware Healthcare Association

CALIFORNIA HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION

IHA Illinois Hospital Association



GDAHA GREATER DAYTON AREA HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION The Link to Quality Care



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Mission to Care. Vision to Lead.

ch/a Colorado Hospital Association



South Dakota Association of Healthcare Organizations

Missouri-Suffolk Hospital Council, Inc.

HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA



Greater Cincinnati Health Council If it involves health, we're involved.

DELAWARE VALLEY HEALTHCARE COUNCIL of The Hospital & Healthsystem Association of Pennsylvania

HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION of San Diego and Imperial Counties

RRHA Rochester Regional Healthcare Association

VIRGINIA HOSPITAL & HEALTHCARE ASSOCIATION An alliance of hospitals and health delivery systems



Healthcare Association of Hawaii



HOSPITAL COUNCIL of WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA

THE HOSPITAL & HEALTHSYSTEM ASSOCIATION OF PENNSYLVANIA

THE HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION of North Carolina

TEXAS HOSPITAL ASSOCIATION

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