

## Welcome



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## With You Today







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Understand current challenges and implications with the ongoing clinical labor shortage

# Learning Objectives



Identify short- and long-term strategies to ease resource and labor challenges



Describe timely regulatory & compliance updates affecting the healthcare industry.



QUESTION #1
Which Best Describes the Organization You Work For?

#### **SELECT ONE**

- A Hospital / Health System / Academic Medical Center
- B Physician Group
- C Outpatient / ASC
- D Long term / post-acute, home health
- Ambulatory/outpatient practices
  (including behavioral/mental health, orthopedics)
- F Law Firm
- G Investor (PE, VC, Investment Bank)
- H Other



Understanding Current
Challenges and
Implications with the
Ongoing Clinical Labor
Shortage



### **Research Overview**

The BDO 2023 CLINICIAN EXPERIENCE SURVEY polled 153 Clinicians, Clinical Directors and Executive leaders in healthcare to understand their perspective on their organizations' challenges and planned future investments.

The survey was conducted by HIMSS Market Insights in June and July 2023.

## Methodology

- ► This research was conducted online amongst leaders (directors and above) in healthcare in the United States.
- Respondents were screened for having a role as Clinicians, Clinical Directors, or executive leaders.
- ► A total of 153 qualified respondents participated in this research.
- This was a blind data collection effort.

## **Key Findings**



The biggest challenges to clinician morale over the past year have been clinician turnover and understaffing and compassion fatigue/burnout



Organizations plan to fill clinician staffing gaps over the next year by increasing automation of patient communication, offering more telemedicine options, and increasing full-time headcount



The greatest patient
engagement
challenges over the
past year include
encouraging patient
compliance,
increasing
complications from
comorbidities and
deferral of care, and
challenges with
patient scheduling



Organizations expect
to see the most
technological value in
improving the
integration of
technologies to allow
for true
interoperability and
automating
communications
between patients,
providers, and
clinicians

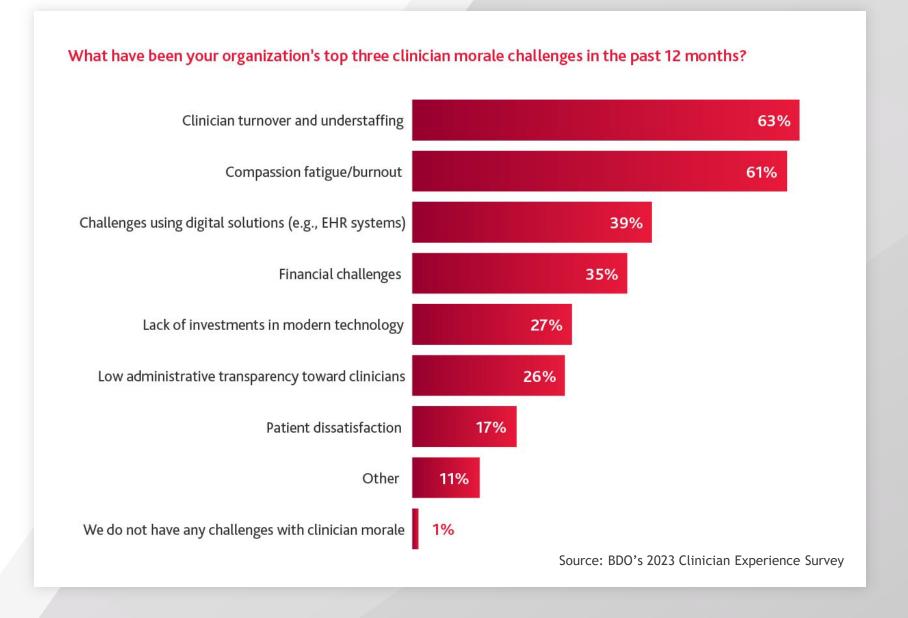
Source: BDO's 2023 Clinician Experience Survey



# Burnout and Morale Issues

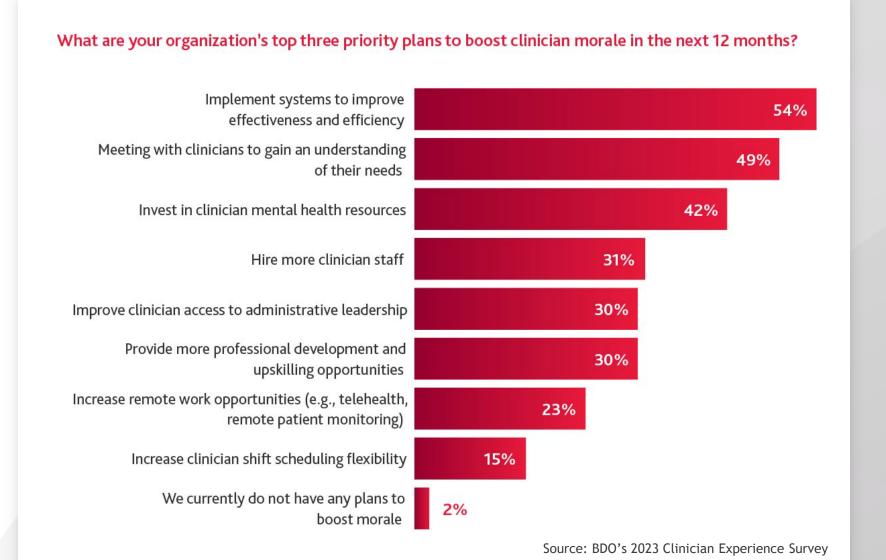


# Top Drivers of Clinician Burnout and Morale Issues



## Boosting Clinician Morale

54% of clinical leaders plan to implement systems to improve effectiveness and efficiency in the next 12 months.



# Boosting Clinician Morale and Avoiding Technology Adoption Burnout

- Consider how clinician input can improve the planning and implementation process
- Identify options for increasing access to diverse wellness and mental health resources
- ▶ Determine how automation and artificial intelligence (AI) can help take certain tasks off clinicians' plates
- Create an integration strategy and change management plan to help prevent newly adopted technology from worsening clinician burnout





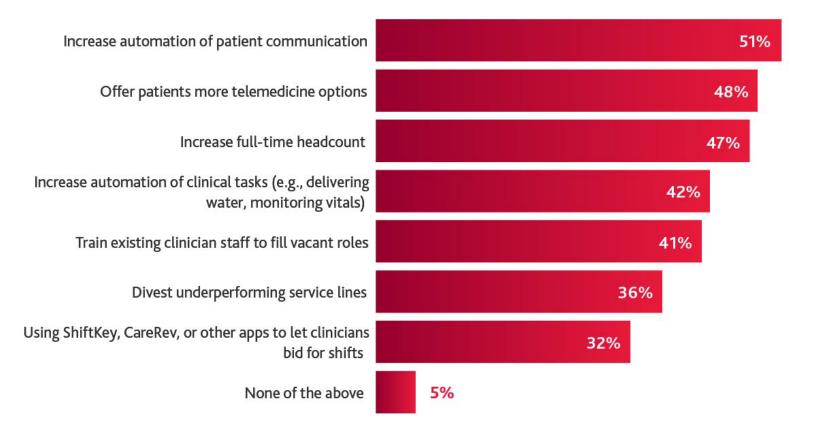
## Closing the Staffing Gaps



# Closing the Staffing Gaps

Over half (51%) of clinician leaders plan to fill clinical staffing gaps with increased automation of patient communications in the next 12 months.

#### How does your organization plan to fill clinician staffing gaps in the next 12 months?



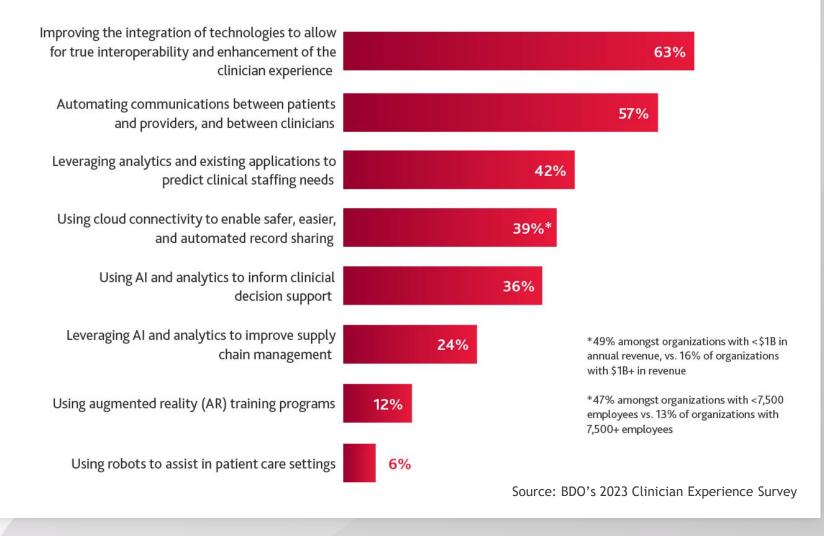
Source: BDO's 2023 Clinician Experience Survey

# Closing the Staffing Gaps with Technology

#### **Exploring Al**

- ▶ 42% of clinical leaders are already investing in AI/ML or have plans to invest in it.
- Access to high-quality data for AI/ML models is crucial.
- Organizations must consider their level of data maturity and how they'll handle privacy, AI hallucinations, and other potential hurdles.

#### Which three new technologies do you expect to be the most valuable to you in the next 2 years?



## Closing the Staffing Gaps

Consider how chatbots can help with patient communications and scheduling

Use automation to enable clinical staff to operate at the top of their licenses

▶ Determine whether divesting in some service lines will improve staffing, without hurting your patient population

Use technology to increase patient engagement without increasing the clinician workload





QUESTION #2

Have You Experienced
Staffing Shortages Due to
Labor Pool Dilution and
Reduced Number of
Qualified Candidates?

#### **SELECT ONE**

Yes, we have been significantly impacted.

B Yes, but the impact has been moderate.

No, we have not experienced any staffing shortages.

N/A, Not applicable, I am not affiliated with a medical group, health system, or hospital.



# Improving Patient Engagement



## Top-ranked Patient Engagement Challenge

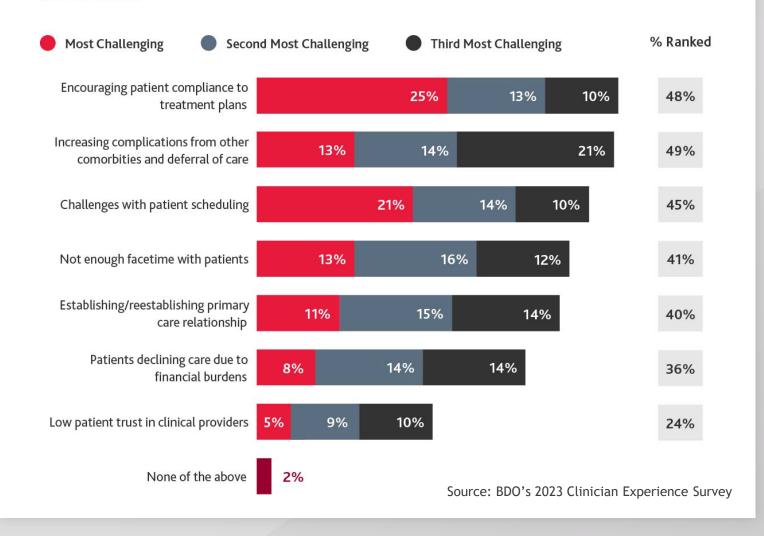
The top-ranked patient engagement challenge is increasing complications from other comorbidities and deferral of care.

## Reestablishing the Primary Care Relationship

- Only 69% of Americans have a primary care physician, according to BDO's 2022 Patient Experience Survey.
- Reestablishing primary care relationships is crucial to improving health outcomes across patient populations.
- ► Technology solutions can make primary care more accessible and convenient for a greater number of patients.

Note: respondents were asked to rank their top three in order

### Of the following, which have been your three greatest patient engagement challenges in the past 12 months?

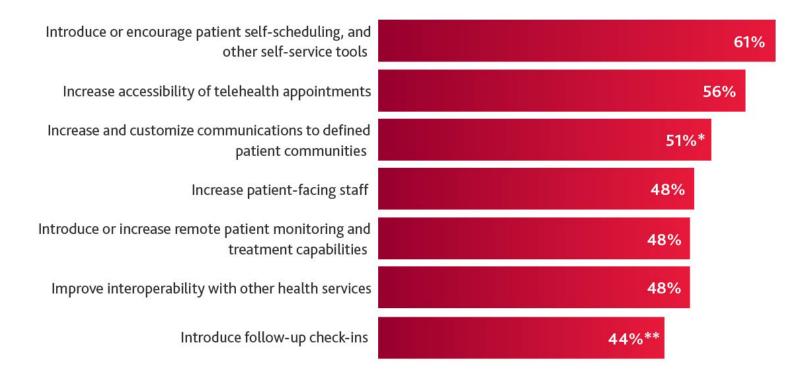


# Improving Patient Engagement

61% of clinical leaders plan to encourage patient self-scheduling, and other self-service tools to increase patient engagement in the next 12 months.

#### How does your organization plan to increase patient engagement in the next 12 months?

Respondents selected an average of four areas to increase patient engagement



Source: BDO's 2023 Clinician Experience Survey

<sup>\*57%</sup> among those in Clinical Director or Executive Leadership job functions, vs. 35% of those in Clinician functions

<sup>\*\* 56%</sup> among organizations with private ownership vs. 33% of organizations with non-profit or public ownership



Encourage patients to establish or re-establish primary care relationships

Reduce patient friction through online self-scheduling tools

Use telehealth and patient portals to streamline patient communications



Is Your Organization Facing Clinician Burnout and Morale Challenges?









Take a look at our latest insights:

bdo.com/healthcare



# Healthcare's Regulatory Update



## Highlights of Healthcare Payment Changes for FYE 2024

Market basket increase of 3.1% or \$2 billion



Uncompensated Care (UCCP) and Disproportionate Share (DSH) decreased by \$950 million during Medicaid Re-determinaton



Medicaid 1115 Section days allowability will reduce Medicare UCCP\DSH payments and impact 340B eligibility



340B Remedy final rule released with lump sum payments and corresponding reduction in OPPS payments



Identification of Safety Net hospitals a chief concern for CMS



Transmittal 18 increases reporting burdens for hospitals and Audit scrutiny for Medicare bad debts and UCCP



MS-DRG coding adjustments halted for 2024 without fully recouped in the market basket update



Health Equity CMS framework expands into reporting and Reimbursement Methodologies



Rural Emergency Hospitals (REH) allowed to train physicians and receive Medicare GME reimbursement



## **IPPS 2024 Regulation Updates**

#### Market Basket Update of 3.1% Which Equates to About \$2.2 Billion

- Operating payments of increase by \$3 Billion
- ► Capital payment increase of 475,000,000
- Uncompensated Care (UCCP)/Supplemental payments decreasing by \$950 million
- ▶ New technology add on payment decrease of \$364 million





What Area of the IPPS Regulation Updates Is Top of Mind?

#### **SELECT ONE**

- A Changes to Payment Rates under IPPS
- Changes to Payment Rates under LTCH PPS
- C Safety-Net Hospital Request for Information
- Rural Emergency Hospitals (REHs) and Graduate Medical Education (GME)
- Hospital Inpatient Quality Reporting (IQR)
  Program
- Medicare Promoting Interoperability Program
- G Other / NA

## National Adjusted Rates

#### (67.6% Labor Share/32.4% Nonlabor Share If Wage Index Is Greater Than 1)

| Hospital Submitted Quality Data and is a Meaningful EHR User Update = 3.1% |                             | Hospital Submitted Quality Data and is NOT a Meaningful EHR User Update = 0.625% |                             | Hospital Did NOT Submit Quality<br>Data and is a Meaningful EHR User<br>Update = 2.275% |                             | Hospital Did NOT Submit Quality Data and is NOT a Meaningful EHR User Update = (0.2%) |                             |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Labor-related<br>\$4,392.49                                                | Nonlabor-related \$2,105.28 | Labor-related<br>\$4,287.05                                                      | Nonlabor-related \$2,054.74 | Labor-related<br>\$4,357.34                                                             | Nonlabor-related \$2,088.44 | Labor-related<br>\$4,251.90                                                           | Nonlabor-related \$2,037.89 |

#### (62% Labor Share/38% Nonlabor Share If Wage Index Is Less Than or Equal To 1)

| Hospital Submitted Quality Data and is a Meaningful EHR User Update = 3.1% |                             | Hospital Submitted Quality Data and is NOT a Meaningful EHR User Update = 0.625% |                             | Hospital Did NOT Submit Quality<br>Data and is a Meaningful EHR User<br>Update = 2.275% |                             | Hospital Did NOT Submit Quality Data<br>and is NOT a Meaningful EHR User<br>Update = (0.2%) |                             |
|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Labor-related<br>\$4,028.62                                                | Nonlabor-related \$2,469.15 | Labor-related<br>\$3,931.91                                                      | Nonlabor-related \$2,409.88 | Labor-related<br>\$3,996.38                                                             | Nonlabor-related \$2,499.39 | Labor-related<br>\$3,899.67                                                                 | Nonlabor-related \$2,390.12 |

#### Capital Standard Federal Payment Rate

| National | FY 2023 Rate | FY 2024 Rate |  |  |
|----------|--------------|--------------|--|--|
| National | \$483.76     | \$503.83     |  |  |

# MS-DRG Documentation and Coding Adjustment

- ► The methodology for MS-DRG adoption in FY 2008 created an \$11 billion overpayment due to documentation and coding that did not reflect real changes in case mix
- ► The American Taxpayer Relief Act of 2012 (ATRA) required an adjustment to FY 2014-2017 to recoup this amount
- ► The Medicare Access and CHIP Reauthorization Act of 2015 (MACRA) instituted a 0 5% positive adjustment to Medicare payments for FY 2018-2023 to standardize the payments
- ► The 0.5% adjustment is no longer reflected in the market basket update for FY 2024
- ▶ Past adjustments have only repaid 2.9588 of the total 3.9% reduction
- CMS contends in the final 2024 rule that based on Section 414 of the MACRA and Section 15005 of the 21st Century Cures Act the levels of positive adjustments were to occur for FYs 2018-2023 and that FY 2023 is the final prescribed adjustment



# Empirically Justified DSH and Uncompensated Care Payments (UCCP)

Section 3133 of the Affordable Care Act Modified Medicare DSH payment Methodology beginning in FY 2014-Empirical DSH 25% (Volume) UCCP 75% (Charity Care)

► FY 2024 Empirical DSH before reduction = \$13.3 billion

► Factor 1: FY 2024 Empirical DSH = \$3.3billion after 75% reduction(25%) and UCCP = \$10.015Billion(75%)

► Factor 2: Percent of Uninsured = 8.3% compared to 9.2 in 2023

Estimated decrease in UCCP and DSH payments = \$950 million



## Recent DSH Day Developments

Section 1115 days that can be included in the Medicaid fraction of the DSH payment calculation- Days for these patients can be included under the following conditions

- Health insurance covers inpatient hospital services
- Assistance covering 100% of the patient's premium
- The premium must be utilized to by health insurance covering inpatient hospital services
- Patient cannot be entitled to Medicare PT A
- Days of patients paid from demonstration uncompensated care pools must be excluded

#### **Exhausted PT A Non-Covered Days**

- Supreme Court Decision in June of 2023
- ► Empire Health Foundation
- Days are entitled to Pt A Benefits therefore they should be included in Medicare Fraction and excluded from the Medicaid fraction
- Issue is still being litigated regarding entitled to SSI benefits

#### Part C Days

- Azar v. Allina Health Services June of 2019
- Azar case ordered CMS to vacate policy of including Part C days in Medicare fraction
- CMS issued a finalized policy on June 7, 2023
- Policy states Part C days should be included in Medicare fraction for discharges prior to October 2013 with an effective date of August 8, 2023
- Revised NPRs will be issued
- Challenges based on this revised policy can be submitted through appeals of these NPRs

# 340B Drug Discount Program Developments

- ➤ 340B Drug discount program provides an avenue for qualified hospitals to purchase drugs at a discounted rate of ASP+6% up to FYE 2018
- ► FYE 2018, CMS changed the price to ASP-22.5% sparking a several years long legal battle between hospitals and CMS
- ▶ Due to the United States District Court for the District of Columbia and the United States Supreme Court's outcomes in the American Hospital Association vs. Becerra, CMS released a proposed rule on July 7, 2023, which outlines how the hospital's will be made whole due to the reversal of the ASP-22.5% payment policy for drugs purchased through the 340B program from January 2018-September 27, 2022
- ► Hospitals had until September 5, 2023, to provide comments on the proposed rule with the final rule slated to be released before the end of September 2023

- ► CMS finalized the 340B remedy on November 2, 2023, to provide a lump sum payment for claims from January 1, 2018, through September 27, 2022, that would be owed to them under the reinstated ASP+6% methodology
- The impact of this change would be reduced by the amount of claims that had been reprocessed for claims between January 1, 2022-September 27, 2022
- Results of this repayment would be budget neutral by implementing a -0.5 percent adjustment to the annual outpatient prospective payment (OPPS) updates for non-drug OPPS services
- ► The reduction would start January 1, 2025, and remain in effect until the entire amount of the additional 340B payments had been recovered. It is estimated that this will take 16 years. The amount that is estimated to be repaid is \$10.5 billion. Around \$1.5 billion has been reprocessed leaving an estimated \$9 billion in payments to still be paid to hospitals

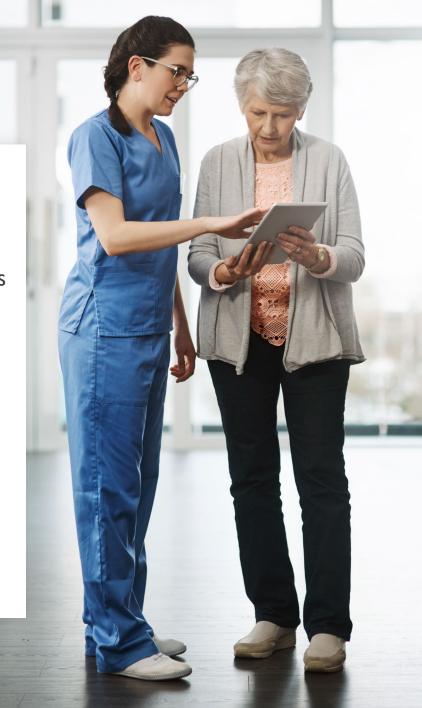
## Safety Net Hospitals

- ► CMS utilized the proposed 2024 IPPS rules to invite comments regarding the identification of safety net hospitals
- ► The Medicare Payment Advisory Commission (MedPAC) has identified two methodologies to assist in identifying these hospitals
  - MedPAC has developed a methodology which would take the current DSH and UCC payments and distribute them based on the Safety Net Index (SNI) for hospitals
    - The SNI would access how a hospital performs as a safety net hospital
    - MedPAC recommends adding \$2 billion dollars to this pool of funds
  - The other measure being considered is an area-level index
    - Index would look at socioeconomic factors related to health equity disparities in the local community a hospital serves
    - The final rule states that CMS is committed to reviewing submitted comments to drive future areas of considerations, policies and regulations



#### Transmittal 18

- ▶ December 29, 2022, Transmittal 18 was released
- ► Transmittal is effective for all cost reports beginning after October 1, 2022
- ▶ The first cost reporting period effected by these changes is FYE: 9/30/2023
- ► The transmittal implemented additional Exhibits or changes to existing Exhibits for reporting of the following data
  - Medicare bad debts
  - Medicaid Eligible days for DSH
  - Charity Care charges by patient
  - Total bad debts by patients
- Requirements introduced or revised reporting of elements for these areas which will increase the complexity of reporting for reimbursement on the Medicare cost report
- Increases work involved and will bring increased compliance scrutiny and MAC audit risk



## Environmental, Social and Governance (ESG)

- CMS Framework for health Equity Plan 2022-2032
- ► Goal is to advance health equity, expand coverage and improve health outcomes
- Five main priorities
  - Expand the collection, reporting and analysis of standardized health equity data
  - Assess causes of disparities within CMS programs and address inequities in policies and operations to close gaps
  - Build capacity of health care organizations and the workforce to reduce health and health care disparities
  - Advance language access, health literacy and the provision of culturally tailored services
  - Increase all forms of accessibility to health care services and coverage
- ► Health Equity measures will be utilized in reimbursement by earning up to 10 bonus points towards the Hospital Value based Score
- ▶ 15 measures will be utilized, shown on next slide





## Facility Commitment to Health Equity Measure

- 1. Equity is a Strategic Priority
- 2. Data Collection
- 3. Data Analysis
- 4. Quality Improvement
- 5. Leadership Engagement

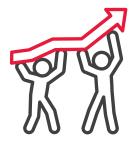
Beginning with FY 26 program year



## Screening for Social Drivers of Health Measure

- 1. Food Insecurity
- 2. Housing Instability
- 3. Transportation Needs
- 4. Utility Difficulties
- 5. Interpersonal Safety

Voluntary in FY26 program year and mandatory in FY 27 program year



## Screen Positive Rate for Social Drivers of Health

- 1. Food Insecurity
- 2. Housing Instability
- 3. Transportation Needs
- 4. Utility Difficulties
- 5. Interpersonal Safety

Voluntary in FY26 program year and mandatory in FY 27 program year



Which ESG Category Is Top Priority for Your Organization?

#### **SELECT ONE**

Facility Commitment to Health Equity
Measure

B Screening for Social Drivers of Health Measure

Screen Positive Rate for Social Drivers for Health

None of these / NA

#### Learn More

Download the full paper from the **BDO website** 





## Q&A



