

CSI - Ohio

The Common Sense Initiative

Business Impact Analysis

Agency Name: Office of Medical Assistance

Regulation/Package Title: BPHPS - HCAP 2012 - DH

Rule Number(s): 5101:3-2-08.1 'Assessment Rates'

Date: 09/27/2012

Rule Type:

☐ New

☒ Amended

☐ 5-Year Review

☐ Rescinded

The Common Sense Initiative was established by Executive Order 2011-01K and placed within the Office of the Lieutenant Governor. Under the CSI Initiative, agencies should balance the critical objectives of all regulations with the costs of compliance by the regulated parties. Agencies should promote transparency, consistency, predictability, and flexibility in regulatory activities. Agencies should prioritize compliance over punishment, and to that end, should utilize plain language in the development of regulations.

Regulatory Intent

1. Please briefly describe the draft regulation in plain language.

This rule implements Sections 5112.03 and 5112.06 of the Ohio Revised Code.

This rule sets forth the assessment rates for the Hospital Care Assurance Program.

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The amendment updates paragraph (B) to specify to which program year the rule applies. Paragraph (C) establishes an assessment rate of 0.008396619575 of a hospital's adjusted total facility costs up to \$216,372,500 and 0.006 for any amount in excess of \$216,372,500.

2. Please list the Ohio statute authorizing the Agency to adopt this regulation.

Sections 5111.02, 5112.03, 5112.06 of the Revised Code.

3. Does the regulation implement a federal requirement? Is the proposed regulation being adopted or amended to enable the state to obtain or maintain approval to administer and enforce a federal law or to participate in a federal program?

Yes. Section 1923 of the Social Security Act requires states to make Disproportionate Share Hospital payments to hospitals that provide care to a disproportionate share of indigent patients (Medicaid consumers, people below poverty, and the uninsured). Each year the Center for Medicare and Medicaid Services makes federal allotments to states. To fund the state share needed to match these federal funds, ORC 5112.06 requires acute care general hospitals (non-psychiatric hospitals) to pay an assessment that in total cannot exceed the amount needed to match the federal funds. In addition, ORC 5112.06 requires some assessment revenues to be transferred to the Legislative Budget Services Fund and the Health Care Services Administration Fund.

4. If the regulation includes provisions not specifically required by the federal government, please explain the rationale for exceeding the federal requirement.

Federal law does not directly require this regulation, but does require that states provide matching funds. ORC 5112.06 provides for these matching funds through an assessment on hospitals, and this regulation implements ORC 5112.06.

5. What is the public purpose for this regulation (i.e., why does the Agency feel that there needs to be any regulation in this area at all)?

The public purpose of this regulation is to provide federally mandated state matching funds for the federally required disproportionate share hospital payment program.

6. How will the Agency measure the success of this regulation in terms of outputs and/or outcomes?

This regulation allows for the distribution of approximately \$555.1 million to Ohio hospitals to help mitigate some of their uncompensated care costs.

Development of the Regulation

- 7. Please list the stakeholders included by the Agency in the development or initial review of the draft regulation.**

The Ohio Hospital Association. The rule was made available for public comment to stakeholders and the general public during the ODJFS policy clearance process from 7/19/2012 to 8/2/2012.

- 8. What input was provided by the stakeholders, and how did that input affect the draft regulation being proposed by the Agency?**

The Ohio Hospital Association commented with full support for the draft regulation. OHA agrees with the calculations and assessment rates identified in the proposed changes to 5101:3-2-08.1. These changes allow the assessment rate to maximize federal funding in a fair and equitable fashion. OHA supports the finalization of this rule and hopes that assessments and payments under HCAP can move forward as soon as possible.

- 9. What scientific data was used to develop the rule or the measurable outcomes of the rule? How does this data support the regulation being proposed?**

Not Applicable, however financial data reported by hospitals to the Office of Medical Assistance on their Cost Reports (JFS 02930) is used to develop the assessment rates and also used to measure hospitals' reported cost levels for their uncompensated care burden in relation to all other hospitals' uncompensated care costs.

- 10. What alternative regulations (or specific provisions within the regulation) did the Agency consider, and why did it determine that these alternatives were not appropriate? If none, why didn't the Agency consider regulatory alternatives?**

None – ORC 5112.06 is very prescriptive about the program, including how the assessment rates are to be established and the schedule for assessments.

- 11. Did the Agency specifically consider a performance-based regulation? Please explain. Performance-based regulations define the required outcome, but don't dictate the process the regulated stakeholders must use to achieve compliance.**

No, this rule was developed to comply with the requirements of Section 5112.06 of the Revised Code.

- 12. What measures did the Agency take to ensure that this regulation does not duplicate an existing Ohio regulation?**

This rule was developed specifically for the hospital disproportionate share payment program and reviewed by our office, the Office of Medical Assistance and the Office of Legal Services to ensure that duplication does not exist.

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13. Please describe the Agency's plan for implementation of the regulation, including any measures to ensure that the regulation is applied consistently and predictably for the regulated community.

All hospitals in Ohio that serve Medicaid consumers are assessed. Also, the financial model used to determine the assessment rates are checked in great detail for accuracy by the department and the Ohio Hospital Association. In accordance with R.C. 5112.09, a hospital may seek reconsideration of its assessment amount, and a public hearing is held for any hospital to have the opportunity to ask for reconsideration. This rule sets forth the process for such requests.

Adverse Impact to Business

14. Provide a summary of the estimated cost of compliance with the rule. Specifically, please do the following:

a. Identify the scope of the impacted business community;

All Ohio Hospitals.

b. Identify the nature of the adverse impact (e.g., license fees, fines, employer time for compliance); and

All hospitals are expected to pay the assessment on or before the specified dates. Failure to comply results in a penalty as required by ORC 5112.99 and implemented by OAC rule 5101:3-2-09(L)(2).

c. Quantify the expected adverse impact from the regulation.

This rule requires hospitals to pay an assessment of 0.008396619575 of their adjusted total facility costs up to \$216,372,500 and 0.006 for any amount in excess of \$216,372,500. Total program assessment revenues are approximately \$199,125,714 for program year 2012. This is an increase of approximately \$464,688, compared to HCAP 2011, due to a combination of the increase in Ohio's Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP), the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, Medicare Modernization Act of 2002 and the expiration of an allotment increase provided by American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009. These funds will be used to make Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) payments to Ohio hospitals totaling \$555.1 million through rule 5101:3-2-09.

With regards to the penalty – we anticipate that hospitals will comply with the assessment due dates of the assessment and thus will not be subject to any penalties.

15. Why did the Agency determine that the regulatory intent justifies the adverse impact to the regulated business community?

Without this regulation/assessment, the state will be unable to generate \$356.1 million in federal funding that will be distributed to Ohio hospitals to help mitigate some of their uncompensated care costs, which enables some hospitals to keep their doors open to the uninsured.

Regulatory Flexibility

- 16. Does the regulation provide any exemptions or alternative means of compliance for small businesses? Please explain.**

No. Compliance is required by the Revised Code.

- 17. How will the agency apply Ohio Revised Code section 119.14 (waiver of fines and penalties for paperwork violations and first-time offenders) into implementation of the regulation?**

Not applicable.

- 18. What resources are available to assist small businesses with compliance of the regulation?**

None.