Small Rural Hospital Improvement Program (SHIP)



FY 2026 Allowable and Unallowable Investment Activity Examples

Clarification of Allowable and Unallowable Investments

The Small Rural Hospital Improvement Program (SHIP) supports eligible hospitals in meeting value-based payment and care goals for their respective organizations, through purchases of hardware, software subscription services, and training. SHIP also enables small rural hospitals: to become or join accountable care organizations (ACOs); to participate in shared savings programs; and to purchase health information technology (hardware and software) including subscriptions, equipment, and/or training to comply with quality improvement activities such as advancing patient care information, promoting interoperability, and payment bundling.

Unallowable investments include, but are not limited to, hospital patient care services, hospital staff travel costs, hospital staff salaries, or general medical and office supplies. The FY 2026 Allowable Investment Table below outlines examples and suggested topic areas by category to assist eligible SHIP hospitals in planning and selecting activities. Hospitals should contact their State Office of Rural Health (SORH) with questions regarding the appropriateness or fit of a certain activity, training, or hardware/software purchase.

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As a technical assistance provider to rural healthcare organizations, the National Rural Health Resource Center provides access to a wide range of resources on relevant topics. Inclusion on the National Rural Health Resource Center's webpage or presentations does not imply endorsement of, or agreement with, the contents by The Center or the Health Resources and Services Administration.

FY 2026 SHIP Funding Priorities

Critical Access Hospitals must first meet the SHIP funding priority before using resources to support investments in other areas. SHIP funding priority areas include:

SHIP funds should be prioritized by participating Critical Access Hospitals (CAH) in the following manner:

Hospitals must meet MBQIP (see https://www.hrsa.gov/rural-health/grants/rural-hospitals/medicare-beneficiary-quality-improvement) participation requirements in order to improve hospital quality outcomes. Non-federal tribal hospitals may use another culturally sensitive federally managed measure of hospital quality outcomes.

If a CAH meets MBQIP requirements and funds remain, then that hospital may select a different activity listed on the SHIP Allowable Investments (https://www.ruralcenter.org/ship/allowable-investments), contained within the hospital application.

If a CAH or non-CAH (PPS hospital) is currently using all hardware, software, equipment, and/or trainings listed on the SHIP Allowable Investments (https://www.ruralcenter.org/resources/ship-allowable-investments-spending-categories), the hospital may select an alternative hardware, software, equipment, and/or training provided:

1) The purchase will optimally affect the hospital's ability to transform its practice and participate in a Medicare Shared Savings Program or an ACO, increase value-based purchasing objectives, aid in the adoption of ICD-11, and/or support care transitions/coordination. Hospitals are encouraged to align SHIP purchases in ways that ensure



the consistent and systematic fair, just, and impartial treatment of all patients by addressing Social Drivers of Health¹ (SDOH) to improve the quality of health care provided; and

2) The hospital receives permission from both its SORH SHIP Program Coordinator and the state's FORHP Project Officer.

The **FY 2026 Allowable Investment table** below is not a complete list and is only intended to provide examples of allowable SHIP activities. For additional clarification, refer to the <u>SHIP Allowable</u> <u>Investments Search Tool</u> and Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) available on the <u>SHIP extranet</u>.

Social determinants of health (SDOH) are the conditions in the environments where people are born, live, learn, work, play, worship, and age that affect a wide range of health, functioning, and quality-of-life outcomes and risks. https://health.gov/healthypeople/priority-areas/social-determinants-health



Examples of Value-Based Purchasing (VBP) Investment Activities

VBP Investment Activities	Examples of Allowable Activities
A. Quality reporting data	CAHs must participate in the Medicare Beneficiary Quality
collection/related training or	Improvement Project (MBQIP).
software	MBQIP Resources:
	Data Reporting and Use
	MBQIP State Flex Program Key Resources
	Core Competency: Strengthening Quality Reporting and
	<u>Improvement</u>
	MBQIP Data Reporting
	MBQIP Core Measures Set Guide
	Emergency Department Transfer Communications
	Any activity to support process improvements that result in
	improved quality reporting and/or inpatient and outpatient
	measures for PPS acute care hospitals.
	Quality Net
	Hospital Outpatient Quality Reporting Program
B. MBQIP data collection	Activities to improve MBQIP patient engagement data
process/related training	collection and reporting for MBQIP measures including provider
	communications and patient and family engagement that
	directly impacts <u>patient satisfaction scores.</u> Hospitals may use
	funds to support an HCAHPS vendor to assist them in fully



VBP Investment Activities	Examples of Allowable Activities
	implementing MBQIP patient engagement measures through
	HCAHPS and improved reporting.
	HCAHPS Online
C. Efficiency or quality	To support MBQIP measures in patient safety and care
improvement training in support	transitions, consider adopting Six Sigma, Lean, Plan-Do-Study-
of VBP related initiatives	Act or other such efficiency or <u>quality improvement</u> processes to
	address performance issues related to VBP initiatives, such as
	the following:
	Value Based Care in Action
	Discharge planning
	• <u>Patient safety</u>
	Reducing readmissions
	Antibiotic stewardship
	• <u>Immunization</u>
	Hospital Safety Training & Emergency Preparedness
D. Provider-Based Clinic (Rural	Any activity that supports educational training for provider-
Health Clinic) quality measures	based clinic quality improvement reporting and scores, including
education	patient satisfaction survey scores.
	Rural Health Clinic Quality Reporting Initiatives
E. Alternative Payment Model and	Software or training to prepare staff and physicians for the
Quality Payment Program	Quality Payment Program (QPP), which determines payment
training/education	based on quality, resource use, clinical practice improvement,



VBP Investment Activities	Examples of Allowable Activities
	and meaningful use of certified electronic health record (EHR)
	technology.
	Quality Payment Program: Small, Rural, and
	<u>Underserved Practices</u>
	Physician and Provider Engagement and Alignment
	Population Health Management
	MACRA/MIPS Overview and Eligibility
	Value-Based Payment Models and Data



Examples of Accountable Care Organization (ACO) or Shared Savings Investment Activities

ACO or Shared Savings Investment Activities	Examples of Allowable Activities
A. Computerized provider order	Any educational trainings that support use and implementation.
entry implementation (CPOE) and/or training	Pharmacist Computerized Provider Order Entry
B. Pharmacy services training, hardware/software, and machines (not pharmacists; services or	Telepharmacy training, hardware, software
medications)	
C. Population health or disease	Educational training, or hardware/software to support the
registry training and/or	development and implementation of a disease registry for care
software/hardware	coordination.
	 Project ECHO Computerized Disease Registries
	Software and training for analysis of population health needs by
	chronic disease or geographic location for care management
	programs.
	 Population Health Management Technology Software for Population Health Management



ACO or Shared Savings Investment Activities	Examples of Allowable Activities
D. Social drivers/determinants of	Software and training for analysis of social determinants of
health (SDOH) screening	health (SDOH) for improving health outcomes and care
software/training	management programs.
	 Social Drivers of Health and Health-Related Social Needs County Health Rankings
E. Efficiency or quality	Quality Improvement trainings such as the following:
improvement training or software	IHI Plan-Do-Study-Act (PDSA)
in support of ACO or shared savings related initiatives	Root Cause Analysis (RCA)
savings related illinatives	<u>TeamSTEPPS</u> and Lean Process planning
	CMS Abstraction & Reporting Tool
	Consider other efficiency or quality improvement trainings or
	software to address performance issues related to the following:
	Medicare spending per beneficiary
	Non-clinical operations
	Swing-bed utilization and quality measures
	Population health
	Health Information Exchange (with traditional and/or non-traditional partners)
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ACO or Shared Savings Investment Activities	Examples of Allowable Activities
F. Systems performance training in support of ACO or shared savings related initiatives	Hospitals interested in systems <u>performance training</u> should consider adopting a framework approach in transitioning to value-based system planning such as one of the following: • <u>Strategy Map and Balanced Scorecard development</u>
G. Telehealth and mobile health hardware/software (not telecommunications)	Training hardware/software that supports the application and implementation of telehealth and/or telemedicine. Tablets and hardware/software investments are allowed if they are used by staff to improve operational efficiencies and telehealth services. • Rural Telehealth Toolkit • Telehealth Resource Collection • Telehealth Resource Centers
H. Community paramedicine hardware/software and training	Community Paramedic Program (CPP) training. If the hospital and/or hospital-owned ambulance units has a formal CPP, then hardware/software can be purchased to support the CPP to reduce inappropriate Emergency Department Use and emergency department and readmissions. However, use of SHIP funding for general EMS equipment is not allowable. • Rural EMS • Rural Community Ambulance Agency Transformation Toolkit



ACO or Shared Savings Investment Activities	Examples of Allowable Activities
I. Health Information Technology	SHIP supports HIT hardware/software and training, including
(HIT) training for value and ACOs	risk assessments for <u>cybersecurity</u> .
including training, software, and	Guidelines for Managing Threats and Protecting Patients
risk assessments associated with	Cybersecurity & Risk Advisory Service
cybersecurity.	Security Risk Assessment Tool
	HHS Cyber Gateway
	Cybersecurity for Rural Healthcare Facilities



Examples of Payment Bundling (PB) or Prospective Payment System (PPS) Investment Activities

PB or PPS Investment Activities	Examples of Allowable Activities
A. ICD-10/11 software	Hospitals may use funds to support an ICD-10 vendor to assist them in fully implementing and/or updating ICD-10-CM and related software/hardware to prepare for ICD-11. Hospitals may also use funds for: • Trainings that update and computerize hospital policies and procedures to implement ICD-11 • Hardware/software investments that improve quality, efficiencies, and coding
B. ICD-10/11 training	Hospitals may use funds to support an ICD-10 vendor, facilitate ICD-10-CM trainings, and/or ICD-11 preparedness trainings. This may include: • Training to support coding and reimbursement to prepare for and implement ICD -11 • Training to support Revenue Cycle Management documentation improvements that result in increased coding compliance • Training for collecting and reporting on Z-Codes (SDOH)



PB or PPS Investment Activities	Examples of Allowable Activities
C. Efficiency or quality	Training that improves processes through adoption of best
improvement training in support	practices and the transition to value-based payment strategies
of PB or PPS related initiatives	such as the following:
	Financial and operational strategies
	340B training
D. S-10 Cost Reporting training	Debt and charity care training
	Training to improve charity care processes and develop
	policy guidelines for <u>S-10 Cost Reporting</u>
	O <u>Understanding the S-10 Cost Report Slide Deck</u>
	Part One
	O <u>Understanding the S-10 Cost Report Slide Deck</u>
	Part Two
E. Price transparency training	Software and training to support hospital compliance with price
	transparency rule. SHIP funds may be used to support a
	consultant or vendor to build price transparency software
	and/or for website development, as well as maintenance or
	updates to the software or website. SHIP funds can support staff
	training by a consultant.
	Price Transparency: Making the Most of the 2021
	Requirement
	Training on revenue cycle management to improve processes
	that provide clear information about charges and cost to
	Medicare beneficiaries. Training examples:



PB or PPS Investment Activities	Examples of Allowable Activities
	 Chargemaster, Pricing Transparency, Charges Chargemaster Review

