

FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONAL IMPROVEMENT

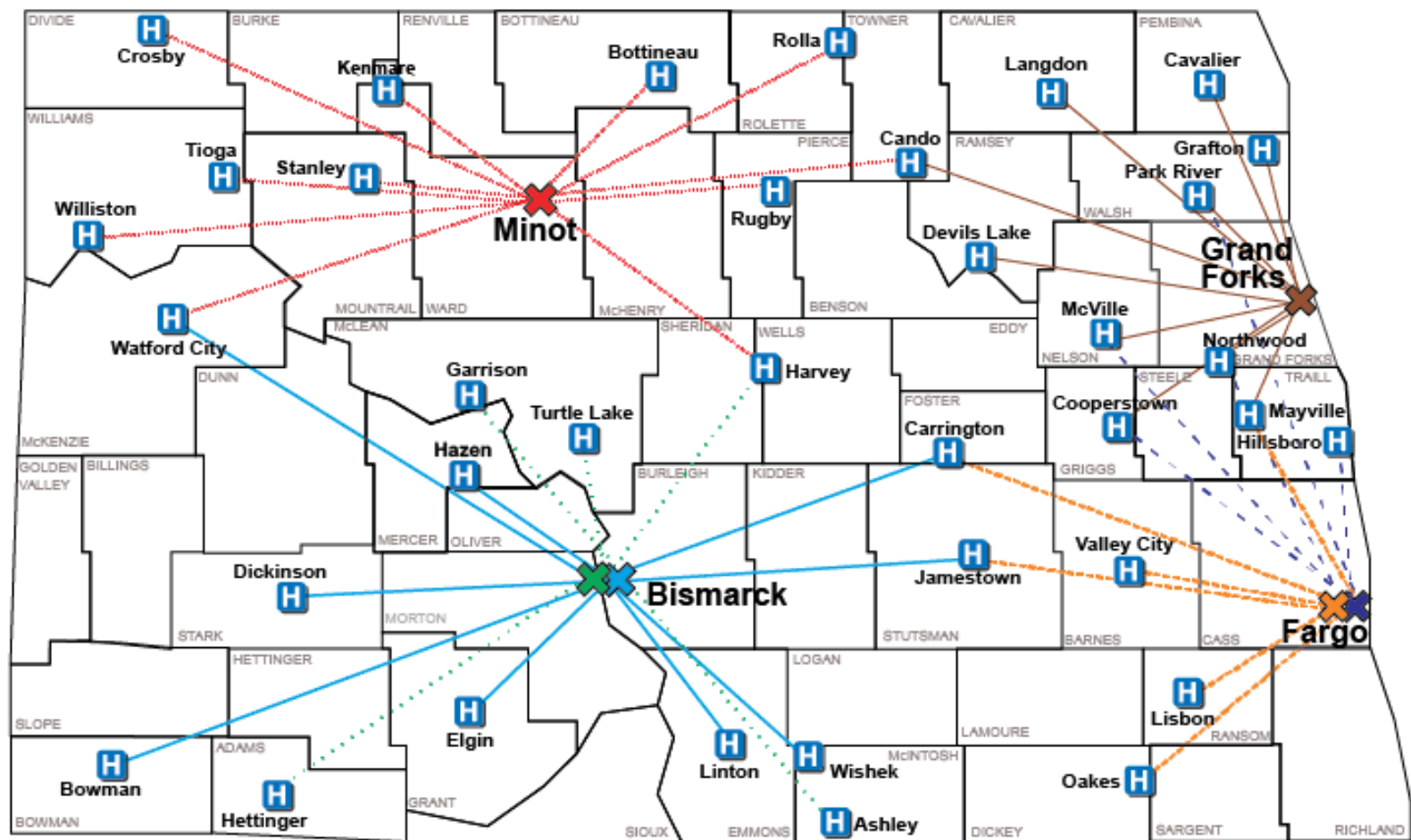
CAH OPPORTUNITIES

2015 Flex Program Reverse Site Visit
Pathways to Value
June 23, 2015

Agenda

- ND CAHs achieving improvement through sharing of financial information
- ND Community Health Needs Assessments
- Rural Safety Net Providers
- Collaboration – An option or a necessity?
- A CAH/FQHC collaboration success story
- Opportunities for financial and operational improvements

North Dakota Critical Access Hospitals & Referral Centers



11/13



Center for
Rural Health

University of North Dakota
School of Medicine & Health Sciences

Referral Centers

Trinity Hospital Altru Hospital ———
 St. Alexis Medical Center Sanford Health - - - - -
 Sanford Bismarck Medical Center & St. Alexis ——— Sanford & Essentia Health - - - - -
 Critical Access Hospitals **H**

North Dakota CAH Financial Analysis Calendar 2014

- Reason for gathering data
- Have gathered data for 8 years
- 2014 observations
 - 32 of 36 Facilities Own/Operate a Clinic
 - 32 Facilities Who Own/Operate Clinics, Operate 57 Clinics
 - 42 of the 57 Clinics Are Rural Health Clinics (RHCs)
 - 14 of 36 Facilities Own/Operate a Nursing Home – 604 Beds
 - 9 Facilities Own and Operate the Local Ambulance
 - 2 Facilities Own and Operate Home Care/Visiting Nurse

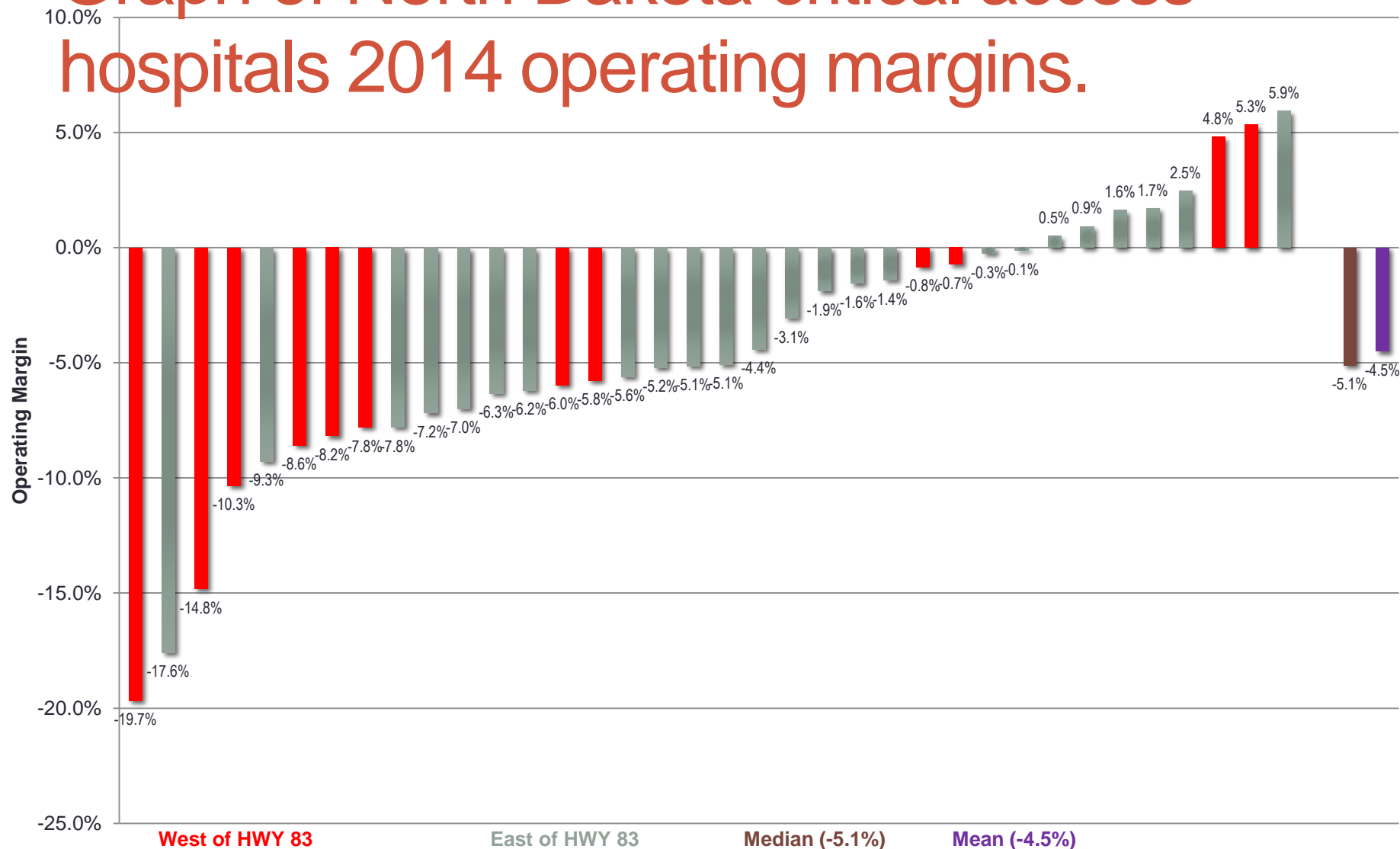
North Dakota Critical Access Hospitals

Statement of Operations Analysis, Comparing 2010 to 2014

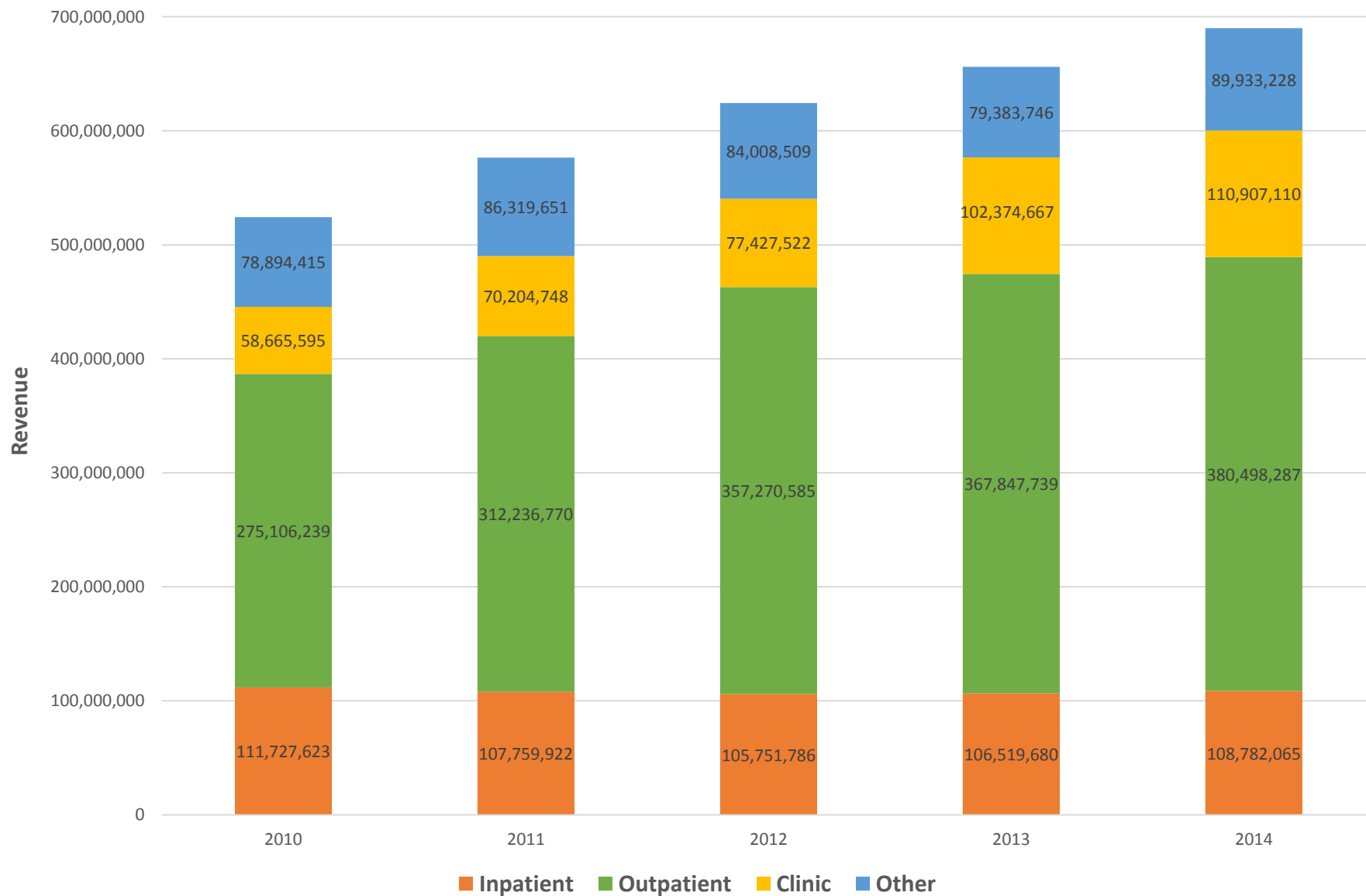
	36 Facilities <u>2010 Total</u>	36 Facilities <u>2014 Total</u>	Variance % <u>2010 - 2014</u>
Operating Revenue	\$537,401,689	\$708,815,428	+ 31.6%
Contractual Deductions	-\$156,390,822	-\$187,777,096	+ 19.8%
Bad Debt/Uncompensated	<u>- \$15,981,219</u>	<u>- \$37,740,043</u>	+136.2%
Net Revenue	\$365,029,648	\$483,298,288	+ 24.7%
Expenses	<u>\$368,653,823</u>	<u>\$505,107,418</u>	+ 37.0%
Operating Margin	-\$3,624,175	-\$21,809,130	-501.8%
Operating Margin Mean%	-0.7%	-4.5%	
Operating Margin Median%	- 1.4%	-5.1%	
Non Operating Rev.	- <u>\$ 2,639,921</u>	<u>\$31,768,771</u>	+1303.4%
NET Income/Loss	- \$ 6,264,096	\$ 9,959,642	+259.0%
Net Margin Mean %	-1.2%	2.1%	
Net Margin Median %	-0.7%	-0.3%	

North Dakota Critical Access Hospitals

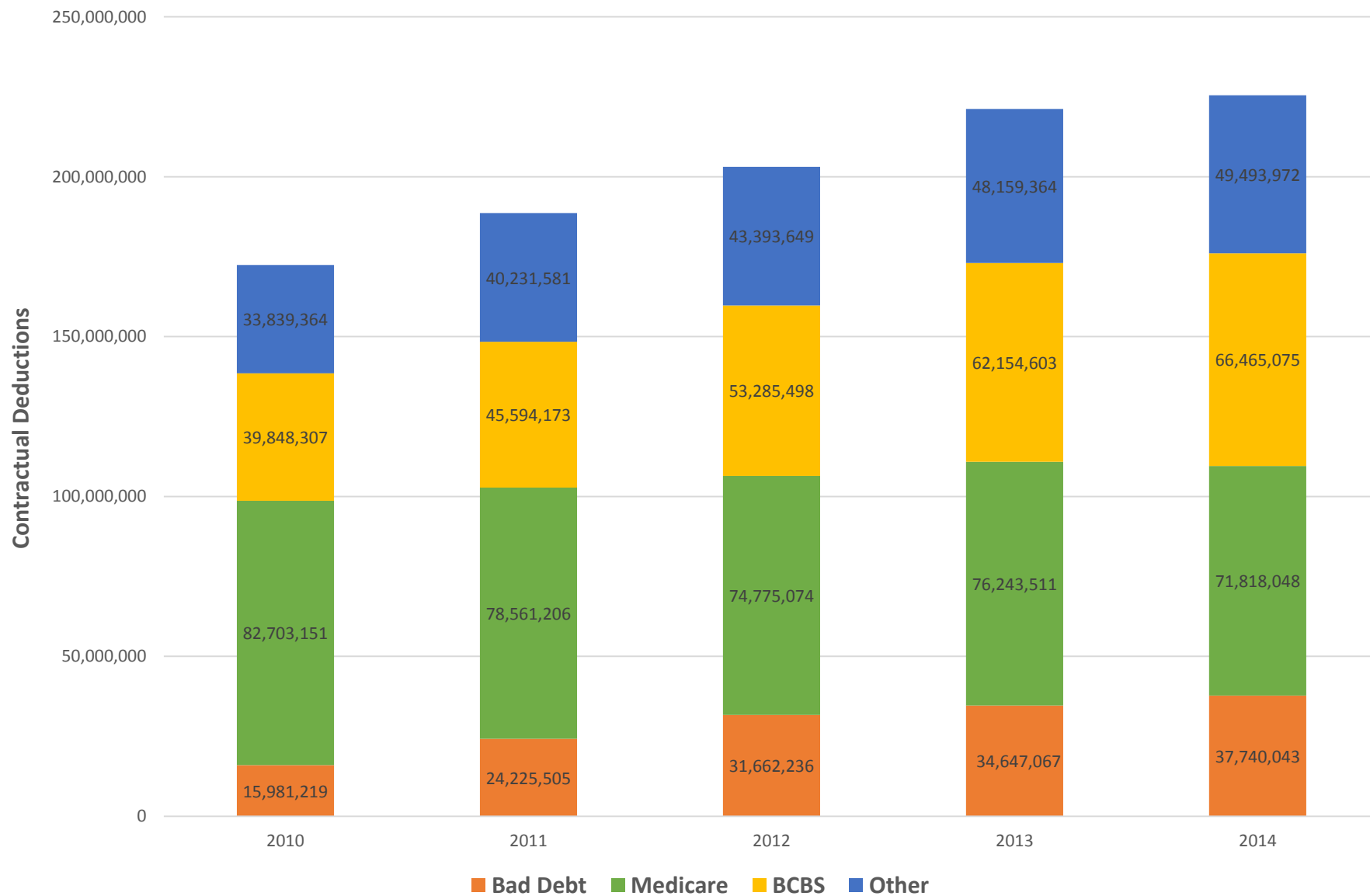
Graph of North Dakota critical access hospitals 2014 operating margins.



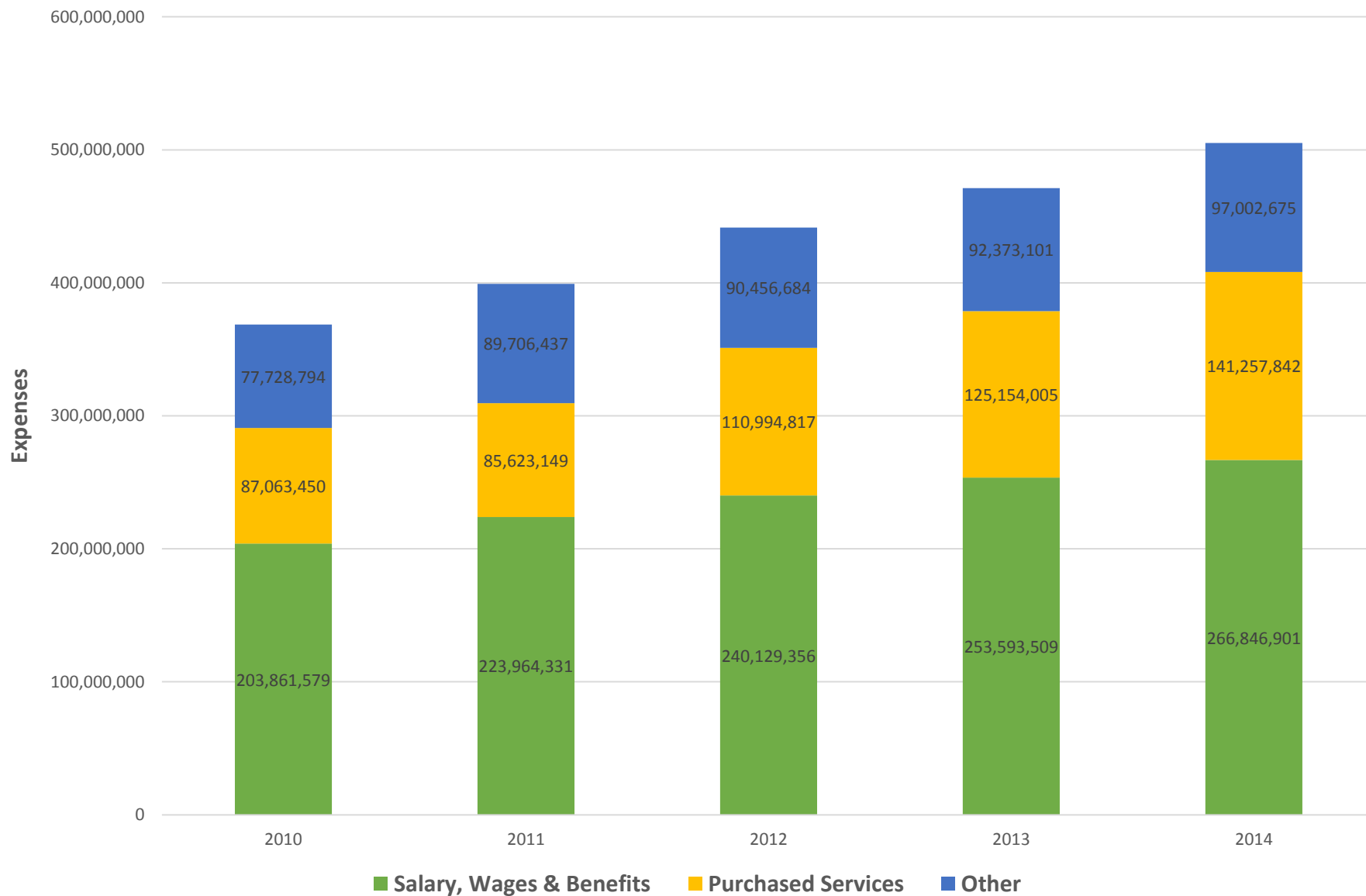
North Dakota Critical Access Hospitals 2014 Revenue



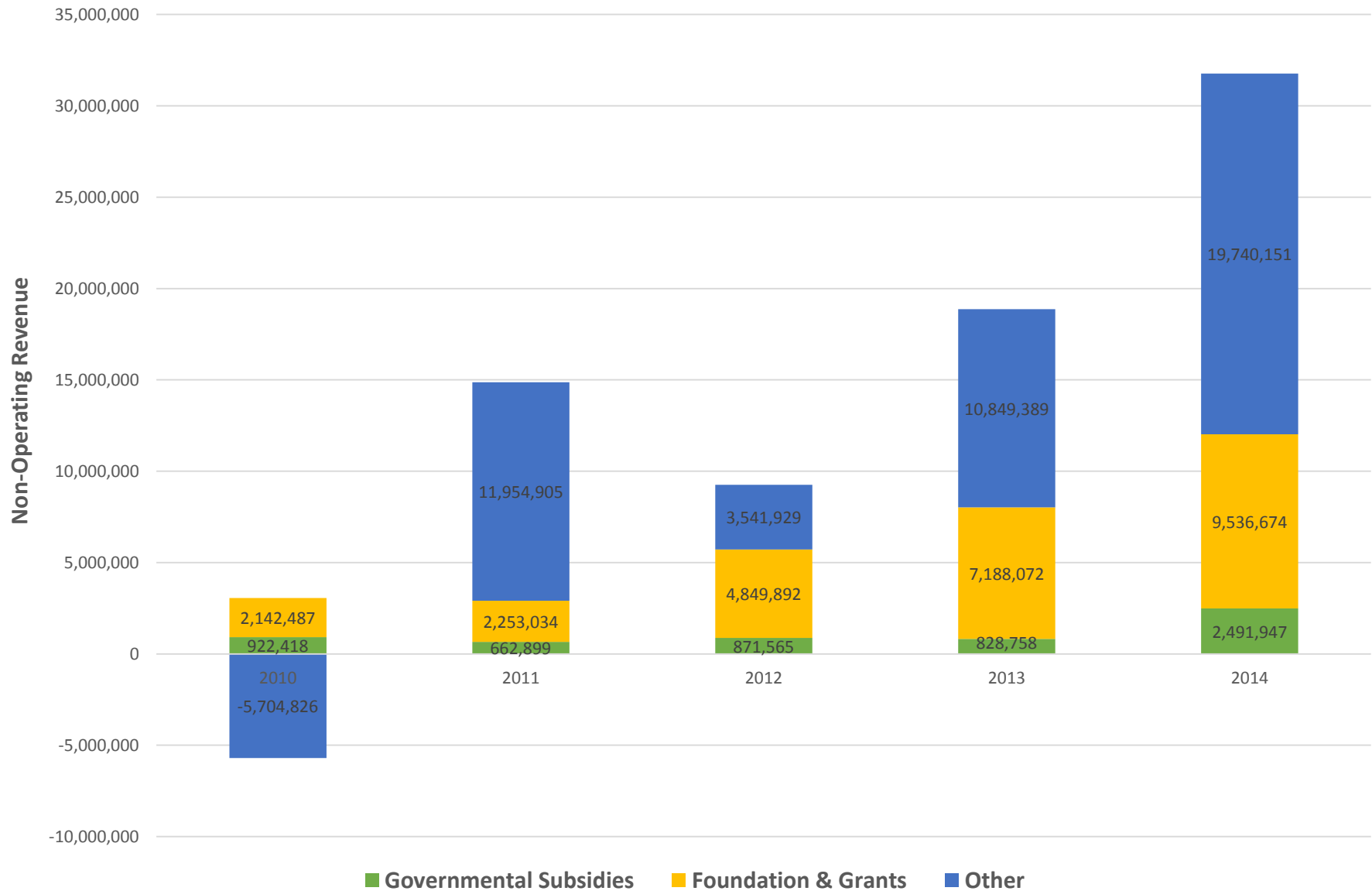
North Dakota Critical Access Hospitals 2014 Contractual Deductions



North Dakota 36 Critical Access Hospitals 2014 Expenses

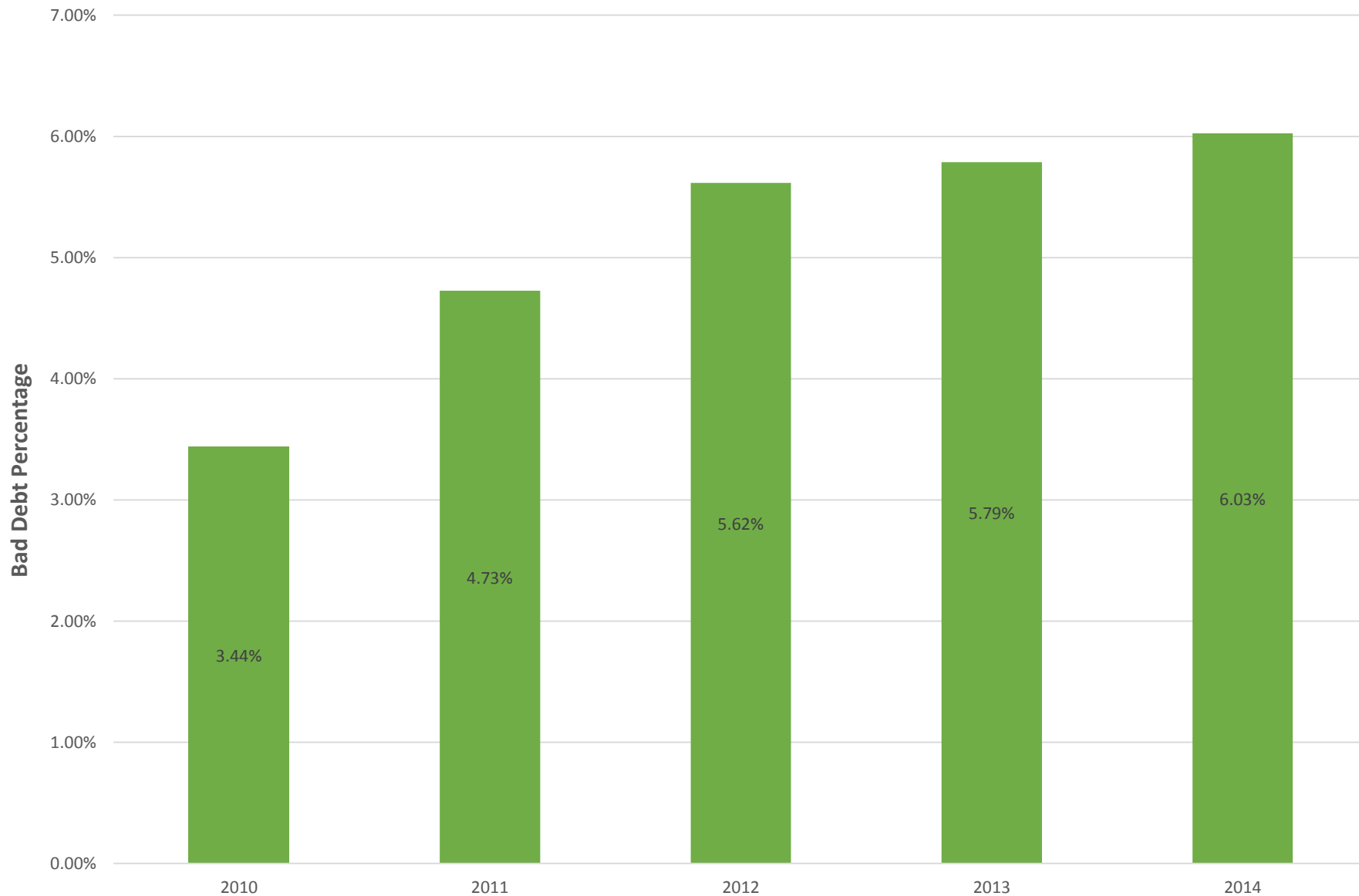


North Dakota 36 Critical Access Hospitals 2014 Non-Operating Revenue



North Dakota 36 Critical Access Hospitals

Bad Debt Expense % Inpatient, Outpatient, Clinic Revenue



Benefits Realized from CAH Financial Analysis

- You're not alone!!!
- Negotiations with Third Party Payers
- Community Awareness
 - Foundations, Cities, Counties
- Legislative Advocacy
 - RHC Reimbursement
 - CAH Reimbursement
 - Loan Repayment
 - Infrastructure Loan Fund
 - Energy Impact Grants
- Has helped improve sustainability

North Dakota Center for Rural Health Community Health Needs Assessment

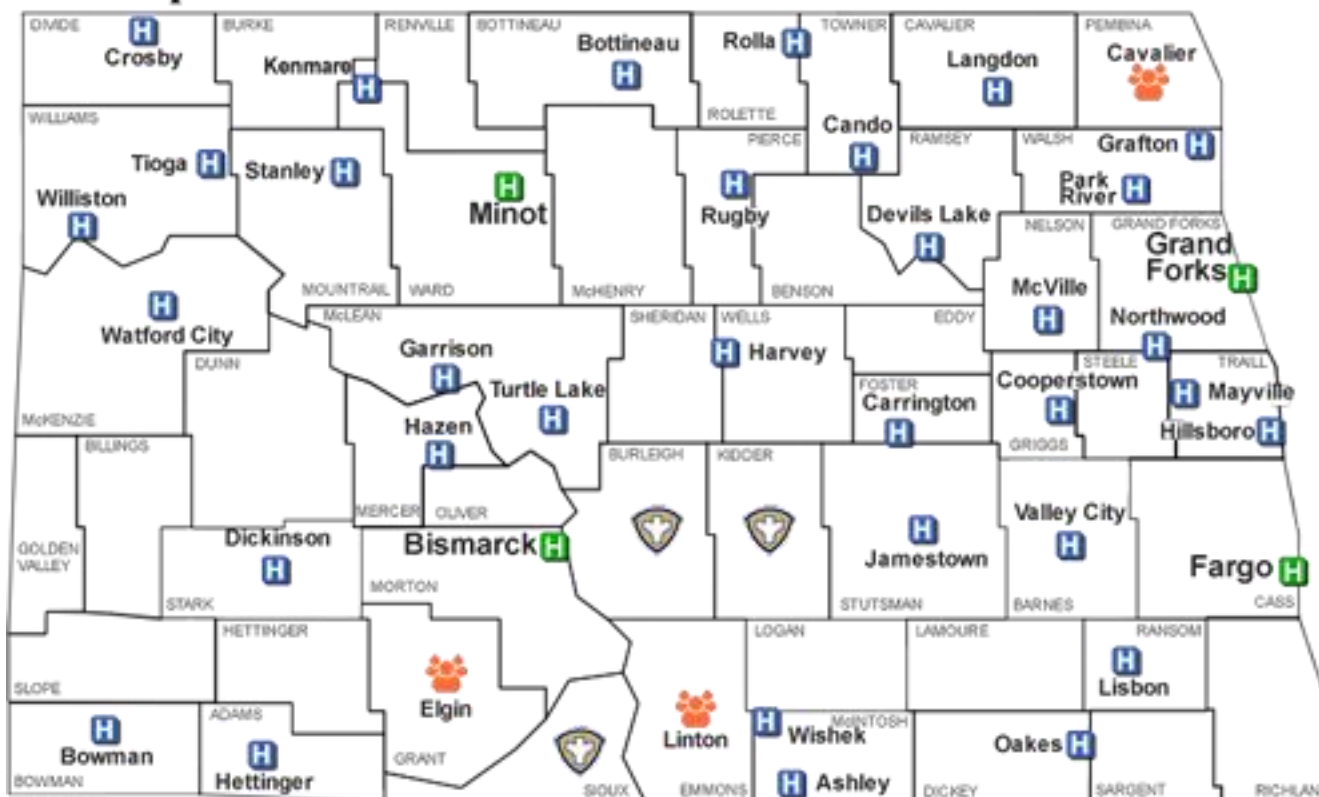
Community Health Needs Assessments are a requirement and a necessity for healthcare providers!

What is a Community Health Needs Assessment?

A community health needs assessment is a systematic process involving the community to identify and analyze community health needs. The process provides a way for communities to prioritize health needs, and to plan and act upon unmet community health needs.

To view and compare individual communities' identified needs, click on the map below.

Top Health Needs Across North Dakota Communities



Assessments Completed by:



Critical Access Hospital



Non-Critical Access Hospital



Public Health



Collaborative Effort

Sakakawea Medical Center

<http://www.sakmedcenter.org>

City: Hazen

County: Mercer

Phone: 701-748-7240

Fax: 701-748-5757

Type: Hospital - Critical Access Hospital

- [View Hospital Profile](#)
- [Economic Impact](#)
- Community Needs Health Assessment
 - [Report](#)



Sanford Bismarck Medical Center

<http://www.bismarck.sanfordhealth.org>

City: Bismarck

County: Burleigh


Phone: 701-323-6000

Fax: 701-323-5221

Type: Hospital - Acute

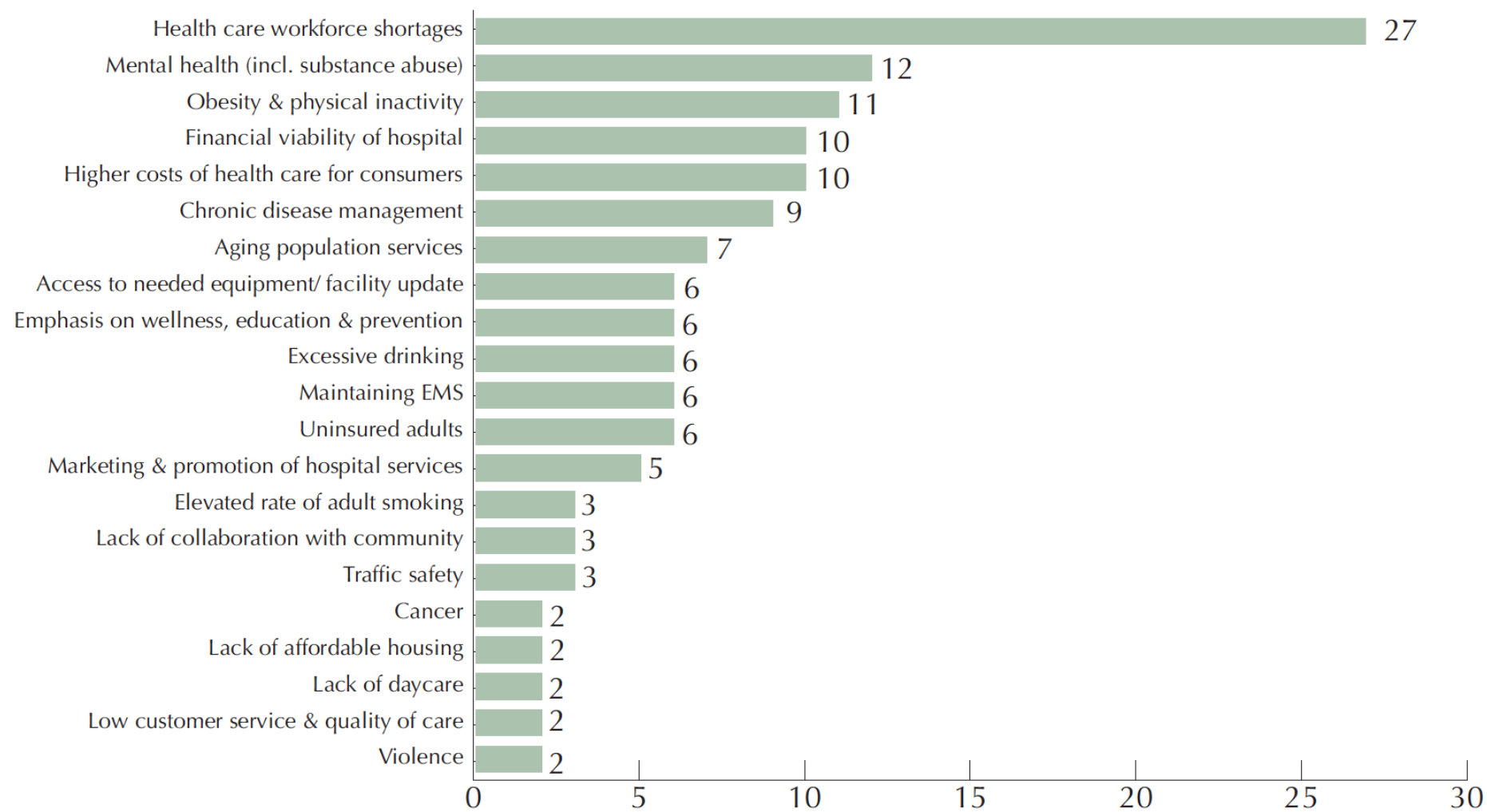
- Community Needs Health Assessment
 - [Report](#)
 - [Implementation Strategy](#)

Compare Most Significant Health Needs by Community

Select up to three communities to compare the most current significant health needs. To compare more communities, please see this printable spreadsheet listing most significant health needs for all communities. 

- | | | |
|---|--|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Ashley - CAH | <input type="checkbox"/> Grafton - CAH | <input type="checkbox"/> Minot - Non-CAH |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bismarck - Non-CAH | <input type="checkbox"/> Grand Forks - Non-CAH | <input type="checkbox"/> Northwood - CAH |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bottineau - CAH | <input type="checkbox"/> Harvey - CAH | <input type="checkbox"/> Oakes - CAH |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bowman - CAH | <input type="checkbox"/> Hazen - CAH | <input type="checkbox"/> Park River - CAH |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Burleigh Co. - Public Health | <input type="checkbox"/> Hettinger - CAH | <input type="checkbox"/> Rolla - CAH |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cando - CAH | <input type="checkbox"/> Hillsboro - CAH | <input type="checkbox"/> Rugby - CAH |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Carrington - CAH | <input type="checkbox"/> Jamestown - CAH | <input type="checkbox"/> Sioux County - Public Health |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cavalier - Collaborative | <input type="checkbox"/> Kenmare - CAH | <input type="checkbox"/> Stanley - CAH |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cooperstown - CAH | <input type="checkbox"/> Kidder County - Public Health | <input type="checkbox"/> Tioga - CAH |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Crosby - CAH | <input type="checkbox"/> Langdon - CAH | <input type="checkbox"/> Turtle Lake - CAH |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Devils Lake - CAH | <input type="checkbox"/> Linton - Collaborative | <input type="checkbox"/> Valley City - CAH |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dickinson - CAH | <input type="checkbox"/> Lisbon - CAH | <input type="checkbox"/> Watford City - CAH |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Elgin - Collaborative | <input type="checkbox"/> Mayville - CAH | <input type="checkbox"/> Williston - CAH |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fargo - Non-CAH | <input type="checkbox"/> McVile - CAH | <input type="checkbox"/> Wishek - CAH |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Garrison - CAH | | |

Health Needs Most Frequently Prioritized in CHNAs in Rural Communities

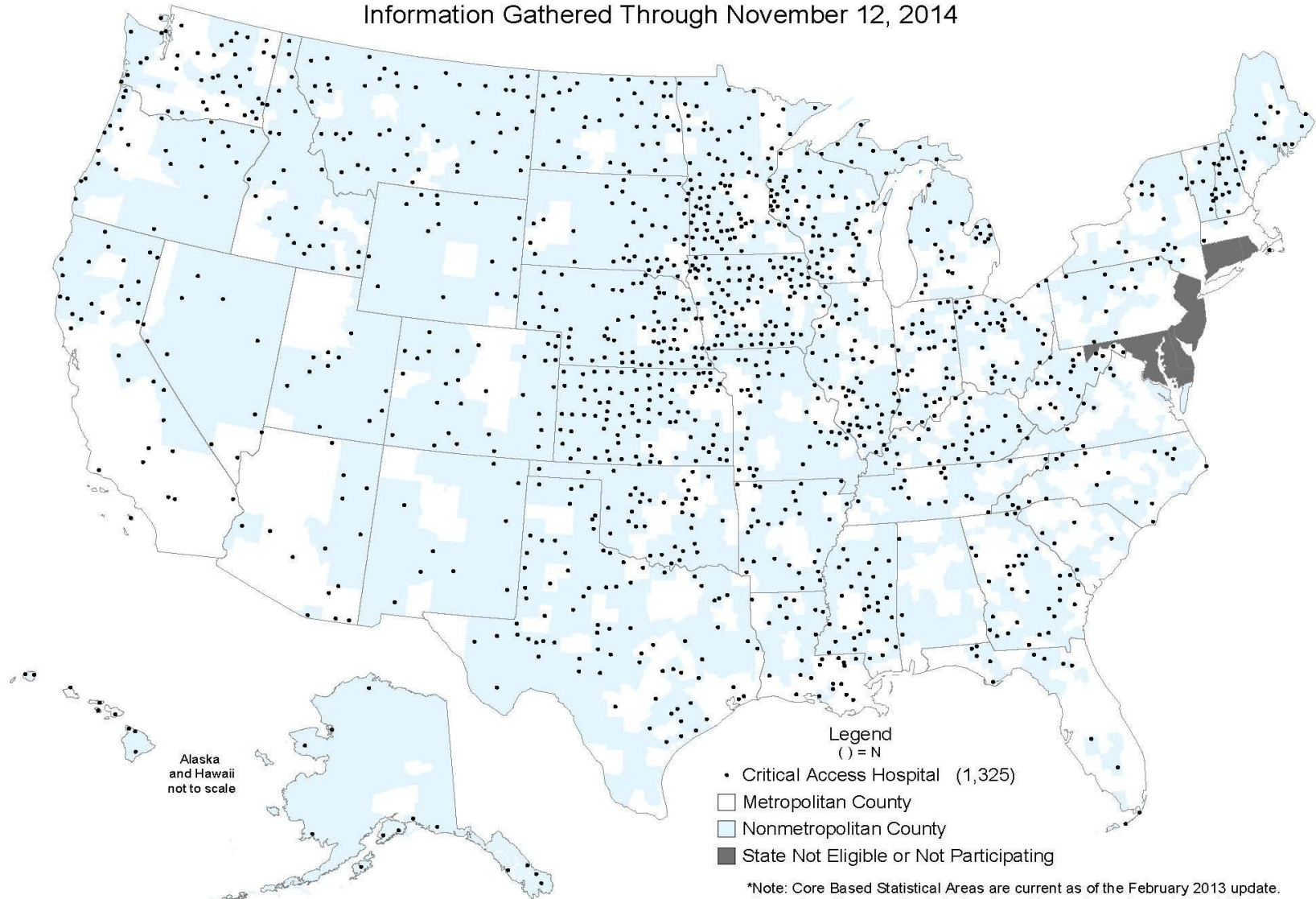


Rural Safety Net Providers

- Critical Access Hospitals (CAHs)
- Rural Health Clinics (RHCs)
- Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs)
- Provider Collaboration – an option or necessity?

Location of Critical Access Hospitals

Information Gathered Through November 12, 2014



Sources: US Census Bureau, 2013; CMS Regional Office, ORHP, and State Offices Coordinating with MRHFP, 2014.

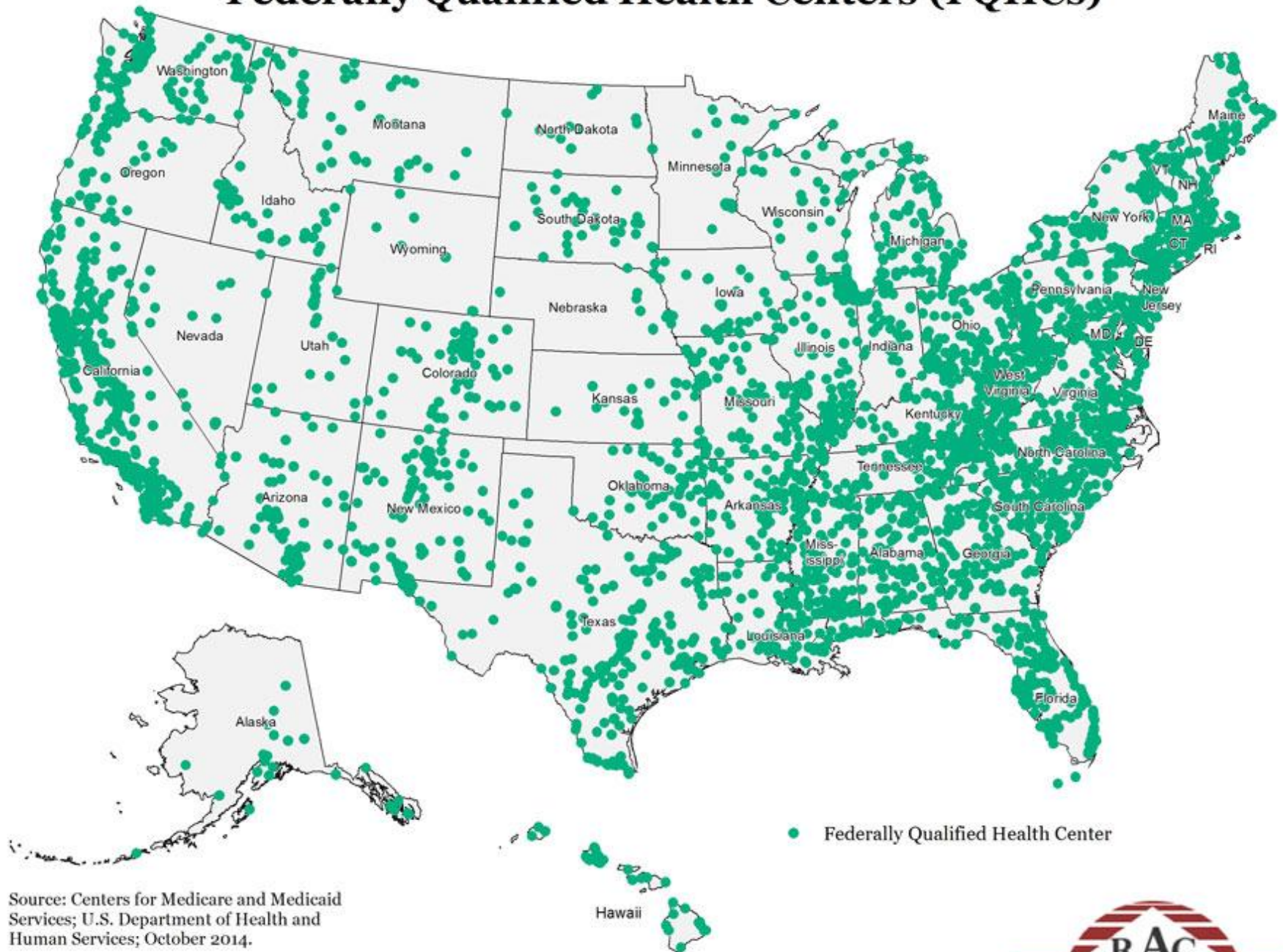
Rural Health Clinics (RHCs)



Source: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; Quarter 2, 2011.

Note: Alaska and Hawaii not shown to scale

Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs)



Source: Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services; U.S. Department of Health and Human Services; October 2014.

Note: Alaska and Hawaii not shown to scale

Barriers to Collaboration



Inherent barriers to collaboration

- Regulatory/reimbursement silos
 - Hospitals, RHCs, FQHCs, privately owned clinics
 - Autonomy of Public Health
 - “Pervasive Conflict of Interest”
- Personalities and miss-directed priorities often the problem
 - CAH, CHC, RHC, Public Health
 - Governance, leadership, providers
- Other issues in rural/frontier areas
 - Economic factors
 - Market Share
 - Financial Viability
 - Workforce
 - Lack of collaborative community health needs assessment and strategic planning

Our Organizations

CHC

11

Coal Country Community Health Center - Beulah



CAH

13

Sakakawea Medical Center - Hazen



Our Organizations

- **Service Area - Rural**

- West central North Dakota, edge of the Bakken
- Population - approximately 11,000
- Major industry – Energy (Coal, Power generation)
- Facilities/communities located 9 miles apart
- Located 75 miles Northwest of Bismarck

- **SMC (Sakakawea Medical Center)**

- Not For Profit Corporation located in Hazen, ND
- 25 bed CAH designated in 2001
- Hospice, Home Health, Basic Care, Provider Based RHC

- **CCCHC (Coal Country Community Health Center)**

- Not For Profit Corporation located in Beulah, ND
- Designated as an FQHC in 2003
- Clinic previously owned and operated by Medcenter One
- Additional service delivery site in Center, ND (25 miles)

SMC/CCCHC Historical Relationship



SMC/CCCHC Historical Relationship

- Community Rivalry
- Poster child of CAH/CHC conflict & competition
- Prior CEOs had miss-guided motives
- Hospital protecting it's territory
- Duplication of primary care (RHC & CHC in Beulah)
- Duplication of ancillary services
 - CT, Ultrasound, Mammo, Bone Density, PT, Stress Test
- Maintained relationships with different tertiary provider
- Lack of common Mission/Vision, lack of trust
- CHC did not work well with public health
- Providers did work together well

Where Are We Today

- Working together we are greater than the sum of our parts
- Maintain our separate organizations
- Share staff and resources
- Transparency – integrated governance
 - 2 Health center Board members serve on the hospital Board
 - 2 Hospital Board members serve on the health center Board
 - Joint Board meetings are held periodically
 - Public health director is a member of the health center Board
- Unique shared leadership model
 - Shared CEO for the last 4+ years
 - Separate reporting structure to each Board of Directors
 - Developed an Administrative Services Agreement
 - Developed a Memorandum of Understanding

Where Are We Today – (cont'd)

- Providers from both organizations help with ER staffing
- Position of strength when negotiating with tertiary
- Well positioned for transition from volume to value
- Collaborative Community Health Needs Assessment
 - Hospital, CHC, Public Health, Nursing Home, Ambulance
 - Surveys, Focus Groups, Interviews, Health Rankings, etc.
- Collaborative Strategic Planning
 - Collective and facility specific Strategic Planning
 - Community Health Improvement Plan
 - Patient Centered Medical Neighborhood
 - Integration of primary care and behavioral health

Why has our collaboration been important?

- Transitioned from a culture of..
 - *Reasons we can't work together to how can we do even more!*
- Joint Mission Statement:
 - *"Working together as partners to enhance the lives of area residents by providing a neighborhood of patient centered healthcare services that promote wellness, prevention and care coordination"*
- Enhanced quality of care – patient centered medical neighborhood of care
- Improved combined financial position **(2011 to 2014)**
 - Days Cash on Hand increased from **54 days to 100 days**
 - Net Revenue increased by 39%, while expenses increased by 20%
 - Combined Net Margin improved from **-2.2% to +11.1%**
 - Health Center and Hospital have equally benefited

Closing Thoughts...

- Quality Improvement is achieved in a variety of ways
 - Clinical, Customer Satisfaction, Financial, Operational
- Provider collaboration in the future is essential
 - Improves healthcare
 - Improves population health
 - Reduces Cost
- Community Health Needs Assessments that include all local stakeholders provides the greatest opportunity to identify areas for improvement
- Strategic strategic planning and community health planning is the most effective way to improve healthcare services and the health of the population served

“Local Challenges Need Local Solutions Developed by Local People”

Thanks for letting me share my thoughts!

- **Questions?**

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Coal Country Community Health Centers

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