



HPOE *Live!* Webinar Series 2014

**The presentation
will begin shortly.**

Mary Kitchell, Trustee

Governance for health care transformation, a point of view.



Mary Greeley
MEDICAL CENTER

Mary Greeley Medical Center



Mary Greeley
MEDICAL CENTER

Mary Greeley Medical Center

Overview

- 220-bed hospital serving a 13-county market in central Iowa
- Located in Ames, Iowa – home to Iowa State University
- More than 1,300 employees (second largest employer in Ames)

Patient Care Services

- Cardiovascular care
- Cancer care
- Obstetrics
- Diabetes and nutrition care
- Mental health services
- Surgical services
- Palliative care
- Home medical care
- Public Health



Mary Greeley
MEDICAL CENTER

Mary Greeley Medical Center

- Strong collaborative relationship with McFarland Clinic, a multi-specialty clinic with 220 providers
 - Partners on an advanced EMR system
- \$130 million capital project
 - Includes a six-story patient tower with larger patient rooms and an expanded emergency department
- Focus on BSN program has increased BSNs/MSNs on staff by nearly 7% over the last four years



State & National Recognition

- Highest percentage bonus of any Iowa hospital in CMS Value Based Purchasing program (2nd consecutive year)
- Grade 'A' for Patient Safety from Leapfrog Group (2nd consecutive year)
- 2013 Guardian of Excellence Award for Clinical Quality from Press Ganey Associates
- 2013 Top Performer on key quality measures from Joint Commission
- A Top 100 Iowa Workplace



Independent Community Hospital

- Owned by the city
- Governed by a 5 member publicly elected board of trustees
- Subject to open meetings laws
- Responsible to the community
- Exploring paths to transformation



Medical Staff

- Physicians are not employed.
- Physician services are contracted.
- Common EHR platform
- Joint strategic planning
- Physician involvement throughout institution
- Board emphasis on positive relationships



- Majority of physicians, affiliated with a high functioning multi-specialty clinic with a strong primary care base, accustomed to collaboration and peer review.
- Physicians accustomed to evidence based practice.
- Physicians take ownership.



Foundations

- Culture
- Mission, vision, values
- Physician relationships
- Strategic Plan
- Thoughtful environmental assessment and program design specific to one's circumstances.



Governance influences culture.

- Lead, through influence, a culture that values the triple aim and is patient centered.
- Develop and support a culture that values education, achievement, and continuous improvement at all levels of the organization.



Revisit mission, vision, values in light of the new environment of health care.

- Does it include dedication to value?
- Is it patient centered?
- Does it include population health?
- Does it preclude relationships with other entities?



Physician relationships

- Board recognizes that value is dependent on how medicine is practiced. Physician involvement in planning is key.
- Physicians are partners.
- The board supports leadership development of physicians.



Effective governance requires constant attention to the strategic plan.

The focus of traditional strategic plans (quality, financial and operational excellence, service, growth) will be necessary but not sufficient for future sustainability.



Mary Greeley
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New revenue models will emerge.

- Anticipate cuts from Medicare.
- With emphasis on population health, hospitals become cost centers.
- Resource utilization will be altered.
- Uncertainty abounds, urgency is present.



The board should continually assess the strategic plan.

- Are the underlying assumptions still valid?
- Is it realistic, attainable?
- Is this still the plan we need?
- Does it focus on the future?
- Customize to one's environment



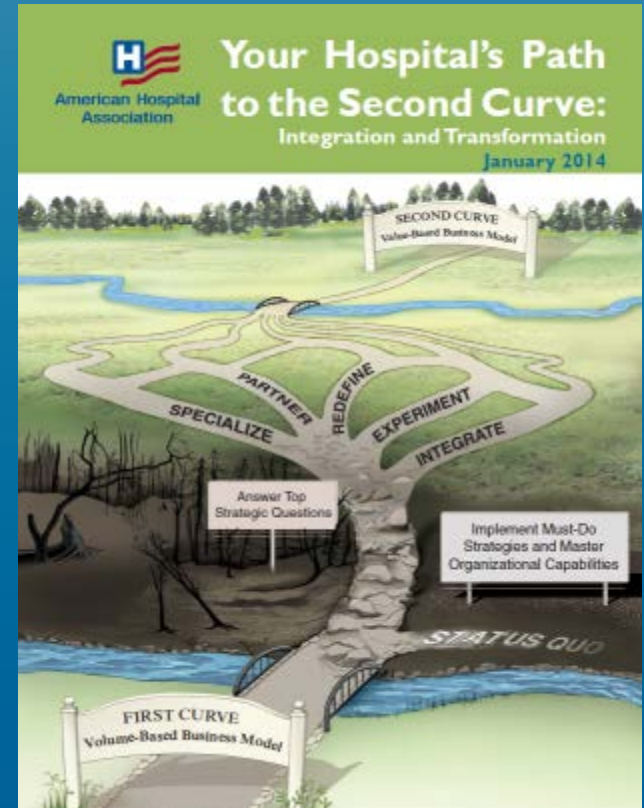
Your Hospital's Path to the Second Curve: Integration and Transformation

Must-Do Strategies for Hospitals of the Future

Top 10 Strategic Questions

Guiding Questions

Characteristics of IDSs



Mary Greeley
MEDICAL CENTER



American Hospital Association Webinar

SHARP HEALTHCARE'S INTEGRATION JOURNEY



**Dr. Daniel L. Gross, DNSc
Executive Vice President
Sharp HealthCare**

Sharp HealthCare Overview

- Not-for-profit serving 3 million residents of San Diego County
- Largest integrated health care system in San Diego
- Largest private employer in San Diego: 17,000 employees, 2,600 affiliated physicians, 2,000 volunteers
- SHC responsible for 300,000 managed care lives
- Integrated Health Care Delivery journey began in the 1980s
- Early adopter of risk based reimbursement philosophy
- Participated in early work with Stephen Shortell-IHDS

Integrated Health Care Delivery

Full continuum of health care services:

- Hospitals: 4 acute and 3 specialty (women's, behavior health, chemical dependency)
- Specialty Services: Trauma/Transplant
- Acute rehabilitation
- Skilled nursing facilities
- Home health, hospice, and home infusion
- Affiliated medical groups: Sharp Rees-Stealy Medical Group (Foundation) and Sharp Community Medical Group (IPA)
- Outpatient clinics: 21 Sharp Rees-Stealy Medical Centers throughout San Diego County

Integrated Health Care Delivery

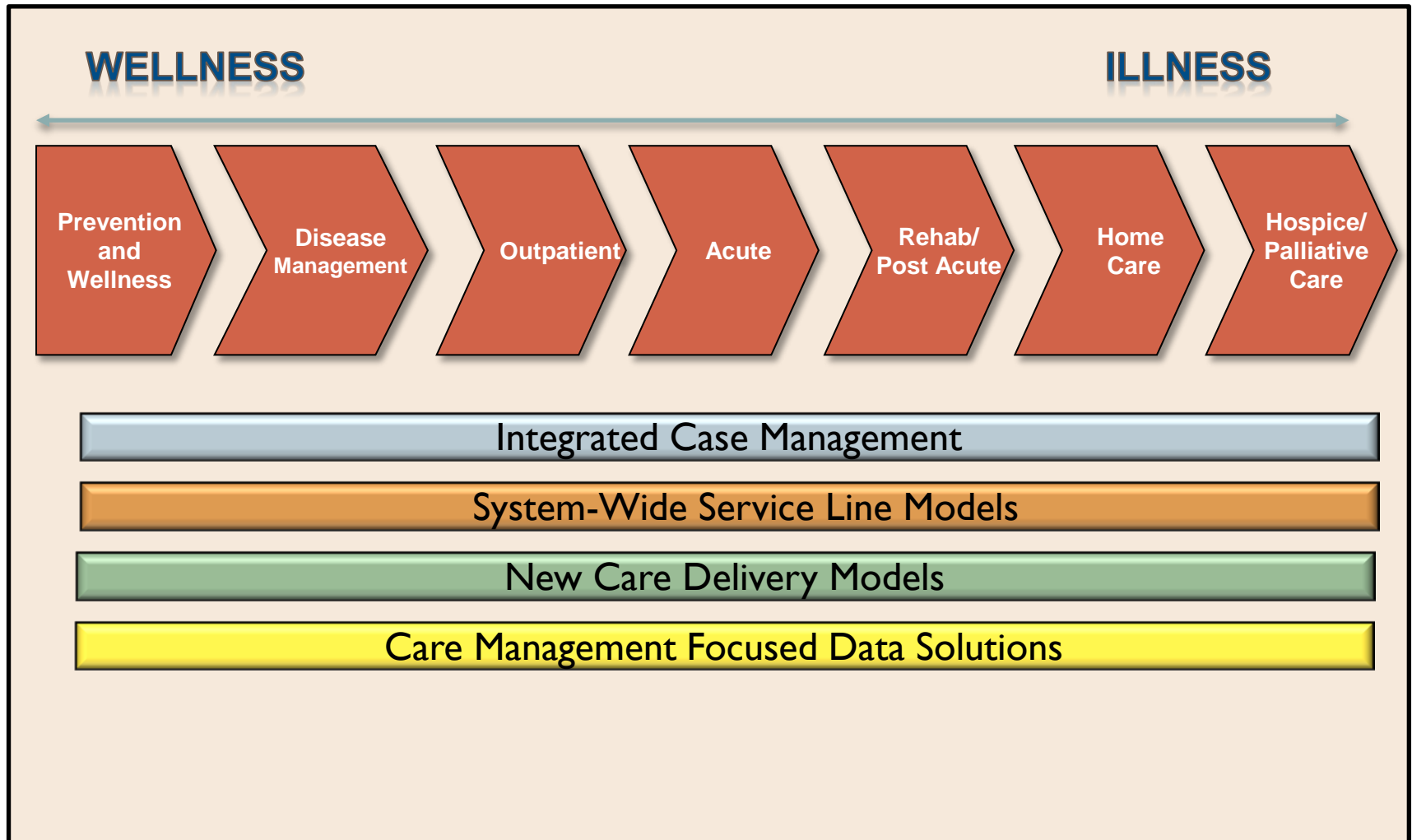
Full continuum of health care services:

- Emergency/Urgent Care Centers/ Ambulatory
- Retail Pharmacies
- Sharp Health Plan
- Sharp HealthCare ACOs
- Continuous Quality Insurance
- Foundations: Sharp HealthCare, Grossmont, Coronado
- Partnerships: CVS, Imaging, BMT



Care-Continuum Delivery Model

Population Health



SHC: Market Share Position

- Sharp HealthCare continues to lead San Diego with 28.6% inpatient market share, with the next closest provider at 22.6%
- 13 consecutive years of growth (23.1% in 1999)
- San Diego's total 2013 population is estimated at 3.2 million and is projected to grow 5.0% from 2013 to 2018
- Sharp HealthCare is identified as a low-cost, high-quality provider and included in all narrow network HMO products offered in San Diego

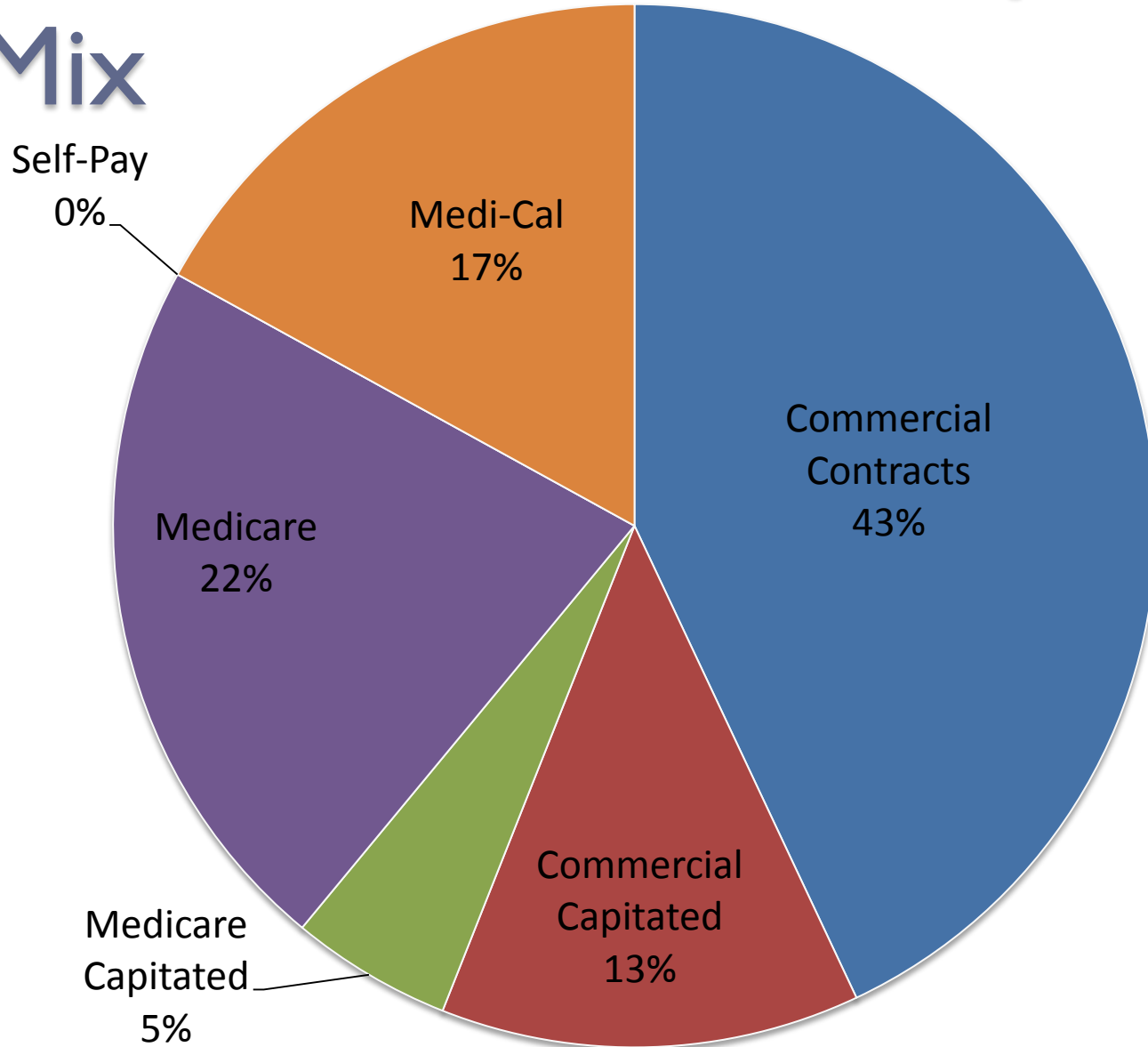
Growing Utilization

	Fiscal 2011 Audited	Fiscal 2012 Audited	Fiscal 2013 Unaudited
Licensed Beds	2,092	2,097	2,110
Maintained Beds	1,760	1,803	1,792
Average Daily Census	1,266	1,253	1,262
Discharges	83,679	84,793	83,178
Patient Days	462,044	458,485	460,699
Acute Average Length of Stay	4.7	4.6	4.7
Observation Days	14,334	19,121	22,806
Occupancy	71.9%	69.5%	70.4%
Outpatient to Total Revenue	36.0%	38.0%	39.6%

➤ Continued growth in patient volume – patient days, observation days, outpatient services, and risk-based enrollment

SHC: Net Revenue Payer

Mix



Financial Performance:

Overview

(\$ in millions)

	Fiscal 2011 Audited	Fiscal 2012 Audited	Fiscal 2013 Audited
Assets	\$2,156.5	\$2,519.9	\$2,827.1
Revenues ¹	\$2,314.9	\$2,482.6	\$2,590.1
Expenses ¹	<u>2,117.4</u>	<u>2,255.5</u>	<u>2,373.0</u>
Income from Operations	\$197.5	\$227.1	\$217.1
Excess of Revenues Over Expenses	\$178.0	\$300.4	\$292.3
Excess Margin	7.7%	12.1%	11.3%
EBITDA	\$287.6	\$413.6	\$411.6

- Sharp HealthCare continues its focus on operations, generating strong and sustainable financial operating performance

SHC: Evolution of Integration

Forming

1950's-1960's

- Health Care Corporation formed
- First hospital
- Comprehensive rehabilitation center

Acquisition/Growth

1970's-1980's

- SHC Foundation
- Three hospitals purchased
- Foundation model medical group
- IPA medical group
- Two convalescent centers
- Senior Center clinic
- Bundled payments for specialty services

SHC: Evolution of Integration

Acquisition, Care Continuum Expansion, and Integration

1990's-2000's

- Two hospitals leased
- Two hospitals purchased
- Two hospitals sold
- New specialty hospital
- TQM/CQI philosophy
- Continuous Quality Insurance Co.
- Foundation medical group purchased/sold
- Sharp Health Plan
- Retail pharmacies
- Hospice and Home Care
- Outpatient Pavilion

2010's-Present

- Pioneer and commercial ACOs
- Three new ambulatory clinic sites
- Statewide health insurance exchange: SHP and commercial carriers
- CVS retail clinic partnership
- Palliative and transitional care
- Residential hospice

SHC: Focus/Priorities

- Capitation Competition/Narrow Networks
- Health Insurance Exchanges
- Business Intelligence-Employment of Technology
- Top Decile Quality Performance
- Capacity Management
- Physician Alignment: Medical Groups and Independents
- Post-Acute Care Management: SNF, Transitions
- Market Consolidation, New Partnerships



Concluding Thoughts: The Integration Journey

- Organizational “must haves” for the Integration Path:
 - Clarity regarding what integration means/looks like
 - Well defined integration goals and outcomes
 - Articulated plan, adequacy of resources, realistic timeline
 - Insight to competitor and community reaction/readiness
 - Board commitment

- Potential Path of Progression:
 - Development of care continuum
 - Physician alignment and commitment
 - Purchaser motivation/readiness
 - Risk based contracts: capitation, bundled payments
 - Health plan development or new relationships

Concluding Thoughts: The Integration Journey

- Creating an IHDS is a “marathon not a sprint”
- Risk-based reimbursement can serve as a vehicle for provider alignment and a volume-to-value transition
- Physician alignment is not optional
- Full care continuum does not necessarily need to be “owned” but must exist with clear care management processes defined
- Acquisition strategies alone do not produce integration
- Health Plan ownership drives new thinking, paradigms, and market opportunities
- Commitment to the integration journey requires tolerance for ambiguity



Bear Valley Community Healthcare District Our Journey to the Second Curve

Raymond T. Hino, MPA, FACHE
Chief Executive Officer

Our Path to the Second Curve

- Who We Are
- Strategic Plan Driven
- The Rural Hospital Perspective
- Lessons Learned from the Literature
- What's Next
- Reinventing Rural Healthcare
- Questions





About Bear Valley Healthcare District



Summer and Winter Activities





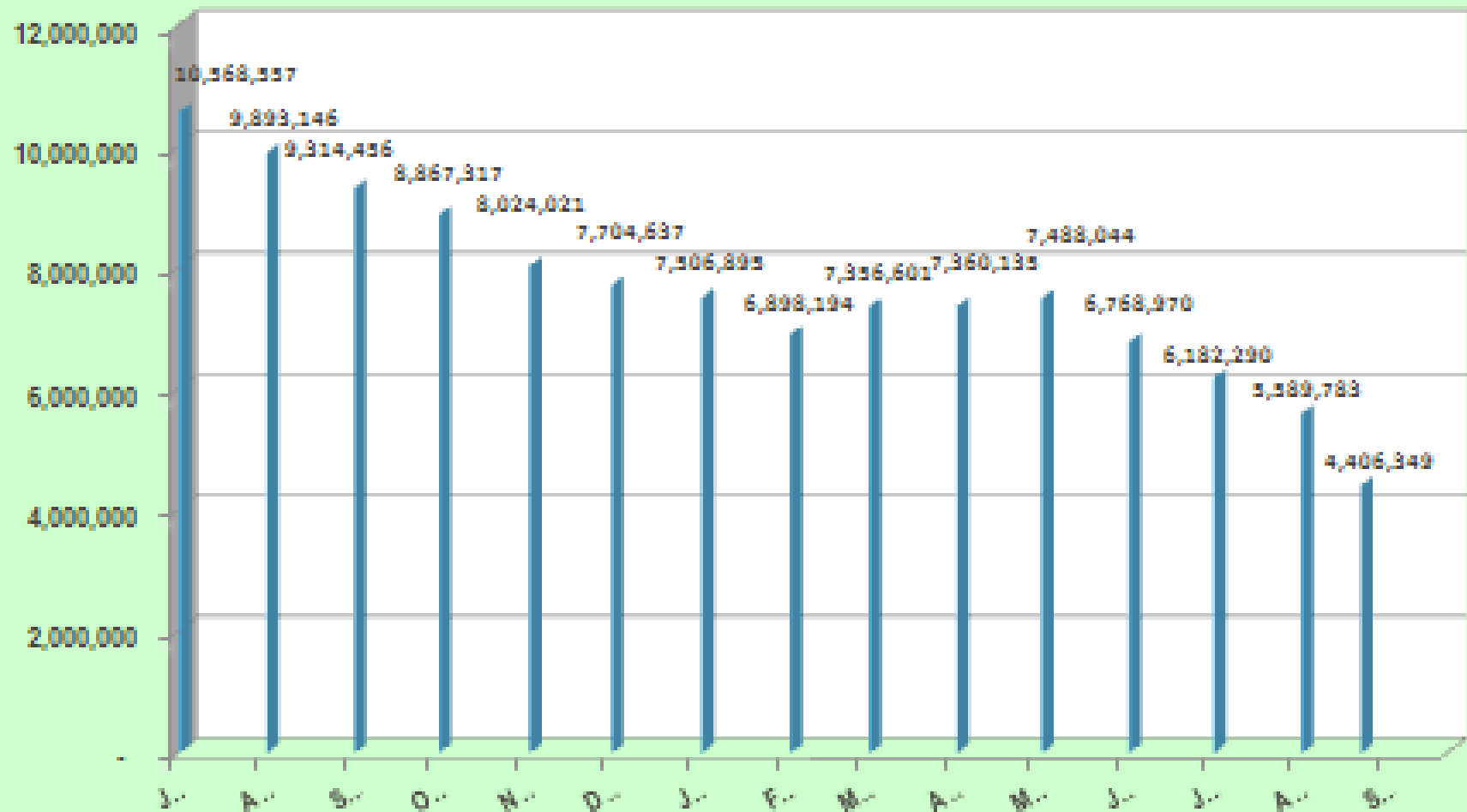
Services

- ❖ Medical-Surgical Acute
- ❖ Skilled Nursing Facility
- ❖ Surgery
- ❖ Outpatient Surgery
- ❖ Emergency Department
- ❖ Clinical Laboratory
- ❖ Imaging Services
 - ❖ CT Scan
 - ❖ Ultrasound
 - ❖ Mammography
- ❖ Physical Therapy
- ❖ Family Health Center
- ❖ Rural Health Clinic
- ❖ The Mom & Dad Project



Cash and Investments

Monthly Cash & Investments balance for the 15 months ending September 30, 2013



Strategic Plan 2012 - 2014

1. Quality
2. Personnel Staffing
3. Market Position
4. Affiliation
5. Physical Plant and Equipment
6. Scope of Services
7. Medical Staff
8. Financial





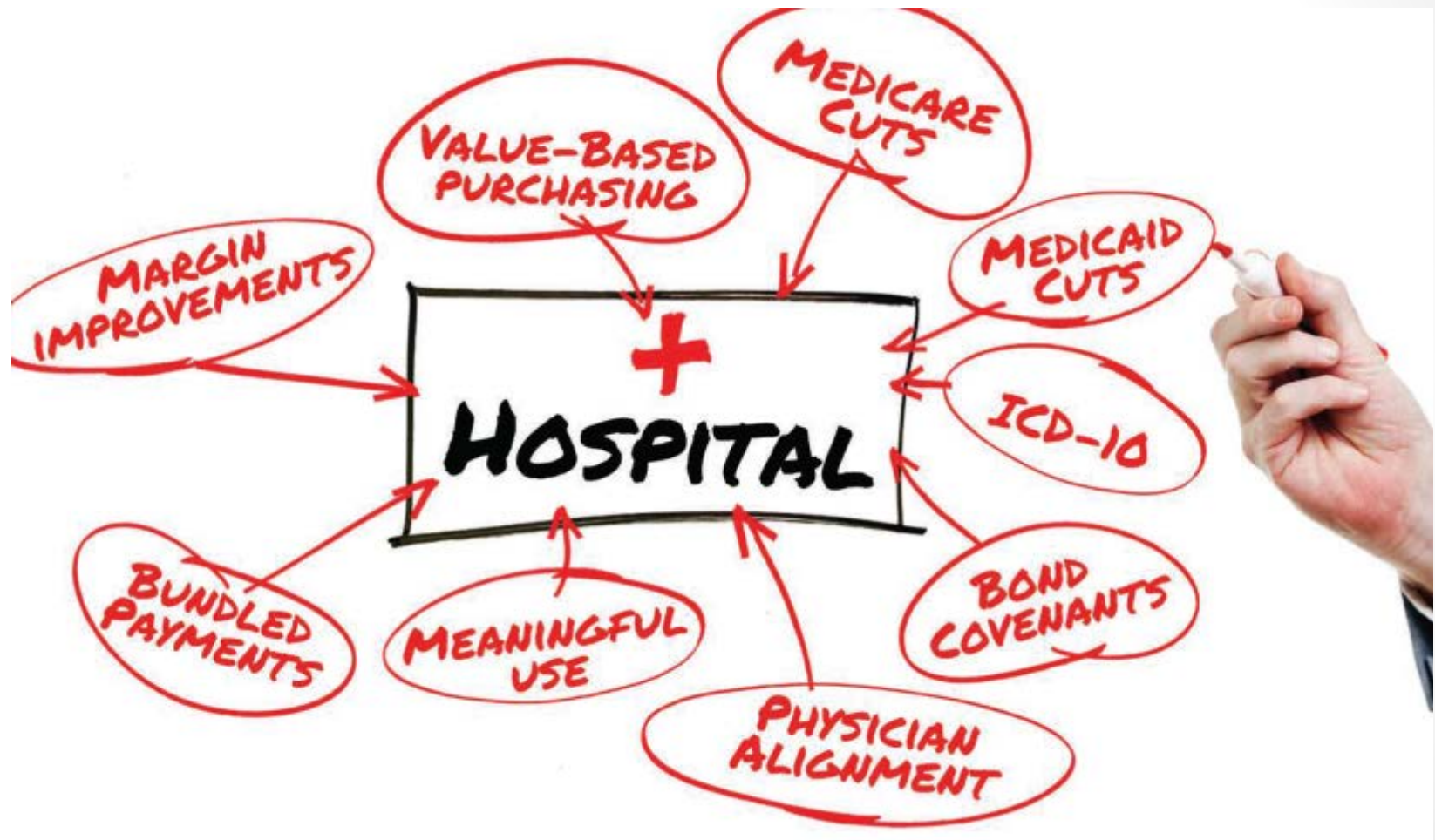
Review of the Literature

Rural Health Challenges

- Dominated by public coverage
- Higher health needs
- Difficulty attracting providers, especially specialists
- Sub-optimal in scale, both clinically and financially
- Quality of care differentials
- Aging plant and equipment
- Measuring Quality with small numbers
- A cost-based system in a value-based world
- Will be subject to the changes in the healthcare environment that surround it



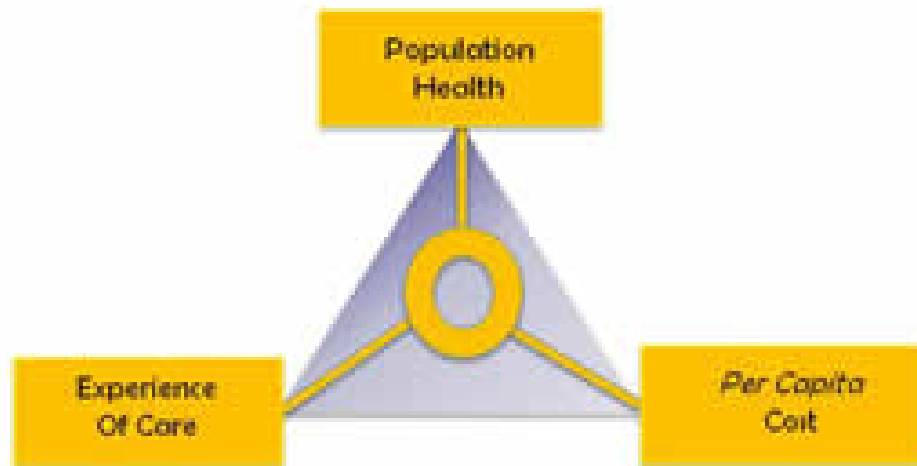
Industry Dynamics



Community Hospitals face daunting industry forces

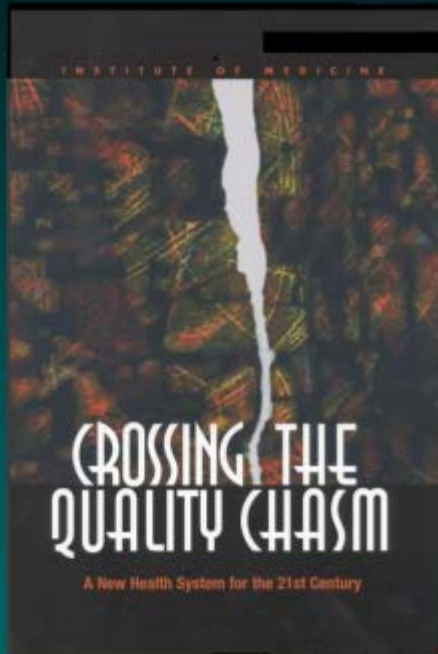
The Triple Aim

The “Triple Aim”



Value – IOM Six Aims

CROSSING THE QUALITY CHASM



“Quality problems occur typically not because of failure of goodwill, knowledge, effort or resources devoted to health care, but because of fundamental shortcomings in the ways care is organized”

Trying harder will not work:
changing systems of care
will!

A NEW HEALTH SYSTEM FOR THE 21ST CENTURY (IOM, 2000)

THE NATIONAL ACADEMIES
Advisers to the Nation on Science, Engineering, and Medicine

 INSTITUTE OF MEDICINE

Health Reform Timeline 2010 – 2020

New Programs:

- > Temporary federal reinsurance programs. Specific criteria applies; limited funding.
- > National risk pool, small business tax credit.
- > \$250 rebate for Medicare members who reach the "doughnut hole."

Insurance Reforms:

- > No lifetime benefit limits — based on dollar amounts.
- > Allowed restricted yearly limits on the dollar value of certain benefits.
- > No coverage rescissions/ cancellations (except for fraud or intentional misrepresentation).
- > No cost-sharing obligations for preventive services in network.
- > Must have dependent coverage up to age 26.
- > Enhanced internal and external appeal processes.
- > No pre-existing condition exclusions for dependent children (under 19 years of age).
- > New health plan disclosure and transparency requirements.

Insurance Reforms:

- > New uniform coverage documents and standard definitions are developed.
- > Must have minimum medical loss ratios.

Medicare Reforms:

- > Start of Medicare Advantage cost-sharing limits.
- > Medicare beneficiaries who reach the doughnut hole to get a 50% discount on brand name drugs.
- > Primary care doctors and general surgeons practicing in underserved areas, such as inner cities and rural communities to get a 10% bonus.
- > Medicare Advantage plans begin having payments frozen.

Other:

- > Yearly fee for brand-name drug manufacturers.
- > Start of voluntary long-term care insurance program giving a cash benefit to help those with disabilities stay in their homes or pay nursing home costs; benefit starts 5 years after paying coverage fee.
- > Increased funding for community health centers to provide care for many low-income and uninsured people.

Hospitals, doctors and payers encouraged to join forces in "accountable care organizations."

Hospitals with high rates of preventable readmissions facing reduced Medicare payments.

- > Individuals making \$200,000 a year or couples making \$250,000 would have a higher Medicare payroll tax of 2.35% on earned income — up from the current 1.45%. A new 3.8% tax on unearned income, such as dividends and interest, also added.
- > Contributions to flexible spending accounts (FSAs) limited to \$2,500 a year — indexed for inflation. And the threshold for deducting medical expenses on taxes goes from 7.5% to 10% of income.
- > Medical device manufacturers have a 2.9% sales tax on medical devices, with exemptions for some, like eyeglasses, contact lenses and hearing aids.
- > No more deduction for expenses allocable to Medicare Part D subsidy for employers who maintain prescription drug plans for their Medicare Part D-eligible retirees.

Coverage Mandates & Subsidies:

- > New individual and employer coverage responsibilities.
- > New individual affordability tax credits and expanded small business tax credits.

Health Insurance Exchange & Insurance Reforms:

- > State individual and small group health insurance exchanges operational.
- > Guaranteed issue, guaranteed renewability, modified community rating and minimum benefit standards ("essential benefits" plan) effective.
- > No more lifetime and yearly dollar limits for essential benefits; no more restricted annual dollar limits for essential benefits.

New taxes on health insurers.

New tax ("Cadillac tax") on employer-sponsored health plans that offer policies with generous coverage levels.

Doughnut hole coverage gap in Medicare prescription benefit is fully phased out. Seniors continue to pay the standard 25% of their drug costs until they reach the threshold for Medicare catastrophic coverage.



Implications of Health Reform

- Significant downward pressure on reimbursement
 - Mandatory Medicare payment reductions
 - Medicaid payment reductions
 - Potential restructuring of CAH cost-based formula
- Which will result on downward pressure on hospital costs
- Primary care providers will be in huge demand
- Consumers will take more responsibility for their own health care costs
- Market consolidation of providers will occur

MARCH 4, 2013

SPECIAL REPORT

TIME

ONE
ACETAMINOPHEN
TABLET
COSTS 1.5¢.
YOUR HOSPITAL
MARKS IT UP
10,000%.



WHY MEDICAL BILLS ARE KILLING US

BY STEVEN BRILL

www.time.com

California Hospital Association



**CALIFORNIA
HOSPITAL
ASSOCIATION**

*Providing Leadership in
Health Policy and Advocacy*

Transforming for Tomorrow

Task Force Findings and Transformation Roadmap

A Framework for Hospital Boards and Administrators in Setting Future Strategic Direction

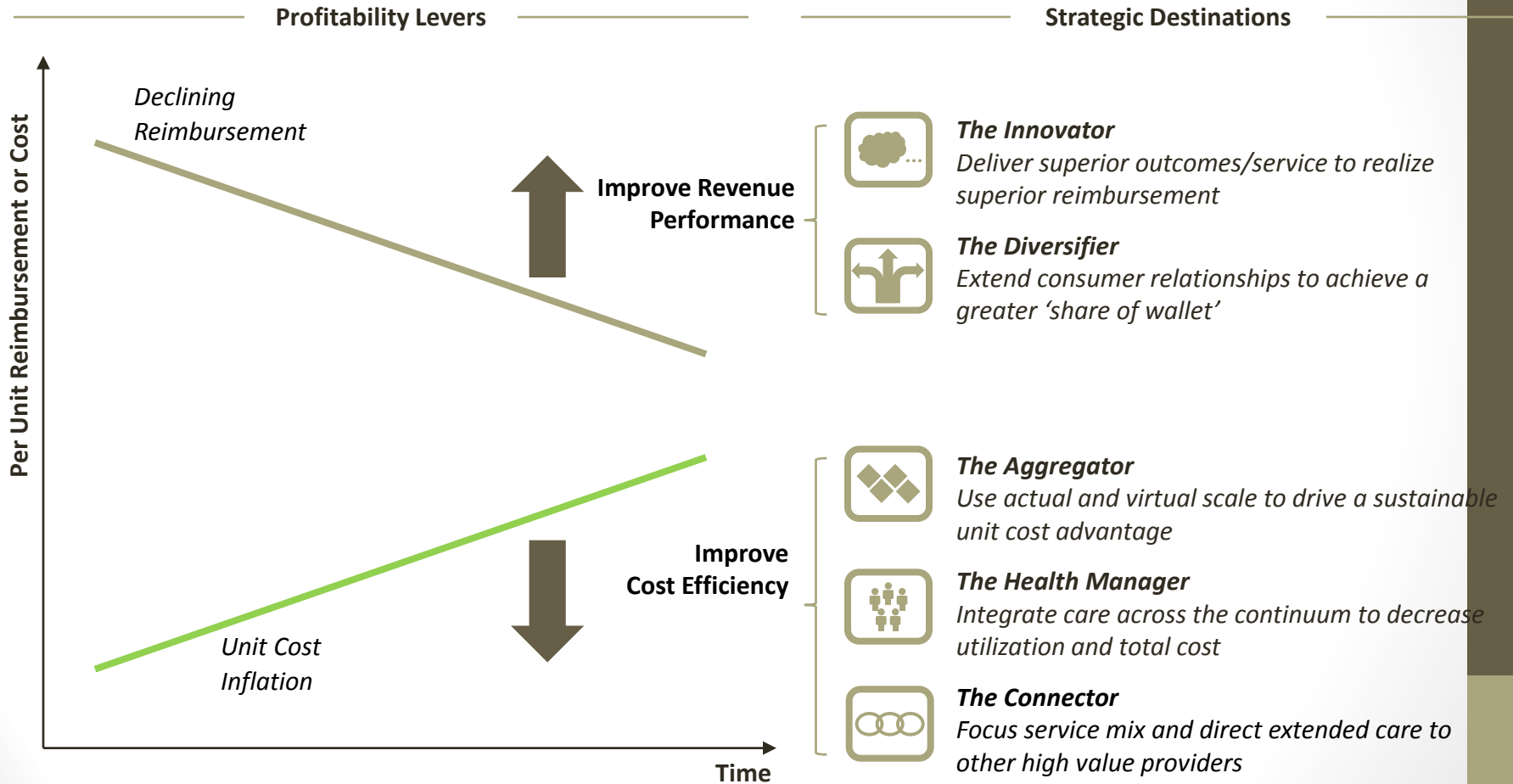
FINAL REPORT

Deloitte Consulting LLP

July 2012

Deloitte.

Durable Paths to



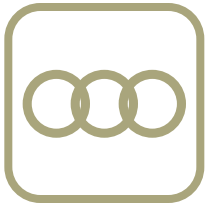
Destination Selection – Leading Characteristics

Each Destination's unique characteristics should be considered in the evaluation of strategic fit



	Aggregator	Health Manager	Connector	Innovator	Diversifier
Focus	Cost			Revenue	
Leadership Role	Leading acquisitions to develop critical mass / scale economies	Integrating the system of care to prevent the prevalence and progression of disease	Assembling value-added network of secondary and tertiary providers	Leading the research, design, and introduction of best in class methods	Using brand loyalty, consumer insight, and trusted partners to monetize relationships
Leverage Point	Scale	Utilization Management	Focus	Leading Products	Relationships
Key Enabler	Efficiency and Standardization	Physician and Continuum Alignment	Efficient and Effective Transitions	Continuous Disruption	Commercialization
Success Measure	Cost per Service	Utilization per Member	"Directed" Outmigration	Quality and Outcomes	Share of Consumer Discretionary Spend
Required Capital	High	Medium	Low	High	Medium

The Connector: Detailed Description



The Connector delivers a very narrow set of facility-based services and directs patients to the most appropriate site of care for other services through a network of affiliated high-value providers

**Focus:
Cost**

Destination Strategies

- Narrow service mix to high frequency community-based ambulatory and acute care services
- For all other services, develop a regional delivery network of ambulatory, tertiary, quaternary and post-acute care partners based on quality, cost, and proximity
- Work with preferred network partners to create 'frictionless' connections
 - Develop virtual care collaborations where possible (e.g., administration of TPA for stroke, neuro telemedicine consults, etc.)
 - For all others, develop expedited transfers (to/from partners) with appropriate health information
- Leverage regional network partners to maximize access to resources such as technology, purchasing, and performance improvement

Illustrative Metrics

- Performs only 50% of the services of a typical California medical center, and uses partnerships for remaining 50%
- 50% of patients triaged are referred to lower- or higher-acuity network partners without receiving care
- 50% of admitted patients receive a 'virtual' consult in collaboration with a regional network partner
- Competency in virtual collaboration and related technology
- Proficient in team-based care, leveraging non-physician providers and collaboration across organizations
- Active network management function:
 - Screens potential network partners based on value
 - Negotiates support from network partners (e.g., equipment to support remote monitoring and virtual consultations)

Key Hypotheses Arising from the Data

- Competition is fierce in most counties, and a focus on value proposition will be essential to long-term relevance / viability
- California's high proportion of small business and active legislature will likely result in a more active health insurance exchange, which will be the key driver of financial risk between now and 2020
- Primary care supply will require organizations to innovate the care model, and in particular the role of non-physician providers to successfully address the incoming wave of utilization due to aging and the newly insured
- While risk for most organizations is more heavily weighted toward short-term factors, the impact of coverage shifts will be extremely damaging to many organizations and especially the state's safety net
- California hospitals show early signs of readiness for the future, but face significant near-term challenges to sustainability
- The state's rural and critical access hospitals are acutely vulnerable, and without additional support could create access issues for patients and dilute the margins of surrounding facilities
- Integration will become more important than scale in driving revenue and cost leadership
- Diversification will be a key lever in addressing expected challenges in profitability and access to capital

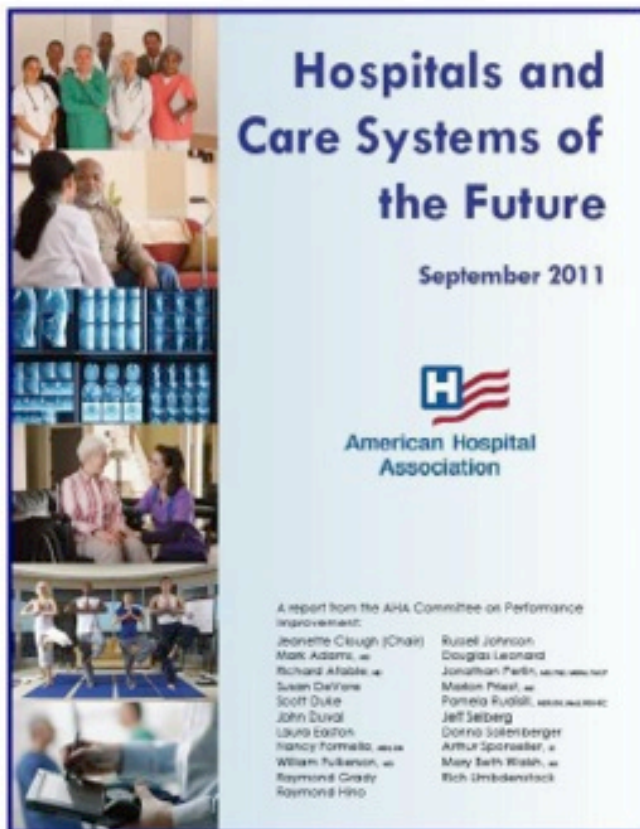
Critical Success Factors

California's hospitals and health systems should consider the following guiding principles as they develop their own Transformation plans

- **Engagement** – Engaging key stakeholders early should increase adoption / success, consider including a limited number of key Physician and Board representatives to assist in strategy formulation
- **Unambiguous Differentiation** – Avoiding commoditization is dependent on avoiding the 'stampede'
- **Focus** – Similarly, organizations who avoid 'being all things to all people' will have a higher chance of achieving success
- **Flexibility** – Hospitals and health systems should avoid developing 'linear' strategies; strategic flexibility will allow organizations to successfully adjust as the market evolves
- **Non-Traditional Solutions** – Many hospitals and health systems are exploring non-merger collaborations with peers and creative alignment strategies with employers / purchasers

American Hospital Association

Hospitals and Care Systems of the Future



Engage senior leadership in planning for the hospital of the future

- **Must-do strategies to be adopted by all hospitals**

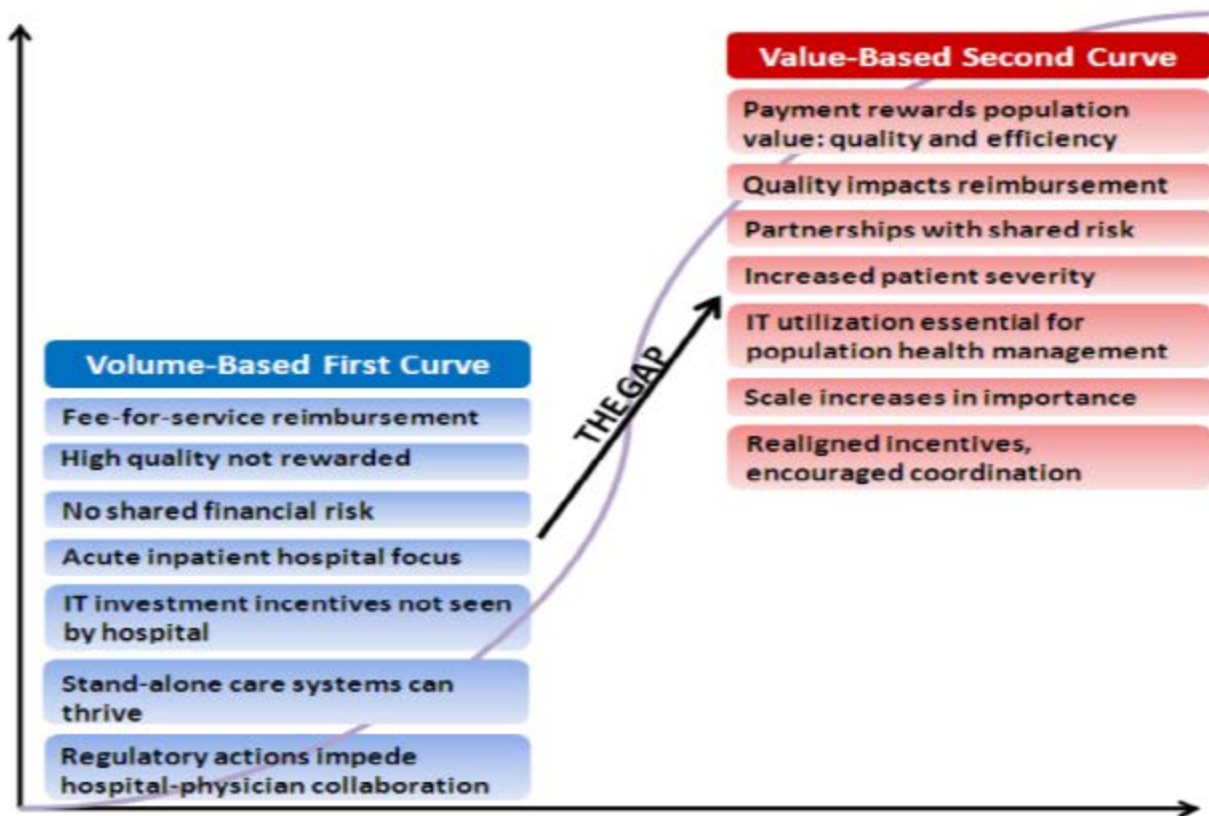
Second curve metrics measure success of the implemented strategies

- **Organizational core competencies that should be mastered**

Self-assessment questions to understand how well the competencies have been achieved

First-Curve to Second-Curve Markets

How will hospitals successfully navigate the shift from first-curve to second-curve economics?



Strategy Implementation Leads to Core Competency Development

Adoption of Must-Do Strategies

- 1. Clinician-hospital alignment**
- 2. Quality and patient safety**
- 3. Efficiency through productivity and financial management**
- 4. Integrated information systems**
5. Integrated provider networks
6. Engaged employees & physicians
7. Strengthening finances
8. Payer-provider partnerships
9. Scenario-based planning
10. Population health improvement

Organizational culture enables strategy

Metrics to Evaluate Progress

Development of Core Competencies

1. Design and implementation of patient-centered, integrated care
2. Creation of accountable governance & leadership
3. Strategic planning in an unstable environment
4. Internal & external collaboration
5. Financial stewardship and enterprise risk management
6. Engagement of employees' full potential
7. Utilization of electronic data for performance improvement

Self-Assessment Questions

St. Joseph Health - Hoag





BVCHD's Path

Step 1:

Establish a Set of Guiding Principles



- Maintain Local Control
- Provide High Quality Care Close to Home
- Easy Access to Specialty Care in our Mountain region
- BVCHD to maintain it's own identity
- Both systems to maintain their independence
- Cultural Fit
- Revenue enhance/ resource availability

Step 2:

Identify Needs in Specific Areas

- Physician Recruitment
- Provider Alignment
- Quality/ Risk Management
- Enhanced Clinical Services
- Financial Resources
- Staff Sharing/ Education & Training
- Marketing



Step 3:

Prioritize and Rank Needs

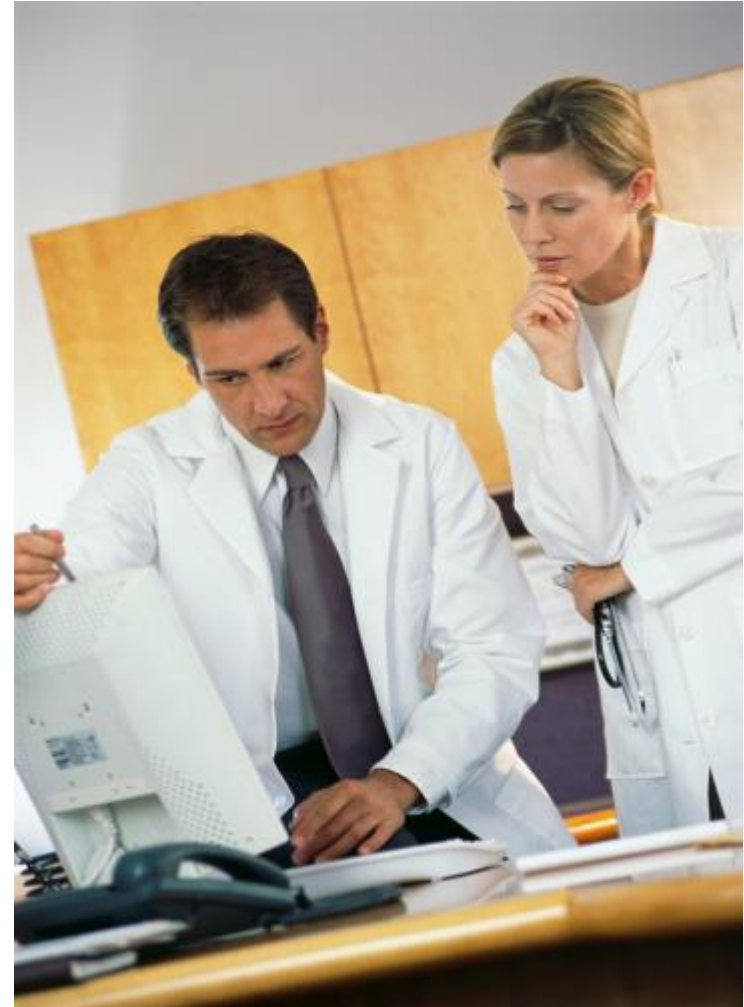
- Priority 5
 - Physician Recruitment/Alignment
 - Quality/Risk Management
 - Clinical Services
 - Financial Resources
 - Staff Sharing
- Priority 4
 - Human Resources
 - Marketing
- Priority 3
 - Accreditation
 - Staff Education/ Training



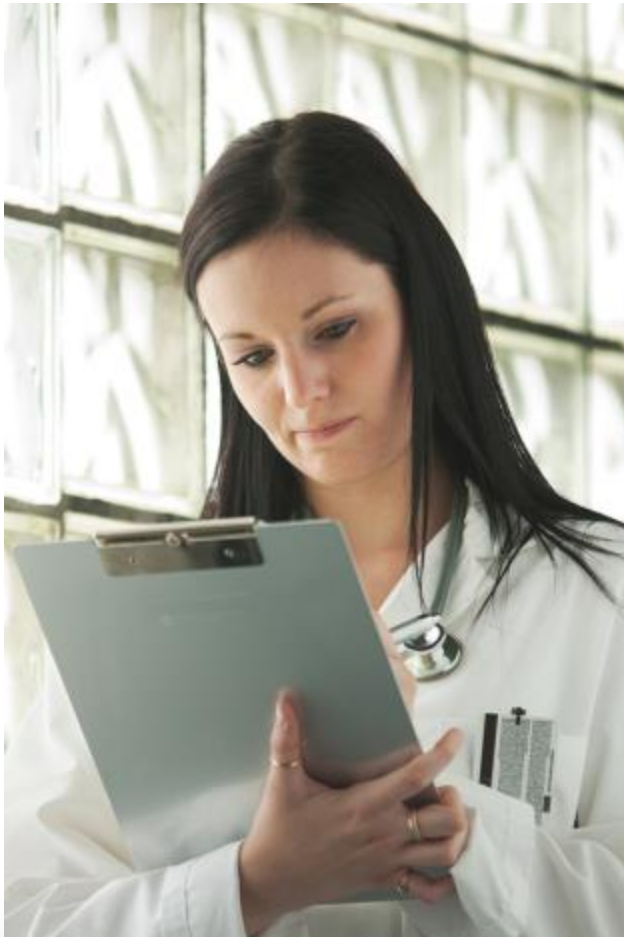
Step 4:

Identify Resources to Be Requested

- Physician Recruitment
- Shared Medical Staff
- Telemedicine Specialists
- Quality Program Resources
- Reimbursement Enhancement
- Preferred Pricing Agreements
- Collaboration to keep health care local in the mountains
- Access to Capital
- Staff Education Programs



Step 5: Evaluate the Gap Between Needs and Partner Capabilities

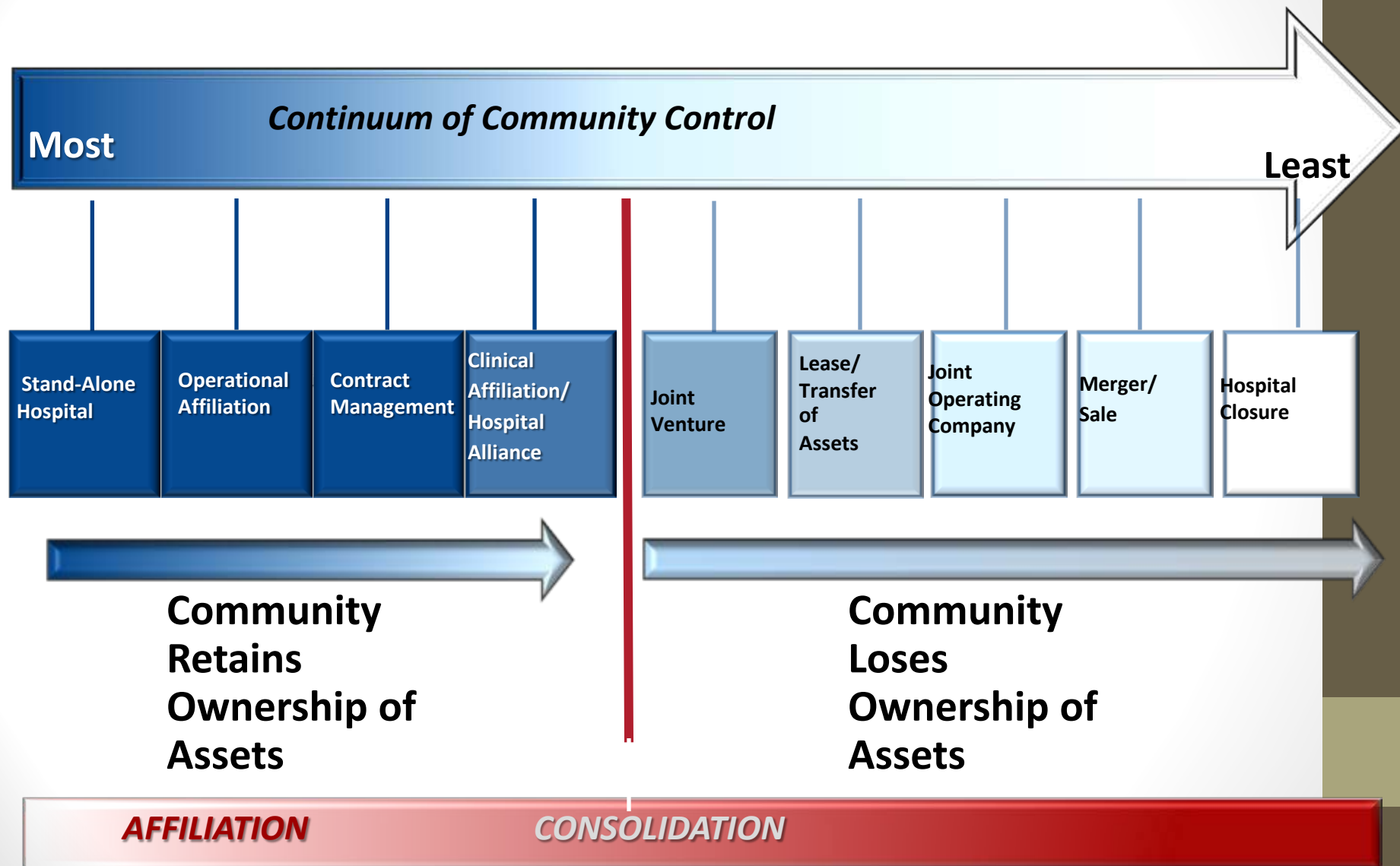


Step 6: Identify Preferred Partnership/ Affiliation Model



- Brand Sharing
- Telemedicine
- Clinical Integration
- Electronic Health Record Interoperability
- Practice Standards and Protocols
- Physician Alignment
- Program Affiliation

Ownership & Governance Continuum



Step 7:

Assemble An Information Packet for Potential Partners



- Financial Performance
- Identified Needs
- Identified Resources to be Requested
- Hospital Utilization Data
- Non-disclosure agreement

Step 8:

Request for Proposals

- Make contact with potential partners to determine level of initial interest
- Distribute RFP documentation packet to those determined to be best fit
- Create a weighting system for responses
- Rank order each response according to needs and resources offered



Step 9: Make Final Selection and Negotiate a Contract



Lessons Learned

- This may be the biggest single decision that our current Board of Directors will ever make
- Buy-in from all key stakeholders is key
 - Medical Staff
 - Board of Directors
 - Community Served
 - Labor organizations
- Professional Help from a firm experienced in all aspects of affiliation, particularly with small public hospitals, is essential
- Think in terms of regionalized systems of care

Reinventing Rural Healthcare



“By failing to prepare, you are preparing to fail.”.....Benjamin Franklin

Digital and Social Media Presence

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- Managing variation in care
- Implementing electronic health records
- Improving quality and efficiency
- Bundled payment and ACOs
- Others

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