



---

## ***Legislative Action Alert***

*April 26, 2013*

### ***The Rural Hospital Access Act (S. 842)*** ***Reauthorizing MDH and extending low-volume adjustment***

Following is information on recent activity concerning AHA-supported legislation that impacts your hospital: Yesterday, two members of the Senate Finance Committee, Charles Schumer (D-NY) and Charles Grassley (R-IA) introduced S.842, *The Rural Hospital Access Act of 2013*. The AHA worked extensively on this critical legislation and is pleased that it will reauthorize both the Medicare-dependent Hospital (MDH) program and the enhanced low-volume Medicare adjustment for inpatient prospective payment system hospitals for one year through September 30, 2014. The AHA is also working with the House of Representatives on a companion bill – we expect that it will be introduced soon and will update you on that activity as soon as possible. We continue to push to make these two critical programs permanent, as well as to work with the Congress at large to ensure that they understand the unique challenges that small, rural hospitals face.

#### **MEDICARE-DEPENDENT HOSPITAL PROGRAM**

The network of providers that serves rural Americans is fragile and more dependent on Medicare revenue because of the high percentage of Medicare beneficiaries who live in rural areas. Additionally, rural residents on average tend to be older, have lower incomes and suffer from higher rates of chronic illness than their urban counterparts. This greater dependence on Medicare may make certain rural hospitals more financially vulnerable to prospective payment.

To reduce this risk and support small rural hospitals for which Medicare patients make up a significant percentage of inpatient days or discharges, Congress established the MDH program in 1987. The approximately 215 MDHs are eligible to be paid for inpatient services the sum of their PPS rate plus three-quarters of the amount by which their cost per discharge exceeds the PPS rate. These payments allow MDHs greater financial stability and leave them better able to serve their communities.

#### **LOW-VOLUME ADJUSTMENT**

Currently, a low-volume hospital is defined as one that is more than 15 road miles from another comparable hospital and has up to 1,600 Medicare discharges. An add-on payment is given to qualifying hospitals, ranging from 25 percent for hospitals with fewer than 200 Medicare discharges to no adjustment for hospitals with more than 1,600 Medicare discharges.

Medicare seeks to pay efficient providers their costs of furnishing services. However, certain factors beyond providers' control can affect the costs of furnishing services. Patient volume is one such factor and is particularly relevant in small and isolated communities where providers frequently cannot achieve the economies of scale like larger hospitals. Although a low-volume adjustment had existed in the inpatient PPS prior to FY 2011, CMS had defined the eligibility criteria so narrowly that *only two to three hospitals qualified each year*. The current enhanced low-volume adjustment better accounts for the relationship between cost and volume and helps level the playing field for low-volume providers and also sustains and improves access to care in rural areas. If it were to expire, these providers would once again be put at a disadvantage and have severe challenges serving their communities.

**We encourage you to reach out to your Senators and ask them to co-sponsor this important legislation.**