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Health Care Cost Review Authority

State Capitol Building
Charleston, West Virginia 25305

FILED IN THE OFFICE OF
A. JAMES MANCHIN
SECRETARY OF STATE

NOTICE OF PUBLIC HEARING

THIS DATE 8/10/83
Administrative Law Division

Pursuant to Section 29A-3-5 of the West Virginia Code, the Health Care Cost Review Authority shall convene a public hearing at 9:30 a.m. on Tuesday, September 13, 1983, in room 607 of the Department of Human Services, 1900 Washington Street, East, Charleston, West Virginia for the purpose of taking evidence pertaining to the filing of proposed Legislative Rules for the Freeze on Hospital Rates and Granting of Temporary Rate Increases.

Anyone may appear to present evidence. Anyone may mail evidence to the Health Care Cost Review Authority, Capitol Complex, Charleston, West Virginia 25305 to be received not later than the close of the hearing.

The issues to be heard shall be limited to the information contained in the proposed rules. Copies of the rules may be obtained from the Health Care Cost Review Authority at the address above or by telephoning 348-2678.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Sally K. Richardson".

Sally K. Richardson, Chairperson
Health Care Cost Review Authority

Entered

FILED IN THE OFFICE OF
A. JAMES MANCHIN
SECRETARY OF STATE
THIS DATE 8/10/83
Administrative Law Division

WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATIVE RULES
HEALTH CARE COST REVIEW AUTHORITY

Legislative Rules for the Freeze on Hospital Rates
and Granting of Temporary Rate Increases

Chapter 16-29B
Series II
(1984)

WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATIVE RULES
HEALTH CARE COST REVIEW AUTHORITY

Legislative Rules for the Freeze on Hospital Rates
and Granting of Temporary Rate Increases

Chapter 16-29B
Series II
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WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATIVE RULES
HEALTH CARE COST REVIEW AUTHORITY

Chapter 16-29B
Series II
(1984)

Subject: Freeze on Hospital Rates and Granting of Temporary Rate Increases

Section 1. General.

1.01. Scope. These legislative rules shall be used to implement a freeze on hospital rates in effect on February 1, 1983 and to grant temporary changes to those rates during the period prior to the establishment of rate schedules by the Health Care Cost Review Authority. These legislative rules supplement the Health Care Cost Review Authority Act (Code §16-29B-1 et seq.) and must be read in conjunction with it.

1.02. Authority. These legislative rules are issued under the authority of the Health Care Cost Review Authority Act (Code §16-29B-1 et seq.), the Hospital Financial Disclosure Act (Code §16-5F-3), the Administrative Procedures Act (Code §29A-2-9, 29A-3-15), and the Freedom of Information Act (Code §29B-1-3).

1.03. Filing Date. These legislative rules were promulgated on August 10, 1983, and were filed in the Office of the Secretary of State on August 10, 1983.

1.04. Effective Date. These rules become effective upon the _____ day of _____, 1984.

1.05. Designation of Responsibility. The Health Care Cost Review Authority may empower the Director of the State Department of Health to consider and decide upon temporary rate changes in accordance with the provisions of these rules.

1.06. Rules Limited to Temporary Rate Changes. These are rules for temporary rate changes only. Decisions made or actions taken pursuant to the rules by either the Health Care Cost Review Authority or the Director of the Department of Health shall not be construed as establishing precedents or policies for the Authority's future design of hospital rate regulations or their enforcement.

Section 2. Definitions. As used in the regulations, all terms have the same meaning as provided in the definition section (Code §16-29B-2) of the Health Care Cost Review Authority Act. Definitions set forth below reiterate, amplify and clarify the statutory definitions or define terms not specifically set forth in the statute.

2.01. Accreditation means:

(a) Being recognized by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals as meeting its standards of accreditation; or

(b) Being certified by the Health Care Financing Administration of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services as meeting its conditions of participation in the Medicare and Medicaid programs; or

(c) Being licensed by the West Virginia Department of Health.

2.02. Authority means either the Health Care Cost Review Authority or the Director of the State Department of Health, whichever is designated by the Authority for considering and deciding on temporary rate changes.

2.03. Charges means the economic value established for accounting purposes of the goods and services a hospital provides for all classes of purchasers.

2.04. Cost reimbursements means the negotiated or contracted amount payable to a hospital for goods and services rendered to a designated class of purchasers provided that the amount negotiated or contracted for is cost-based. Examples of classes of purchasers are medicare beneficiaries, welfare recipients, recipients of workers compensation, subscribers of specific cost-based insurance programs, members of health maintenance organizations and other groups as defined by the Authority or the Director.

2.05. Fees means those charges associated with individual health care provider groups rendering services to patients under a contractual agreement with the hospital where such service is rendered in the hospital setting, or; if outside the hospital setting, such outside practice is not found to be an evasion of the purposes of these regulations.

2.06. Gross patient revenues means the total amount of charges posted by a hospital for the services rendered to patients.

2.07. Proportion of medicare, medicaid or charity care patients means the ratio of a hospital's uncollectible accounts, charity and contractual allowances to its gross patient revenue.

2.08. Rates means all value given or money payable to hospitals for health care services, including fees, charges and cost reimbursements.

2.09. Temporary rate change means any increase or decrease to charges, fees, or cost reimbursements in effect on February 1, 1983, approved by the Authority or the Director in accordance with the provisions of these rules.

2.10. Third party payer means any natural person, person, corporation or government entity responsible for payment for patient care services rendered by hospitals.

Section 3. Freeze on Hospital Rates

Except as otherwise provided, upon the effective date of these regulations and thereafter until such time as the Authority establishes the initial rate schedule for a hospital pursuant to Code Section §16-29B-19, a hospital's rates (including fees, charges and cost reimbursements) for services shall be those rates that were in effect on the February 1, 1983.

Section 4. Temporary Rate Changes Allowed

A hospital may be allowed a temporary rate change if the change is in the public interest and is:

- (a) Necessary to prevent insolvency, undue financial hardship, or to maintain accreditation; or
- (b) Necessary to cover the cost of a nondeferrable emergency; or
- (c) A negotiated or contracted change in cost reimbursements; or
- (d) A reduction in rates.

4.01. Procedure for Effecting a Temporary Rate Change. A hospital may effect a temporary rate change by making application to the Authority and by publishing legal notice of its intention to effect a temporary rate change in a newspaper having general circulation in the county in which the hospital is situated. The legal notice shall be published at least ten days in advance of the date upon which the temporary rates will take effect and shall include a schedule of the rate change to be effected, and the reason as allowed in this Section, for the change.

4.01.01. When Rates Put Into Effect.

(a) In general, temporary rate change applications necessary to prevent insolvency or undue financial hardship may go into effect after review of the application and approval.

(b) Temporary rate change applications for nondeferrable emergencies, for changes in cost reimbursement agreements or contracts, or for rate reductions may go into effect immediately.

Rates put into effect immediately may be suspended by the Authority if it has reason to believe that the application or notice contains incomplete, false or otherwise inadequate information.

Rates put into effect immediately may be subject to refund or reduction if the hospital fails to meet the criteria and standards necessary for a rate change.

4.02. Temporary Rate Changes Made Prior to the Effective Date.

4.02.01. Hospitals That Changed Rates After February 1, 1983. A hospital that made a rate change after February 1, 1983 but prior to the effective date of these regulations shall apply for and receive an order of approval from the Authority in order to maintain those rates. Rates which are not approved by the Authority shall be returned to their February 1, 1983 level.

4.02.02. Hospitals That Established New Services After February 1, 1983. A hospital that established new services after February 1, 1983 but prior to the effective date of these regulations may maintain the charges for those services by publishing legal notice of those rates and providing the authority with a copy of the notice.

Legal notice for new services shall be published in a newspaper having general circulation in the county in which the hospital is situated and shall include a description of the service or services and the charges therefor.

4.03. Relationship of Temporary Rate Change to Gross Patient Revenue Limit. Temporary rate changes granted pursuant to these regulations shall not be construed as an adjustment to the amount of gross patient revenue allowed a hospital in accordance with the regulations of the authority governing the Limitation on Hospital Gross Patient Revenues.

Section 5. Temporary Rate Change Procedures.

5.01. General. The Authority may approve hospital applications for temporary rate changes. This shall be done by an Order of Approval containing findings of fact to substantiate the public interest in and necessity for the temporary rate change, and the amount and form of the change.

5.01.01. Certain Applications Issued Order of Approval Without Review.

(a) When a hospital applies for a reduction in rates, the Authority shall issue an Order of Approval for that hospital without review.

(b) When a hospital applies for a temporary rate change in a cost reimbursement contract or agreement negotiated for a class of purchasers by a third party payer, the Authority shall assume the validity of the costs and shall issue an Order of Approval for the newly agreed upon rates without review.

5.01.02. Certain Applications Determined Eligible for Expedited Review.

When a hospital applies for a temporary rate change necessary to cover the cost of a nondeferrable emergency, the Authority will immediately determine the application eligible for expedited review. A hospital must demonstrate insolvency or financial hardship resulting from the cost of the nondeferrable emergency repair.

The Authority may request additional information during the expedited review period if it deems such information necessary for the review.

If, during the expedited review period, a hospital fails to respond to the Authority's request for additional information within five (5) working days, the expedited review period may be extended until the information is received, or, at the discretion of the Authority, the application may be redetermined to be ineligible for expedited review.

5.02. Application for a Temporary Rate Change.

5.02.01. Contents of Application. An application for a temporary rate change shall be made in a format prescribed by the Authority and shall include at least the following:

- (a) Identification of applicant hospital;
- (b) Copy of governing body's approval of the application and written authorization empowering specified individual(s) to sign and act on its behalf;
- (c) The reason, in accordance with Section 4, that the temporary rate change is being requested;
- (d) If applicable, copy of information contained in a legal notice, including schedule of rate changes and proposed effective date, and evidence of the notice's publication in accordance with 4.01;
- (e) Evidence that the temporary rate change will not cause the hospital to exceed its allowed gross patient revenue limit;
- (f) Evidence that key financial projections (which must include (1) changes in proportion of medicare, medicaid or charity-care patients, (2) net patient revenue, (3) operating expenses, (4) operating and nonoperating revenue other than patient service revenue, (5) uses and transfer of hospital funds; and, where applicable, should include (6) bond and loan covenants, (7) expenses associated with emergency repairs, and (8) expenses associated with accreditation requirement) meet the standards of reasonableness in 6.02

et seq.; or if they do not, additional evidence to justify any amount by which the change is not within standard;

(g) The following financial statements for the hospital's current and four preceding fiscal years, certified as being true for the preceding four fiscal years, and the best estimates for the current year projections:

- (1) Statement of income and expenses;
- (2) Balance sheet;
- (3) Statement of changes in financial position;
- (4) Current and succeeding year projections of revenues and expenses;

(h) Identification of responsible individual to be contacted for additional information.

5.02.02. Review of Application for Completeness and Initial Determinations.

Within fifteen days of receipt of an application, the Authority shall determine its completeness and eligibility for expedited or regular review:

(a) In the case of an incomplete application, the Authority shall request additional information;

(b) An application, other than an emergency application, shall be given an expedited review if the temporary rate change requested falls within the applicable standards of reasonableness described in Section 6.02 et seq. so that without further analysis of the hospital's key financial projections, the Authority can find that a rate change is likely to be in the public interest and necessary to prevent insolvency or undue financial hardship.

5.03. Review Process.

5.03.01. Notification of Review. The Authority shall appoint a staff examiner who shall notify the applicant by certified mail of the commencement of the review of the application. Public notice shall also be given and include legal advertisement in a newspaper having general circulation in the county in which the hospital is situated and mail notice to interested persons. The notice shall include:

- (a) Name of applicant hospital;
- (b) Type and amount of rate change requested;
- (c) Identification of responsible individual to contact for review and copying of application;
- (d) In the case of a regular review, the date at least thirty days subsequent to publication of the notice by when written comments on the application shall be submitted and the name and place to send such comments;
- (e) Anticipated date by when the Authority shall issue an Order on the hospital's need for a rate change.

5.03.02. Issuance of Order by the Authority. By the date specified in the notice of review, the Authority shall issue an Order on a hospital's application for a temporary rate change. The Order shall contain findings of fact and conclusions of law on the application, including analyses and evaluation of evidence in support of those findings. Approval of a hospital's application for rate change will be determined in accordance with the criteria, standards, and methods of these regulations.

The form of the rate change approved may be specified by the Authority depending on the type of change requested and other applicable circumstances.

If the rates allowed by an Order are decreased after a public hearing the Authority may order refunds or reductions in rates for the amount disallowed as the result of the hearing.

5.04. Public Hearing on Authority's Order.

5.04.01. Request for Public Hearing. The Authority shall send to the hospital a copy of the Order and notice of an opportunity for any person to request within thirty days a hearing on the hospital's application and the Order. Interested persons who were mailed notice of review shall be mailed a notice of the Order and the opportunity to request a hearing within thirty days.

5.04.02. Notice of Hearing. If a hearing is requested, notice of the hearing shall be published in the same newspapers in which the notice of review was published. The hearing notice shall include:

- (a) Name of applicant hospital;
- (b) Brief description of Order being contested;
- (c) Date of hearing which shall be not less than ten days following notice;
- (d) Time and location of hearing.

Parties to the hearing shall include the applicant and any affected party.

Parties may call witnesses to introduce additional evidence and testify on the evidence previously submitted, and they may cross-examine witnesses.

5.04.03. Issuance of Authority's Order After Hearing of the Application. The Authority shall conduct the hearing and issue its Order after Hearing in a manner prescribed in the West Virginia Procedural Rules, Board of Health, Chapter 16-1, Series I, 1981, Rules of Procedure for Contested Case Hearings and Declaratory Rulings. The aforementioned procedural rules are incorpor-

ated herein by reference.

Following the conclusion of the public hearing, the Authority shall within forty-five (45) days issue to the parties its decision affirming, revoking or otherwise modifying the contested Order. Appeals of this Order after Hearing by the Authority shall be taken in accordance with the Health Care Cost Review Authority Act (§16-29B-13).

5.05. Final Notice of Temporary Rate Change. When the Authority's final Order of Approval differs from the schedule of temporary rates published in accordance with 4.01 of these rules, the hospital shall publish a second legal notice of the amended schedule no later than forty-five (45) days following the issuance of the final Order. A copy of such notice shall be sent to the Authority.

Section 6. Standards and Criteria.

6.01. General. The standards and criteria identified in this section apply throughout these regulations in identifying the reasonableness of applications, qualifications for expedited review, and in determining the necessity and amount of temporary rate increases.

6.02. Standards of Reasonableness. An application will be deemed reasonable and eligible for expedited review if its key financial projections fall within the standard described in this section for each projection.

A hospital may submit an application containing key projections that are not within the standards. For these projections, the hospital shall submit additional information and explanation for the Authority's consideration.

When a hospital's key projections, using the most probable and accurate assumptions, fall within the standard, no further evidence is required in its application for a temporary rate change and the Authority may use these

projections within the standards as findings about whether the rate change is in the public interest and necessary to prevent insolvency or undue financial hardship. Provided, however, during the review the Authority may request additional information and explanation and may revise such projection to an amount it determines reasonable for use in making the findings on the rate change.

When one or more of a hospital's key projections fall outside the standards, the Authority may accept as reasonable a hospital's nonstandard projection or it may revise the projection to an amount determined reasonable for use in determining the rate change. Provided, however, that if the Authority is unable to determine reasonable the amounts claimed by a hospital in its uses and transfer of funds, the review of the application shall terminate and it shall be returned to the applicant hospital identifying corrective actions to be taken by the hospital for it to reapply for a rate change.

The standards of reasonableness for the required key projections are:

6.02.01. Changes in Proportion of Medicare, Medicaid or Charity Care Patients. Projected amounts for charity, uncollectible accounts, and allowances will be deemed reasonable if the annual rate of change is less than 17%.

6.02.02. Net Patient Revenue. A hospital's projection of net patient revenue for the current fiscal year will be deemed reasonable if the projection is equal to or greater than the amount established by the following calculations:

Where G_i = Gross patient revenue for the most recently completed
fiscal year

A_1 = Admissions during most recently completed fiscal year

A_2 = Admissions projected for current fiscal year

A_3 = Admissions projected for following fiscal year

b = Percentage of total gross patient revenues generated by a rate change, if any, during the most recently completed fiscal year (expressed as a decimal)

c = number of months rate change in effect

d = projected deductions from gross patient revenue for charity, uncollectible accounts, allowances during current fiscal year

N_2 = Net patient revenue projected for the current fiscal year

$$= \left[\frac{G_1}{1 + \frac{bc}{12}} \right] \left[1 + \frac{A_2 - A_1}{A_1} \right] \left[1 + b \right] - \left[d \right]$$

6.02.03. Operating Expenses. A hospital's projected operating expense claimed in an application will be deemed reasonable if the projected expenses (excluding expenses associated with an emergency repair or maintaining accreditation) are less than the operating expense limits established by the following calculations:

Where L_1 = Operating expense for the most recently completed fiscal year

A_1 = Admissions during most recently completed fiscal year

A_2 = Admissions projected for current fiscal year

A_3 = Admissions projected for following fiscal year

i = An annual inflation factor provided by the Authority and derived from national forecasts published by Data Resources, Incorporated.

i_1 = Inflation factor for adjusting completed fiscal year expense to current fiscal year

i_2 = Inflation factor for adjusting current fiscal year expense limit to following fiscal year expense limit.

a = adjustment factor for inflation and intensity/technology changes (one percent)

a_1 = adjustment factor for current fiscal year
 $= 1 + i_1 + .01$

a_2 = adjustment factor for following fiscal year
 $= 1 + i_2 + .01$

L_2 = Operating expense limit for current fiscal year

$$L_2 = \left[L_1 \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{A_2 - A_1}{A_1} \right) \right) \right] a_1$$

L_3 = Operating expense limit for following fiscal year

$$= \left[L_2 \left(1 + \frac{1}{2} \left(\frac{A_3 - A_2}{A_2} \right) \right) \right] a_2$$

6.02.04. Revenue Other Than Patient Service Revenue. A hospital's projection of its current fiscal year operating revenue from nonpatient services will be deemed reasonable if it is not less than the amount projected or actual for the last fiscal year. A hospital's projection of its current fiscal year nonoperating revenue will be deemed reasonable if interest income is not less than the amount projected or actual for the last fiscal year.

6.02.05. Uses and Transfers of Hospital Funds. A hospital's use and transfer of funds will be deemed reasonable if:

(a) There has been no transfer of funds by the hospital corporation to or from a parent, sister or subsidiary corporation or related foundation after February 1, 1983; and

(b) There has been no reduction in working capital after February 1, 1983 which was a transfer of assets to board designated funds except for a transfer required to maintain bond and loan covenants.

6.02.06. Bond and Loan Covenants. Bond and loan covenants agreed to by a hospital subsequent to the effective date of these regulations shall be deemed reasonable if they do not require a hospital to have net earnings before interest on bonds outstanding, depreciation, rent and amortization of financing expenses in excess of the lower of:

(a) 120 percent of the maximum amount payable in any year as principle of (including any mandatory redemption or sinking fund deposit) and interest on all bonds outstanding under the indenture;

(b) 120 percent of the annual debt service (principle and interest payments) which would be required to amortize the full principle of the loan utilizing a level monthly payment over the term of the longest maturity debt instrument which is being used to finance the hospital's project.

6.02.07. Expenses Associated with an Emergency Repair. An expense claimed by a hospital as necessary for an emergency repair will be deemed reasonable if the claimed expense is supported by a letter from an architect or professional engineer certifying the expense is reasonable and related only to the claimed repair. The letter shall further certify that the repair is necessary to correct a situation that threatens the health and safety of patients or employees or to prevent an impending event likely within the next twelve months that could threaten the health and safety of patients or employees.

6.02.08. Expenses Associated with an Accreditation Requirement. An expense claimed by a hospital as necessary to maintain accreditation will be deemed reasonable if:

(a) The claimed action is supported by a letter from the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals or the Health Facilities Evaluation conditioning future accreditation, licensure or Medicare/Medicaid certification on actions to be taken or initiated prior to the end of the hospital's next fiscal year; and

(b) If the claimed expense of the action is related to physical or mechanical changes or improvements, supported by a letter from an architect or professional engineer certifying the expense to be reasonable.

(c) If the claimed expense of the action is related to staffing requirements, evidence that such expense is a new expense and not included in the hospital's operating expense for the last fiscal year.

6.03. Criteria For Rate Increases. In order to approve a rate change, the Authority must be able to find:

(a) That the amount of change to be approved is in the public interest; and that the change is necessary to

(b) Prevent financial insolvency (including insolvency which may result from expenses incurred to maintain accreditation or for nondeferrable emergency repairs); or

(c) Prevent undue financial hardship.

6.03.01. Public Interest. It is in the public interest to maintain a system of financially sound hospitals in West Virginia at reasonable cost to purchasers and payers of hospital services. A rate change will be found to be in the public interest and necessary to prevent harm to the public interest if (a) the amount of the rate change will not cause the hospital to exceed its gross patient revenue limit as allowed by the regulations of this Authority for the Limitation on Hospital Gross Patient Revenue and (b) a hospital's key

financial projections fall within the standards of reasonableness defined in this section or are otherwise determined by the Authority to be reasonable.

6.03.02. Criteria for Determining That A Rate Change is Necessary to Prevent Insolvency. Insolvency is the condition that exists or is impending when a hospital has insufficient cash to meet its current obligations. A rate change will be found to be necessary to prevent insolvency if:

(a) The hospital evidences the establishment of services subsequent to February 1, 1983 requiring revenue to support the expenses of the new services; or

(b) The hospital evidences that expenses required for emergency repairs or to maintain accreditation exceed current revenues without a rate change; or

(c) The hospital evidences, based on reasonable projections, that at the end of the current fiscal year, it will have insufficient revenues to cover operating expenses as calculated by the following formula, where:

N_2 = Projected net patient revenue for current fiscal year

r = Revenue and funds available from other sources

L_2 = Projected operating expense for current fiscal year

e = Nondeferrable emergency expense or expense to maintain accreditation,

When:

$$[N_2 + r] - [L_2 + e] < 0$$

6.03.03. Criteria for Determining That a Rate Change is Necessary to Prevent Undue Financial Hardship. Undue financial hardship is the weakening of a hospital's capital structure over a long-term period. A rate increase will be found to be necessary to prevent undue financial hardship if:

(a) The hospital evidences a declining equity position. A decline in equity is defined as a rate of return on equity which averages less than 3% over a five-year period. The period to which the standard applies shall be the rate projected for the current and succeeding fiscal years and the actual rates for the three preceding years; or

(b) The hospital evidences having loan or bond covenants requiring a net income in excess of that projected at the end of the current fiscal year without a rate change.

Section 7. Methods for Determining the Amount of Rate Change.

7.01. Amount Necessary to Prevent Insolvency Due To Establishment of New Services.

(a) When a rate change is found necessary to prevent insolvency due to the establishment of a new service, the initial rate shall be determined as follows where

L_s = Projected annual reasonable operating expenses associated with new service

V_m = Projected annual volume at maturity

V_2 = Projected volume for current fiscal year

G_1 = Gross patient revenue for most recently completed fiscal year

N_1 = Net patient revenue for most recently completed fiscal year

A_s = Amount of allowed increase in revenue for new services

$$A_s = \left[\begin{array}{c} L_s \\ V_m \end{array} \right] V_2 \left[\begin{array}{c} G_1 \\ N_1 \end{array} \right]$$

(b) In establishing rates at a facility with no patient service revenue prior to February, 1983, initial rates for individual services shall be established by the facility provided that charge per patient day does not exceed projections contained in the CON application.

7.02. Amount Necessary to Prevent Insolvency Due to Inadequate Revenue. When a rate change is found necessary to prevent insolvency due to projected expenses in excess of revenue, the amount of rate change shall be determined as follows where:

N_2 = Projected net patient revenue for current fiscal year

r = Revenues and funds available from other sources

L_2 = Projected operating expense for current fiscal year

e = Reasonable cash expense necessary for emergency repair or accreditation requirements incurred or to be incurred during current fiscal year

A = Amount of allowed increase in revenue

$A = [L_2 + e] - [N_2 + r]$

7.03. Amount Necessary to Prevent Undue Financial Hardship Due to Inadequate Rate of Return. When a rate change is found necessary to prevent undue financial hardship as a result of the hospital experiencing an inadequate rate of return on equity averaged over a five-year period, the amount of rate change shall be determined as follows where

L_2 = Reasonable operating expense projected for current fiscal year

e = Projected cash expenses for emergency repair or accreditation requirements incurred or to be incurred prior to end of current fiscal year not included in L_2

z = Other operating and nonoperating income

N_2 = Net patient revenue projected for current fiscal year

I = Amount of change allowed

$$= L_2 + e - z - N_2$$

7.04. Amount Necessary to Prevent Undue Financial Hardship Due to Loan or Bond Covenants. When a rate change is found necessary to prevent undue financial hardship because of the requirements of loan or bond covenants, the amount of rate change shall equal the additional revenue projected to be necessary for the hospital to meet its covenant obligations.

Section 8. Decisions and Records Available. Decisions and records of the Authority may be inspected in accordance with §29B-1-3 of the Code and copied at a charge of 25 cents per page.

Section 9: Severability. If any provisions of these rules or the application thereof to any person or circumstance shall be held invalid, such invalidity shall not affect the provisions or the application of these rules which can be given effect without the invalid provisions or application, and to this end the provisions of these rules are declared to be severable.

WEST VIRGINIA LEGISLATIVE RULES
HEALTH CARE COST REVIEW AUTHORITY

Legislative Rules for the Freeze on Hospital Rates
and Granting of Temporary Rate Increases

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STATEMENT OF ECONOMIC IMPACT OF PROPOSED RULES OR REGULATIONS

Agency Health Care Cost Review Authority

Freeze on Hospital Rates and
Granting of Temporary Rate

Rule No. 16-29B, Series II

Subject Increases

I. Explanation of Overall Economic Impact of Proposed Rule.

A. Economic Impact on State Government.

None at present. If the injunction is lifted, however, staff already employed in the Health Department would have to be released to provide assistance in reviewing rate increase requests. Staff needs will be equivalent to 1 1/2 professional and 1 clerical.

B. Economic Impact on Political Subdivisions; Specific Industries; Specific groups of citizens.

West Virginia hospitals would be limited to rate increases equal only to their operating costs adjusted by reasonable inflation factors.

C. Economic Impact on Citizens/Public at Large.

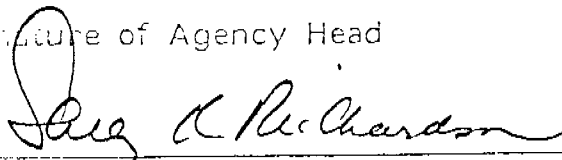
The rules will result in a savings to the public if hospital rate increases are restrained.

Date _____

Agency Health Care Cost Review Authority

Signature of Agency Head

Signature of Authorized Representative



Sally K. Richardson, Chairperson

FISCAL NOTE FOR PROPOSED RULES

Rule No. 16-29B, Series II Subject Freeze on Hospital Rates and Granting of Temporary Rate Increases

Type of Rule: Legislative Interpretive Procedural

Agency Health Care Cost Review Authority Address Capitol Complex
Charleston, WV 25305

Authorized Representative _____ Phone 348-2678

1. Effect of Proposed Rule	ANNUAL		FISCAL YEAR		
	Increase	Decrease	Current	Next	Thereafter
Estimated Total Cost	\$	\$	\$ 20,500	\$22,000	\$
Personal Services			17,500	17,500	
Current Expense			3,000	4,500	
Repairs and Alterations					
Equipment					
Others					

2. Explanation of above estimates.

Personal Services include the salary of 1 financial analyst; 1/3 p.t. auditor, and 1 clerical support person. Current expense covers fringes, cost of court reporters, public notices, etc. Estimated work load would be processing approximately 50 rate increase requests in a 1 year period.

3. Date _____ Agency Health Care Cost Review Authority

Signature of Agency Head

Signature of Authorized Representative

Sally K. Richardson

Sally K. Richardson, Chairperson

Summary of Comments Received at
Public Hearing(s) in re

Title, Type and Number: Legislative Rules for the Freeze on Hospital Rates and Granting of Temporary Rate Increases, Chapter 16-29B, Series II (1983), Senate Bill 320.

Date(s) and Location(s): Public Hearing held on September 13, 1983, at

9:30 A.M., in State Office Building 6, Room 607, Charleston, West Virginia.

1. **Comment:** That the standard of reasonableness for the required key projection Net Patient Revenue, as defined in section 6.02.02, does not take into consideration the daily cash flow needs of an institution.

Response: A raise in rates isn't necessarily going to solve a cash-flow problem immediately due to time lag. It's a problem that hospital financial managers should deal with thru short term financing or borrowing from asset accounts.

Proposed:

No change