

Maryland Health Care Commission

Thursday, February 18, 2016 1:00 p.m.





1. APPROVAL OF MINUTES

- 2. UPDATE OF ACTIVITIES
- 3. <u>ACTION</u>: COMAR 10.25.18, Health Information Exchanges: Privacy and Security of Protected Health Information, <u>Proposed Amendments</u>
- 4. **ACTION:** Certificate of Need/Change in Approved Project: Prince George's Post Acute, LLC (Docket No. 13-14-2347)
- 5. **UPDATE:** Development of a State Health Plan Chapter for Freestanding Medical Facilities
- 6. **ACTION:** Proposed Legislation
- 7. OVERVIEW OF UPCOMING INITIATIVES
- 8. ADJOURNMENT





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ACTION:

COMAR 10.25.18

COMAR 10.25.18, Health Information Exchanges: Privacy and Security of Protected Health Information, Proposed Amendments

(Agenda Item #3)

Health Information Exchange Privacy and Security

Draft Amendments

COMAR 10.25.18

February 18, 2016



Background

Legislative Authority

 A 2011 law requires MHCC to adopt regulations for the privacy and security of protected health information (PHI) exchanged through a health information exchange (HIE)

The Need for HIE Regulations

 National concerns exist about the sufficiency of HIPAA; the regulations help to ensure that consumers' information is protected

Collaborative Process

- The HIE Policy Board, a staff advisory workgroup that consists of a diverse group of stakeholders, advises staff on HIE privacy and security policies
- Developed privacy and security policies that became the framework for the initial draft HIE regulations

Key Provisions of the Current Regulations

- Health care consumer rights
 - An opportunity to opt-out of allowing the exchange of their health information
 - Information concerning who has accessed their health information
 - Accurate and current information about their rights
- Access, use, or disclosure of PHI
 - Procedural and technical controls that must be in place, including authorization and authentication
 - Use of data is only permitted for treatment, payment, certain health care operations, reporting to public health authorities, and some secondary uses

Key Provisions of the Current Regulations (Continued)

- Access, use, or disclosure of sensitive health information
 - Sensitive health information may only be exchanged electronically using a secure message or email through an HIE
- Auditing requirements
 - At least monthly, an HIE must conduct random audits of user access to the HIE, and promptly investigate any unusual findings identified
 - Conduct an annual privacy and security audit

Key Provisions of the Current Regulations (Continued)

- Remedial actions to be taken by an HIE
 - Immediately suspend access rights when it is necessary to avoid serious harm to the privacy and security of health information available through an HIE
- Notice of breach or violation
 - Participating organizations and consumers must be notified regarding any violation of the privacy and security of PHI through and HIE
 - Notification must be provided no later than 60 days from the time of the breach or violation and include certain information
- Registration and enforcement
 - HIEs must register and annually renew registration with MHCC to operate in the State

Amendments

- Over the past year, the HIE Policy Board worked to develop the following policies:
 - Secondary Data Use (SDU) for Population Care Management
 - SDU for Research
 - Emergency Access for Participating Organizations
- Staff considered the above policies in the development of the draft amendments

SDU for Population Care Management

- Allows an HIE to disclose data to care management organizations for population care management
- Population-based activities relating to improving patient and population health or reducing health care costs where no treatment relationship exists
- Identifiable data may only be disclosed after:
 - Appropriate notice has been provided to consumers whose information is to be disclosed; and
 - The consumer has authorized the release of their information
- An external and independent review committee may approve an authorization waiver request if certain conditions are met

SDU for Research

- HIE may disclose data to a qualified research organization for research purposes
- Disclosure of de-identified data must be approved by a Privacy Board
- Disclosure of identifiable data must be approved by an Institutional Review Board or Privacy Board, including documentation of approved waiver or alteration of authorization requirement
- An HIE may charge a reasonable fee reflective of the direct and indirect cost associated with preparing and disclosing the data

SDU – Enforcement and Reporting

- An HIE will make summary reports available to the public quarterly about the release of data for secondary purposes
- An HIE shall report at least annually to the Commission pertaining to the release of information for population care management
- Commission staff may require an HIE to conduct an audit of SDU disclosures, using a third-party auditor
- Upon request, an HIE shall provide a health care consumer an accounting of any disclosures made to an entity for SDU purposes

Emergency Access

- An HIE must clearly communicate its emergency access policy to consumers
- An HIE shall only disclose information to the requesting health care provider under certain circumstances; e.g.,
 - In the professional opinion of the requesting health care provider, an emergency exists
 - The consumer's condition precludes the ability for the participating organization to obtain consumer consent; and
 - Information available through the HIE may be relevant to the specific emergency treatment;
- An HIE must implement technical procedures to document and audit emergency access

Other Draft Amendments

- Electronic Health Record System definition broadened to apply to all EHR technology (.02B(#))
- More specific information within patient notice from participating organization and HIE (.03G(c))
- Audit requirements strengthened to identify potential inappropriate access (.06A(1))

Next Steps

- The following timeline details next steps if proposed amendments are approved by the Commission:
 - April 1, 2016 Publication date
 - May 1, 2016—Public comment period ends
 - May 19, 2016 Staff presentation to the Commission for final action
 - June 20, 2016 Effective final date of amendments

Thank You!









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ACTION:

Certificate of Need/Change in Approved Project
Prince George's Post Acute, LLC
(Docket No. 13-14-2347)

(Agenda Item #4)





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UPDATE:

Development of a State Health Plan Chapter for Freestanding Medical Facilities

(Agenda Item #5)



Development of a State Health Plan Chapter for Freestanding Medical Facilities An Update

Center for Health Care Facilities Planning and Development February 18, 2016



Overview

- Freestanding Medical Facilities
- The December, 2015 Draft State Health Plan (for Informal Comment)
- Informal Comments Received
- 2016 FMF Legislation
- Next Steps



Freestanding Medical Facilities (FMFs)

- Maryland's version of the freestanding emergency center
 a category of licensed health care facility established in 2005
- Operated as a satellite hospital outpatient department but a separately & distinctly licensed health care facility
- Provides unscheduled outpatient services
- Open 24 hours per day / seven days a week
- Subject to EMTALA
- Required Services, Staffing, & Equipment



Freestanding Medical Facilities

- Bowie Health Center not a pilot but licensed as an FMF formerly operated under license of its parent, Prince George's Hospital Center operational since 1979
- Germantown Emergency Center established by Adventist HealthCare's Shady Grove Medical Center in 2006 – first pilot
- Queen Anne's Emergency Center established by the University of Maryland Medical System's Shore Medical Center at Easton in 2010 second pilot
- MHCC reported to the General Assembly on the operations, utilization, & financial performance of FMFs in 2009 and 2015



http://mhcc.maryland.gov/mhcc/pages/hcfs/hcfs_shp/hcfs_shp.axpx

Inputs

- The statute
- Licensure regulations
- Mandated studies of the pilot projects
- Literature review
- Policies & standards developed by national bodies and other states
- An Advisory Committee



Policy Framework

- Emergency medical services shall be financially & geographically accessible to Maryland's population.
- Emergency medical services shall be provided in the most cost-effective manner possible.
 - Safe & effective care
- Resources shall be used efficiently in producing emergency medical services.
 - Avoid excess capacity & match capacity development to need



Policy Framework

- An FMF shall provide high quality care.
 - O Performance measurement
 - Continuous quality improvement
- An acute care general hospital operating an FMF
 - O Shall assess the primary care needs of its service area population & maximize the number of people in its service area who have a regular source of primary care.
 - Shall continuously & systematically improve the quality & safety of patient care.



Standards

Need

- Must be established in 85% relevance service area of parent hospital consistent with CMS limitations for provider-based status.
- Need demonstration based on overcrowding at parent hospital ER and/or inadequate access & availability of emergency medical services.
- ACEP ED design guidelines incorporated by reference for space & treatment capacity.



Standards

Access

- Must demonstrate improvement of access as a result of the FMF project.
- Must identify access problems of underserved & present plan for overcoming access barriers for each underserved group.
- Must locate FMF to optimize access based on consultation with each emergency medical system in the area to be served by the FMF.



Standards

Cost and Effectiveness

- Comparison with at least two alternative approaches for achieving project objectives required for demonstration that the proposed project is the most cost effective.
- CEA must identify why less expensive models of unscheduled service cannot meet population's needs.
- Must describe measures taken to comply with MSHIP & the plan for coordination of care with primary care providers with emphasis on management of chronic disease & mental health conditions.



Standards

Efficiency

- Must demonstrate improvement in efficiency of emergency service delivery as a result of project.
- Demonstration must encompass emergency transport, hospital ED, & FMF operations. Provided to EMS system in area for review & comment.
- Must address how process improvement will be accomplished
 & how it will affect per visit cost.
- Must address integration of care to reduce episodic visit volume for chronic medical conditions.



Standards

Construction Costs

 Cap on recognition of construction cost in GBR based on MVS benchmark costs.

Financial Feasibility/Viability

- No undue negative effect on parent hospital viability.
- Positive net operating income for combined hospital & FMF operations within three years.
- Must address workforce shortages emergency trained physicians, nurses, and ancillary staff – with recruitment plan.



Standards

Impact

- No undue negative effect on existing hospitals or FMFs.
- Impact analysis covering parent hospital & all other hospitals/FMFs in existing or projected service area. Impact on payer mix, CMI, volume, & cost of services.

Quality Improvement

QI plan with performance measures & performance targets.
 Six mandated measures.



Standards

Preferences in Comparative Reviews

- Cost effectiveness.
- Proven ability to reduce low acuity visits & inappropriate use of the parent hospital ED.
- Effective outreach to minority, indigent, & underserved.
- Research, training, & educational components meeting regional needs.
- Ability to integrate FMF with primary care delivery linking FMF patients to appropriate primary care.



MARYLAND HEALTH CARE Informal Comments Received, January 2016

http://mhcc.maryland.gov/mhcc/pages/hcfs/hcfs_shp/hcfs-shp.aspx

- Recognize that FMFs can provide a wider range of outpatient services beyond unscheduled emergent & urgent care.
- Limit location of FMFs to primary service area (60% relevance) of parent hospital effectively reducing overlap of service area with other hospitals.
- Elevate community need & limited access as basis for need over ED overcrowding.
- Impact of long-term volume shifts on hospital GBRs is key impact.
- More clarity needed in a number of areas & for a number of terms primary care needs assessment, integration with primary care delivery, undue negative effect, inadequate access, access barriers, severe adverse impact.



2016 FMF Legislation

Senate Bill 707

- Allows general hospital transition to FMF through exemption from CON review substitutes the FMF, a known and well-defined entity, for a "limited service hospital," an untried and less defined entity, as a hospital transition option.
- Requirements for planning (transitioning acute care delivery, addressing health care needs retraining & placing displaced employees, the hospital physical plant & site), timelines, public informational hearings (in counties with less than three hospitals), & preparation and distribution of hearing summaries.



2016 FMF Legislation

Senate Bill 707

- FMF site must be within 5-mile radius of general hospital being replaced.
- Definition of "hospital services" expanded to include outpatient services, as specified by HSCRC in regulation, provided at an FMF.
- Definition of "FMF" modified to require ability to meet CMS requirements for "provider-based status."
- MHCC must find maintenance of adequate & appropriate delivery of emergency care as determined by MIEMSS



Next Steps

Options

- Commission could proceed with current SHP development process based on current law & revisit Plan if new law is established affecting regulation of FMFs.
- However, 2016 legislation & the level of interest in this legislation suggests that the SHP development process be paused to incorporate new law into the work already done
- The community concerns surrounding transition of general hospitals to outpatient care campuses warrants development of more explicit guidance for this type of exemption review, if it is established.



Next Steps

- SHP would provide guidance to the Commission & to hospitals, in the case of a hospital to FMF conversion, on:
 - The public interest concerns to be considered.
 - The planning & plan content requirements to be addressed by a hospital or hospital system.
 - The meaning of "improved effectiveness and efficiency" in health service delivery.
 - The meaning of "adequate" & "appropriate" emergency care (with MIEMSS input)

QUESTIONS AND DISCUSSION







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ACTION:

Proposed Legislation

(Agenda Item #6)

Legislative Update

Erin Dorrien
Chief, Government and Public Affairs
February 18, 2016



Hospital Conversion

- SB 707/ HB 1350 Freestanding Medical Facilities- Certificate of Need, Rates and Definitions
 - Establishes a process for a licensed general hospital to convert to a freestanding medical facility through a CON exemption.
 - Expands the scope of services that can be offered at the FMF to observation stays and outpatient services authorized by HSCRC.
 - Expands public notification requirements for closure or conversion.

Bills Related to CON/ Health Planning

- SB 12/HB 1121 Health Care Facilities- Closures or Partial Closures of Hospitals- County Board of Health Approval
- HB 1018 Prince George's County- Closures or Partial Closures of Hospitals- Board of Health Approval PG 406-16
- SB 352 Maryland Health Care Commission- Certificate of Need Review- Interested Party

Bills Related to Maryland Patient Referral Law

- MHCC convened a workgroup to develop a consensus on changes to the law
- HB 929 Health Occupations- Prohibited Patient Referrals-Exceptions -- offered by MPCAC
- SB 739/HB 1422 Integrated Community Oncology Reporting Program – offered by medical oncology
- SB 886 Health- Collaborations to Promote Provider Alignment offered by MHA

On the Horizon

- SB 857/ HB 1265 MHCC- Hospital and Physician Financial Arrangement Disclosure- Requirements
 - Requires hospitals and physicians to disclose financial arrangements with pharmaceutical and medical device manufacturers to MHCC
 - Requires MHCC to establish and maintain a searchable database of disclosure forms

On the Horizon

- HB 1385 Public Health- Electronic Advance Directives- Witness Requirements, Information Sheet, and Repository
 - Requires MHCC and DHMH to approve an electronic advanced directive service that will connect with CRISP
 - Requires CRISP to make paper advanced directives available through the approved electronic advanced directive service
 - Requires payers and MCO's to notify enrollees of the electronic advanced directive service

Other Legislation of Interest

- SB 242 HB 886 Maryland Medical Assistance Program-Telemedicine- Modifications
- SB 324/ HB 309 Prince George's County Regional Medical Center Act of 2016
- SB 335/HB 1505 Health Insurance Assignment of Benefits and Reimbursement of Nonpreferred Providers- Modifications
- SB 382/ HB 456 Prescription Drug Monitoring program-Revision

Other Legislation of Interest

- SB 537/ HB 437 DHMH- Prescription Drug Monitoring Program Modifications
- HB 908 Hospitals- Establishment of Substance Use Treatment Programs- Requirements
- HB 1103 Health Care Practitioners- Use of Teletherapy





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Overview of Upcoming Initiatives

(Agenda Item #7)

