



Dartmouth Institute, CDC, NCHS





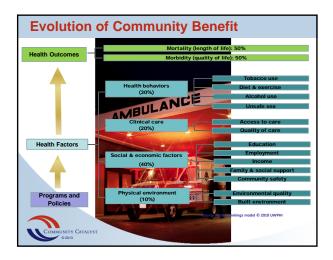




# **ROADMAP**

- 1. Understand community benefit and key legal requirements
- 2. Connect community benefit to other health policy goals and strategies for improving health





# **Key Federal Requirements**

- Tax exemption is source of the federal legal standard
  - IRS and Treasury Department develop guidance and handle oversight
     IRS has defined "community benefit" through guidance for tax-exempt hospitals (1969 Revenue Ruling): does the hospital promote the health of a class of persons broad enough to benefit the community?
- · Tax-exempt hospitals must report their community benefits annually to IRS on Form 990, Schedule H
- . Affordable Care Act added new requirements for taxexempt hospitals (2010)
  - · Financial assistance
  - policies Reasonable billing & collections
  - End overcharging
- · More reporting
- Conduct regular community health needs assessments (CHNA) & develop implementation strategies





#### **IRS Community Benefit** · Community health Documented request from public agency or community group Community Health Needs Assessment Partnership with a government agency or non-profit organization improvement services Demonstrated · Financial assistance Community · Subsidized health Need services Medicaid shortfall Health research, training and education Reduced barriers to careLeverages public health efforts · Cash and in-kind Meets contributions to Program Reduces health disparities community groups Other Increases community knowledge Objective Reduces government burden



### **IRS and Treasury Rulemaking**

- Gave initial guidance on CHNAs and implementation strategies that hospitals could rely on (2011, Notice 2011-
- Issued **proposed rules** in two batches

  - Financial assistance, billing and collections (June 2012)
     CHNAs, implementation strategies, and penalties for noncompliance (April 2013)
- · Has indicated they will issue final rules all together
  - When will IRS issue final rules? See the Ma





### ACA + IRS Rules

- Require hospitals to assess community health needs and adopt an implementation strategy
- · Require input from public health and community members and representatives
- Encourage (but do not require) collaboration with other partners, a focus on health equity, access, and public health issues impacting the community
- · Require hospital board approval
- CHNA and implementation strategy open to the public





State Requirements
90
<ul> <li>Some planning process indicated = 14 states</li> </ul>
CHNAs* = 10 states
<ul><li>Implementation plans* = 9 states</li></ul>
Community input = 10 states
Public health input = 6 states
*Also voluntary in MA and CT
COMMUNITY CATALYST

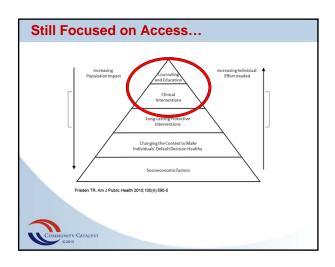
# **Hospital Spending on Community Benefit**

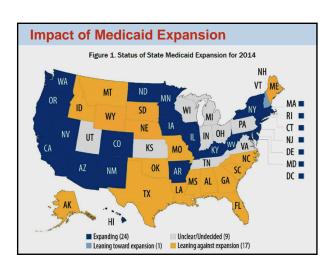
During fiscal year 2009, hospitals spent 7.5% of their operating expenses on Community Benefit (average)

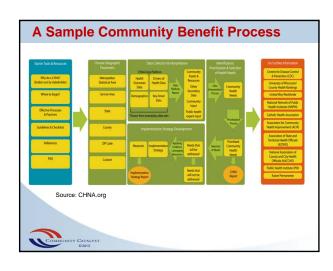
- More than 85% of these expenditures were devoted to access (charity care, etc.)
- Only 5% was spent on community health improvements
- The rest was spent on education, research and community group contributions.

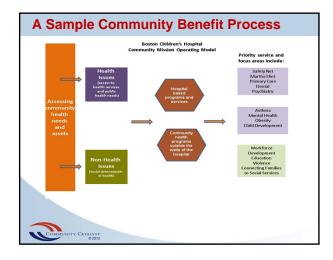
Source: Young, et al (2013). N Engl J Med 368:16.











#### **Key Questions**

- Who was involved in the assessment? Who was left out who should be included?
- Who should be involved in implementation?
- How were needs prioritized? What (and who) was left out? Does the assessment square with community perception of unmet need?
- What and how were data gathered, analyzed and presented to the community?
- Are there missing pieces or relationships that you can bring to the table that are crucial to success?



#### What if my hospital isn't non-profit?

- State and local requirements
- Certificate of Need Agreements
- Mission statements
- If public hospital look at charter, governing authority, and mission
- Receipt of public dollars
- Social/corporate responsibility
- Good will, good governance, good idea!

















