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LOBBYING REPORT

Lobbying Disclosure Act of 1995 (Section 5) - All Filers Are Required to Complete This Page

1. Registrant Name Baker Healthcare Consulting, Inc.			
2. Address <input type="checkbox"/> Check if different than previously reported One American Square, Suite 2000, Box 82058			
3. Principal Place of Business (if different from line 2) Indianapolis Indiana 46282			
4. Contact Name Dale E. Baker		Telephone (317) 631-3613	E-mail (optional) BakerHealthcare@yahoo.com
7. Client Name <input type="checkbox"/> Self University of St. Francis			5. Senate ID # 5164
			6. House ID # 33560

TYPE OF REPORT 8. Year 2003 Midyear (January 1-June 30) OR Year End (July 1-Dec)

9. Check if this filing amends a previously filed version of this report

10. Check if this is a Termination Report ⇨ Termination Date _____

11. No Lobbyin

INCOME OR EXPENSES Complete Either Line 12 OR Line 13

<p align="center">12. Lobbying Firms</p> <p>INCOME relating to lobbying activities for this reporting period was:</p> <p>Less than \$10,000 <input checked="" type="checkbox"/></p> <p>\$10,000 or more <input type="checkbox"/> ⇨ \$ _____ Income (nearest \$20,000)</p> <p>Provide a good faith estimate, rounded to the nearest \$20,000, of all lobbying related income from the client (including all payments to the registrant by any other entity for lobbying activities on behalf of the client).</p>	<p align="center">13. Organizations</p> <p>EXPENSES relating to lobbying activities for this reporting period were:</p> <p>Less than \$10,000 <input type="checkbox"/></p> <p>\$10,000 or more <input type="checkbox"/> ⇨ \$ _____ Expenses (nearest \$20,000)</p> <p>14. REPORTING METHOD. Check box to indicate reporting method. See instructions for description of</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Method A. Reporting amounts using LDA definition</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Method B. Reporting amounts under section 6032 Internal Revenue Code</p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Method C. Reporting amounts under section 162(e) Internal Revenue Code</p>
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Signature Dale E. Baker Date July 23, 2003

Printed Name and Title Dale E. Baker, President

LD-2 (REV. 4/03)

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Signature _____

Printed Name and Title Dale E. Baker, President _____

Form LD-2 (Rev. 4/03)

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PROVENA ST. JOSEPH MEDICAL CENTER (PROVIDER NO. 14-0007)

UNIVERSITY OF ST. FRANCIS

Joliet, Illinois

NURSING EDUCATION ISSUE

BACKGROUND

Nursing education costs have long been a contentious issue for the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS). These costs, along with other allied health education and general medical education costs have been the subject of numerous regulations, changes in the law, Provider Reimbursement Review Board cases and subsequent lawsuits. CMS has always tried to draw a balance to pay for only the costs that hospitals have historically incurred in training above types of needed medical professionals. Obviously, if CMS defined these rules too liberally, arrangements would shift from public financing of these costs (generally through education institutions) to hospital programs in order to obtain the Medicare funding. On the other hand, Congress, and the courts have continuously instructed CMS to pay for these educational costs if the hospital had historically borne these costs to insure an adequate supply of medical professionals to the communities, which rely on the hospitals (or a collaborative arrangement with a university) for these needed educational programs.

HISTORICAL MEDICARE POLICY

The Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1989 (OBRA 89) and 1990 (OBRA 90) provided CMS specific instructions to continue to pay the costs of nursing education and other similar allied health educational programs. In 1992, CMS issued a proposed rule that provided very specific standards so that the costs of a collaborative nursing program (a program that is jointly administered by a hospital and a related educational institution) could continue to be reimbursed on a pass through cost basis for both classroom and clinical costs. The preliminary rule established certain tests for the continued payment of these costs as follows:

1. The hospital incurs at least 50% of the net costs (after deducting tuition).
2. There are four common board members.
3. All instruction is provided at the hospital.
4. The preceding criteria have been met continuously as of June 15, 1989 and continuously thereafter.

Provena St. Joseph Hospital and the University of St. Francis, both located in Joliet, Illinois, carefully studied this proposed regulation and crafted agreements that would meet the Medicare standards and insure continued pass through of costs applicable to the nursing programs. Through the year ended June 30, 2001, Medicare has consistently treated these costs (both clinical and classroom) as pass through costs for Medicare program purposes, resulting in approximately \$500,000 per year of added Medicare payment.

On January 12, 2001, over ten years after the passage of OBRA 89 and 1990, in the waning of the last administration, CMS, in a rush to complete unfinished business, published a rule which will be applicable to Provena St. Joseph Medical Center's fiscal year which began in 2001 and ends June 30, 2002. The new rule requires the hospital to maintain direct curriculum control of the program and control the administration of the education program on a day to day basis in order to obtain Medicare pass through treatment of classroom costs in a collaborative program. Based on the final regulations, the hospital's legal counsel has indicated that the hospital is no longer eligible for the Medicare pass through treatments for the classroom portion of these payments.

DISCUSSION

We have discussed the final regulations with Rebecca Hirshorn, of CMS (area code 410-3411). Rebecca is listed as the contact person for further information on these rules listed in the January 12, 2001 Federal Register, which is attached. Per Rebecca, the final regulations will have the impact of denying pass through payments to Provena St. Joseph, had a very significant impact on the approximately 700 hospitals throughout the country who received Medicare pass through treatment for allied education costs. Based on our discussions with Rebecca, only a handful of hospitals would lose payment under these rules.

IMPLICATIONS

With the letter from legal counsel stating that these classroom costs are no longer eligible for pass through payment by the Medicare program, the hospital has little choice but to either disallow these costs on the Medicare cost report scheduled to be filed in November 2001 or include them simply to preserve appeal rights to the Provider Reimbursement Review Board after giving appropriate disclosure thus avoiding any indication of an inappropriate claim to the Medicare program. It is clear that under the new regulation these classroom costs are no longer eligible for pass through treatment.

REQUESTED SOLUTION

We believe that the January 12, 2001 CMS Federal Register establishes a standard that is tighter than what Congress intended in restricting payment to cases where the hospital historically borne these costs. There are important programmatic advantages to nursing programs and hospitals to have the active involvement of a university involved in day-to-day curriculum and administration of the four-year degree baccalaureate program. The interpretation of the classroom costs in this collaborative arrangement results in the disallowance

to deny the classroom cost — — — — —
which we believe Congress intended Medicare to continue to pay. We believe that the

disallowance of Provena St. Joseph's classroom costs are an "unintended side effect" of an otherwise workable regulation. We believe that Congress clearly intended to continue Medicare payment to pay for these costs of collaborative arrangement between a hospital and university that are related parties under Medicare payment principles. There are three possible solutions to Provena St. Joseph's issues as follows:

1. **APPEAL TO COURTS.** File (with full disclosure) to include these costs on the Medicare cost report, obtain an audit adjustment from the fiscal intermediary, appeal this issue to the Provider Reimbursement Review Board (which is bound by these regulations) and subsequently to the courts. This solution would take several years to implement and would be a very expensive solution to the hospital and university. It is not a practical alternative.
2. **REGULATION CHANGE.** CMS might clarify the existing regulations by grandfathering any hospitals that met the conditions outlined in the 1992 Final Rule (57 CFR 43659) or (2) by retroactively changing the standards to meet the four criteria included in the 1992 proposed regulations. For either of these solutions CMS would need to be consulted to determine whether they would consider such a retroactive interpretation to be applied to Provena St. Joseph for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 2001, or whether they would agree to any regulation change.
3. **STATUTORY CHANGE.** Two statutory solutions are possible (1) either grandfather hospitals paid under the 1992 provisions, or (2) "rifle-shot" solution that would simply deem the Provena St. Joseph/University of St. Francis collaborative arrangement a hospital based program that would allow Medicare to continue paying clinical and classroom costs as the program has historically.

