

Registrant Name Baker Healthcare Consulting, Inc. Client Name Brazosport Memorial Hospital, Lake Jackson, TX

LOBBYING ACTIVITY. Select as many codes as necessary to reflect the general issue areas in which the registrant is engaged in lobbying on behalf of the client during the reporting period. Using a separate page for each piece of information as requested. Attach additional page(s) as needed.

15. General issue area code MMM (one per page)

16. Specific lobbying issues

See Attached

17. House(s) of Congress and Federal agencies contacted Check if None

Senate
House of Representatives

18. Name of each individual who acted as a lobbyist in this issue area

Name	Covered Official Position (if applicable)
Dale E. Baker	
John C. Render	

19. Interest of each foreign entity in the specific issues listed on line 16 above Check if None

Signature Dale E. Baker Date July 23, 2003

Printed Name and Title Dale E. Baker, President

Form LD-2 (Rec. 4/03)

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COUNTYWIDE RECLASSIFICATION EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

In 1989 Congress established the Medicare Geographic Classification Review Board specifically instructed the Department of Health and Human Services, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) to provide for countywide reclassifications. CMS promulgated regulations limiting counties eligible for these reclassifications to a county included in a PMSA that is a part of a CMSA (a short list of counties adjacent to large urban areas such as Chicago, New York City and Los Angeles. Accordingly, CMS established criteria to demonstrate that countywide costs are "comparable" to the area to which the county seeks redesignation. CMS chose to develop formulas comparing countywide costs per discharge to the Prospective Payment System (PPS) rates that hospitals were paid in both the home geographic area and secondly, the rate they would be paid if the hospitals were reclassified. If the countywide cost per case exceeded the base rate plus 75% of the difference between the base rate and the reclassified rate - then the county hospitals met this criteria for reclassification. CMS used *rates as a proxy* for costs.

In FFY 1995 twenty-three counties were granted countywide reclassifications. Starting in 1996, the number of countywide reclassifications began to plummet because the relationship of costs to rates has changed over time. The site of care has shifted to outpatient for many services and hospitals have greatly expanded the outpatient units. Also, many hospitals have opened post acute care units (SNF, psych, rehab, home health) and now allocate fixed overhead costs to these newer units instead of the fixed costs being fully absorbed by the inpatient PPS unit. The result of this is that counties are denied reclassification simply because of the change in how medicine is practiced in the twenty-first century compared to earlier years.

In 1999, Congress granted two-year reclassifications in Section 152 of the BBRA to four counties (Lake County, Indiana; Butler County, Ohio; Brazoria County, Texas; and Orange County, New York) that could no longer meet the countywide criteria. Through administrative action CMS extended these reclassifications through September 30, 2003.

These "Section 152 hospitals" are seeking either a permanent reclassification or a renewal of the earlier reclassifications.

We seek inclusion on the list of "Section 152 hospitals" if there is legislation to renew Section 152 reclassifications through Congress. Legislation needs to be approved for this hospital effective for discharges occurring October 1, 2002 and thereafter. The Section 152 hospitals need renewal as of October 1, 2003.

In the alternative, we request that Congress or the Administration change the criteria to equal the individual hospital reclassification and allow countywide wage index reclassification if the countywide group meets the 85% of average hourly wage criteria without requiring the more restrictive cost per case criteria to be met.

