

# Hospital Budget Review: Overview of FY25 Budget Requests

AUGUST 6<sup>TH</sup>, 2024

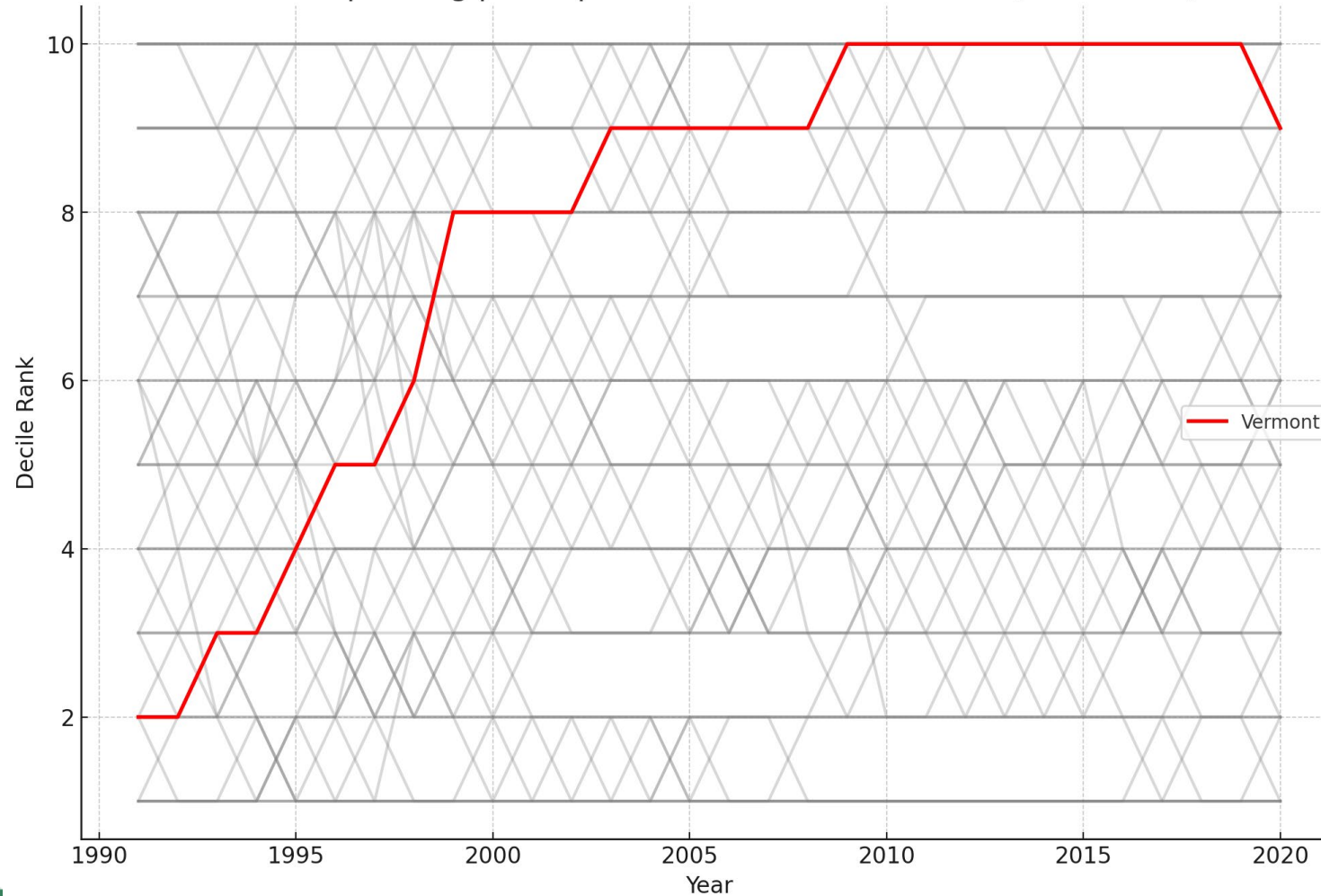
# Agenda

- 1. Background
- 2. Statute, Rule, and FY25 Hospital Budget Guidance
- 3. Summary of FY25 Hospital Budget Requests
- 4. Next Steps

# BACKGROUND

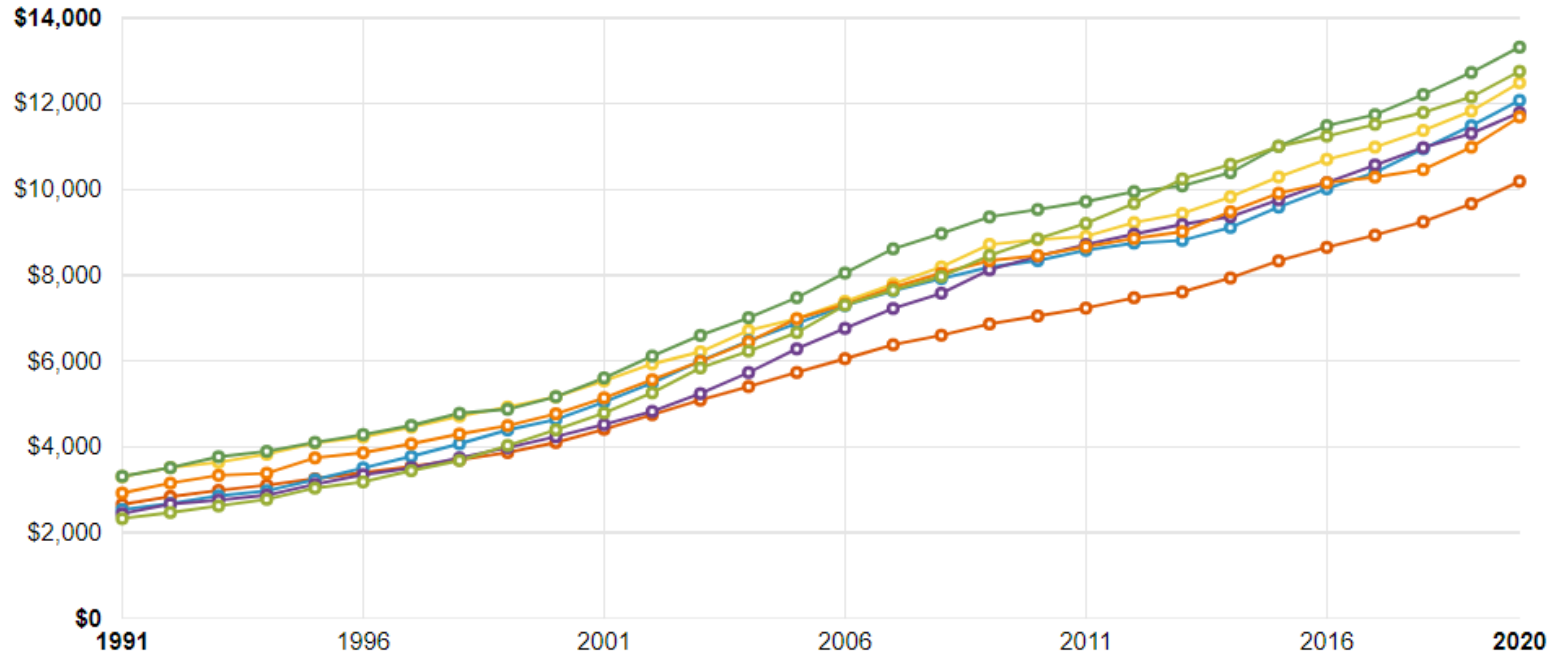
# State Health Spending per Capita Decile Ranks Over Time

Health Spending per Capita Decile Ranks Over Time (1991-2020)



Vermont was among the states with the lowest per capita health care spending in the 1990s, and since 2010 is consistently among the highest.

# Vermont Per Capita Health Care Spending vs. New England States

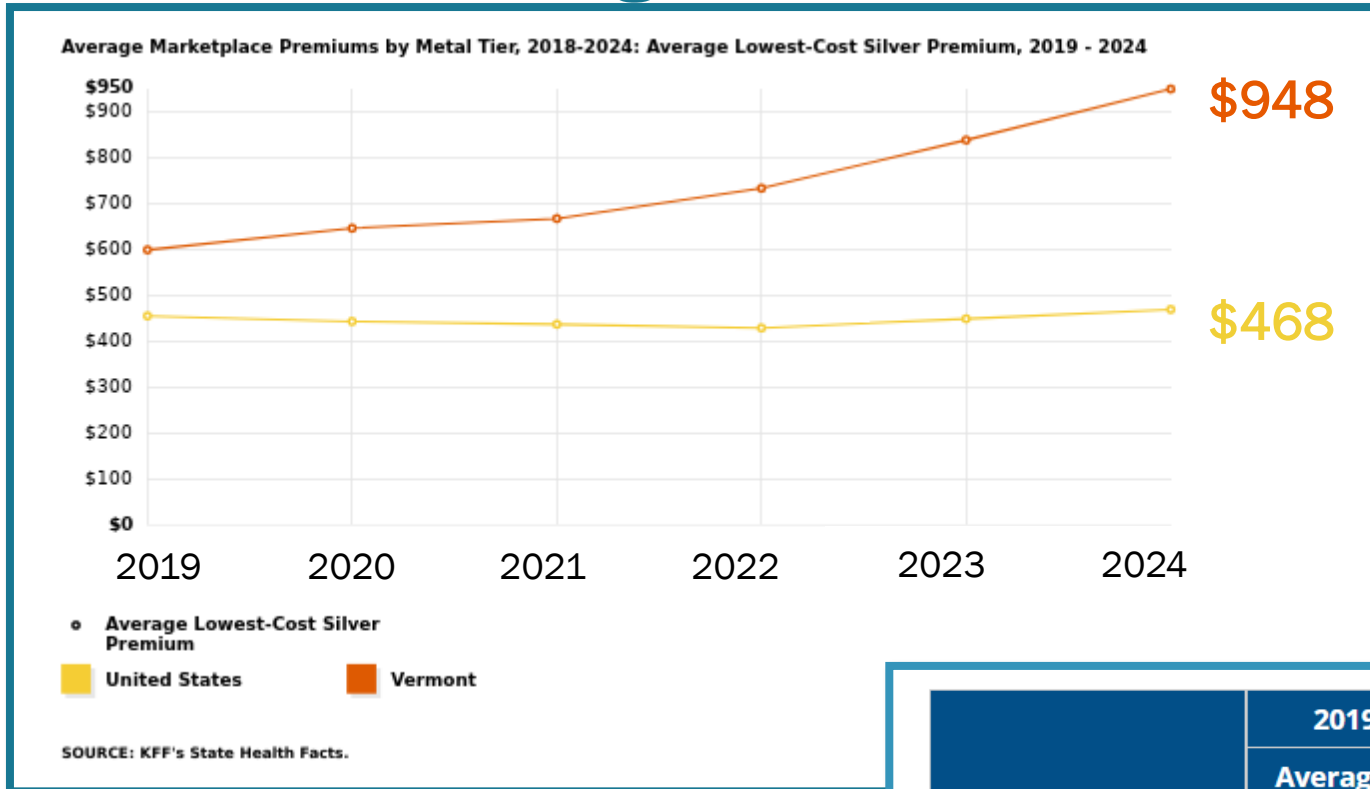


Vermont remains among the states with the highest per capita spending compared to other New England states.



# Marketplace Premium Averages

## Vermont is Higher than National Average



	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
Location	Average Lowest-Cost Silver Premium	Average Lowest-Cost Silver Premium	Average Lowest-Cost Silver Premium	Average Lowest-Cost Silver Premium	Average Lowest-Cost Silver Premium	Average Lowest-Cost Silver Premium
United States	\$454	\$442	\$436	\$428	\$448	\$468
Vermont	\$598	\$645	\$470	\$732	\$837	\$948

Source: KFF [Average Marketplace Premiums by Metal Tier, 2018-2024](#)

# Premium Growth: VT vs. NEW ENGLAND QHP



## Premium Growth 2019 to 2024

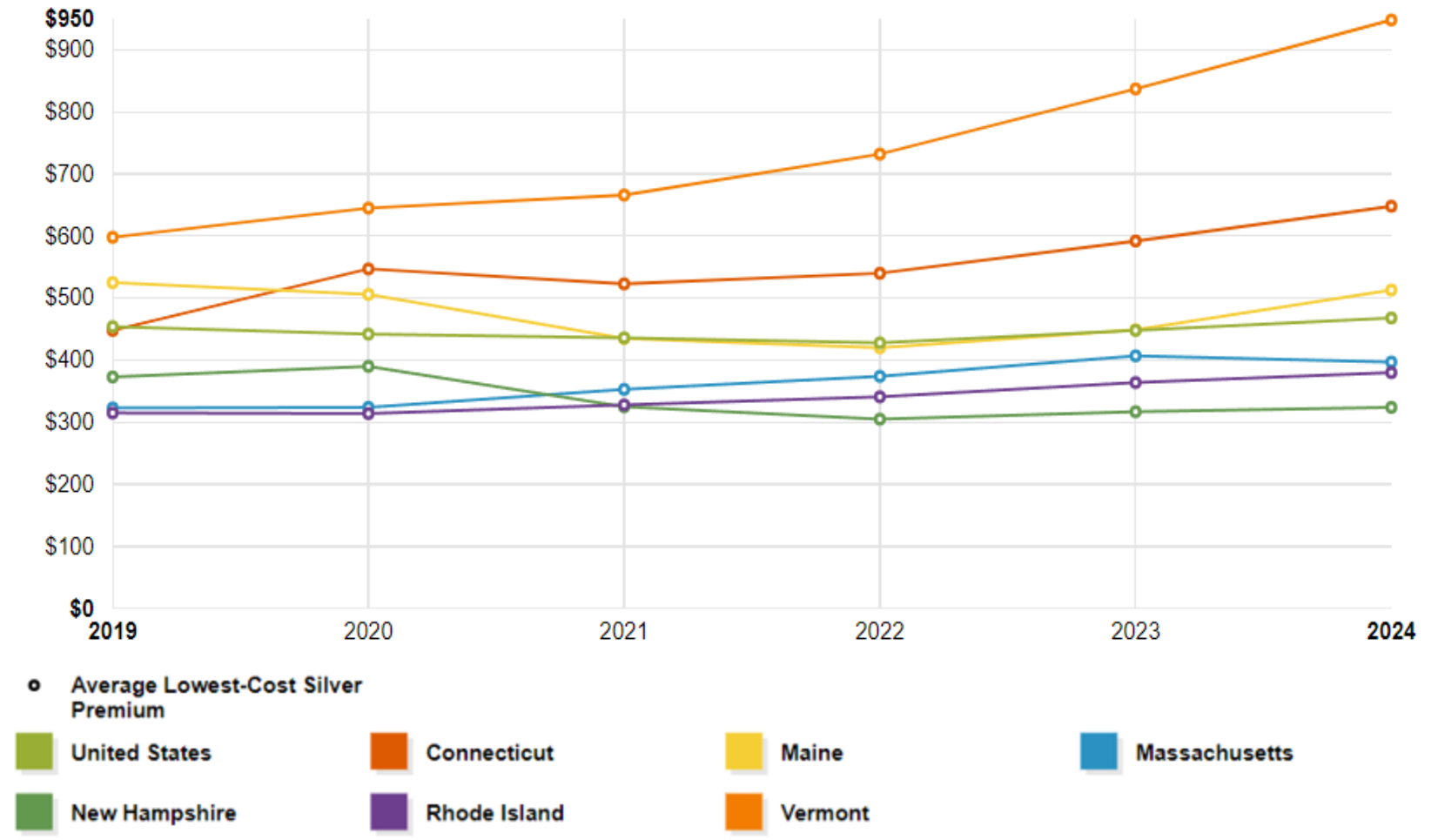
- VT: 58.5%
- CT: 44.6%
- MA: 22.9%
- RI: 20.6%
- US: 3.0%
- ME: -2.2%
- NH: -13.1

Location	2019	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
	Average Lowest- Cost Silver Premium	Average Lowest- Cost Silver Premium	Average Lowest- Cost Silver Premium	Average Lowest- Cost Silver Premium	Average Lowest- Cost Silver Premium	Average Lowest- Cost Silver Premium
1. Vermont	\$598	\$645	\$470	\$732	\$837	\$948
2. Connecticut	\$448	\$547	\$523	\$540	\$592	\$648
3. Maine	\$525	\$506	\$342	\$420	\$449	\$513
<b>United States</b>	<b>\$454</b>	<b>\$442</b>	<b>\$436</b>	<b>\$428</b>	<b>\$448</b>	<b>\$468</b>
4. Massachusetts	\$323	\$324	\$340	\$374	\$407	\$397
5. Rhode Island	\$315	\$314	\$469	\$341	\$364	\$380
6. New Hampshire	\$373	\$390	\$388	\$305	\$317	\$324

# Premium Growth: Age does not explain VT vs. New England trends



ME: 45 (1)  
 NH: 43.1 (2)  
 VT: 43 (3)  
 CT: 41.2 (7)  
 RI: 40.3 (9)  
 MA: 39.7 (17)

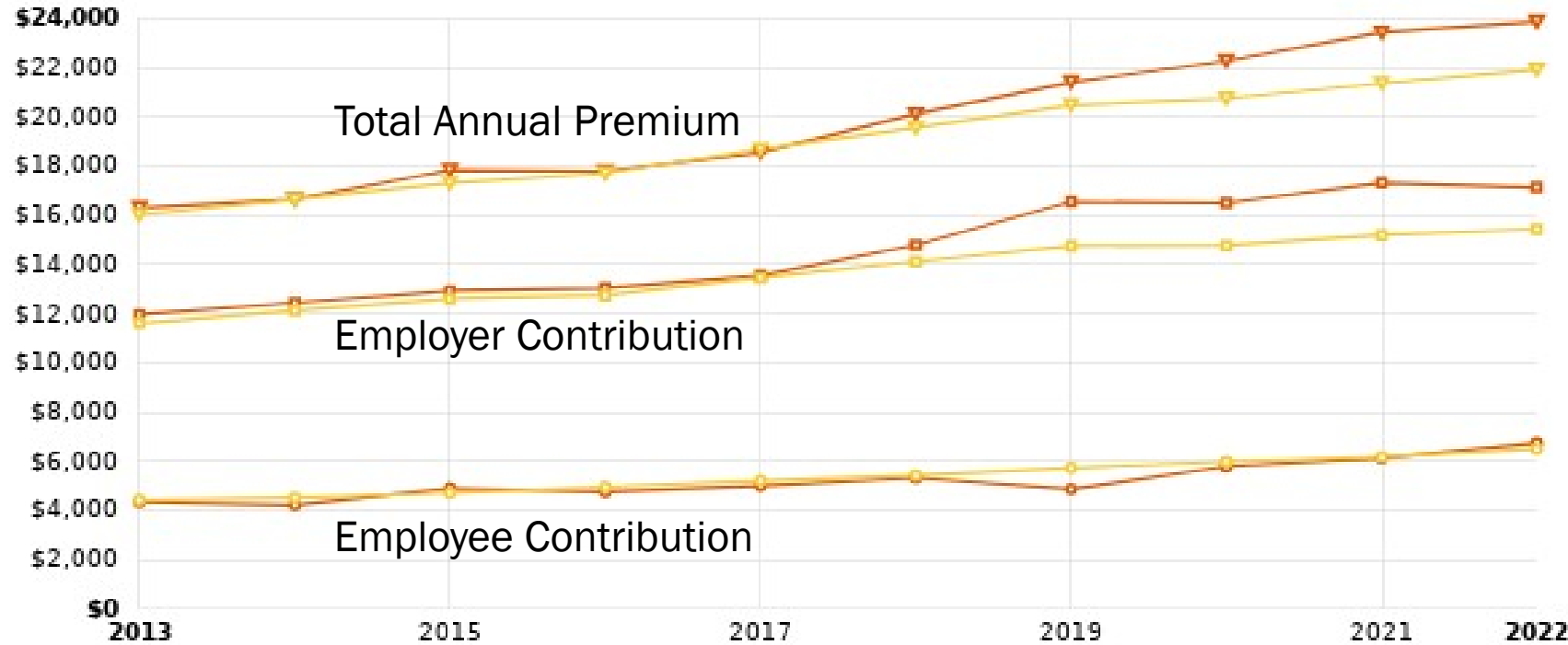




# Employer-Based Insurance Premiums

## Vermont is Higher Than National Average

Average Annual Family Premium per Enrolled Employee For Employer-Based Health Insurance: 2013 - 2022



*Employee contributions are growing with the national average, but **Employer contributions** are growing faster than the national average.*

○ Employee Contribution    □ Employer Contribution    ▼ Total Annual Premium  
■ United States    ■ Vermont

Source: <https://www.kff.org/health-costs/state-indicator/>

# Cumulative Average Change to QHP Rates

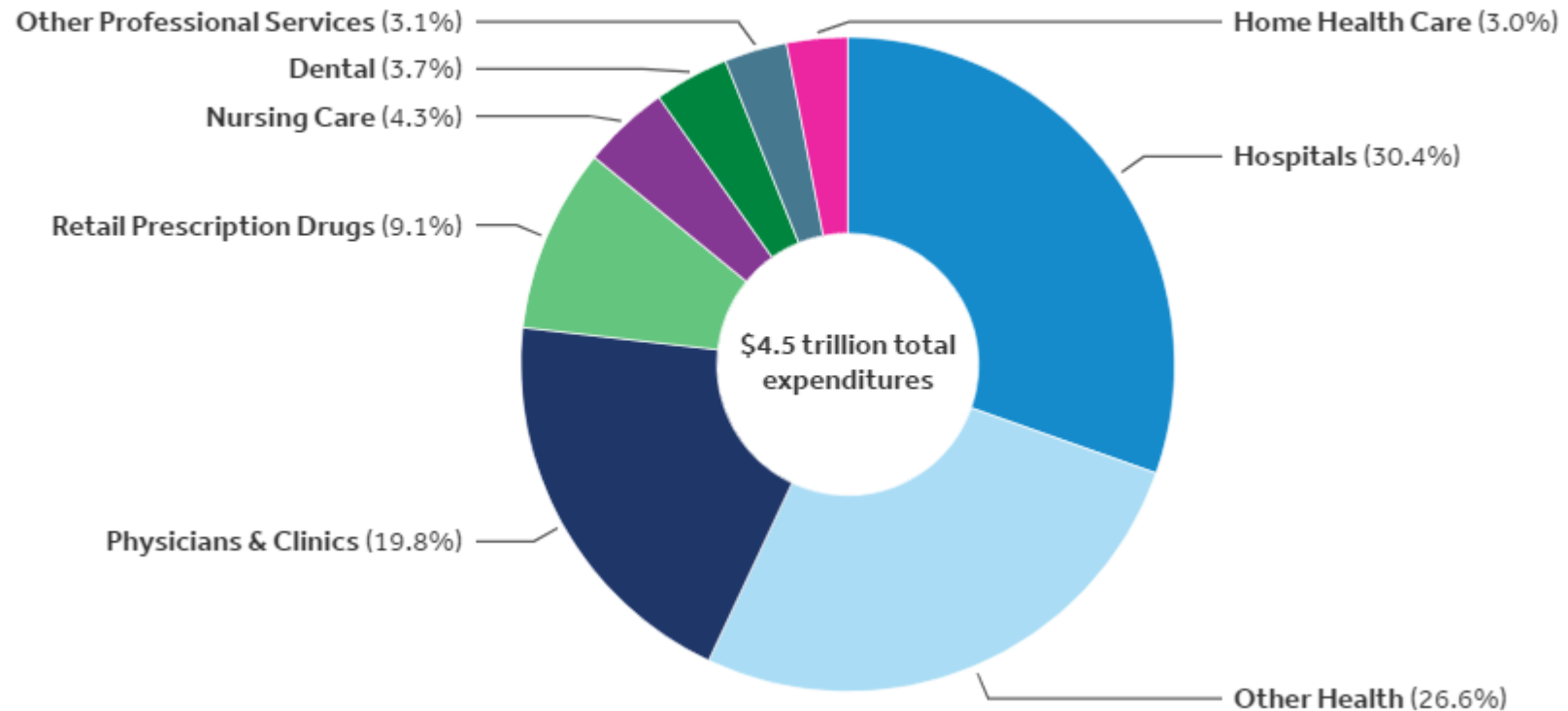


Cumulative Average Change to Rate (2018 base year)				
	MVP - I	MVP - SG	BCBS - I	BCBS - SG
2019	6.6%		5.8%	
2020	17.4%		18.9%	
2021	20.5%		23.9%	
2022	35.8%	21.5%	29.7%	15.6%
2023	61.9%	60.6%	44.5%	29.1%
2024	80.4%	60.2%	64.6%	46.2%
2025	TBD	TBD	TBD	TBD

QHP = Qualified Health Plan  
 I = Individual  
 SG = Small Group

# Hospitals: one third of total health care spending in the US

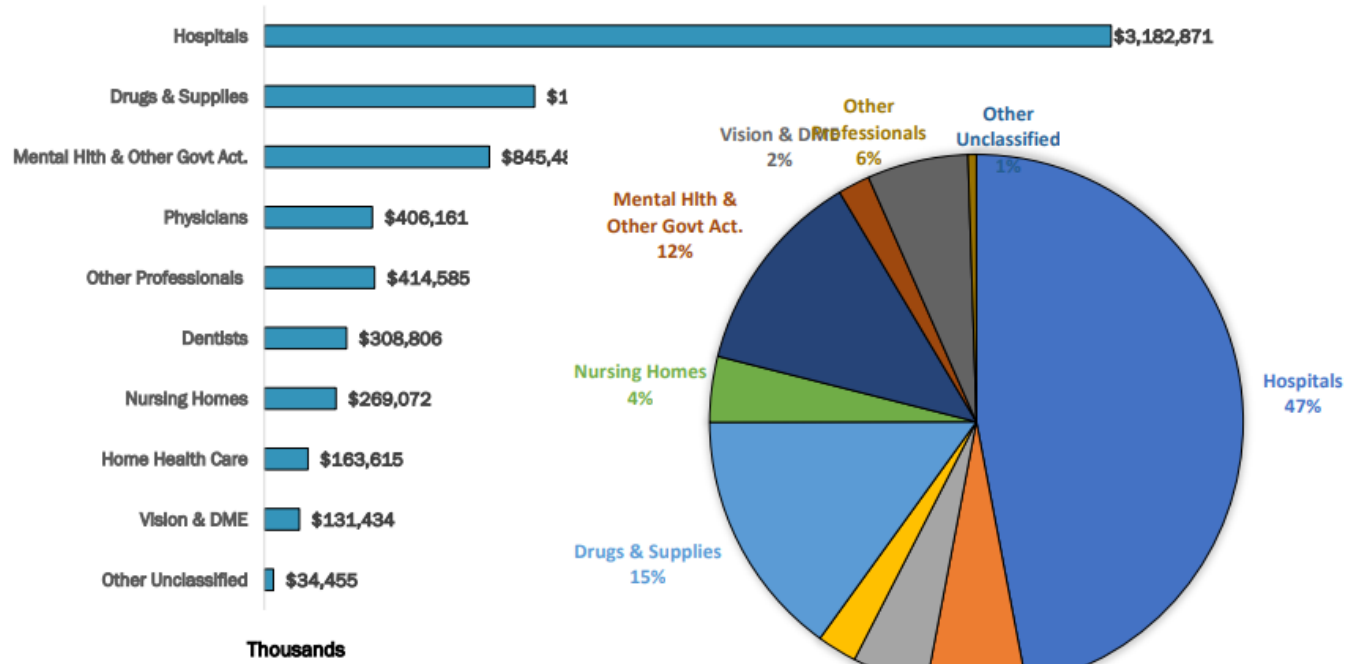
Relative contributions to total national health expenditures, by service type, 2022



Source: <https://www.healthsystemtracker.org/indicator/spending/drivers-health-spending-growth>

# Hospitals Make Up Almost Half of Health Care Dollars Spent in Vermont

2020 In- and Out-of-State Revenues for Patients Receiving Services by Provider Category: (\$6.4 billion)



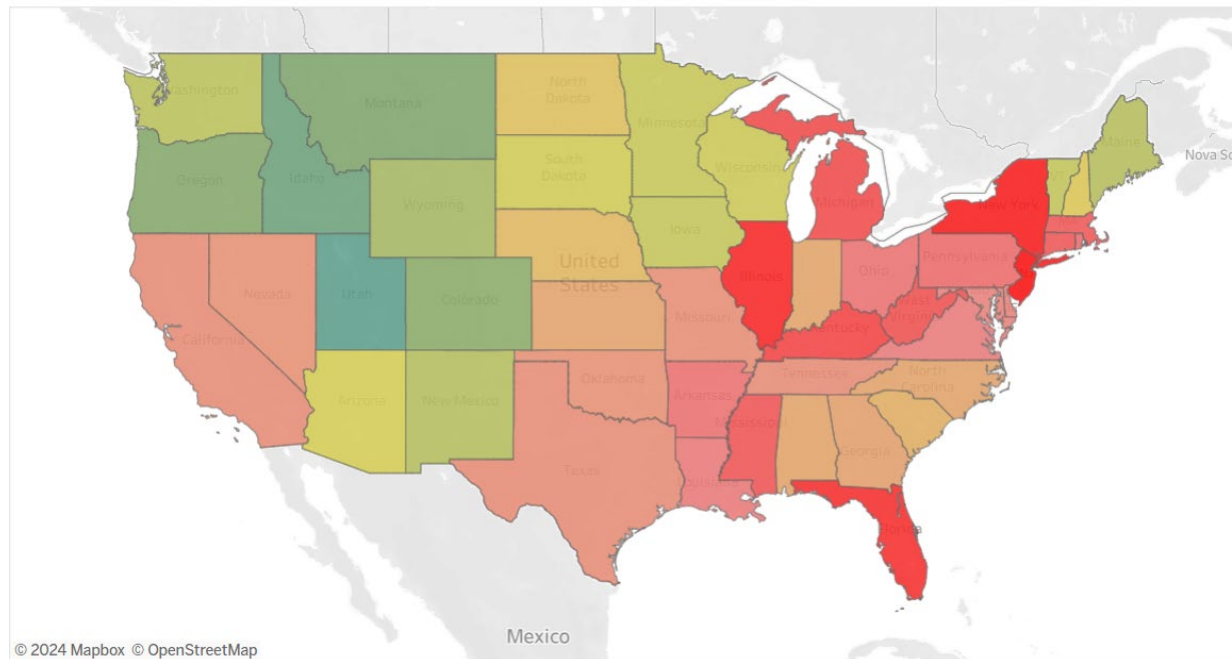
47%  
of health care dollars spend in Vermont go to hospitals

*Note: categorical definitions here are not equivalent to those on the previous slides and cannot currently be directly compared*

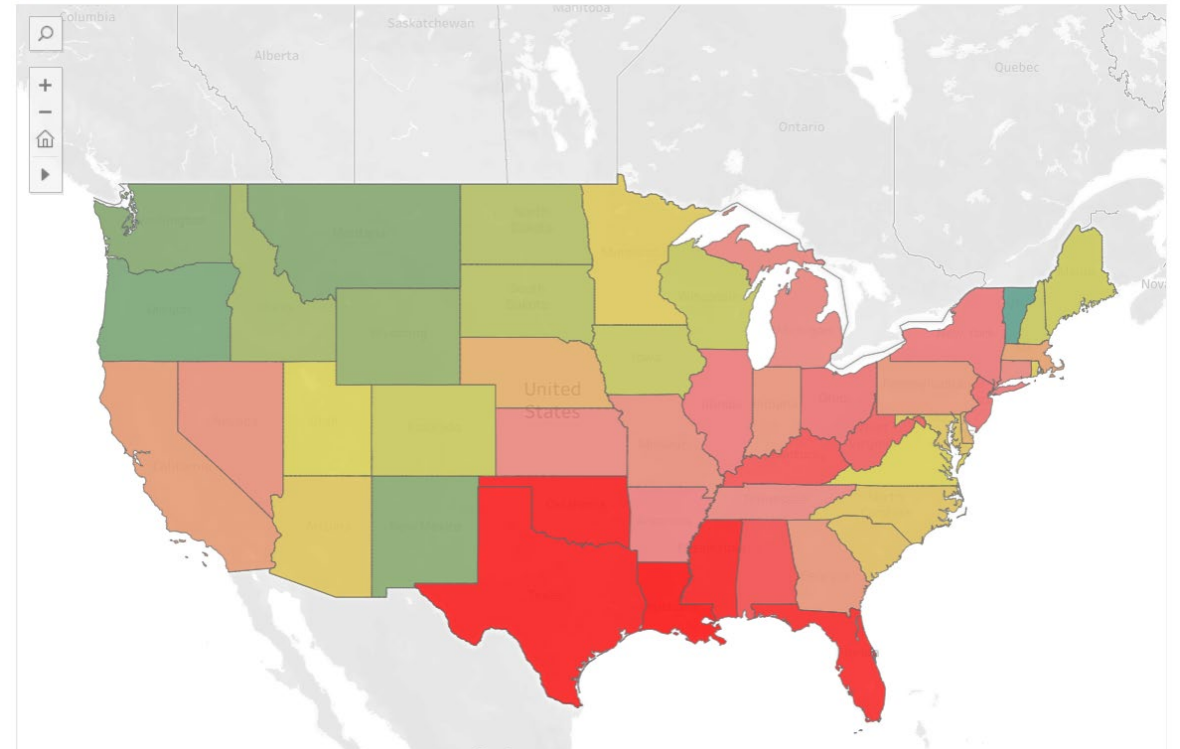
Source: 2020 Vermont Health Care Expenditure Analysis  
[https://gmcboard.vermont.gov/sites/gmcb/files/documents/2020\\_VT\\_Health\\_Care\\_Expenditure\\_Analysis\\_Final\\_May\\_9\\_2022.pdf](https://gmcboard.vermont.gov/sites/gmcb/files/documents/2020_VT_Health_Care_Expenditure_Analysis_Final_May_9_2022.pdf)

# Vermont is a low-volume state

Map: Hospital Admissions per Decedent during the Last Six Months of Life, by State (2017)



Map: Price-Adjusted Total Medicare Reimbursements per Enrollee (Parts A and B), by State (2019)  
(Price, Age, Sex, and Race adjusted)



Source: Dartmouth Atlas

# Vermont vs. New England: Inpatient & Outpatient Volume

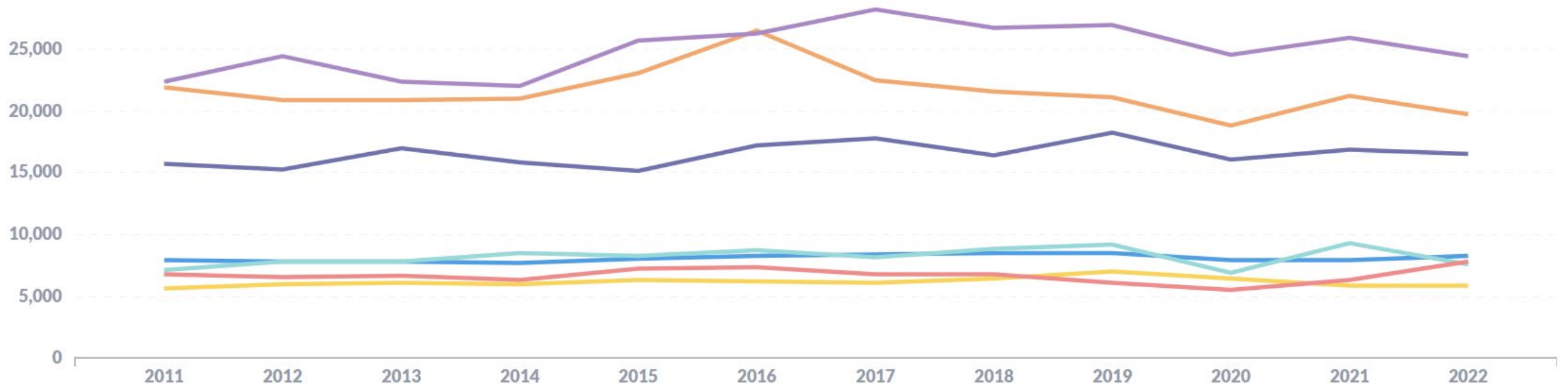


## Adjusted Patient Discharges

The calculated inpatient and outpatient patient discharges indicating the hospital's total patient volume for the reported period. Using the adjusted patient discharges to standardize hospital-level metrics allows comparison of hospitals of various sizes.

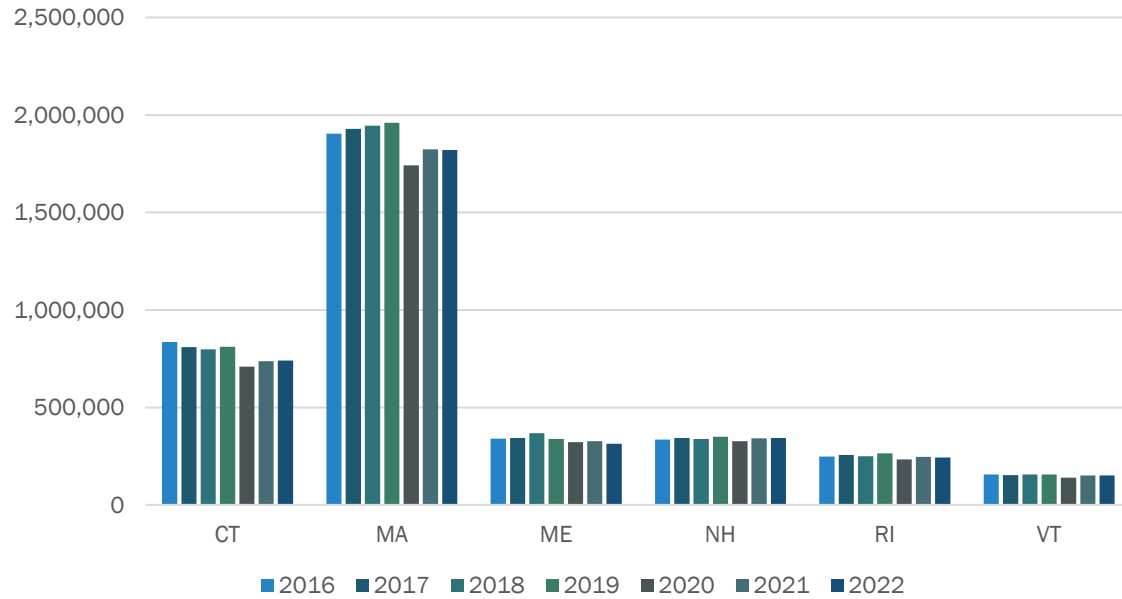
### Median adjusted patient discharges

● National ● Connecticut ● Maine ● Massachusetts ● New Hampshire ● Rhode Island ● Vermont

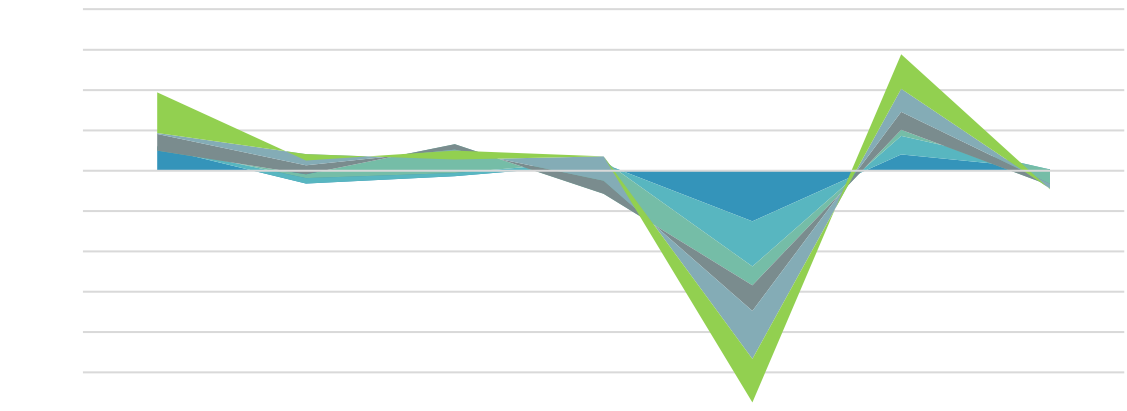


# Hospital Volume by State: Adjusted Discharges by State

Statewide Adjusted Discharges



Statewide Adjusted Discharge Growth

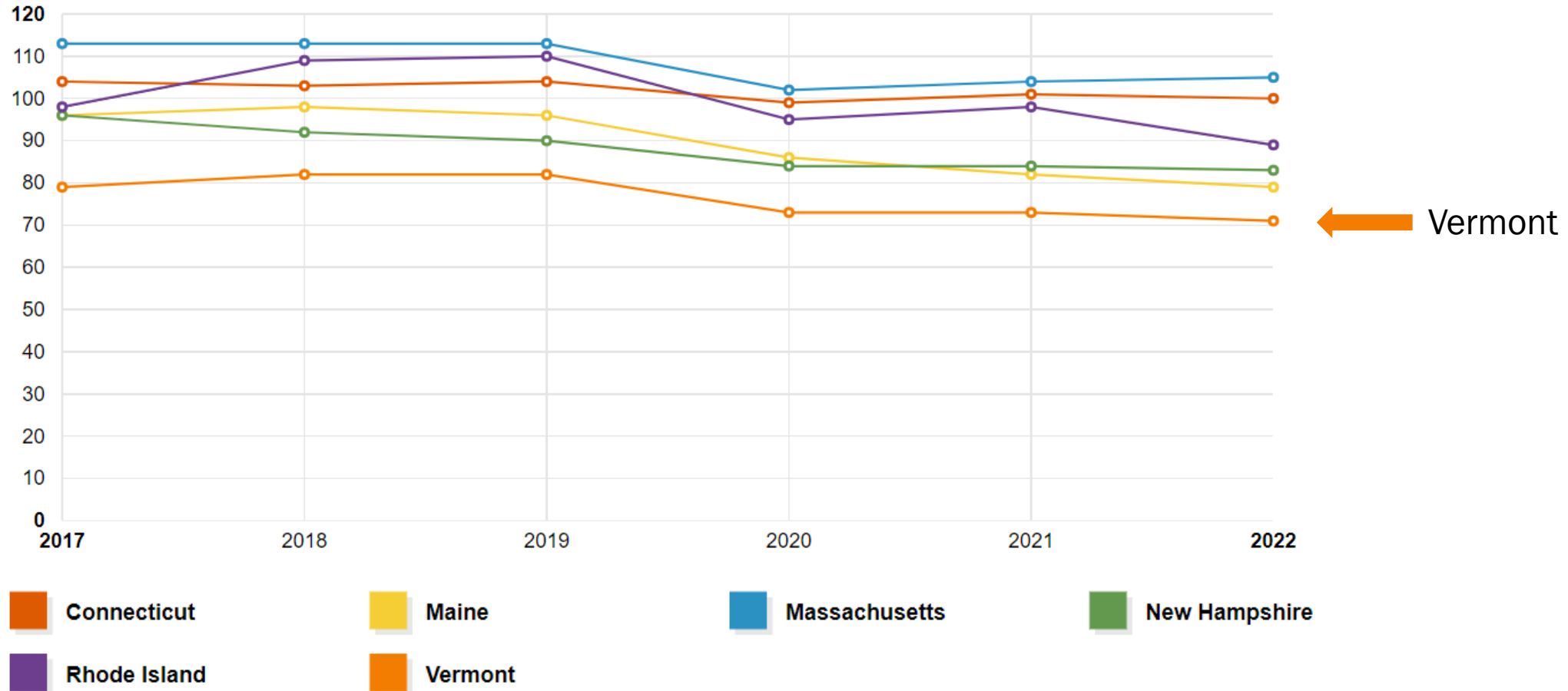


	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
VT	10.0%	-1.5%	2.2%	0.0%	-10.8%	8.6%	-0.2%
RI	0.3%	2.8%	-2.5%	6.0%	-11.9%	5.7%	-1.2%
NH	4.1%	2.2%	-1.4%	3.3%	-6.3%	4.4%	0.3%
ME	-1.0%	0.9%	7.2%	-8.3%	-4.7%	1.5%	-3.9%
MA	0.2%	1.3%	0.8%	0.8%	-11.1%	4.7%	-0.1%
CT	5.7%	-3.2%	-1.4%	1.7%	-12.6%	4.0%	0.4%

	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021	2022
New England Total	2.0%	0.4%	0.5%	0.6%	-10.5%	4.4%	-0.4%

Source: NASHP Cost Tool Hospital Data

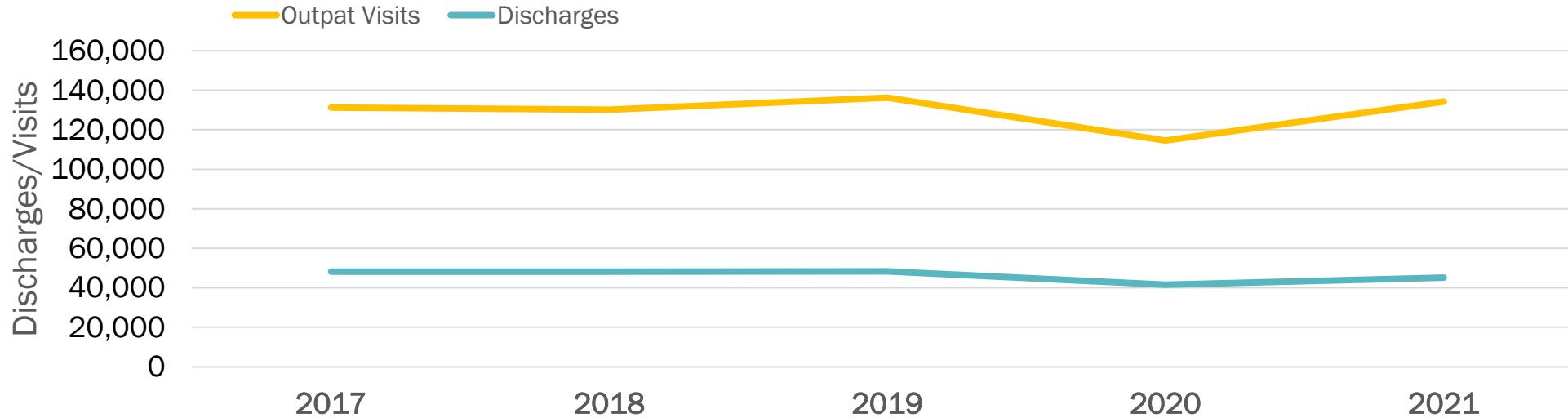
# Hospital Admissions per 1,000 Population: New England States



Source: KFF



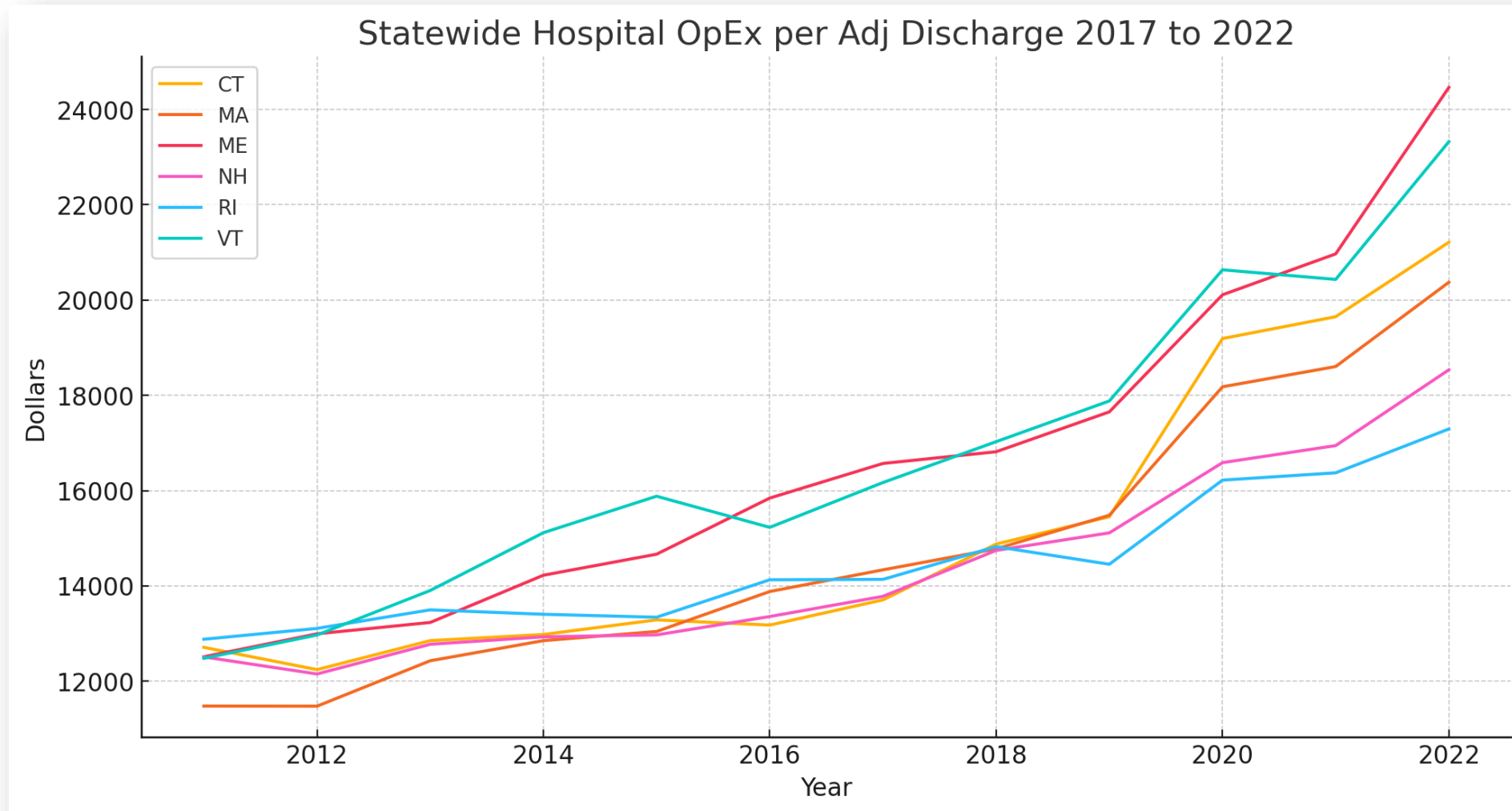
# Vermont Hospital System Volume Trends (VUHDDS)



*With the exception of COVID, inpatient & outpatient utilization is relatively stable, but these data are only currently available through 2021.*

Year-Over-Year Δ	2017-18	2018-19	2019-20	2020-21
Outpatient Visits	-0.8%	4.6%	-15.9%	17.2%
Discharges	0.2%	0.1%	-13.9%	8.6%
Patient Days	2.1%	2.7%	-9.8%	10.0%
Ave LOS	2.0%	2.0%	3.9%	1.9%

# Vermont vs. New England States: OpEx Growth per Adj Discharge



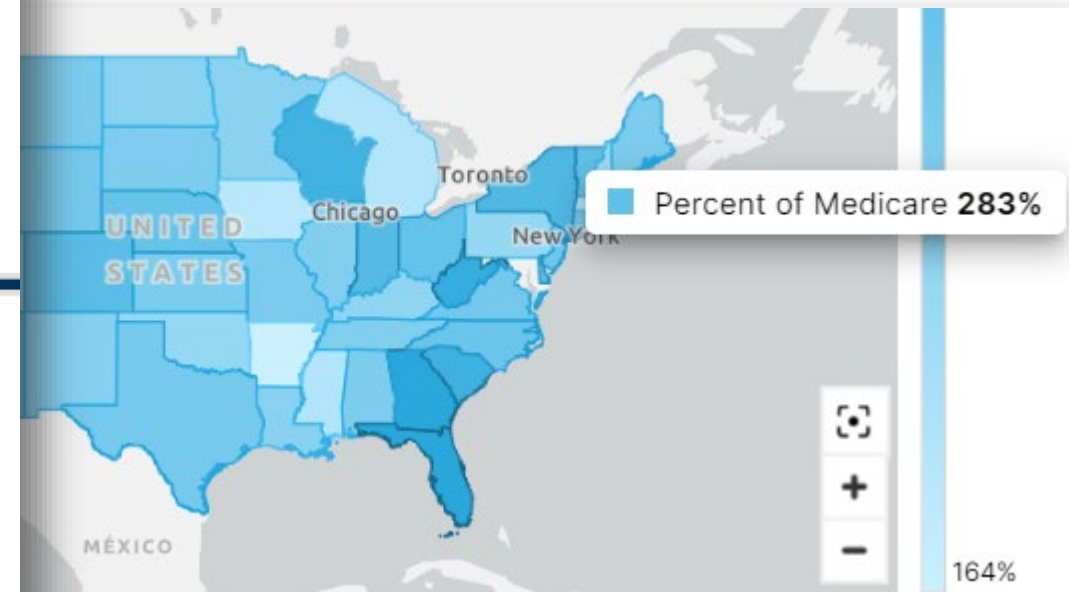
← Vermont

# Vermont's hospital prices are higher compared to most states

## Selected State Ranking in the U.S. for Total Facility Plus Physician as a Percent of Medicare

RAND 2022

**VERMONT** at #13  
**CONNECTICUT** at #23  
**MAINE** at #29  
**NEW HAMPSHIRE** at #43  
**RHODE ISLAND** at #45



## Highest Total Facility Plus Physician Price as a Percent of Medicare in the U.S.

RAND 2022

**GEORGIA** with 345%  
**FLORIDA** with 345%  
**WEST VIRGINIA** with 330%

## Lowest Total Facility Plus Physician Price as a Percent of Medicare in the U.S.

RAND 2022

**ARKANSAS** with 164%  
**IOWA** with 185%  
**MICHIGAN** with 192%

Source: Sage Transparency <https://employerptp.org/sage-transparency/>

*More on this during this afternoon's Board meeting...*

# Vermont Hospital Prices: Inpatient Services *Relative & Standardized Prices*



Hospitals	2020		2021		2022	
All Vermont Hospitals	200%	\$25,480	209%	\$27,678	227%	\$30,260
Dartmouth-Hitchcock	144%	\$21,970	147%	\$22,058	159%	\$25,871
Independent (CAH)	143%	\$18,417	142%	\$19,731	164%	\$22,685
Rutland Regional Health Services	193%	\$22,487	202%	\$24,546	211%	\$27,690
Southwestern VT Health Care	220%	\$22,412	231%	\$24,016	227%	\$23,017
UVM Health Network	216%	\$27,839	229%	\$30,454	248%	\$32,729

Source: RAND <https://www.rand.org/health-care/key-topics/paying-for-care.html>

# Vermont Hospital Prices: Outpatient Services *Relative & Standardized Prices*



Hospitals	2020		2021		2022	
All Vermont Hospitals	296%	\$442.35	308%	\$462.84	316%	\$484.22
Dartmouth-Hitchcock	246%	\$496.52	252%	\$489.69	253%	\$504.30
Independent (CAH)	205%	\$423.38	204%	\$408.66	195%	\$434.60
Rutland Regional Health Services	325%	\$378.42	323%	\$391.34	349%	\$427.67
Southwestern VT Health Care	315%	\$435.88	301%	\$418.58	332%	\$461.51
UVM Health Network	347%	\$480.91	370%	\$515.28	383%	\$537.38

Source: RAND <https://www.rand.org/health-care/key-topics/paying-for-care.html>

## What is my state's MA adoption trend?

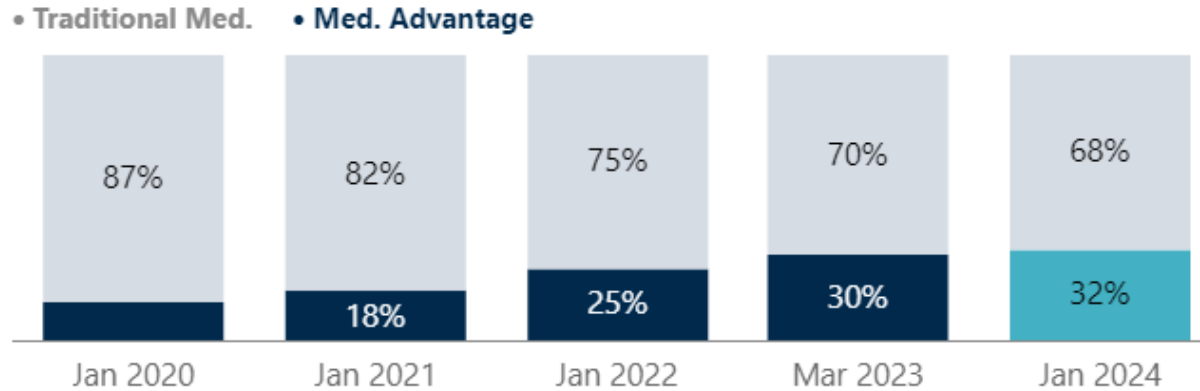
Your state lags the national percent of Medicare-eligible population that chooses MA, which is at 50%. Fewer individuals rely on MA for their coverage.



# 32%



+1.7%pt in 2024 vs. prior year



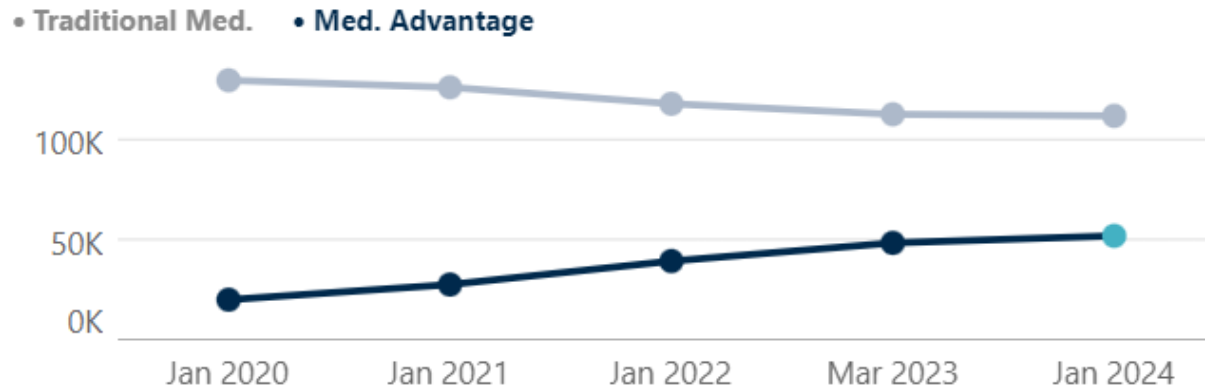
## How has MA enrollment grown in my state?

Nationally, the number of MA enrollees grew 5% from 2023 to 2024. Your state grew 7%, which is down from 24% growth the year before.

# 51K



+4K (7%) in 2024 vs. prior year



# Medicare Advantage Continues to Expand in Vermont...

# Public Payer Rates: Less than Inflation



## Medicare

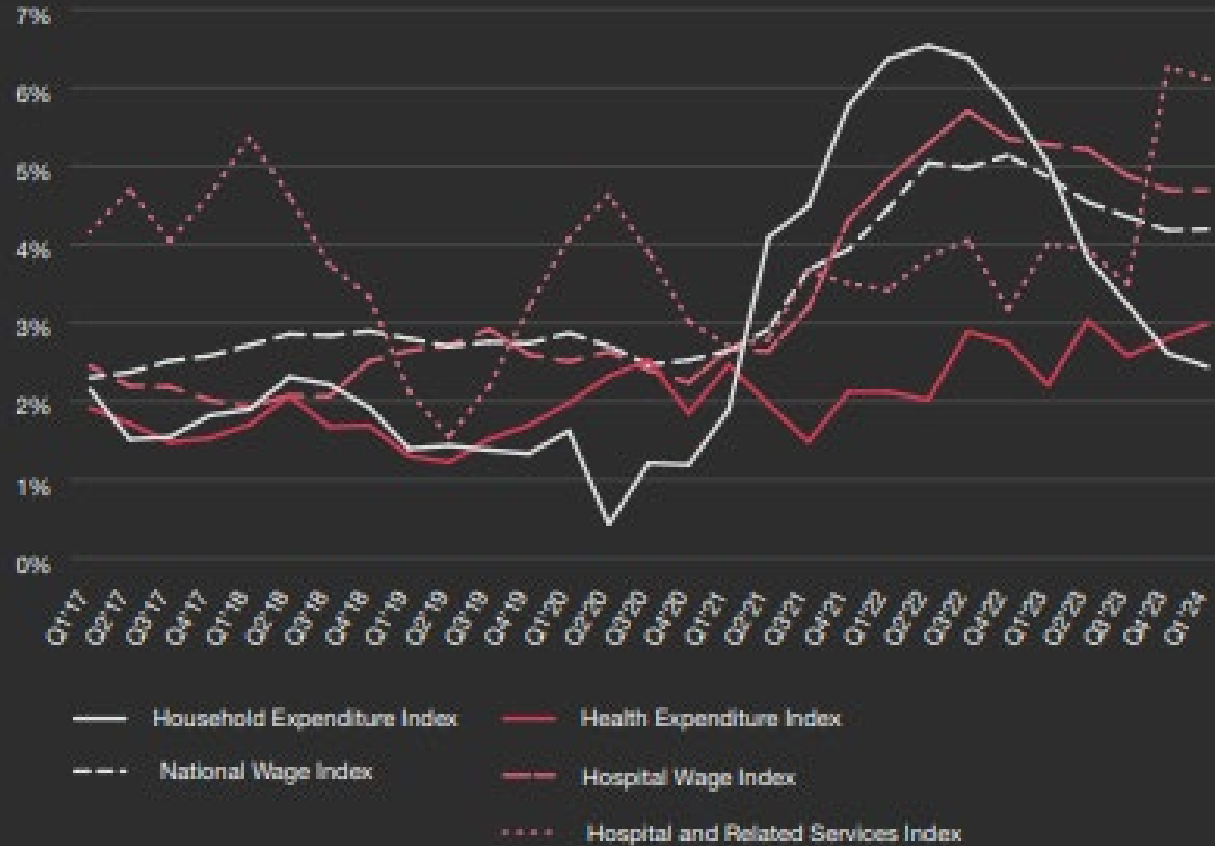
- IPPS/OPPS for FY25 reflects a 2.9% rate increase over FY24
- Critical Access Hospitals continue to receive “cost +1%”

## Medicaid

- VT will have a 0% rate increase over FY24
- NY increased Medicaid investments to hospitals for FY25 (*question to hospitals on est. budgetary impact*)

Source: VT Medicaid, [NY Dept of Health](#), [CMS Rule](#)

Figure 2. Expenditure and Wage Indices year-over-year growth 2017 – Q1'2024



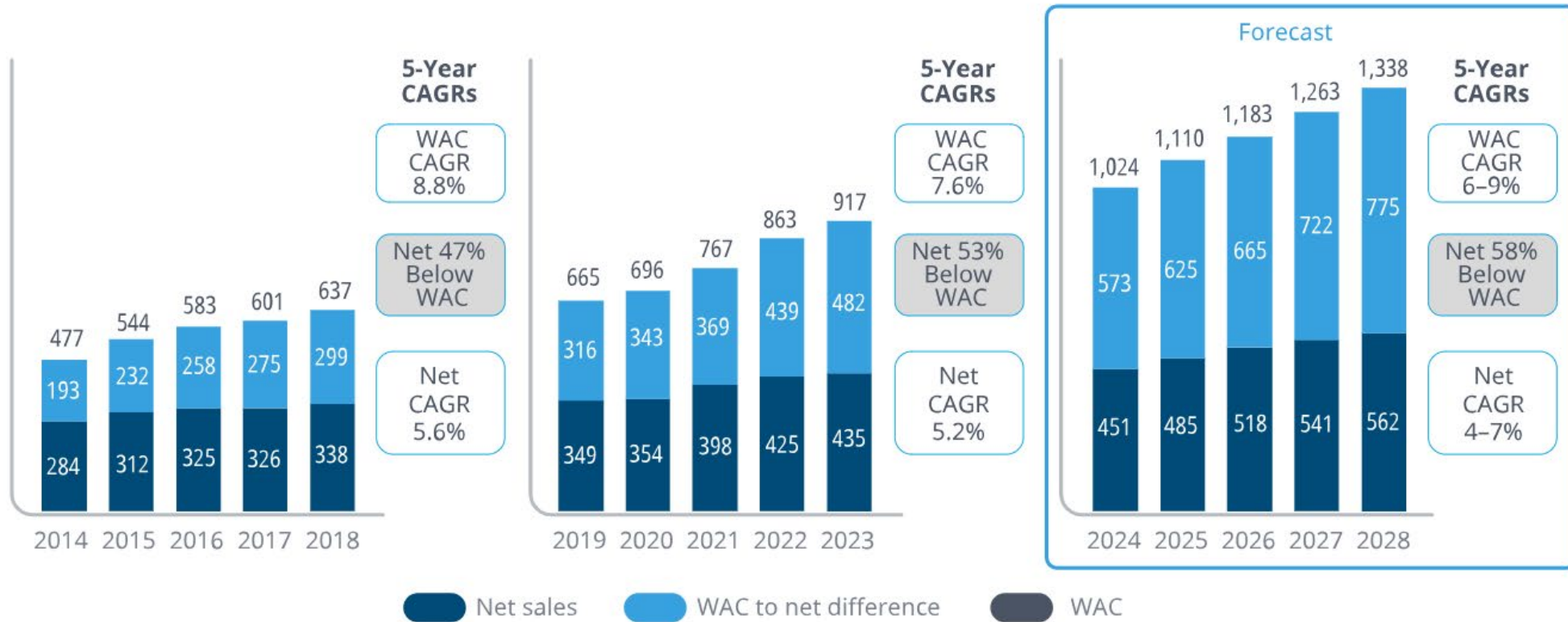
Source: Bureau of Economic Analysis Personal Consumption Expenditure; Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index, PwC analysis

Cost of Health Care Labor Continues to Rise



# Pharmaceutical Spending

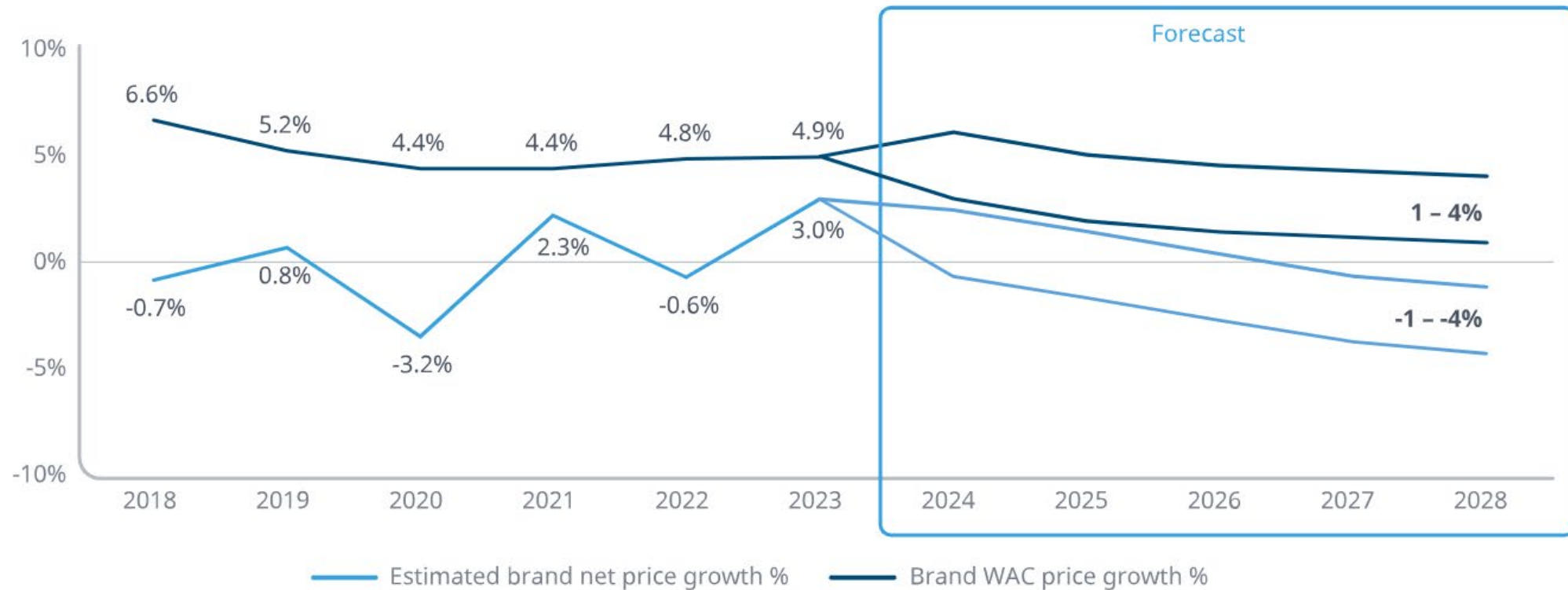
U.S. medicines spending is forecast to grow 4 to 7% through 2028 lifted by novel drugs and offset by expiries and price cuts



Source: [IQVIA](https://www.iqvia.com)


# Pharmaceutical Prices

Net prices for protected brands are forecast to decline -1 to -4%, while list prices will grow 1 to 4% including impact of price cuts



Source: [IQVIA](#)

# Adopting and scaling of AI continues...



Increased use of AI in provider settings related to clinical decision support tools, and diagnostics and treatment recommendations...

# Hospital Financials: National Trends

## June 2024

### Key Takeaways

- 1. June operating margins showed continued signs of stabilization.** Examination of the data shows median growth month-over-month, while the median change declined. This further points to a growing divide between higher performing and lower performing hospitals.
- 2. Payments resulting from the 340B settlement are bolstering performance.**
- 3. All regions except for the Great Plains demonstrated improvement compared to last year.** Hospitals in this region tend to be smaller hospitals that may be facing challenges related to size and access to capital.

# What other states are doing about hospital spending...



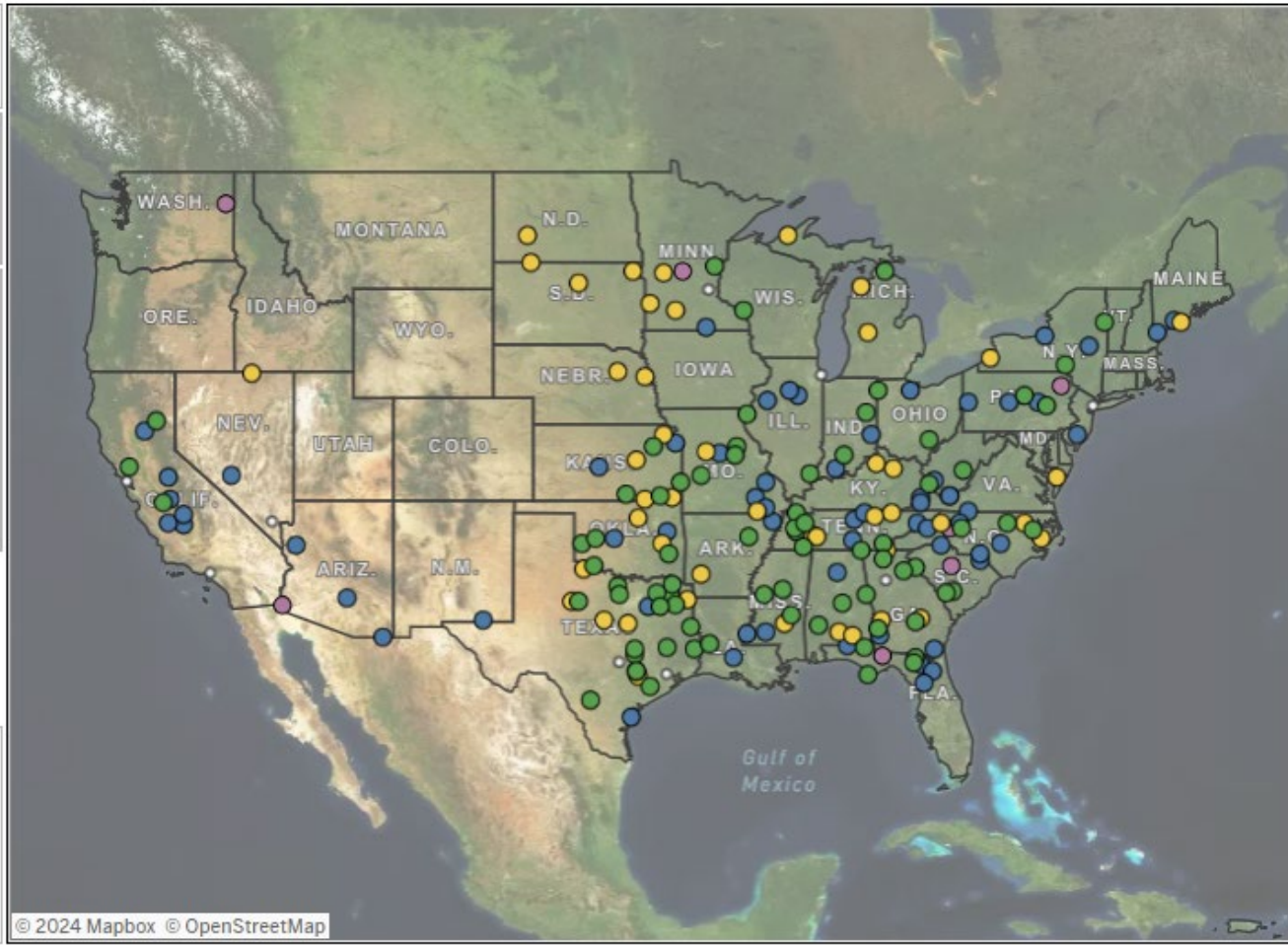
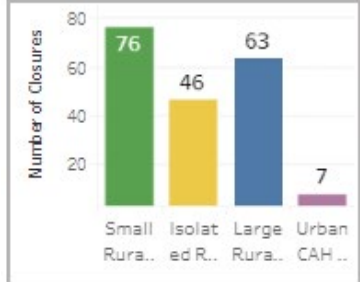
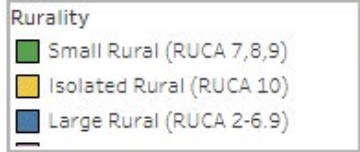
An increasing number of states are implementing initiatives similar to Vermont's, including hospital spending growth targets, hospital rate-setting boards, CON programs, value-based payment methodologies, and more.

- For example, states with hospital growth targets now include California, Connecticut, Delaware, Mass., Nevada, New Jersey, Oregon, Rhode Island, and Washington.

Maryland and Pennsylvania have both implemented global budget methodologies for select hospitals (Maryland for its acute-care hospitals and Pennsylvania for its rural hospitals).

- Maryland is currently the only state to establish hospital *prices* at fixed levels for all payers.

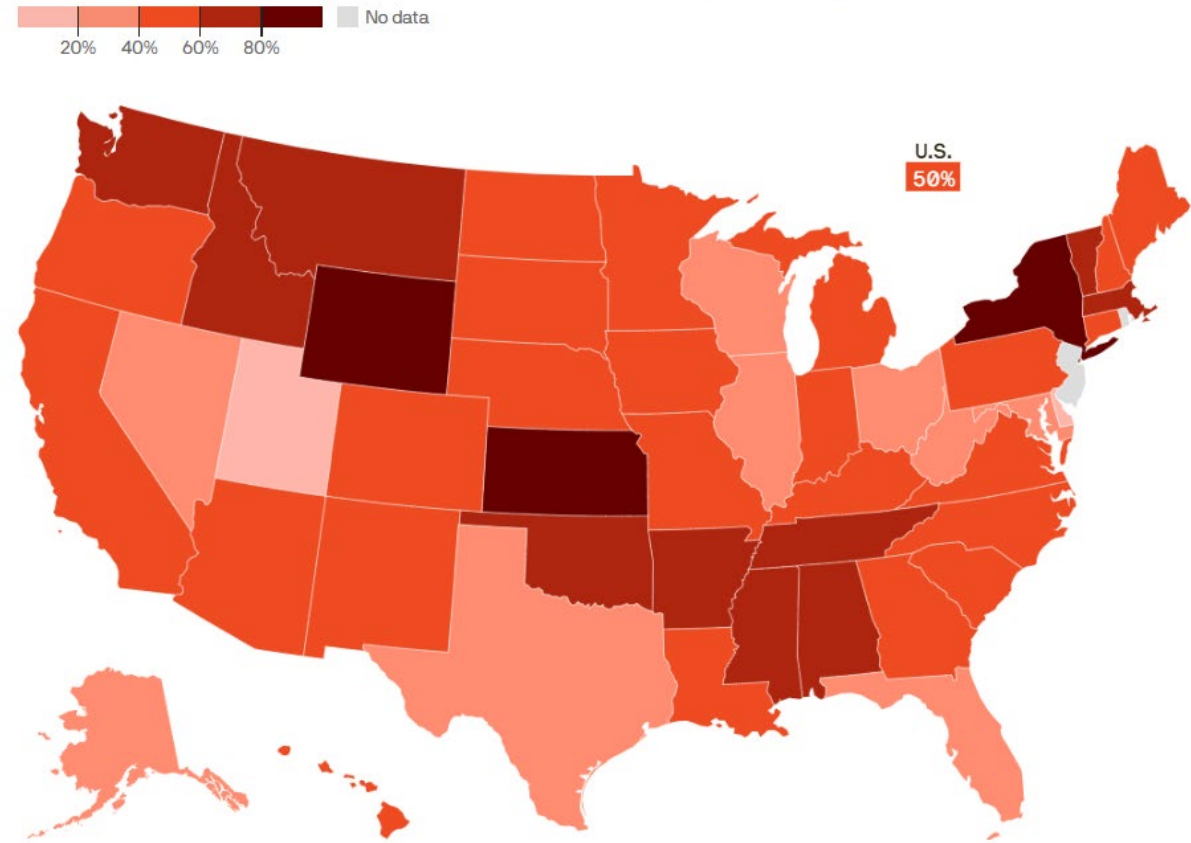
# Rural Hospital Closures



192 Rural Hospital Closures since 2005.

More than half of US rural hospitals are at risk of closure...

Share of rural hospitals with negative operating margins, 2024



Data: Chartis; Map: Alice Feng/Axios

# If Vermont is spending so much on hospital care, why are our hospitals struggling financially?



- Declining patient volume & higher costs associated with maintaining access to low volume services
- Inefficient operations and low provider productivity
- Administrative cost growth
- Fixed costs are too high given variability in patient volume
- (unreimbursed) boarders and transfers better served in non-hospital settings
- Insufficient Medicaid reimbursement (for efficiently delivered services)
- Provider by-pass (local residents choosing to drive further for care, including out of state)
- Rural health care workforce shortages and recruitment challenges leading to a higher cost of labor



# ACT 167 Community Engagement

## SCOPE, GOALS, AND APPROACH: IMPROVING THE VERMONT HEALTHCARE DELIVERY SYSTEM REQUIRES INPUT FROM ACROSS THE COMMUNITY IT SERVES

Act 167 (of 2022) requires GMCB, in collaboration with the Agency of Human Services, to develop and conduct a data-informed, patient-focused, community-inclusive engagement process for Vermont’s hospitals to **reduce inefficiencies, lower costs, improve population health outcomes, reduce health inequities, and increase access to essential services**

GMCB tasked Oliver Wyman with engaging diverse healthcare stakeholders to ascertain **their 1) interactions with the health system and 2) perceived needs** to improve equitable healthcare access and outcomes

### Community and provider engagement process *(see detailed Gantt in Deep Dive)*

#### Aug-Sept 2023

Step 1. Finalize engagement plan and interview scheduling

Identify and schedule interviews with key stakeholders in the following groups:

- Hospital leaders
- Provider organizations
- Community leaders and members
- Diverse populations
- State of Vermont partners and Legislators
- Health related organizations

#### Sept-Nov 2023

Step 2. Develop current state understanding through 1<sup>st</sup> round of interviews

Obtain community perspective on:

- Hospital Service Area (HSA) characteristics
- Hospital & healthcare delivery system performance
- Community needs
- Desired health system future state

#### March – May 2024

Step 3. Develop solution options and vet with community through 2<sup>nd</sup> round of interviews

- Develop solutions to address current needs and reach the desired future state while considering Act 167 goals – *In conjunction with analytics contractor*
- Obtain stakeholder perspective on the impact of recommendations on hospital performance and healthcare delivery

#### May – June 2024

Step 4. Develop and deliver final report to GMCB

- Document and socialize confirmed current state understanding, designed future state, and recommended steps to achieve future state (including pros and cons)
- Obtain stakeholder alignment on recommendations

# Why Regulate Hospitals?

Higher hospital spending is a major contributor to **unaffordable health insurance premiums and out-of-pocket costs.**

Higher spending in one sector (e.g. Hospital Spending) **limits resources** that could otherwise be **allocated to other parts of the delivery system** (e.g. primary care, mental health, preventative services, social determinants of health etc.) or to other parts of the economy.

Vermont's health care system is highly concentrated. Regulation is essential to contain costs in **monopoly markets**. This is particularly salient in **rural settings** where there is less opportunity for efficient competition.

# Vermont's Regulation of Hospital Budgets: A Brief History

1983

Vermont establishes  
Hospital Budget  
Review  
18. V.S.A. § 9456

1992

**Vermont Health  
Care Authority  
Established**

Merges Health  
Policy Council,  
Health Data Council  
and Certificate of  
Need Review Board

1995

**Banking,  
Insurance,  
Securities, and  
Health Care  
Administration  
(BISHCA)**

Established  
authority to limit  
hospital budgets

2011

**Green  
Mountain Care  
Board**

Transfers some  
authorities  
previously at  
BISHCA to GMCB  
renaming BISHCA to  
Dept. of Financial  
Regulation (DFR)

# STATUTE & RULE

# Background

- The GMCB must establish a budget for each hospital by September 15, with a written decision by October 1. 18 V.S.A. § 9456(d)(1).
- When establishing a budget, the GMCB must rely on its statutory charge and the state's regulatory objectives.
- Hospitals bear the burden of persuasion in justifying their budgets as submitted. GMCB Rule 3.000, § 3.306(a).
- If a hospital does not meet its burden, the GMCB must adjust the budget such that it aligns with the state's regulatory objectives.

# Background

- When reviewing a hospital's budget, the Board is guided by:
  - The Board's statutory purpose and charge. 18 V.S.A. § 9372.
  - Its duty to regulate consistent with the principles for health care reform. 18 V.S.A. § 9371; 18 V.S.A. § 9375(a).
  - Its obligation to establish budgets using statutory considerations set forth for hospital budget review. 18 V.S.A. § 9456; GMCB Rule 3.000, § 3.306.
  - The annual benchmarks established by the Board, against which proposed budgets are evaluated. 18 V.S.A. § 9456(e); GMCB Rule 3.000, §§ 3.202, 3.305.

# 18 V.S.A. § 9372

“It is the intent of the General Assembly to create an independent board to promote the general good of the State by:

1. improving the health of the population;
2. reducing the per-capita rate of growth in expenditures for health services in Vermont across all payers while ensuring that access to care and quality of care are not compromised;
3. enhancing the patient and health care professional experience of care;
4. recruiting and retaining high-quality health care professionals; and
5. achieving administrative simplification in health care financing and delivery.”

# 18 V.S.A. § 9371

The GMCB must execute its charge consistent with the principles of health care reform. These principles include, in part:

1. Universal access to high-quality, medically necessary health services. Systemic barriers, such as cost, must not prevent people from accessing necessary care.
2. Health costs must be contained. Growth in spending must balance the needs of the population with the ability to pay for it.
3. Primary care must be preserved and enhanced.
4. The system must be evaluated to improve quality, safety, access, and cost containment, including efforts to promote healthy lifestyles.
5. Unnecessary expenditures must be eliminated. This includes admin costs that do not contribute to efficient, high-quality services or improve health outcomes.



# 18 V.S.A. § 9456

Specific to hospital budgets the GMCB considers, in part:

1. Vermont's critical health needs and resources.
2. Actual hospital performance with respect to past budgets.
3. Utilization information.
4. Hospital administrative costs.
5. Salaries for hospital leadership, hospital salary spread, and a comparison of median salaries in NE.
6. The extent to which undercompensated costs are charged to the commercial market.
7. Hospitals' investments in workforce development.
8. Reports from professional review organizations.
9. Public comment on all aspects of hospital costs and use, and on individual hospital budgets.
10. The benchmarks established by this Board.

# Annual Benchmarks

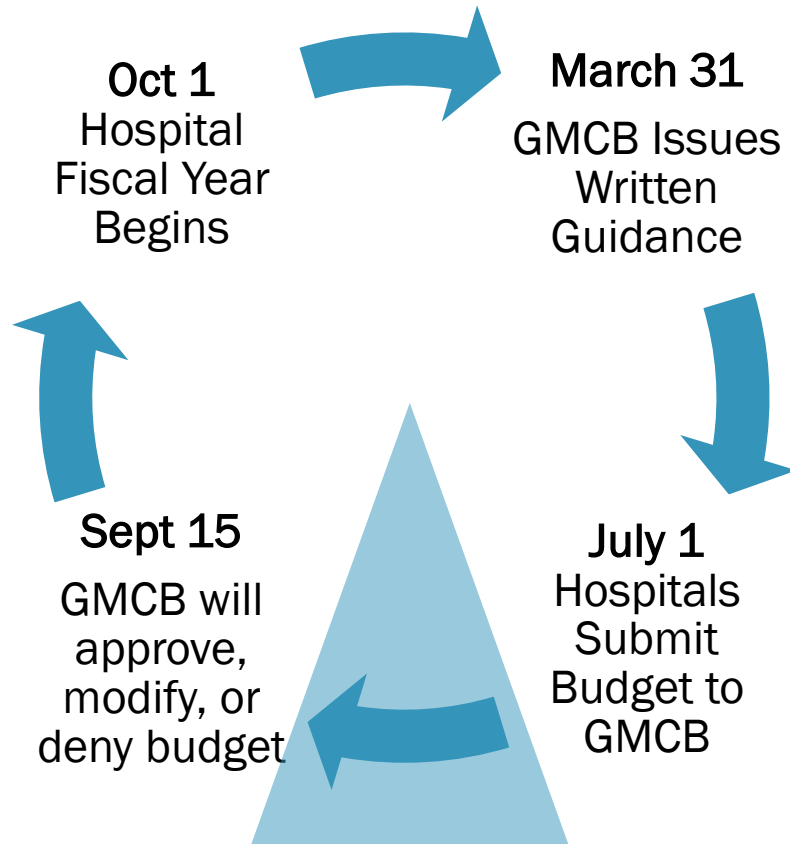
- The Board may establish a process to define, on an annual basis, criteria for hospitals to meet, such as utilization and inflation benchmarks. 18 V.S.A. § 9456(e).
- The Board establishes benchmarks for hospital use in developing and preparing budgets. GMCB Rule 3.000, § 3.202(a).
  - GMCB meets with VAHHS & HCA to obtain input.
  - Benchmarks provided to hospitals by March 31.
- Benchmarks help the Board consider whether budget adjustment is necessary. GMCB Rule 3.000, § 3.202(b).

# Simplified Overview

- The Board is tasked with establishing hospital budgets that meet the state's objectives as described in statute.
- These regulatory objectives consistently tie back to increasing access, improving quality, and containing costs.
- Each year the Board establishes benchmarks to focus its analysis and to aid discussion with hospitals.
- The Board establishes budgets using the objectives described in statute. The benchmarks are useful tools.
- Each hospital bears the burden of persuading the Board that its proposed budget aligns with the state's regulatory objectives.

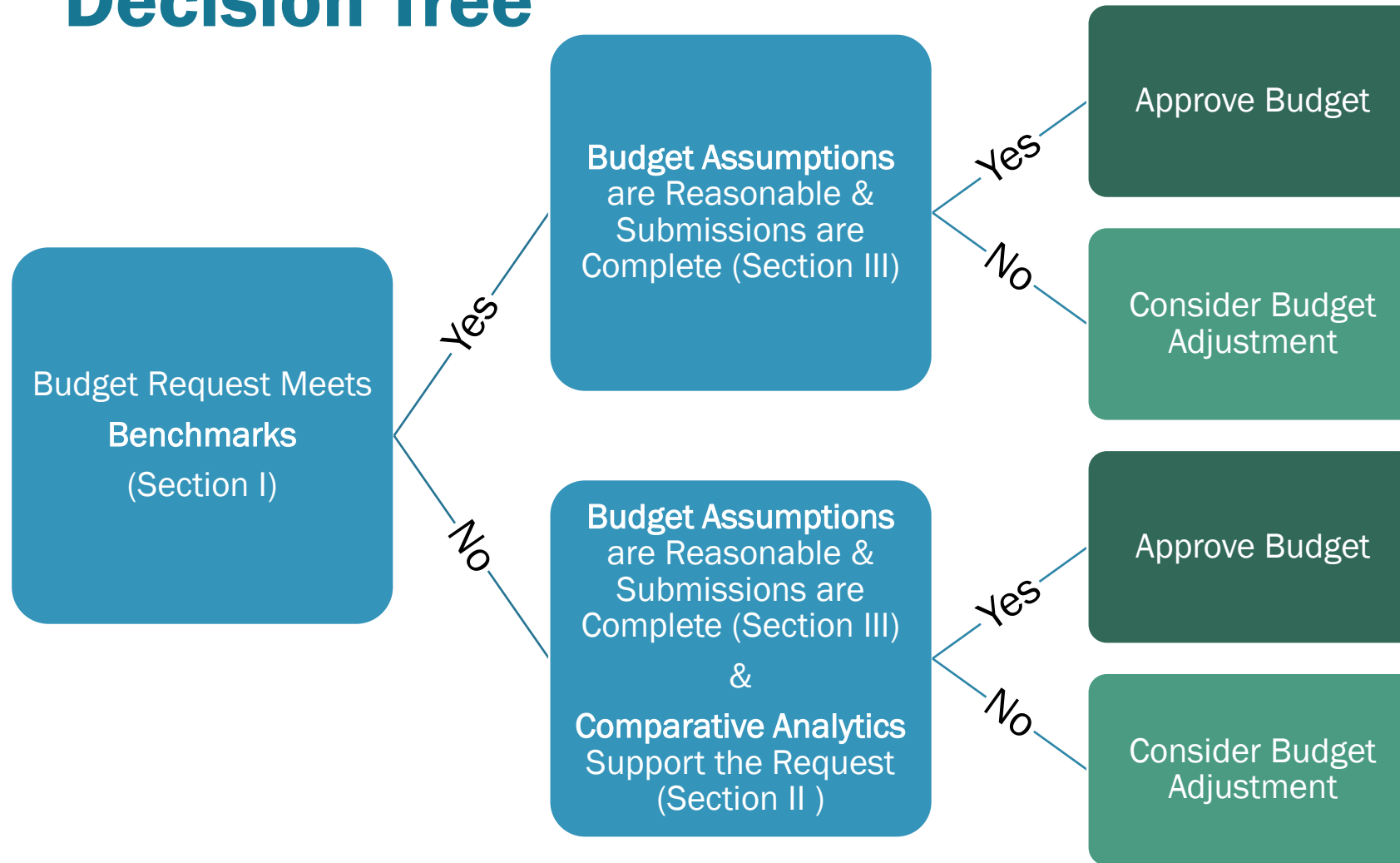
# FY25 HOSPITAL BUDGET GUIDANCE

# Hospital Budget Review Process



- ✓ **November:** staff meet with hospital CFOs to debrief FY24.
- ✓ **January-March:** staff meet with VAHHS and HCA to solicit input on benchmarks and other aspects of the process.
- ✓ **February:** open special public comment (Today).
- ✓ **February/March:** Staff continue collecting input on guidance from interested parties.
- ✓ **March:** Board issues hospitals written guidance for FY25.
- ✓ **April-July:** Hospital continue to develop FY25 budgets.
- ☐ **July:** GMCB receives budgets (due 7/1), staff begins review.
- ☐ **August:** Hospital Budget hearings.
- ☐ **September:** Board publicly deliberates to approve, modify, or deny budgets by 9/15.
- ☐ **October:** Budget orders delivered to hospitals by 10/1 (start of hospital fiscal year).

# FY25 HBR Guidance: Decision Tree



*Regardless of budget approval or adjustment, insights gained from data in any of the sections of this guidance may be used to facilitate conversations around improvement opportunities and may lead to general or hospital-specific budget order conditions.*

# FY25 HBR Guidance:

## Section I Benchmarks



1. **Net Patient Revenue** is capped at no more than **3.5%** above prior year budget, in line with the Vermont All Payer Model Agreement.
2. **Commercial rate growth** overall and for each payer shall be no more than the **PCE Price Index +1%** (January 2024 release), over FY24 approved budget, which amounts to **3.4%** for FY25.
3. **Operating margin** shall be greater than **0%**.

*Hospitals exceeding these benchmarks are required to justify with evidence.*

# SUMMARY OF HOSPITAL BUDGET REQUESTS FY25



# Compliance: Were submitted budget materials complete and timely?

Two hospitals made major updates to their budget post-deadline:

1. In mid-July, SVMCMC notified us that they needed to request a higher rate due to an inability to negotiate a higher Medicare reimbursement rate. They resubmitted their budget on July 24, 2024.
2. On July 22, UVMMC notified us that they needed a higher rate due to higher-than-expected costs associated with bargaining. They began resubmitting their budget documents August 2<sup>nd</sup>, with documents coming in as late as August 5<sup>th</sup> (yesterday). Staff made their best effort to incorporate the latest data into this presentation but have not had time to reassess all materials.

# Compliance: Were submitted budget materials complete and timely?



Though hospitals have now submitted all required documents, none had a complete submission by the extended deadline of July 8<sup>th</sup> (from July 1<sup>st</sup>).

We're currently waiting for edits and/or resubmissions from the following hospitals:

- 1-2 items: Brattleboro, North Country, Gifford, and Springfield.
- 3+ items: CVMC, Porter, and UVMC.

*Staff are exploring process improvements for FY2026 including June office hours, templates for budget assumptions (and certainty), proposing to level fund budgets that are not timely nor complete.*

# FY25 Hospital Budget Requests vs. Section I Benchmarks



Hospital	Comm. Rate*	Benchmark (< 3.4%)	NPR	Benchmark (< 3.5%)	Operating Margin	Benchmark (> 0%)	All Section I Benchmarks
Brattleboro Memorial Hospital	4.70%	No	2.5%	Yes	0.5%	Yes	No
Central Vermont Medical Center	5.54%	No	11.9%	No	0.0%	Yes	No
Copley Hospital	10.50%	No	11.8%	No	2.8%	Yes	No
Gifford Medical Center	6.80%	No	8.2%	No	4.4%	Yes	No
Grace Cottage Hospital	2.50%	Yes	12.0%	No	-2.3%	No	No
Mt. Ascutney Hospital & Health Ctr	2.20%	Yes	4.4%	No	0.7%	Yes	No
North Country Hospital	4.70%	No	1.6%	Yes	2.0%	Yes	No
Northeastern VT Regional Hospital	4.50%	No	3.9%	No	0.7%	Yes	No
Northwestern Medical Center	6.40%	No	6.8%	No	1.0%	Yes	No
Porter Medical Center	2.50%	Yes	4.2%	No	4.7%	Yes	No
Rutland Regional Medical Center	2.80%	Yes	6.1%	No	2.5%	Yes	No
Southwestern VT Medical Center	3.80%	No	3.5%	Yes	1.6%	Yes	No
Springfield Hospital	2.20%	Yes	12.0%	No	1.4%	Yes	No
The University of Vermont Medical Center	5.70%	No	9.3%	No	2.9%	Yes	No

\*Commercial rate (price growth) is found in the rate decomposition workbook. NPR growth is also in the workbook and is expected to tie to Adaptive.

# Price vs. Non-Price Components of FY25 Hospital NPR Growth



FY2025 Year Over Year Growth									% of NPR Growth	
Hospital	NPR	Comm Price	Util	Public Price	Payer Mix	Service Mix	Other	Non-Price	Comm Price	Non-Price
BMH	+2.5%	-2.5%	+1.1%	-91.1%	-9.5%	-6.3%	+110.7%	+5.0%	-1.0%	1.9%
NVRH	+3.9%	+1.8%	-	+2.3%	+0.4%	-0.5%	-0.0%	+2.1%	0.8%	0.9%
RRMC	+6.1%	+1.4%	-	+4.3%	+0.3%	+0.2%	-0.0%	+4.7%	1.6%	5.5%
CVMC	+11.9%	+2.2%	+8.4%	+1.3%	+1.0%	-	-1.1%	+9.6%	2.2%	9.4%
PH	+4.2%	+0.9%	+6.1%	+2.0%	+0.8%	-	-5.5%	+3.3%	0.4%	1.5%
UVMC	+9.3%	+3.3%	+5.1%	+1.6%	-0.4%	-	-0.3%	+6.0%	21.4%	38.9%
Copley	+11.8%	+8.2%	-0.2%	+3.9%	+3.0%	-	-3.2%	+3.6%	3.1%	1.3%
GMC	+8.2%	+3.5%	-5.5%	-	+3.6%	-	+6.5%	+4.7%	0.8%	1.1%
GCH	+12.0%	+1.0%	+6.2%	+0.6%	-0.1%	-	+4.3%	+11.0%	0.1%	1.1%
MAHHC	+4.3%	+0.9%	+1.8%	+1.1%	+0.0%	-	+0.5%	+3.4%	0.2%	0.8%
NCH	-0.5%	+2.1%	+2.3%	+1.1%	+0.5%	-	-6.5%	-2.6%	0.7%	-0.9%
NMC	+6.8%	+3.9%	+8.6%	-	+0.7%	-	-6.3%	+2.9%	1.7%	1.3%
SVMC	+3.5%	+1.6%	+1.8%	+0.2%	-0.1%	-	+0.0%	+1.9%	1.1%	1.4%
SH	+13.0%	+1.0%	+11.5%	+1.8%	-1.9%	-	+0.6%	+12.0%	0.2%	2.6%
<b>System YOY %</b>	<b>+8.0%</b>	<b>+2.7%</b>	<b>+4.2%</b>	<b>-1.2%</b>	<b>-0.2%</b>	<b>-0.2%</b>	<b>+2.7%</b>	<b>+5.3%</b>	<b>33.3%</b>	<b>66.7%</b>
<b>System YOY \$ (millions)</b>	<b>\$283</b>	<b>\$94</b>	<b>\$149</b>	<b>(\$41)</b>	<b>(\$7)</b>	<b>(\$7)</b>	<b>\$95</b>	<b>\$189</b>	<b>\$94.18</b>	<b>\$188.76</b>

Note: Summary of Rate Decomposition Data Submitted by Hospitals as of 08/05/2024.

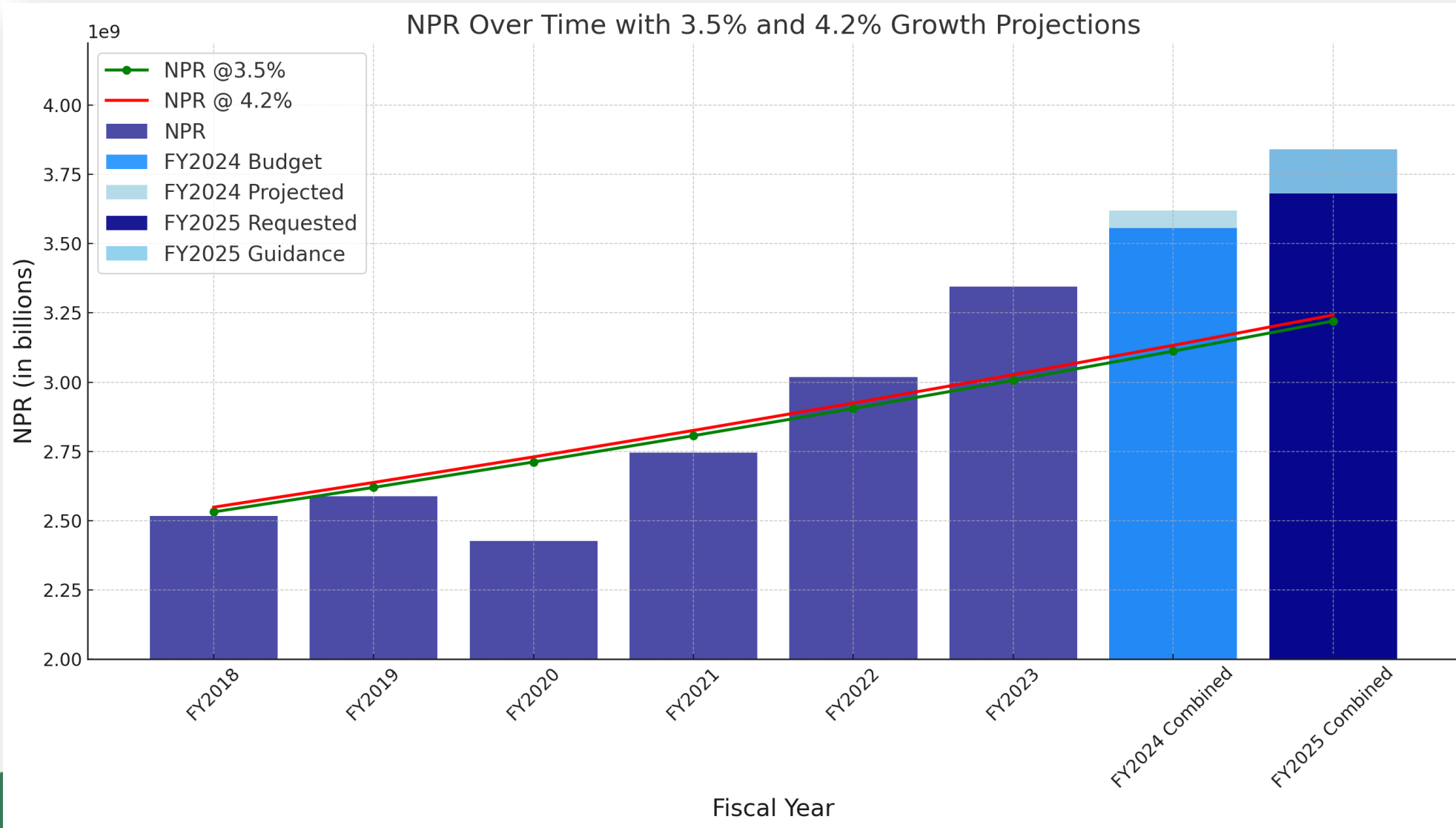
# Price vs. Non-Price Components of FY25 Commercial NPR Growth



FY2025 Year Over Year Growth										% of Comm NPR Growth	
Hospital	Comm NPR	Comm Price	Util	Public Price	Payer Mix	Service Mix	Other	Non-Price		Comm Price	Non-Price
UVMHC	+10.8%	+6.8%	+5.7%	-	-1.1%	-	-0.5%	+4.1%		34.3%	20.5%
CVMC	+15.4%	+5.5%	+9.6%	-	+3.2%	-	-2.9%	+9.9%		3.6%	6.4%
Copley	+12.3%	+10.5%	+0.2%	-	-0.1%	-	+1.7%	+1.8%		3.3%	0.6%
NMC	+14.3%	+6.4%	+13.8%	-	+1.0%	-	-6.9%	+8.0%		2.7%	3.4%
RRMC	+5.9%	+2.8%	-	+2.9%	-	+0.2%	-0.0%	+3.1%		2.7%	2.9%
BMH	+7.0%	+4.7%	+4.0%	-100.0%	+0.2%	+0.5%	+97.6%	+2.3%		2.5%	1.2%
SVMC	+5.7%	+3.5%	+3.7%	-	-1.5%	-	+0.0%	+2.2%		2.3%	1.4%
NVRH	+3.9%	+4.5%	-	+2.5%	-	-3.1%	-	-0.6%		1.4%	-0.2%
GMC	+3.9%	+6.8%	+0.4%	-	-2.4%	-	-0.9%	-2.9%		1.3%	-0.5%
NCH	-0.5%	+2.1%	+2.3%	+1.1%	+0.5%	-	-6.5%	-2.6%		1.1%	-1.4%
PH	+16.0%	+2.5%	+5.9%	-	+1.4%	-	+6.2%	+13.5%		0.7%	3.6%
MAHHC	+6.6%	+2.2%	+0.8%	-	+3.6%	-	+0.0%	+4.4%		0.3%	0.7%
SH	+13.0%	+1.0%	+11.5%	+1.8%	-1.9%	-	+0.6%	+12.0%		0.3%	4.0%
GCH	+15.3%	+2.5%	+8.0%	-	-	-	+4.8%	+12.8%		0.2%	0.9%
<b>System YOY %</b>	<b>+9.6%</b>	<b>+5.4%</b>	<b>+5.1%</b>	<b>-4.7%</b>	<b>-0.4%</b>	<b>-0.0%</b>	<b>+4.2%</b>	<b>+4.2%</b>		<b>57%</b>	<b>43%</b>
<b>System YOY \$ (millions)</b>	<b>\$180</b>	<b>\$102</b>	<b>\$95</b>	<b>(\$89)</b>	<b>(\$7)</b>	<b>(\$1)</b>	<b>\$80</b>	<b>\$78</b>		<b>\$102</b>	<b>\$78</b>

Note: Summary of Rate Decomposition Data Submitted by Hospitals as of 08/05/2024.

# NPR Growth vs. APM Target



Compound annual NPR growth since 2017 has been approx. **6%**.

# Hospital Financial Health: Operating & Total Margin



Hospitals	Operating Margin			EBIDA %			Total Margin		
	FY23 Actuals	FY24 Projected	FY25 Submitted Budget	FY23 Actuals	FY24 Projected	FY25 Submitted Budget	FY23 Actuals	FY24 Projected	FY25 Submitted Budget
Brattleboro Memorial Hospital	-1.7%	0.7%	0.7%	2.2%	4.5%	4.2%	1.7%	0.7%	0.5%
Central Vermont Medical Center	-6.5%	0.7%	0.0%	-3.9%	2.9%	2.2%	-8.3%	2.9%	0.9%
Copley Hospital	-1.8%	0.0%	2.8%	1.6%	2.9%	6.4%	-1.4%	0.2%	3.2%
Gifford Medical Center	-8.3%	-4.3%	4.4%	-1.2%	2.1%	10.0%	-2.8%	0.0%	4.8%
Grace Cottage Hospital	-8.9%	-6.7%	-2.3%	-5.2%	-3.0%	1.2%	-0.2%	0.5%	12.4%
Mt. Ascutney Health & Hospital Center	2.0%	0.1%	0.7%	6.0%	4.3%	4.8%	7.5%	5.0%	4.8%
North Country Hospital	-8.9%	-0.4%	2.0%	-4.6%	3.4%	6.2%	-10.9%	3.9%	2.0%
Northeastern VT Regional Hospital	0.5%	-0.7%	0.7%	4.5%	3.4%	3.9%	1.4%	1.5%	0.6%
Northwestern Medical Center	-6.6%	-0.8%	1.0%	-1.3%	4.6%	6.6%	1.2%	6.4%	2.6%
Porter Medical Center	7.6%	4.0%	4.7%	9.9%	6.1%	6.6%	11.4%	4.7%	6.0%
Rutland Regional Medical Center	2.1%	2.0%	2.5%	6.3%	6.2%	6.6%	-0.3%	6.3%	5.3%
Southwestern VT Medical Center	-3.8%	1.1%	1.6%	0.0%	5.0%	5.8%	-0.7%	4.2%	3.0%
Springfield Hospital	-0.9%	0.1%	1.4%	1.2%	2.3%	3.8%	-0.7%	0.7%	1.3%
The University of Vermont Medical Center	3.1%	3.0%	2.9%	7.3%	6.8%	6.5%	5.6%	5.2%	3.7%

Operating Margin = Net Operating Income / Total Operating Revenue

EBIDA % = (Net Operating Income + Interest (Short Term) + Interest (Long Term) + Depreciation Amortization) / Total Operating Revenue

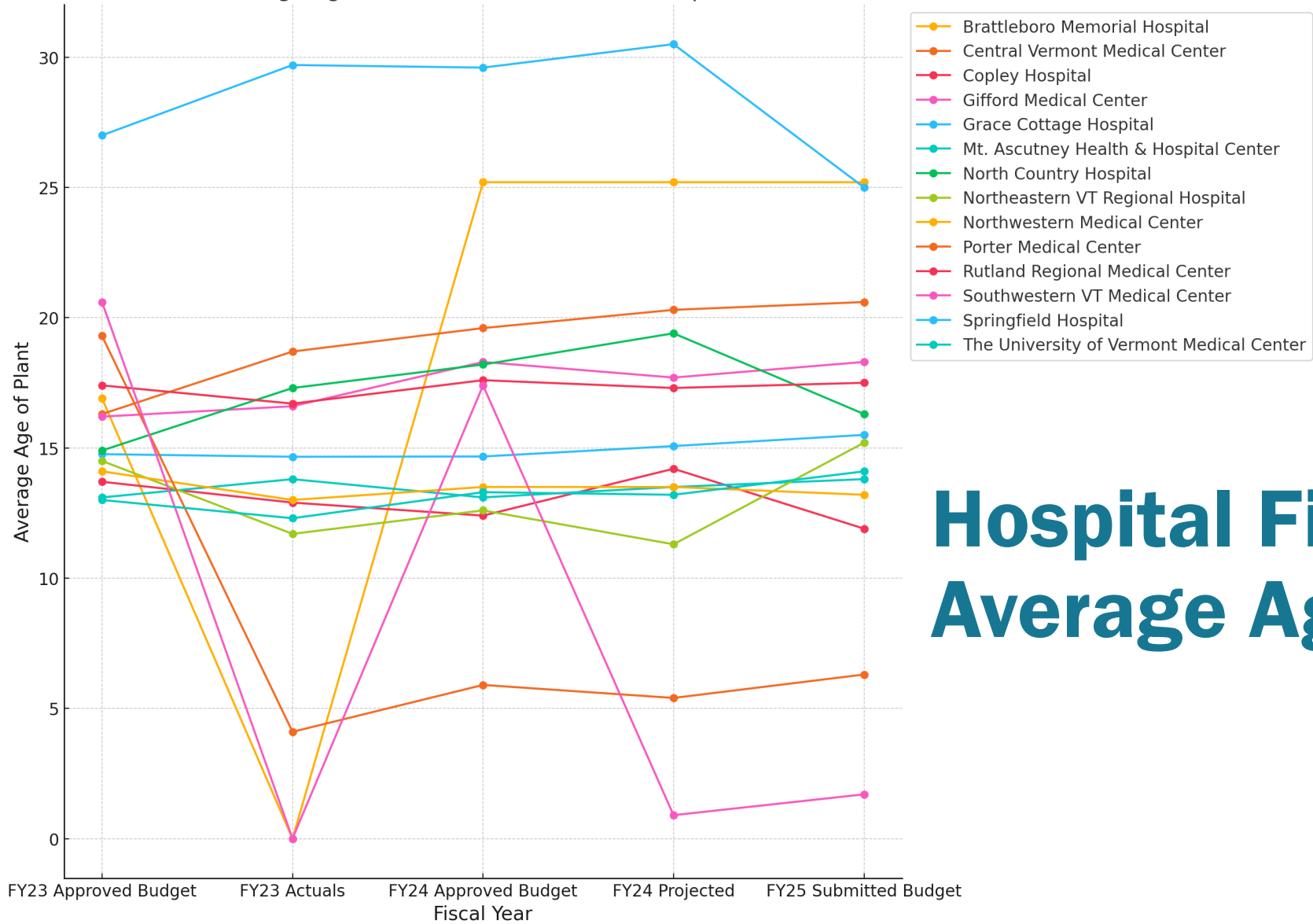
Total Margin = (Excess of Revenue Over Expense) / (Net Patient Revenue + Other Operating Revenue + Non-Operating Revenue)

# Hospital Financial Health: Days Cash on Hand

Hospitals	Days Cash on Hand				
	FY21 Actuals	FY22 Actuals	FY23 Actuals	FY24 Projected	FY25 Submitted Budget
Brattleboro Memorial Hospital	213.6	131.7	108.4	119.2	99.7
Central Vermont Medical Center	114.1	68.7	78.5	72.6	69.4
Copley Hospital	125.7	65.8	42.5	57.9	69.4
Gifford Medical Center	326.4	203.5	146.4	101.1	108.9
Grace Cottage Hospital	249.0	99.1	87.9	85.0	87.9
Mt. Ascutney Health & Hospital Center	246.1	207.5	220.0	224.5	229.0
North Country Hospital	315.3	212.6	186.9	199.8	212.1
Northeastern VT Regional Hospital	189.2	105.7	98.2	97.4	86.2
Northwestern Medical Center	297.9	251.9	223.9	241.5	240.4
Porter Medical Center	173.9	120.0	98.2	111.7	93.2
Rutland Regional Medical Center	274.3	181.9	188.7	202.6	203.6
Southwestern VT Medical Center	52.5	37.5	48.8	43.7	43.9
Springfield Hospital	42.2	70.4	71.0	50.1	55.7
The University of Vermont Medical Center	198.8	112.5	115.4	117.7	119.7



Average Age of Plant Over Time Across Hospitals



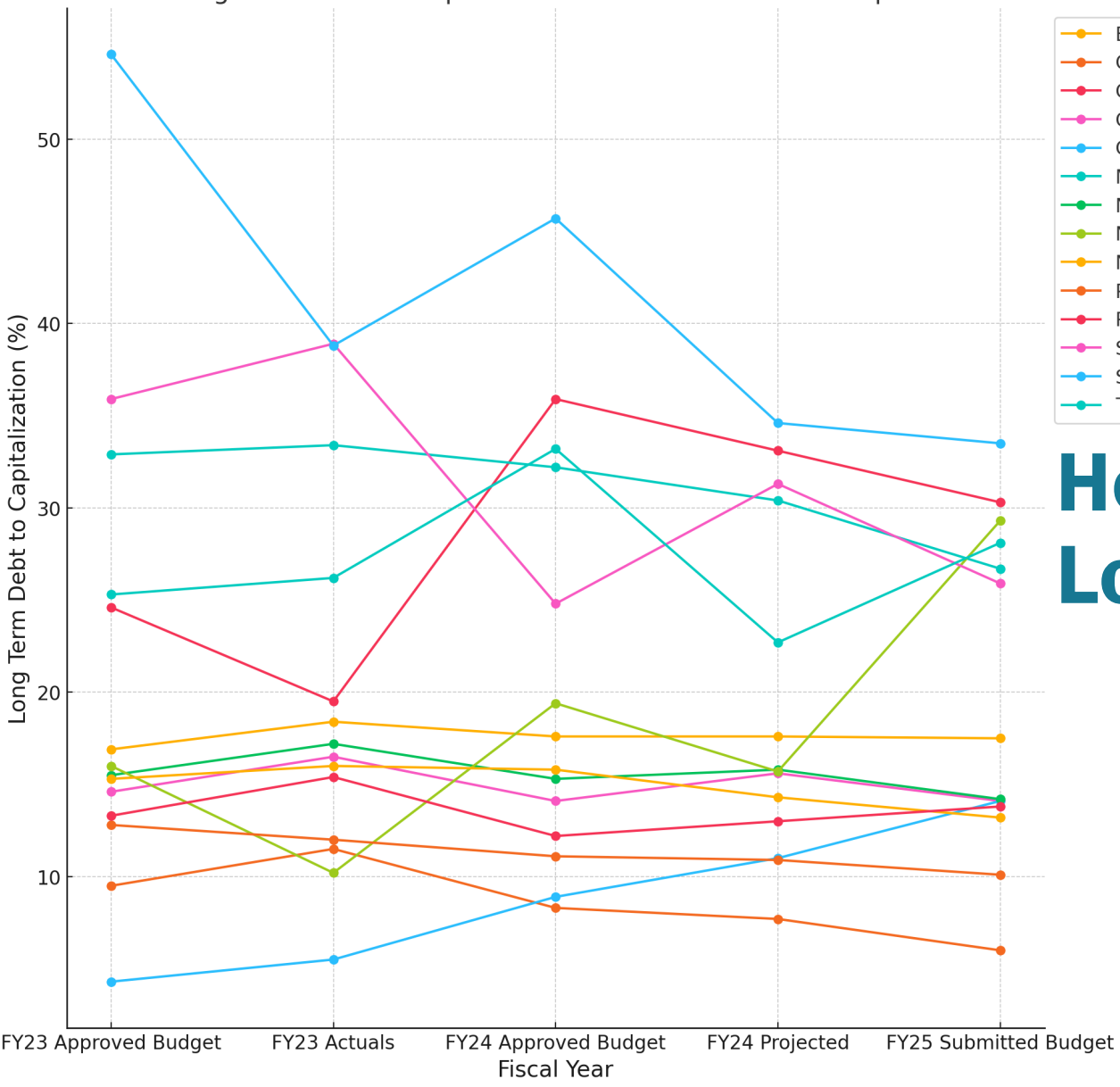
# Hospital Financial Health: Average Age of Plant

Long Term Debt to Capitalization Over Time Across Hospitals

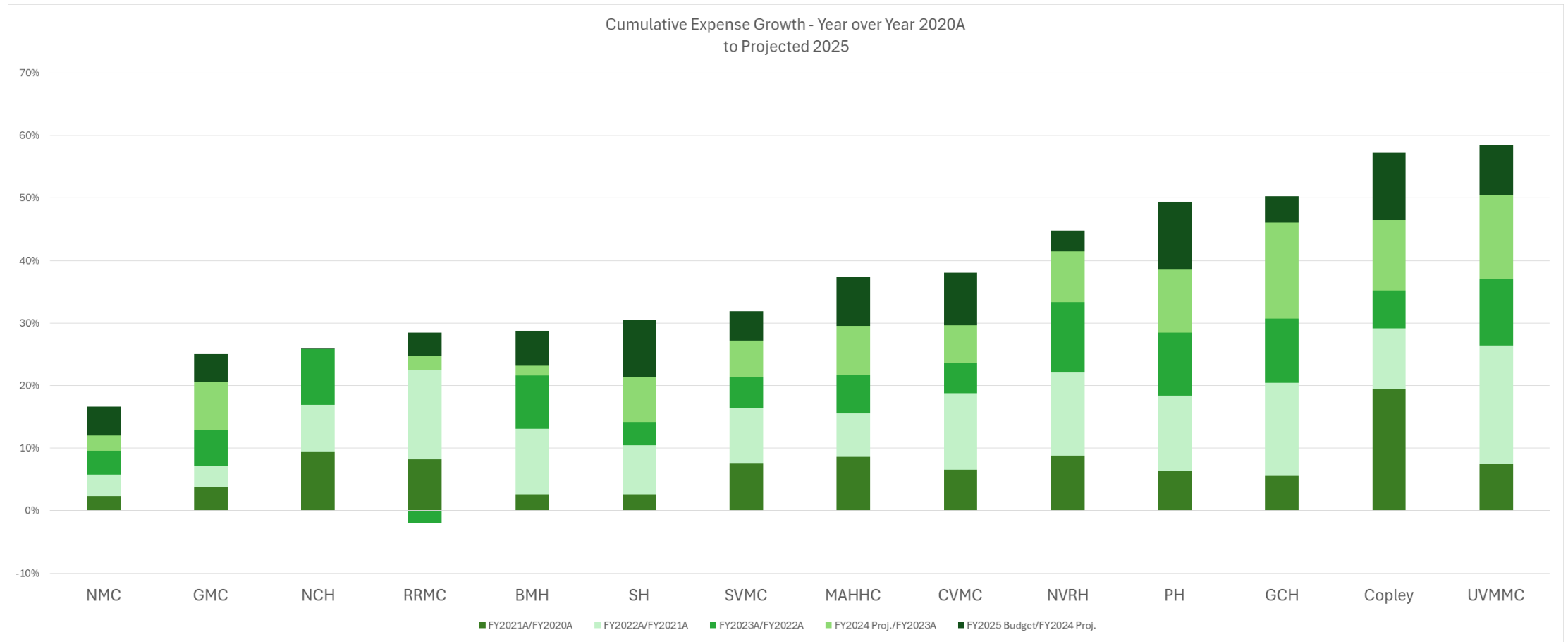


- Brattleboro Memorial Hospital
- Central Vermont Medical Center
- Copley Hospital
- Gifford Medical Center
- Grace Cottage Hospital
- Mt. Ascutney Health & Hospital Center
- North Country Hospital
- Northeastern VT Regional Hospital
- Northwestern Medical Center
- Porter Medical Center
- Rutland Regional Medical Center
- Southwestern VT Medical Center
- Springfield Hospital
- The University of Vermont Medical Center

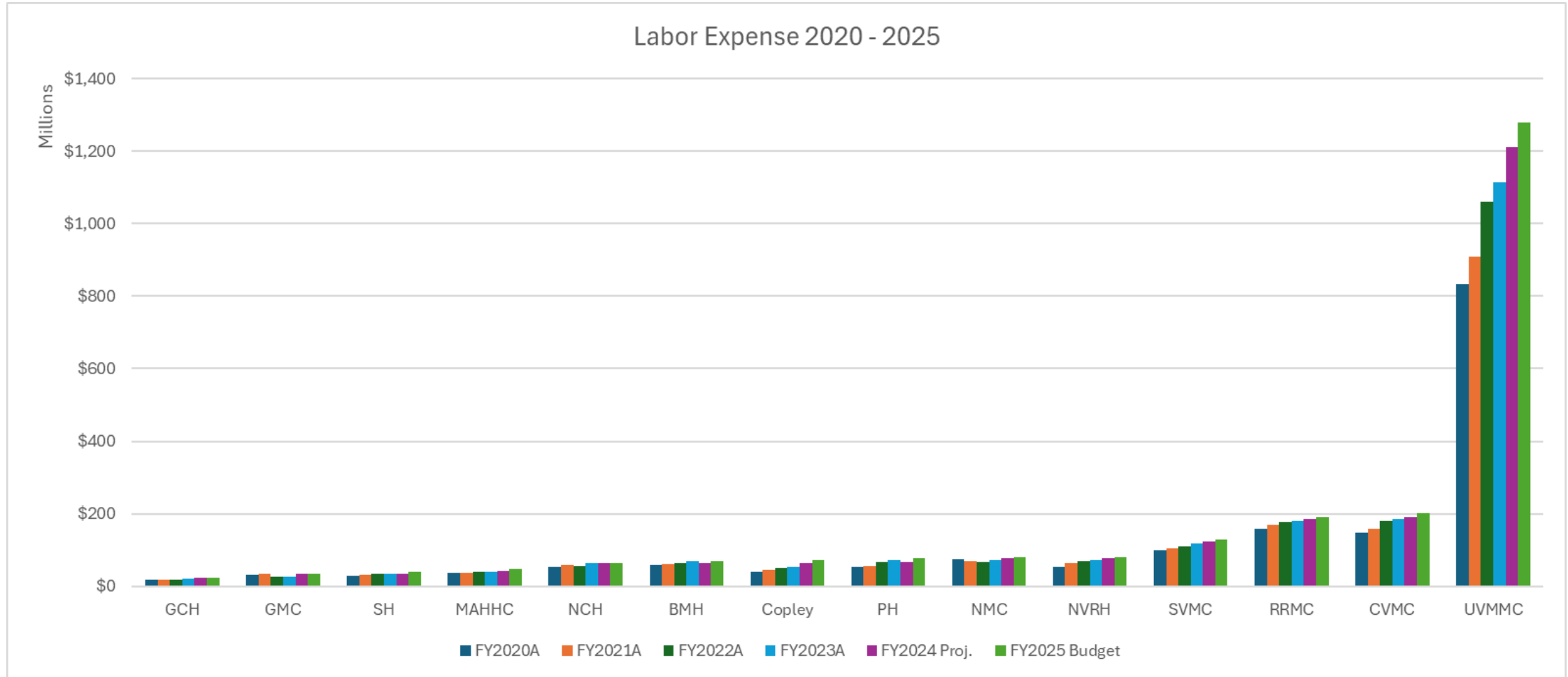
# Hospital Financial Health: Long term debt to capitalization



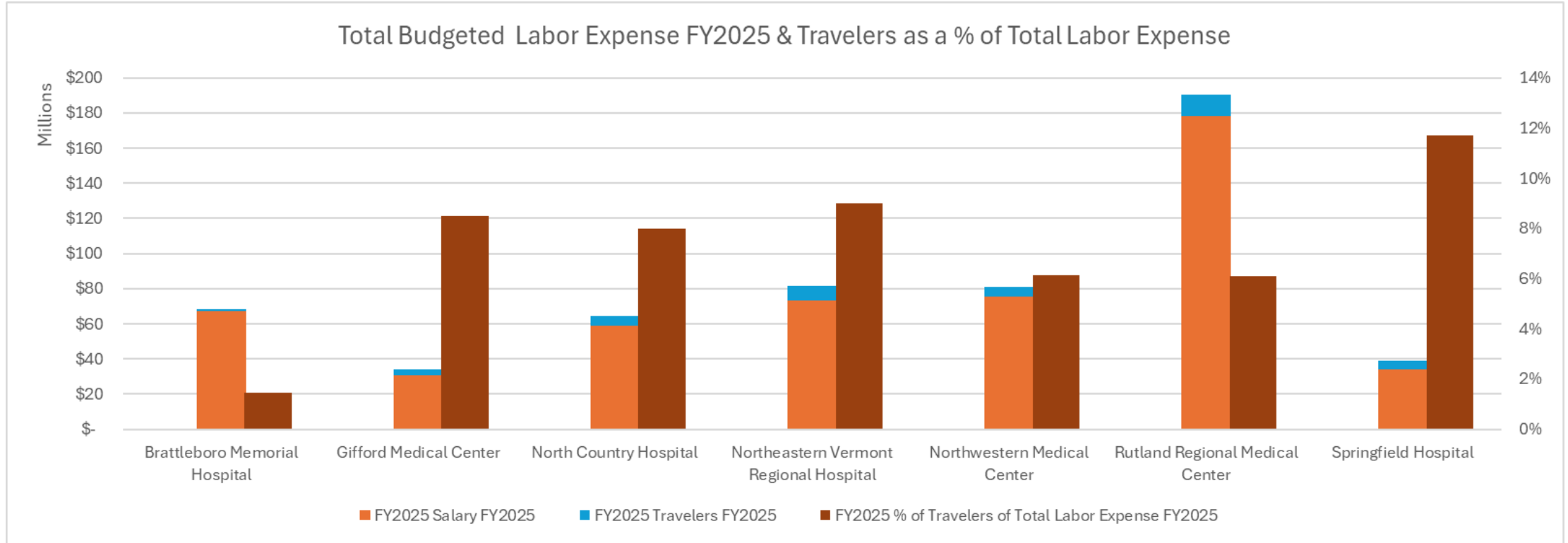
# Operating Expense Growth: Cumulative 2020 to 2025 Requested



# Labor Expense Growth



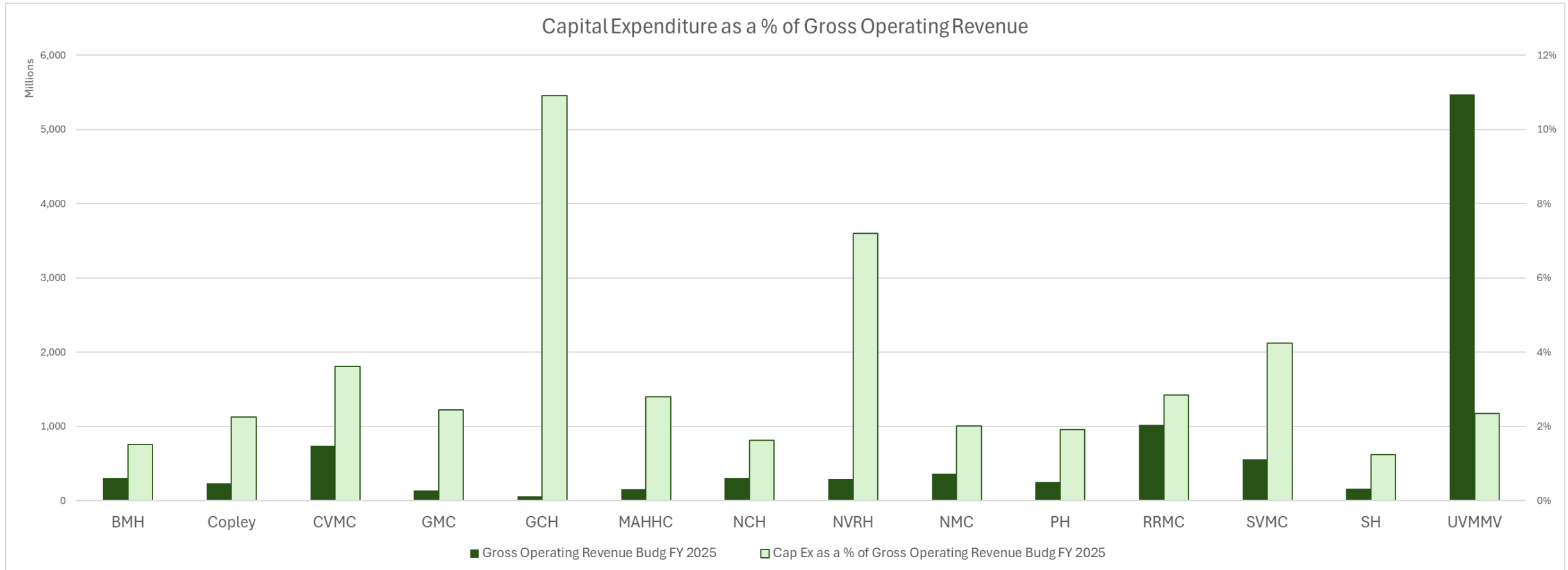
# Traveler Expense



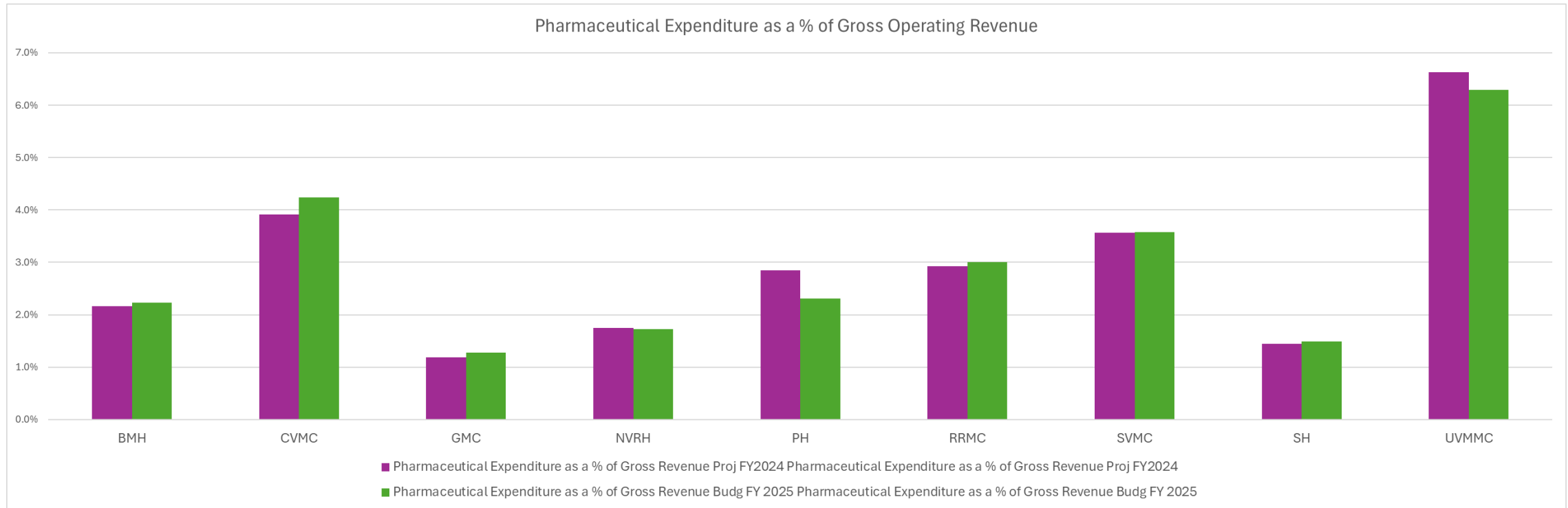
\*Excludes Health Care Provider Tax

\*\*Traveler data not provided by Copley, CVMC, GCH, MAHHC, PH, SVMC & UVMCC

# Capital Expenditures



# Pharmaceutical Expenditure as a % of Gross Revenue



\*Copley, GCH, MAHHC, NCH & NMC do not break out Pharmaceutical Expense as a separate line item on the I&E for 2025

\*\*Gross Operating Revenue = Gross Patient Care Revenue + Other Operating Revenue

	Hospital	BMH	CVMC	Copley	GMC	GCH	MAHHC	NCH	NVRH	NMC	PH	RRMC	SVMC	SH	UVMH
		yes	no	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	yes	no	yes	no	no	yes
<b>NPR</b>	<b>Overall Growth</b>	2.5%	11.9%	11.8%	8.2%	12.0%	4.3%	-0.5%	3.9%	6.8%	4.2%	6.1%	3.5%	13.0%	9.3%
	<b>Medicaid</b>	2.1%	8%	50%	373%	35%	-13%	-60.7%	7.8%	1137.6%	-45.2%	-6.9%	2.9%	52.8%	-0.5%
	<b>Medicare - FFS</b>	6.2%	-9.1%	12.3%	35.6%	8.9%	4.1%	-26.4%	4.5%	56.6%	-1.9%	5.1%	0.6%	-14.0%	-15.9%
	<b>Medicare - MA</b>	22.6%	21.5%	12.3%	-50.9%	0.0%	0.0%	43.5%	13.2%	31.8%	16.3%	23.4%	2.2%	43.1%	28.5%
	<b>Commercial</b>	7.0%	15.4%	12.3%	3.9%	15.3%	6.6%	20.2%	3.9%	14.3%	16.0%	5.9%	5.7%	24.9%	10.8%
	<b>FPP</b>	4.7%	17.5%	-13.1%	-32.9%	0.0%	-8.7%	8.1%	-8.3%	-80.2%	8.8%	-100.0%	0.0%	21.8%	14.0%
<b>Price</b>	<b>Overall Growth</b>	2.7%	3.9%	9.0%	3.4%	3.6%	1.9%	2.8%	2.3%	3.6%	3.2%	1.8%	2.2%	2.8%	5.5%
	<b>Medicaid</b>	0.0%	0.4%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.9%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	6.6%
	<b>Medicare - FFS</b>	2.3%	0.4%	9.0%	0.0%	5.0%	1.9%	2.0%	0.7%	0.0%	3.7%	1.0%	0.7%	1.9%	2.1%
	<b>Medicare - MA</b>	2.3%	0.6%	9.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	4.9%	1.1%	0.0%	0.1%	0.0%	0.7%	9.1%	3.0%
	<b>Commercial</b>	4.7%	5.5%	10.5%	6.8%	2.5%	2.2%	4.7%	4.5%	6.4%	2.5%	2.8%	3.5%	2.2%	6.8%
	<b>FPP</b>	2.4%	4.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	6.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	4.3%
<b>Volume</b>	<b>Overall Growth</b>	3.9%	8.5%	0.2%	-5.3%	6.0%	1.8%	1.2%	2.3%	9.0%	6.2%	4.6%	1.7%	11.5%	5.1%
	<b>Medicaid</b>	4.0%	2.1%	0.0%	-2.1%	25.8%	3.8%	2.0%	2.5%	8.5%	1.4%	-6.2%	3.9%	12.2%	2.0%
	<b>Medicare - FFS</b>	4.0%	6.8%	0.2%	-16.9%	1.3%	2.4%	0.1%	2.5%	3.3%	3.9%	4.1%	-2.5%	8.0%	4.4%
	<b>Medicare - MA</b>	4.0%	9.9%	0.2%	-6.5%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	2.5%	7.6%	6.1%	21.3%	-0.9%	13.4%	5.6%
	<b>Commercial</b>	4.0%	9.6%	0.2%	0.4%	8.0%	0.8%	4.5%	2.5%	13.8%	5.9%	2.9%	3.7%	13.9%	5.7%
	<b>FPP</b>	1.5%	8.6%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.5%	0.0%	0.2%	8.7%	-100.0%	0.0%	12.2%	4.9%
<b>Payer Mix</b>	<b>Overall Growth</b>	0.1%	1.8%	3.0%	3.5%	0.0%	0.1%	1.0%	-0.2%	0.8%	0.8%	0.2%	-0.1%	-1.9%	-0.9%
	<b>Medicaid</b>	0.0%	-12.3%	28.7%	334.3%	0.0%	-17.6%	0.0%	5.3%	0.0%	-2.4%	-0.6%	-0.9%	9.6%	-5.3%
	<b>Medicare - FFS</b>	0.1%	-11.3%	6.6%	28.3%	0.0%	-0.2%	0.0%	1.3%	0.0%	-7.9%	0.0%	2.4%	-14.8%	-8.4%
	<b>Medicare - MA</b>	0.0%	17.1%	6.6%	-60.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	9.6%	0.0%	5.0%	1.1%	2.4%	15.0%	14.2%
	<b>Commercial</b>	0.2%	3.2%	-0.1%	-2.4%	0.0%	3.6%	1.0%	-3.1%	1.0%	1.4%	0.2%	-1.5%	4.1%	-1.1%
	<b>FPP</b>	1.0%	2.9%	-13.1%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	1.0%	-8.3%	1.0%	1.6%	0.0%	0.0%	9.6%	-2.1%

# Reasonable Assumptions?



# NEXT STEPS

# What's Next...

## Insights from outside experts (Today)

- RAND 5.0 – claims-based analysis of commercial prices
- Bartholomew & Nash – hospital financials using Medicare Cost reports
- Tom Rees – hospital financials using Medicare Cost reports
- Nancy Kane – audited financials

## Hospital Budget Hearings

- Hospitals present budget requests & justifications

## Staff Recommendations & Deliberations

- Staff review hospital budget requests and analyze justifications

Hospital Budget Decisions due September 15<sup>th</sup>



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All-Payer Model

ACO Oversight

Hospital Budget Review

Hospital Sustainability and Act 167

Certificate of Need

Rate Review

Data and Analyses

## FY 2025 Professional and Staff Analyses

### Quality, Access, and Community Data: Tableau Workbooks to Contextualize Hospital Budget Submissions

\*Dashboards are best viewed via a computer in full-screen mode. You can find the full-screen icon on the bottom right corner of the Tableau portal.

- [Hospital Quality Data](#)
- [Healthcare Accessibility Data](#)
- [General Health Factors](#)
- [General Health Outcomes](#)

For any questions on these workbooks, you may email [noah.montemarano@vermont.gov](mailto:noah.montemarano@vermont.gov).

Available Soon!

[Source: FY 2025 Professional and Staff Analyses | Green Mountain Care Board \(vermont.gov\)](#)