



September 2016

DEFENSE HEALTH CARE REFORM

DOD Needs Further Analysis of the Size, Readiness, and Efficiency of the Medical Force

GAO Highlights

Highlights of [GAO-16-820](#), a report to congressional committees

Why GAO Did This Study

DOD initiated the Study to address perceived weaknesses within the Military Health System and to leverage advances in civilian business practices. The National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 included a provision for DOD to submit the Study to the congressional defense committees and for GAO to review the Study. DOD submitted its study in February 2016. This report assesses, among other things, the extent to which the Study followed an approach that is consistent with relevant generally accepted research standards and utilized key practices for estimating cost savings. GAO compared the Study with generally accepted research standards that were developed by reviewing research literature and DOD guidance and with key practices derived from cost-estimating guidance.

What GAO Recommends

GAO is making six recommendations, including that DOD conduct a new analysis of the required number of active-duty and civilian medical personnel that mitigates known limitations; identify and mitigate limitations regarding the standard for maintaining providers' clinical skills; develop a strategy for achieving its goals for transferring health care to DOD facilities and increasing the productivity of active-duty providers; and, when considering proposed changes to facilities, include in any accompanying cost estimates an appropriate level of detail. DOD concurred with each of GAO's recommendations.

View [GAO-16-820](#). For more information, contact Brenda S. Farrell at (202) 512-3604 or FarrellB@gao.gov.

September 2016

DEFENSE HEALTH CARE REFORM

DOD Needs Further Analysis of the Size, Readiness, and Efficiency of the Medical Force

What GAO Found

The Department of Defense's (DOD) approach in its *Report on Military Health System Modernization* (the Study) did not consistently follow relevant generally accepted research standards for research design and execution. While the Study's recommendations position DOD, over time, to take actions to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the Military Health System, GAO found a number of shortcomings, including the following:

- The Study did not fully mitigate limitations identified in its analysis of the required number of active-duty and civilian medical personnel. For example, the Study did not explain how known issues with the military services' workforce models affected the results of its requirements analysis. Without addressing such limitations, DOD will not have a full assessment of its medical workforce needs.
- The Study did not sufficiently identify or mitigate limitations concerning its assessment of the requirements necessary to maintain the skills of active-duty medical providers. For example, although there were limitations concerning the accuracy of information on medical providers' workload, the Study did not identify or mitigate these limitations. Having accurate workload information is important to establishing a sound standard for maintaining the clinical skills of medical providers.
- The Study established goals for transferring health care from DOD's purchased care network into its own network of hospitals and clinics and for increasing the productivity of active-duty medical providers, but did not develop a strategy explaining how these goals would be achieved. Without such a strategy it remains unclear whether DOD can achieve its goals to transfer health care from the purchased care network into its own network.

DOD's estimated cost savings did not fully utilize key practices for developing such estimates. DOD estimated net annual savings of \$366 million from changes to 10 small hospitals and achievement of its goals for recapturing health care and increasing the productivity of active-duty health care providers. However, DOD did not include in its estimate an appropriate level of detail concerning the calculation of estimated savings, all potentially significant costs, or a description of the steps taken by the Study team to assess the reliability of cost data used to develop the estimate. For example, the Study recommended that a number of inpatient facilities be closed, but GAO's analysis found that the Study did not identify estimated costs associated with these changes. As a result, DOD's cost savings estimate did not present a full and accurate picture of possible costs and savings.

Contents

Letter		1
	Background	5
	DOD's Study Addressed Four Elements, Partially Addressed Four Elements, and Did Not Address One Element in the 2015 National Defense Authorization Act	9
	DOD's Study Did Not Consistently Follow Relevant Generally Accepted Research Standards	10
	DOD's Estimate of Cost Savings from Changes to Small Hospitals Did Not Fully Reflect Key Practices	21
	Conclusions	23
	Recommendations for Executive Action	23
	Agency Comments	24
Appendix I	Selection of Generally Accepted Research Standards Relevant for the Military Health System Modernization Study	27
Appendix II	Comparison of DOD's Military Health System Modernization Study with Requirements Listed in 2015 National Defense Authorization Act	31
Appendix III	Comments from the Department of Defense	34
Appendix IV	GAO Contact and Staff Acknowledgments	37
Related GAO Products		38
Table		
	Table 1: Comparison of DOD's Military Health System Modernization Study with Elements Listed in Section 713 of the NDAA for Fiscal Year 2015	31

Figure

Figure 1: Military Health System (MHS) Organizational Structure

6

Abbreviations

DOD Department of Defense
MHS Military Health System
NDAA National Defense Authorization Act

This is a work of the U.S. government and is not subject to copyright protection in the United States. The published product may be reproduced and distributed in its entirety without further permission from GAO. However, because this work may contain copyrighted images or other material, permission from the copyright holder may be necessary if you wish to reproduce this material separately.



September 21, 2016

Congressional Committees

Spending on the Military Health System (MHS) has grown substantially over the past 10 years, increasing from about \$24.5 billion in fiscal year 2005 to about \$42 billion in fiscal year 2015.¹ To address perceived weaknesses within the MHS and leverage advances in civilian business practices, the Department of Defense (DOD) initiated the Report on Military Health System Modernization (the Study) in 2013.² Its two main goals were to achieve cost savings within the MHS and increase the readiness of the medical force to support military operations. The Study recommended a number of interim goals, metrics, and changes to MHS business practices, but highlighted the need for further analysis of these issues, making a number of recommendations along those lines. It also recommended some immediate changes, including changes in capabilities to 10 of the 24 military hospitals with low numbers of patients, such as closing inpatient facilities in whole or part for 8 hospitals. The Study estimated that all of these recommended changes could save \$366 million annually. The Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness accepted changes for 8 of the 10 hospitals, and the military services made further modifications to the recommendations.³

Subsequent to DOD initiating the Study, Section 713 of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year 2015 included a provision for DOD to submit the Study to the congressional defense committees and also listed nine elements, some with multiple items, to be incorporated as part of the report.⁴ In addition, the NDAA included a provision for us to review the Study with regard to its methodology and

¹Figures in nominal dollars. We determined these figures through analysis of Defense Health Program budget documentation.

²Department of Defense, *Report on Military Health System Modernization: Response to Section 713 of the Carl Levin and Howard P. "Buck" McKeon National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 (P.L. 113-291)*.

³DOD did not revise its cost savings estimate based on these changes to the Study's recommendations.

⁴Pub. L. No. 113-291, Section 713.

the data used to support it. DOD provided the Study to the congressional defense committees in February 2016.⁵ We assessed the extent to which the Study (1) addressed each of the nine elements included in the NDAA; (2) followed an approach that is consistent with relevant generally accepted research standards; and (3) utilized key practices for cost savings estimates.

To address our first objective, we compared Part III of DOD's submission to Congress, the data appendix, with the nine elements listed in the NDAA for Fiscal Year 2015. In evaluating the data appendix, we considered an element "addressed" if it included all of the items listed in the NDAA; "partially addressed" if it included some, but not all, of the items; and "not addressed" if it did not include any of the items within the element. We discussed the data appendix and our preliminary observations based on our analyses with officials from the Study team within the Defense Health Agency.

To address our second objective, we compared the Study with selected generally accepted research standards relevant to the Study, such as the need for clearly stated objectives, reasonable assumptions, and efforts to assess and address data reliability. These standards were developed by reviewing research literature and DOD guidance and identifying frequently occurring, generally accepted research standards that are relevant for defense studies, and were initially used in a prior review of a

⁵DOD's *Report on Military Health System Modernization* (the Study) to Congress includes three parts. Part I is the language of section 713 of the NDAA for Fiscal Year 2015; Part II is DOD's *Military Health System Modernization Study Team Report*; Part III is DOD's detailed responses, including data, requested in Section 713. For purposes of this report, we refer to all three parts collectively as the Study.

DOD study on mobility capabilities.⁶ We determined that these standards are still current and relevant for the purposes of this report. We selected those standards that were most relevant to the Study, in particular those standards related to the “design” and “execution” of a defense study. For further information on the development and application of these generally accepted research standards, see appendix I. We also interviewed officials from each of the Study’s working groups within the Defense Health Agency and representatives of each of the military services concerning their analytical and decision-making process. To assess DOD’s efforts to address data reliability, we compared the Study with selected principles from the standards that, among other things, state that it is good practice for a study to describe how researchers determined the data used were valid and reliable for a study’s purposes and to state and adequately explain the limitations, if any, of the data used to support it. To conduct this comparison, we (1) reviewed the Study for passages in which data reliability is discussed; (2) utilized a structured data-collection instrument to query Study officials regarding their efforts to assess the reliability of data used in the Study; and (3) systematically searched and reviewed work papers provided by the Study team to identify descriptions of how study-team members gathered and assessed the reliability of the

⁶See GAO, *Defense Transportation: Study Limitations Raise Questions about the Adequacy and Completeness of the Mobility Capabilities Study and Report*, [GAO-06-938](#) (Washington, D.C.: Sept. 20, 2006). This report includes a list of questions to ask in assessing the application of generally accepted research standards. To develop these standards, we reviewed research literature and DOD guidance and identified frequently occurring, generally accepted research standards that are relevant for defense studies that define a quality or sound and complete study. The following were our sources for these standards, with the citations for the current versions of these documents: GAO, *Government Auditing Standards: 2011 Revision*, [GAO-12-331G](#) (Washington, D.C.: December 2011); GAO, *Designing Evaluations*, [GAO-12-208G](#) (Washington, D.C.: January 2012); GAO, *Dimensions of Quality*, [GAO/QTM-94-1](#) (Washington, D.C.: February 2004); RAND Corporation, *RAND Standards for High-Quality Research and Analysis*, CP-413 (5/15) (Santa Monica, CA.: May 2015); Air Force Office of Aerospace Studies, *Analysts Handbook: On Understanding the Nature of Analysis* (January 2000); Air Force, Office of Aerospace Studies, *Air Force Analysis Handbook, A Guide for Performing Analysis Studies: For Analysis of Alternatives or Functional Solution Analysis* (July 2004); Department of Defense, *DOD Modeling and Simulation (M&S) Verification, Validation, Accreditation (VV&A), Instruction 5000.61* (Washington, D.C.: Dec. 9, 2009); Department of Defense, *Support for Strategic Analysis, Directive 8260.05* (Washington, D.C.: July 7, 2011); and Department of Defense, *Implementation of Data Collection, Development, and Management for Strategic Analyses, Instruction 8260.2* (Washington, D.C.: Jan. 21, 2003). We determined the standards were applicable for evaluating the Study.

data used in their analyses. We did not independently assess the reliability of the source data that DOD used in developing the Study. Rather, as part of our examination of the Study's adherence to the relevant generally accepted standards for defense research, we asked DOD officials what steps they took to assess the reliability of the data used in developing their respective sections of the final report, and we reviewed supporting documentation provided by the officials to identify any known data reliability issues.

To address our third objective, we compared the 2016 Study's cost savings estimates for the changes to 10 military hospitals recommended in the Study and the related achievement of the Study's goals for transferring health care to DOD's own facilities and increasing active-duty provider productivity with key practices we derived from cost-estimating, budgeting, and related guidance. The practices call for, among other things, including all significant costs and assessing the reliability of the data used to develop the estimate.⁷ We discussed the Study's estimate with officials from the Study team within the Defense Health Agency.

To address all of our objectives, we met with representatives from relevant organizations across DOD, including from the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs), the Defense Health Agency, and representatives of the medical commands and agencies of the Army, Navy, and Air Force.

We conducted this performance audit from October 2015 to September 2016 in accordance with generally accepted government auditing

⁷We reviewed numerous federal guidance documents related to cost estimating, accounting standards, economic analysis, and budgeting and identified broad themes that can be applied to evaluating cost analyses and estimates, including those of cost savings. The guidance documents we reviewed include: GAO, *GAO Cost Estimating and Assessment Guide: Best Practices for Developing and Managing Capital Program Costs*, [GAO-09-3SP](#) (Washington, D.C.: March 2009); Office of Management and Budget Circular No. A-11, *Preparation, Submission and Execution of the Budget* (August 2011, superseded by an August 2012 issuance); Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board, *Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards 4* (June 2011); Department of Defense Instruction 7041.3, *Economic Analysis for Decisionmaking* (Nov. 7, 1995); and Department of Defense Financial Management Regulation 7000.14-R, Volume 4, Chapter 22, *Cost Funding* (May 2010). Although each of these documents may not apply to these circumstances as a legal matter, we believe that they collectively contain broad themes that can be applied to evaluating cost analyses.

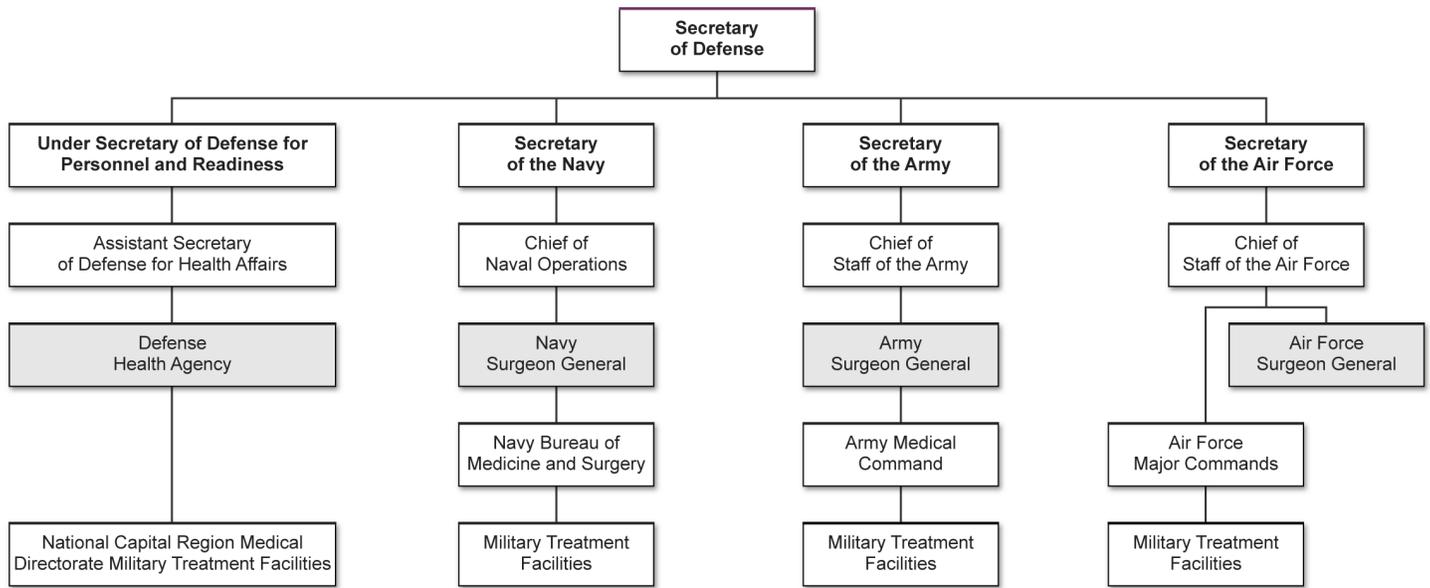
standards. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain sufficient, appropriate evidence to provide a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives. We believe that the evidence obtained provides a reasonable basis for our findings and conclusions based on our audit objectives.

Background

Overview and Structure of the MHS

The MHS is a complex organization that provides health services to almost 10 million beneficiaries across a range of care venues, including its own direct care system in hospitals and clinics, through its purchased care network of private providers, and on the battlefield in support of contingency operations. Responsibility for the delivery of care is shared among the Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs), the military services, and the Defense Health Agency. The Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs) reports to the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, who in turn reports to the Secretary of Defense. The Army and Navy medical commands and the Air Force medical agency report through their service chiefs to their respective military department Secretaries and then to the Secretary of Defense. The Office of the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs) manages the Defense Health Program appropriation, which funds the service medical departments. However, the military treatment facilities, including hospitals and clinics, are under the direction and control of the services, which maintain the responsibility to staff, train, and equip those commands to meet mission requirements. The MHS collaboratively develops strategy to meet policy directives and targets. The service components and the Defense Health Agency are responsible for execution. Figure 1 depicts the MHS organizational structure.

Figure 1: Military Health System (MHS) Organizational Structure



Policy and budget oversight provided by the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness and the Assistant Secretary of Defense for Health Affairs

Source: Department of Defense (DOD). | GAO-16-820

Overview of the Military Health System Modernization Study’s Findings and Recommendations

The Study was chartered by the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs) and led by a team including representatives from that office, as well as from the Defense Health Agency and from the medical commands and agencies of the Army, Navy, and Air Force. Officials were organized into four working groups that collectively made up the Study team. Study officials told us that the majority of the Study’s work was completed in early 2013, but DOD did not finalize the Study until early 2015, and it did not submit the Study to the congressional defense committees until February 2016. The Study included eight recommendations for further study and analysis in a wide range of areas, such as defining medical force readiness. The areas addressed in the Study included the following:

- **Medical Readiness Personnel Requirements:** The Study team sought to determine the number of active-duty uniformed medical personnel needed to support military operations.
- **Health Care Demand:** The Study team analyzed the demand for health care in geographical medical markets both within DOD’s direct care system of hospitals and clinics and from its purchased care network of private providers. The Study developed goals for the

transfer of health care from the private sector to DOD's own facilities both to increase the efficiency of its spending by making better use of active-duty providers and to provide sufficient workload for them to maintain their skills.

- **Provider Currency Requirements:** The Study team sought to develop a metric to assess the currency of medical personnel—that is, an assessment of the maintenance of clinical skills. Currency, in turn, supports the readiness of medical personnel, meaning their ability to provide medical support during operations. However, the Study team was unable to agree upon a clinical currency measure, and instead adopted a productivity metric as a proxy for currency. The productivity metric aims to measure active-duty providers' workload level measured in Relative Value Units, a measure of health care production. The accompanying goal is for active-duty specialist providers to achieve 40 percent of the median productivity of specialist private-sector providers as defined by a major medical survey.⁸
- **Provider Allocation Model:** The Study team developed a model that matched uniformed active-duty medical providers with demand for health care within geographic medical markets, with the assumption that the aforementioned goals for the transfer of health care from the purchased network of private providers to DOD's facilities and increasing the productivity of active-duty providers will be achieved. This process was intended to demonstrate over- or undersupply of providers in certain specialties. The analysis found that for some specialties, there was insufficient demand or other constraining factors that prevented the matching of all providers to markets. For example, based on the Study's assumptions regarding the transfer of health care to DOD facilities and increasing active-duty provider productivity, 32 orthopedic surgeons could not be matched to medical markets, based on 2013 data.
- **Primary-Care Analysis:** The Study examined the ratio of enrolled beneficiaries to primary-care providers, and found that the MHS was close to its goal of 1,100 enrollees per primary-care provider.
- **Overseas Hospital Analysis:** Due to a variety of cultural, logistical, and readiness concerns, the Study recommended no change to overseas

⁸The productivity goal is based on data from the 2012 Medical Group Management Association Survey.

military hospitals. Officials told us that this was the primary issue of contention within DOD due to concerns surrounding the potential need for these facilities in support of operations.

The Study also included a facility analysis of 24 small hospitals within the MHS to determine their future medical capabilities, such as whether they should continue to have inpatient facilities or birthing centers.⁹ The Study recommended changes for 10 of the 24 hospitals, including closing inpatient services at 8 of them. The Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness approved proposed changes for 8 of the 10 facilities.

The Study estimated annual net cost savings of \$366 million in fiscal year 2012 dollars for the recommended changes to the 10 affected hospitals and for achieving its goals for transferring health care to DOD facilities and increasing active-duty provider productivity. This estimated cost savings included about \$132 million of savings associated with reductions in civilian Full Time Equivalents (FTE), \$333 million of savings associated with decreased purchased care costs, and \$98 million in increased nonlabor costs.¹⁰ Prior to the release of DOD's report to Congress, the Navy completed changes to two of the hospitals and retained, though reduced, inpatient services at the third. The Army also approved selected changes at three of its facilities.

⁹The smallest 10 were selected before the development of the Provider Allocation Model, but officials told us that these facilities were unlikely to have any providers allocated to them under the model. The next 14 were selected based on the results of the model and average daily patient load data.

¹⁰All figures are rounded.

DOD's Study Addressed Four Elements, Partially Addressed Four Elements, and Did Not Address One Element in the 2015 National Defense Authorization Act

In the Report on Military Health System Modernization (the Study), DOD included information that addressed four of the elements listed in section 713 of the NDAA for Fiscal Year 2015, partially addressed four elements, and did not address one element.¹¹ For example, the Study addressed the element concerning the extent to which DOD consulted with community hospitals to determine their ability to absorb additional patients by discussing with local TRICARE experts. Similarly, DOD addressed the element concerning the recommendations of the Secretary to restructure or realign military medical treatment facilities by including a list of recommended changes to 10 such facilities.

However, the Study partially addressed four elements by not addressing every item of the relevant element or including incomplete information. For example, the Study partially addressed the element concerning the impact of recommended changes to military treatment facilities on the access of eligible beneficiaries to high-quality health care, and satisfaction with such care. While the Study listed the criteria by which DOD evaluated the impact of recommended changes on beneficiaries' access to high-quality health care and satisfaction with such care, it did not provide further details on the results of its evaluation. Similarly, DOD partially addressed the element that listed 14 items concerning hospitals considered under the Study from 2006 to 2012. While the Study provided information addressing 11 of these items, it did not provide full information for the remaining 3, such as the omission of budgeted funding levels for Navy facilities from 2006 through 2009. The Study did not address the element concerning the impact that proposed changes to military medical treatment facilities would have on timely access by local civilian populations to health care services. While the Study included data on civilian hospital capabilities, it did not explain what impact, if any, the proposed changes would have on access to such facilities. Appendix II provides further information on our analysis of the extent to which the Study addressed the nine elements listed in Section 713 of the NDAA for Fiscal Year 2015.

¹¹Pub. L. No. 113-291, Section 713.

Six of the nine elements required a single response, such as an explanation or analysis. The remaining three elements listed multiple items, including two elements that required information concerning all of the hospitals considered under the Study. Although DOD assessed 24 hospitals in its Study, it chose to include information in these two elements that pertained only to the 8 hospitals for which the Secretary of Defense approved the recommended changes. Neither the Study nor the appendix provided a full explanation as to why not every aspect of the required items was included. The Study appendix noted in one instance, for the item concerning mental-health availability at training centers, that there were limited data available.

According to senior Study team officials, DOD compiled the data required by Section 713 after the Study was finalized in May 2015. Further, officials stated that, in general, the compilation of these data did not inform the Study's analysis, findings, or recommendations, because DOD had initiated the study on its own initiative prior to the enactment of the NDAA for Fiscal Year 2015.¹² Although Study team officials stated that they independently analyzed some of the same data elements as those listed in the NDAA, they did not examine all such elements. However, for the data elements they did examine, they may not have examined the exact attributes specified in the NDAA.

DOD's Study Did Not Consistently Follow Relevant Generally Accepted Research Standards

Our analysis of the Study found that it followed some, but not all, of the relevant generally accepted research standards for research design and execution.¹³ Such standards contribute to a sound and complete study. According to these standards, a study's design should include, for example, establishing the objectives, scope, and methodology, and identifying study assumptions. Successful execution involves ensuring that the methodology is carried out as planned and ensuring that data used in the study are sufficiently valid and reliable for the study's purposes. (See app. I for further information on the generally accepted research standards that we used to conduct our assessment.) Specifically, we found the following:

¹²Pub. L. No. 113-291, § 713.

¹³[GAO-06-938](#).

-
- The Study's objectives, scope, and methodology were generally consistent with relevant accepted research standards.
 - The Study did not sufficiently mitigate limitations concerning its analysis of the required number of active-duty medical and civilian medical personnel.
 - The Study included a limited assessment of clinical currency—the requirements necessary to maintain the skills of active-duty medical providers.
 - The Study established goals for the transfer of health care from DOD's purchased care network into its own network of hospitals and clinics and for increasing the productivity of active-duty medical providers without a strategy explaining how these goals would be achieved.
 - The Study's provider allocation model did not reflect differences among the military services.
 - The Study did not describe steps taken to ensure the reliability of the data supporting its analyses and recommendations.

In general, Study officials, including those from the various working groups, stated that they were limited in their analysis by the time available to them. Study officials told us that the majority of the Study's work was completed in early 2013, but DOD did not finalize the Study until early 2015, and did not submit it to the congressional defense committees until February 2016.

The Study's recommendations for future work and analysis position DOD to continue important efforts to modernize the MHS. However, without consistently following generally accepted research standards, DOD's work on the Study's recommendations may not be fully sound and complete. By addressing the areas that we identified in our review, DOD can strengthen its future efforts.

Objectives, Scope, and Methodology Were Generally Consistent with Relevant Accepted Research Standards

The Study's objectives, scope, and methodology were generally consistent with relevant accepted research standards for the design of a study. Generally accepted research standards state that objectives outline what a study is intended to accomplish; a study's scope defines the subject matter that will be assessed and reported on, and is directly tied to the objectives; and a study's methodology should be consistent with and address the objectives.¹⁴

The Study had five objectives that defined the subject matter to be addressed, and all of these related to DOD's high-level goals for the Study of ensuring the readiness of the medical force and creating a more efficient MHS. The Study's objectives generally corresponded to the goals in the Study's Charter document. However, two goals stated in the Study's Charter were not addressed in these objectives or in the Study's execution. Specifically, the Study did not address the goals to finalize development of an updated joint casualty model, which would provide a cross-service assessment of the need for medical support in support of operations, and to develop recommended civilian medical force levels. (The efforts by the Study team to address the Study's objectives and Study's Charter goals are discussed later in this report.) Although the Study did not address all of its Charter's goals, it provided new information in some areas, such as currency of active-duty providers, which DOD can use to develop future analysis.

The Study's scope and methodology were linked with the objectives, consistent with generally accepted research standards. The Study's scope included all medical personnel and facilities that deliver direct patient care in the Defense Health Program-funded treatment facilities. The Study's methodology involved various analyses by the working groups that were structured around each of the five objectives. The Study's work was carried out by corresponding working groups, overseen by an overarching group. The Study also provides a brief discussion of "risks and mitigation strategies" comprising a selected list of six changes in the environment or underlying assumptions that could affect the Study's recommendations and an accompanying potential alternative mitigation strategy to address each change.

¹⁴[GAO-06-938](#).

The Study Did Not Fully Mitigate Limitations Concerning Its Analysis of the Required Number of Active-Duty and Civilian Medical Personnel

The Study presented data on the size and composition of the wartime active-duty medical force, also known as the “operational force.” However, the data were largely drawn from service models with known problems and not based on new analysis conducted by the Study team. To estimate the size of the operational force, the Study presented the sum total of the services’ individual estimates of their needs. These estimates are produced by service-specific models and planning tools that examine a common set of defense planning scenarios. However, the Study highlighted differences in approach between the services. For example, the Army chose to use its own estimating tool because the Joint Medical Planning Tool was not accredited at the time of the Study. In contrast, the Navy chose to use an early, unaccredited version of the Joint Medical Planning Tool. Similarly, while the Army used the Joint Integrated Contingency Model to develop its casualty estimates, which are an input into the various planning tools, the Navy used four separate models, including two prototypes. The Air Force does not use casualty estimates, but rather an estimate of the number of likely evacuees from theater. The Study noted that a separate independent analysis conducted by the Joint Staff correlated with the services’ estimates for the operational force. In addition, Study team officials stated that the services’ processes for developing their “generating” and “institutional” forces, which include personnel responsible for issues such as graduate medical education and headquarters staff functions, were not shared with the Study team. Previous reviews of the necessary size of the medical force have highlighted the differences between analyses based on service-generated estimates and analyses based on DOD-wide estimates. Specifically, during the 1990s, two analyses based on DOD-wide estimates found the services had excess medical personnel relative to their needs, while one analysis based on service-generated estimates found the services needed nearly all of their medical personnel to meet their needs.¹⁵

Generally accepted research standards state that limitations and constraints, which are generally found in studies, should be identified and reasonably mitigated.¹⁶ While the Study clearly outlined the limitations of

¹⁵These studies arose from requirements under the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year 1992.

¹⁶[GAO-06-938](#).

its service-oriented approach, the Study did not fully mitigate them, such as by explaining how these limitations affected the results of the analysis. Officials with the working group that addressed readiness requirements stated that their methodology was limited by the time available for analysis. Specifically, the officials stated that they knew they would be unable, in the time allowed, to conduct a full, independent analysis of the number of active-duty medical personnel necessary to support contingency operations, and that they therefore relied upon estimates from the military services. Officials stated that it would be feasible to conduct an independent analysis of the required number of active-duty medical personnel if there were greater information sharing from the services and more time to complete such an analysis. While we recognize the time constraints faced by the Study team, addressing these issues would provide more meaningful results as DOD considers further changes to the MHS. Absent such efforts to address these limitations, DOD will not have a full assessment of its medical workforce needs.

In addition, the Study's Charter included a goal to determine civilian personnel levels, but the Study did not include such an assessment in its scope. Civilians represent a significant proportion of the MHS workforce. For example, in 2015, civilians represented 61 percent of the Army's medical positions. Civilian personnel levels also have a direct effect on active-duty personnel levels, and DOD policy requires the services and defense agencies to determine the appropriate mix of manpower (military and civilian) and private-sector support.¹⁷ DOD's Medical Readiness Review, an outgrowth of the 2006 Quadrennial Defense Review, found that efficiencies could be made by converting military billets to civilian positions, although a prohibition on such conversions was later put in place. Without addressing the role of civilians in the MHS, the Study's analysis does not present a complete picture of DOD's needs.

The Study Included a Limited Assessment of Clinical Currency

The Study included a limited assessment of clinical currency that did not sufficiently identify or mitigate several limitations and constraints. As noted earlier, the Study team was unable to agree upon a measure of the clinical currency of active-duty medical personnel—that is, an assessment

¹⁷Department of Defense Instruction 1100.22, *Policy and Procedures for Determining Workforce Mix* (Apr. 12, 2010).

of the maintenance of skills. Currency, in turn, supports the readiness of medical personnel, meaning their ability to provide medical support during operations. The Study stated that the Study team attempted to identify an industry standard for clinical currency, but none existed. In addition, a Study official stated that the working group had a limited time frame to complete its work. The Study team instead adopted a productivity metric as a proxy for currency, along with an accompanying goal for active-duty specialist providers to achieve 40 percent of the median productivity of private-sector specialist providers as defined by a major medical survey.

However, some Study team officials expressed doubts concerning the accuracy of provider productivity data used to develop the proxy measure for clinical currency. Specifically, officials stated that they believe that the MHS as a whole does not accurately record Relative Value Units,¹⁸ meaning that the MHS does not accurately record providers' workload. Further, a senior Study team official stated the military services and individual military treatment facilities differ in how they record this information, and, due to these differences, the Study team adjusted the Relative Value Unit figures for a number of hospitals, sometimes with a margin of error of up to 50 percent. Generally accepted research standards state that limitations and constraints should be identified and reasonably mitigated. However, the limitations in the accuracy of information concerning providers' workload were not identified or mitigated in the Study. Having accurate workload information is important to establishing a sound standard for maintaining the clinical skills of medical providers.

Further, in comparing the productivity of active-duty medical providers with civilian medical providers, the Study reduced the amount of time active-duty providers are available to practice medicine because of the "readiness cost" of time that they must devote to military-specific duties and requirements, such as physical training, military training, and federal holidays. The Study team's approach relied on subject-matter experts to estimate the time active-duty providers had available to practice medicine, and a Study official said there were no reliable data concerning the average number of clinical hours worked by active-duty providers.

¹⁸Relative Value Units are a metric of health-care output that is calculated based on the type and complexity of an episode of provision of care.

Other approaches, such as time studies of active-duty providers, are more rigorous, but the Study official stated that the working group's approach was limited by time constraints.

The Study contained a recommendation to further study the costs of medical force readiness, and DOD is currently working to establish a metric for medical force readiness. However, without the benefit of more rigorous analysis concerning active-duty providers' workload and the time they must devote to military-specific duties and responsibilities, DOD will not have a sound and accurate standard for maintaining the clinical skills of medical providers.

The Study Established Goals for Transferring Health Care into Its Own Network of Hospitals and Clinics and Increasing the Productivity of Providers without a Strategy Explaining How These Goals Would Be Achieved

The Study, in developing its findings and recommendations, assumed that DOD would be successful in its goals for transferring health care from patients being treated in DOD's purchased private-sector network into its own military treatment facilities, as well as in achieving related goals for improving provider productivity. The Study recommended the establishment of associated goals, and DOD adopted such goals in March 2014. However, this approach was not consistent with the generally accepted research standard that assumptions should be reasonable. Specifically, the Study's assumptions regarding its goals for transfer of health care to DOD's facilities and increasing active-duty provider productivity are unsupported because DOD has not developed an accompanying strategy describing how these goals can be achieved.

Our prior work has identified six selected leading practices of effective federal strategic planning, which we derived in part from the Government Performance and Results Act (GPRA), as updated by the GPRA Modernization Act of 2010, associated guidance, and our prior work.¹⁹ Specifically, these leading practices are to: (1) define the mission and goals, (2) define strategies that address management challenges and identify resources needed to achieve goals, (3) ensure leadership

¹⁹For example, see GAO, *Executive Guide: Effectively Implementing the Government Performance and Results Act*, [GAO/IGD-96-118](#) (Washington, D.C.: June 1, 1996); *Tax Administration: IRS Needs to Further Refine Its Tax Filing Season Performance Measures*, [GAO-03-143](#) (Washington, D.C.: Nov. 22, 2002); and *Managing for Results: Strengthening Regulatory Agencies' Performance Management Practices*, [GAO/IGD-00-10](#) (Washington, D.C.: Oct. 28, 1999).

involvement and accountability, (4) involve stakeholders, (5) coordinate with other federal agencies, and (6) develop and use performance measures. Study team officials told us that, notwithstanding the absence of a strategy, transfer of health care to DOD facilities is a priority and that such goals were modest and achievable. However, the Study set out goals for transferring health care into its own facilities for large groups of beneficiaries, such as TRICARE for Life beneficiaries, for whom, unlike active-duty military and their families, the MHS has few tools to encourage their use of military treatment facilities.

In addition, transfer of health care into DOD facilities has been an MHS goal for several years, but limited progress has been made. For example, the Congressional Budget Office reported in 2014²⁰ that most of the growth in outpatient utilization of health care services within the MHS has occurred within the purchased care system, while military hospitals and clinics have maintained a relatively constant workload since 2005. Similarly, it is uncertain that DOD can achieve its related productivity goals without an accurate means for measuring providers' workload, as discussed earlier. Without a strategy that incorporates leading practices, it remains unclear whether or how DOD can achieve its goals to transfer health care from the purchased care network into its own network of facilities.

The Study's Provider Allocation Model Did Not Reflect Differences among the Military Services

The Study included a provider allocation model that identified the medical specialties needed with anticipated health care demand within specific geographic medical markets. The model's results highlighted specialties for which the MHS has too many medical specialists relative to anticipated market demand for various health care services and other specialties for which the MHS has too few physicians to accommodate market demand. Generally accepted research standards state that models should, among other things, represent a reasonably complete range of conditions and be appropriate for the intended purpose.²¹ However, an important aspect of the provider model did not reflect the standards in that it unreasonably assumed that medical providers from

²⁰Congressional Budget Office, *Approaches to Reducing Federal Spending on Military Health Care* (January 2014).

²¹[GAO-06-938](#).

the different services were interchangeable. Specifically, the Study's model for allocation of specialist physicians based on anticipated health care demand in geographic markets did not account for the military-service ownership of the relevant hospitals and the physicians' military service. Instead, it matched the number of physicians across all services within a given specialty, such as orthopedic surgery, to anticipated health care demand in geographic markets, regardless of the service ownership of the medical treatment facility in that market. While such arrangements do exist in "multiservice markets," such as the National Capital Region and San Antonio, they are less common elsewhere. The model could potentially provide results that do not reflect MHS business practices in the real world. For example, it could suggest that there are sufficient physicians to provide a given type of specialty care to a particular geographic medical market, when in reality there are not sufficient physicians from that medical market's primary military service to assign. Currently, active-duty providers generally practice within their own services' hospitals in a team context unique to their military service. The Study emphasized the view that it is important for physicians to practice medicine within this team context of other specialists and nurses from the same service, which can be seen within the services' different configurations of medical personnel in a deployed setting.

CNA independently assessed one part of DOD's model. However, its assessment included only the mechanics of the model and not an examination of the supporting data used in the model. The Study stated that the Study team relied on military-service representatives to verify these data. In addition, CNA noted that alternative approaches could yield different results depending on assumptions concerning transfer of health care to DOD facilities and increased active-duty provider productivity. The Study asserted that its modeling results were reasonable given the time constraints of the Study. The Study recommended further work to refine and formalize the model and use it to inform decisions concerning the delivery of health care services. However, unless DOD addresses differences between the services and the effects of the model's practical application, the model's usefulness will be limited and could lead to impractical decisions.

The Study Did Not Describe Steps Taken to Ensure the Reliability of the Data Supporting Its Analyses and Recommendations

The Study and the data appendix did not describe steps that the Study team took to ensure that the data used to support the Study and data appendix were sufficiently reliable for the Study's purposes. Generally accepted research standards state that the data used in a study should be valid for the intended research purpose; in other words it represents what it purports to represent.²² In addition, documenting a study's analytical and decision-making process helps to ensure the accuracy, completeness, and credibility of study results. However, we found that the study presented limited information on its efforts to assess data reliability. For example, the Study's data appendix did not document the source of its data in several instances. Specifically, the data source is provided for 9 of 15 data metrics, but not for the other 6 metrics.

Because the Study presented limited information on the Study team's efforts to assess the reliability of the data used, we provided each working group's lead official with a standard set of questions concerning their efforts to ensure data reliability. Specifically, we asked the working group leads which data sources they used in their respective analyses. Their responses indicated that they used five databases and one data set that were not mentioned in the main body of the Study or the data appendix. We questioned the working group leads concerning steps taken to ensure data reliability, such as whether they consulted with the source or owner of the data to determine what methods were used to ensure reliability or whether they took other steps to ensure reliability, such as conducting their own assessment or reliance on existing assessments. Working group officials stated that they generally relied on the reliability processes of the owners of the data to ensure the data provided were reliable. For example, two of the working groups stated that they used databases that are commonly used within the MHS, and that these databases are subject to oversight reviews and periodic validity checks. An official from one working group stated that the group also conducted reviews of relevant data to check for completeness of records related to inpatient care and found missing data. The working group developed adjustment factors and applied them by market and provider specialty to impute missing data where possible. An official from another working group stated that the group used data provided by contractors, and that DOD's subject-matter experts routinely discuss report content with the contractors as a way to

²²[GAO-06-938](#).

verify the validity and reliability of the data provided as part of the performance assessment of the contract. In addition, we interviewed service officials regarding the accuracy and reliability of the data used in the Study, and officials from the Navy disputed the accuracy of the Study's reported physician productivity data. Army officials stated that they had some differences in data interpretation based on their own analysis, which led them to some different recommendations.

When asked if there were any limitations on the use of specific data sources, working group officials reported to us some limitations that were not specifically described in the main body of the Study or data appendix. For example, one working group official mentioned that military treatment facility bed counts and ambulatory surgery counts were not consistently reported, though officials stated that these data did not appear to have a significant effect on the group's findings. Another limitation concerned the consistency of data from the Medical Expense and Performance Reporting System affecting the assessment of a primary-care provider's availability. An official noted that as a result of this limitation, the final analysis of primary-care capacity was curtailed and specific recommendations were limited.

A systematic review of over 300 supporting work papers provided to us by Study officials found multiple examples of known data or analysis limitations that, if the Study was adhering to generally accepted research standards, would have been conveyed in the Study. For example, one of the work papers noted data reliability issues with certain overseas-related data which were not noted in the report. One work paper noted some limitations in a data source used in the study that were not discussed in the report, and another work paper mentioned having to manually adjust some data metrics, which was not noted in the Study. Conveying data or analysis limitations is important so that decision makers relying on the Study can fully understand the quality and soundness of the research. Without sufficiently demonstrating the accuracy, reliability, and limitations of the data upon which DOD makes policy changes, decision makers do not have assurance that the Study's findings and recommendations are based on sound information.

DOD's Estimate of Cost Savings from Changes to Small Hospitals Did Not Fully Reflect Key Practices

DOD's estimated cost savings for the recommended changes to 10 small hospitals and the related achievement of goals related to transfer of health care to DOD facilities and increased active-duty provider productivity included a net estimate of savings and costs, but did not fully reflect key practices for cost and cost savings estimates. For example, DOD included estimated savings from three categories—reductions in civilian personnel, net decreases in purchased care, and net increases in nonlabor costs—and listed general sources of potential savings. However, the Study did not fully reflect key practices we derived from cost-estimating, budgeting, and related guidance. These key practices emphasize the importance of an appropriate level of detailed documentation, the inclusion of all significant costs, and an assessment of the reliability of the data used to develop the estimate, among others.²³

First, the Study did not provide an appropriate level of detail concerning the calculation of the estimated cost savings or the assumptions upon which they were based. For example, the Study's cost savings estimate did not include details concerning the number of military personnel who would be moved from the 10 affected facilities to achieve the savings associated from transfer of health care to DOD facilities and increased active-duty provider productivity. In addition, of the total estimated savings, \$333 million was associated with changes that were based on an assumption concerning DOD's ability to achieve its goals related to transfer of health care to DOD facilities and increased active-duty provider productivity without stating a strategy to reach those targets. Absent a clear and likely achievable strategy, the predicted cost savings associated with transfer of health care to DOD facilities and increasing active-duty provider productivity are questionable.

²³We reviewed numerous federal guidance documents related to cost estimating, accounting standards, economic analysis, and budgeting and identified broad themes that we believe can be applied to evaluating cost analyses and estimates, including those of cost savings. The guidance documents we reviewed include [GAO-09-3SP](#); Office of Management and Budget Circular No. A-11, *Preparation, Submission and Execution of the Budget*; Federal Accounting Standards Advisory Board, Statement of Federal Financial Accounting Standards 4; Department of Defense Instruction 7041.3, *Economic Analysis for Decisionmaking* (Nov. 7, 1995); and Department of Defense Financial Management Regulation 7000.14-R, Volume 4, Chapter 22, *Cost Funding*. Although each of these documents may not apply to these circumstances as a legal matter, we believe that they collectively contain broad themes that can be applied to evaluating cost analyses.

Second, the Study's predicted net savings estimate did not include all potentially significant costs. Specifically, its cost savings estimate did not address the effect of the following costs:

- Costs associated with a reduction-in-force of civilian FTEs: The Study estimated savings of \$132 million associated with the elimination of 1,324 civilian FTEs across the MHS due to the aforementioned assumption of greater productivity of active-duty providers. However, we have previously reported that DOD's efforts to reduce civilian FTEs do not always result in planned decreased costs of a proportionate magnitude to the decrease in FTEs. For example, in 2016, we found that across DOD, from fiscal years 2012 through 2016, civilian FTEs declined by 3.3 percent, but civilian personnel costs declined by only 0.9 percent, adjusted for inflation.²⁴
- Onetime costs to realign active-duty providers to other hospitals: The Study recommended changes that would realign active-duty providers to other facilities. However, movement of these providers, the associated active-duty medical professionals with whom they work in a team setting, and their families will incur costs such as permanent change of station expenditures. Study officials told us that they did not include these costs because permanent change of station costs vary widely and final decisions concerning where personnel would be relocated rest with the military services. We previously reported on the costs of permanent change of station moves and found that these moves, on average, cost about \$6,700 per servicemember in 2014.²⁵
- Construction costs, if applicable, at facilities losing or gaining active-duty providers: The Study recommended that a number of inpatient facilities be closed or converted to ambulatory surgery centers, but our analysis found that the Study did not identify estimated costs associated with these changes. Construction costs also may be applicable at facilities gaining active-duty providers, but Study officials stated that execution of such changes would be the responsibility of

²⁴GAO, *Civilian and Contractor Workforces: Complete Information Needed to Assess DOD's Progress for Reductions and Associated Savings*, [GAO-16-172](#) (Washington, D.C.: Dec. 23, 2015).

²⁵GAO, *Military Compensation: DOD Needs More Complete and Consistent Data to Assess the Costs and Policies of Relocating Personnel*, [GAO-15-713](#) (Washington, D.C.: Sept. 9, 2015).

the services. However, without specifically addressing these costs or justifying their exclusion, the Study's cost savings estimate leaves open the question of whether potential savings could be reduced by such costs.

Third, DOD's savings estimate did not describe the steps taken by the Study team to assess the reliability of cost data used to develop the cost savings estimate. As discussed earlier in this report, the Study did not cite the data sources from which the cost estimates were drawn, and did not discuss what limitations, if any, such data might have had for the purposes to which they were applied.

As a result of these weaknesses, DOD may not have accurately estimated the net savings that might result from its proposed hospital changes. As DOD considers additional changes to its network of military treatment facilities, decision makers do not have a full and accurate assessment of all relevant costs and savings. Without a full and accurate assessment, DOD is not in a position to determine whether its efforts to respond to the Study's recommendations will result in savings or, alternatively, in additional costs.

Conclusions

In initiating the Study, DOD began the process of examining difficult and complex problems affecting the MHS. The Study's recommendations for further analysis and work in a number of areas position DOD, over time, to explore these areas and take actions to improve the effectiveness and efficiency of the MHS. However, our analysis of the Study highlighted shortcomings that merit review and mitigation before DOD takes definitive action on these recommendations. Specifically, without addressing the issues discussed in our report, DOD's work to address the Study's recommendations will continue to reflect the various unsupported assumptions, unmitigated limitations and constraints, and questions concerning the reliability of data used to develop the Study's recommendations that we have highlighted. Similarly, as DOD considers further changes to its network of facilities and the medical services they offer, the analysis supporting these decisions will be incomplete without a full and accurate picture of the true cost of such changes.

Recommendations for Executive Action

To fully assess the size and composition of the medical force, we recommend that the Secretary of Defense direct the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs) to conduct a new analysis of the required

number of active-duty and civilian medical personnel that mitigates known limitations.

To strengthen ongoing efforts to analyze the costs of medical force readiness and establish clinical currency standards, we recommend that the Secretary of Defense direct the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs) to take steps to identify and mitigate limitations regarding the standard for maintaining providers' clinical skills, including improving the accuracy of information concerning providers' workload and conducting an analytically rigorous calculation of active-duty providers' time devoted to military-specific responsibilities.

To help achieve DOD's goals for transferring health care into its own facilities and increasing the productivity of active-duty medical providers, we recommend that the Secretary of Defense direct the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs) to develop a strategy for achieving these goals that reflects the leading practices of effective federal strategic planning.

To strengthen ongoing efforts within DOD to address the Study's recommendations to use the provider model outputs to inform execution of health care delivery and to refine the model for future use, we recommend that the Secretary of Defense direct the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs) to modify DOD's model to reflect the military service of the physicians and military treatment facilities included in the model.

To strengthen any future assessments of additional changes to DOD's network of military treatment facilities, we recommend that the Secretary of Defense direct the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs) to take the following two actions:

- describe steps taken to assess the reliability of data supporting the assessment, including, at a minimum, the sources of data, data limitations, and efforts to test data reliability; and
- include in any accompanying cost estimates an appropriate level of detail, all significant costs, and an assessment of the reliability of the data supporting the cost estimate.

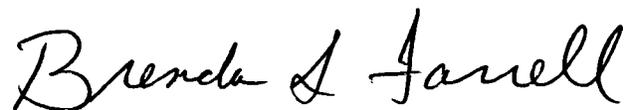
Agency Comments

In written comments on a draft of this report, DOD concurred with our six recommendations to improve DOD's analysis of the size, readiness, and

efficiency of the medical force. DOD's comments are reprinted in appendix III.

We are sending copies of this report to the appropriate congressional committees, the Secretary of Defense, the Deputy Secretary of Defense, the Under Secretary of Defense for Personnel and Readiness, the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs), the Defense Health Agency Director, the Surgeon General of the Air Force, the Surgeon General of the Army, and the Surgeon General of the Navy. In addition, the report is available at no charge on the GAO website at <http://www.gao.gov>.

If you or your staff have any questions regarding this report, please contact me at (202) 512-3604 or farrellb@gao.gov. Contact points for our Offices of Congressional Relations and Public Affairs may be found on the last page of this report. GAO staff who made key contributions to this report are listed in appendix IV.



Brenda S. Farrell
Director
Defense Capabilities and Management

List of Committees

The Honorable John S. McCain
Chairman
The Honorable Jack Reed
Ranking Member
Committee on Armed Services
United States Senate

The Honorable Thad Cochran
Chairman
The Honorable Richard J. Durbin
Ranking Member
Subcommittee on Defense
Committee on Appropriations
United States Senate

The Honorable Mac Thornberry
Chairman
The Honorable Adam Smith
Ranking Member
Committee on Armed Services
House of Representatives

The Honorable Rodney Frelinghuysen
Chairman
The Honorable Peter J. Visclosky
Ranking Member
Subcommittee on Defense
Committee on Appropriations
House of Representatives

Appendix I: Selection of Generally Accepted Research Standards Relevant for the Military Health System Modernization Study

To guide our review of the Department of Defense's (DOD) Report on Military Health System Modernization (the Study), we identified relevant generally accepted research standards for the design, execution, and presentation of findings that define a sound and complete study. We developed these standards by reviewing research literature and DOD guidance and identifying frequently occurring, generally accepted research standards that are relevant for defense studies. We initially used these standards in a prior GAO review of a DOD study on mobility capabilities.¹ That report includes a list of 36 questions to ask in assessing the application of generally accepted research standards. To develop these standards, we reviewed research literature and DOD guidance and identified frequently occurring, generally accepted research standards that are relevant for defense studies that define a high-quality or methodologically sound and complete study. The following were our sources for these standards:

- GAO, *Government Auditing Standards: 2011 Revision*, [GAO-12-331G](#) (Washington, D.C.: December 2011);
- GAO, *Designing Evaluations*, [GAO-12-208G](#) (Washington, D.C.: January 2012);
- GAO, *Dimensions of Quality*, GAO/QTM-94-1 (Washington, D.C.: February 2004);
- RAND Corporation, *RAND Standards for High-Quality Research and Analysis*, CP-413 (5/15) (Santa Monica, CA.: May 2015);
- Air Force Office of Aerospace Studies, *Analysts Handbook: On Understanding the Nature of Analysis* (January 2000);
- Air Force, Office of Aerospace Studies, *Air Force Analysis Handbook, A Guide for Performing Analysis Studies: For Analysis of Alternatives or Functional Solution Analysis* (July 2004);

¹GAO, *Defense Transportation: Study Limitations Raise Questions about the Adequacy and Completeness of the Mobility Capabilities Study and Report*, [GAO-06-938](#) (Washington, D.C.: Sept. 20, 2006). That report includes a list of 36 questions to ask in assessing the application of generally accepted research standards.

- Department of Defense, *DOD Modeling and Simulation (M&S) Verification, Validation, Accreditation (VV&A), Instruction 5000.61* (Washington, D.C.: Dec. 9, 2009);
- Department of Defense, *Support for Strategic Analysis, Directive 8260.05* (Washington, D.C.: July 7, 2011);
- Department of Defense, *Implementation of Data Collection, Development, and Management for Strategic Analyses, Instruction 8260.2* (Washington, D.C.: Jan. 21, 2003).

We determined that these standards are still current and relevant for the purposes of this report.

We confined our assessment to the standards related to design (11 of 14 standards) and execution (10 of 15 standards) because the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2015 mandated we assess the methodology and data used in the Study. Consequently, we did not assess DOD's report against the generally accepted research standards for presentation of results (7 standards). Of the applicable standards related to design and execution, we combined and slightly revised the standards to match the particular analyses used in the study. Some of the design and execution standards were not relevant to our assessment. For example, the standards concerning analysis of scenarios and threats are specific to certain types of defense studies and did not relate to the study that was the subject of our review. We compared DOD's approach to the Study with these selected generally accepted research standards. Accordingly, we technically reviewed the content of DOD's report against the following 18 standards that were relevant to our review:

1. Design:

- a. Objectives, Scope and Methodology: Objectives outline what a study is intended to accomplish. A study's scope defines the subject matter that will be assessed and reported on, and the scope is directly tied to the audit objectives. A study's methodology should be consistent with and address a study's objectives.
 - Is the study's design clear?
 - Is the study's objective clearly stated?
 - Is the study's scope clearly defined?

- Do the study scope, methodology, and objectives fully address the study charter and associated guidance?
 - Was the study plan followed?
 - Were deviations from the study plan explained and documented?
- b. Assumptions: Assumptions should be reasonable, consistent, appropriately varied, and explicitly identified in order to understand the context of the study's results. Assumptions define the parameters for what will be included and how the study is executed.
- Are the assumptions explicitly identified?
 - Are the assumptions reasonable and consistent?
 - Are the assumptions varied to allow for sensitivity analyses?
- c. Limitations and Constraints: Limitations and constraints, which are generally found in studies, should be identified and reasonably mitigated. Research standards do not call for the elimination of all limitations, but do call for them to be identified, assessed, mitigated, and explained.
- Are the limitations explicitly identified?
 - Are the major constraints identified and discussed?
2. Execution:
- a. Models: Models should be reasonable ones to consider, represent a reasonably complete range of conditions, as well as be appropriate for the intended purpose.
- Are the scenarios that were modeled reasonable ones to consider?
 - Do the scenarios represent a reasonably complete range of conditions?
 - Were the models used to support the analyses appropriate for their intended purpose? Have they been described and documented adequately?
 - Were any modeling limitations identified, explained, and justified?

b. Data reliability: The data used in a study should be valid for the intended research purpose; in other words, they represent what they purport to represent. Documenting a study's analytical and decision-making process helps to ensure the accuracy, completeness, and credibility of study results.

- Were the data used valid for the study's purposes?
- Were the data used sufficiently reliable for the study's purposes?
- Were any data limitations identified and was the effect of the limitations adequately explained?

Appendix II: Comparison of DOD’s Military Health System Modernization Study with Requirements Listed in 2015 National Defense Authorization Act

Table 1 summarizes our assessment of the extent to which the Department of Defense (DOD) in its Report on Military Health System Modernization (the Study) addressed each of the required nine elements listed in Section 713 of the National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) for Fiscal Year 2015. Some of the elements required that multiple items be addressed. We considered an element “addressed” if it included all of the items listed in the NDAA; “partially addressed” if it included some, but not all, of the items; and “not addressed” if it did not include any of the items.

Table 1: Comparison of DOD’s Military Health System Modernization Study with Elements Listed in Section 713 of the NDAA for Fiscal Year 2015

National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) elements and items	Our assessment
(A) During the period from 2006 to 2012, for each military medical treatment facility considered under the modernization study—	Partially Addressed
(i) the average daily inpatient census	Addressed
(ii) the average inpatient capacity	Partially addressed: Only two years of data included.
(iii) the top five inpatient admission diagnoses	Addressed
(iv) each medical specialty available	Addressed
(v) the average daily percent of staffing available for each medical specialty	Addressed
(vi) the beneficiary population within the catchment area	Addressed
(vii) the budgeted funding level	Partially addressed: Did not provide budgeting funding level details for the years 2006 through 2009 for Navy hospitals. Data were only included for three Army Community Hospitals. No explanation is provided for this omission.
(viii) whether the facility has a helipad capable of receiving medical evacuation airlift patients arriving on the primary evacuation aircraft platform for the military installation served	Addressed
(ix) a determination of whether the civilian hospital system in which the facility resides is a federally designated underserved medical community and the effect on such community from any reduction in staff or functions or downgrade of the facility	Addressed
(x) If the facility serves a training center—	
(I) a determination of the risk with respect to high-tempo, live-fire military operations, treating battlefield-like injuries, and the potential for a mass-casualty event if the facility is downgraded to a clinic or reduced in personnel or capabilities; and	(I) Partially addressed: Did not state whether facilities were training centers or explicitly speak to battlefield type injuries. However, did assess risk to operational mission for three unspecified “small” military treatment facilities.
(II) a description of the extent to which the Secretary, in making such determination, consulted with the appropriate training directorate, training and doctrine command, and forces command of each military department;	(II) Partially addressed: Consultations with numerous service stakeholders are noted, but not specifically with the organizations listed.
(xi) a site assessment by TRICARE to assess the network capabilities of TRICARE providers in the local area;	Addressed

Appendix II: Comparison of DOD's Military Health System Modernization Study with Requirements Listed in 2015 National Defense Authorization Act

National Defense Authorization Act (NDAA) elements and items	Our assessment
(xii) the inpatient mental health care availability; and	Partially addressed: Only limited data were available.
(xiii) the average annual inpatient care directed to civilian medical facilities.	Addressed
(B) For each military medical treatment facility considered under the modernization study—	Partially Addressed
(i) the civilian capacity by medical specialty in each catchment area;	Addressed
(ii) the distance in miles to the nearest civilian emergency care department;	Addressed
(iii) the distance in miles to the closest civilian inpatient hospital, listed by level of care and whether the facility is designated a sole community hospital;	Addressed
(iv) the availability of ambulance service on the military installation and the distance in miles to the nearest civilian ambulance service, including the average response time to the military installation;	Addressed
(v) an estimate of the cost to restructure or realign the military medical treatment facility, including with respect to bed closures and the civilian personnel reduction; and	Partially addressed: This figure was not explicitly stated, but it was included in the savings estimates.
(vi) if the military medical treatment facility is restructured or realigned, an estimate of—	(I) Partially addressed: A net figure was included, but not for each medical treatment facility or listed by series.
(I) the number of civilian personnel reduction, listed by series;	(II) Not addressed: Study stated estimates would be made during implementation.
(II) the number of local support contracts terminated; and	(III) Partially addressed: A net figure was included, but not for each medical treatment facility.
(III) the increased cost of purchased care.	
(C) The results of the modernization study with respect to the recommendations of the Secretary to restructure or realign military medical treatment facilities	Addressed The Study presented its findings and recommendations for modernization of the military healthcare system.
(D) An assessment of the analysis made by the Secretary to inform decisions regarding the modernization of the military health care system in the modernization study	Addressed The Study documented the analyses used to inform the recommendations for modernization.
(E) An assessment of the extent to which the Secretary evaluated in the modernization study the impact on the access of eligible beneficiaries to quality health	Partially Addressed
(i) changes in military medical treatment facility infrastructure;	Partially addressed: The Study states that the effect of potential changes would be considered during implementation of recommendations; however, quality and satisfaction not addressed in the report.
(ii) changes in staffing levels of professionals; and	Partially addressed: The Study states that the effect of potential changes would be considered during implementation of recommendations; however, quality and satisfaction not addressed in the report.

Appendix II: Comparison of DOD's Military Health System Modernization Study with Requirements Listed in 2015 National Defense Authorization Act

National Defense Authorization Act (NDA) elements and items	Our assessment
(iii) changes in inpatient, ambulatory surgery, and specialty care capacity and capabilities.	Partially addressed: The Study listed the criteria by which DOD evaluated the impact of recommended changes on beneficiaries' access to high-quality health care and satisfaction with such care; however, while institutional quality data could relate to the request for impact assessment, it remains unclear whether DOD explicitly used the data in this manner.
(F) An assessment of the extent to which the Secretary evaluated in the modernization study how any reduced inpatient, ambulatory surgery, or specialty care capacity and capabilities at military medical treatment facilities covered by the study would impact timely access to care for eligible beneficiaries at local civilian community hospitals within reasonable driving distances of the catchment areas of such facilities	Addressed The Study included data that demonstrated an analysis of the effects of potential changes in the hospitals on timely access to care for beneficiaries, and potential for treatment at nearby civilian hospitals.
(G) An assessment of the extent to which the Secretary consulted in conducting the modernization study with community hospitals in locations covered by the study to determine their capacities for additional inpatient and ambulatory surgery patients and their capabilities to meet additional demands for specialty care services	Addressed The Study noted consultations with local TRICARE experts to determine the capacity of community hospitals to absorb additional patients.
(H) An assessment of the extent to which the Secretary considered in the modernization study the impact that the change in the structure or alignment of military medical treatment facilities covered by the study would have on timely access by local civilian populations to inpatient, ambulatory surgery, or specialty care services if additional eligible beneficiaries also sought access to such services from the same providers	Not Addressed The Study included data on civilian hospital capabilities; however, it did not explain the analysis of these data that led the Study team to its conclusions concerning access to care.
(I) An assessment of the impact of the elimination of health care services at military medical treatment facilities covered by the modernization study on civilians employed at such facilities	Partially Addressed The Study noted the number of civilian full-time equivalents that will be downsized, but did not otherwise address the effect of these changes on civilian personnel.

Source: GAO analysis of DOD data. | GAO-16-820

Appendix III: Comments from the Department of Defense



THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE

1200 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, DC 20301-1200

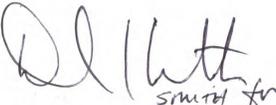
HEALTH AFFAIRS

SEP 06 2016

Ms. Brenda S. Farrell
Director, Defense Capabilities Management
U.S. Government Accountability Office
441 G Street, NW
Washington, DC 20548

Dear Ms. Farrell,

Thank you for the opportunity to review the GAO Draft Report GAO-16-820, "DEFENSE HEALTH CARE REFORM: DOD Needs Further Analysis of the Size, Readiness, and Efficiency of the Medical Force," dated August 8, 2016 (GAO Code 100345). Attached is the Department of Defense's response to this report. My point of contact is Dr. David Smith. Dr. Smith may be reached at (703) 681-8477, or at david.j.smith152.civ@mail.mil.


Karen S. Guice, M.D., M.P.P.
Acting

Attachment:
As stated

GAO DRAFT REPORT DATED AUGUST 8, 2016
GAO-16-820 (GAO CODE 100345)

“DEFENSE HEALTH CARE REFORM: DOD NEEDS FURTHER ANALYSIS OF THE
SIZE, READINESS, AND EFFICIENCY OF THE MEDICAL FORCE”

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE COMMENTS
TO THE GAO RECOMMENDATION

RECOMMENDATION 1: To fully assess the size and composition of the medical force, GAO recommends that the Secretary of Defense direct the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs) to conduct a new analysis of the required number of active duty and civilian medical personnel that mitigates known limitations.

DoD RESPONSE: Concur with comment. The Military Services routinely develop the uniformed military requirements using models and processes that reflect specific Service missions in the joint force, as recognized in the GAO report. The Department is developing Essential Medical Capabilities that will further refine the development of uniformed requirements. As the Department continues to refine its assessment of its medical needs, the civilian workforce will be assessed against cost and military force readiness support requirements to develop the most effective force mix.

RECOMMENDATION 2: To strengthen ongoing efforts to analyze the costs of medical force readiness and establish clinical currency standards, GAO recommends that the Secretary of Defense direct the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs) to take steps to identify and mitigate limitations regarding the standard for maintaining providers’ clinical skills, including improving the accuracy of information concerning providers’ workload and conducting an analytically rigorous calculation of active duty providers’ time devoted to military-specific responsibilities.

DoD RESPONSE: Concur with comment. The Department is developing Essential Medical Capabilities as well as appropriate metrics for reporting medical force readiness. This will allow us to refine our assessment of provider and healthcare team skills sustainment requirements. This effort will provide the foundation for routine and comprehensive assessment of the capabilities of its medical forces and aligns with similar reporting on the balance of the Department’s capabilities.

RECOMMENDATION 3: To help achieve DoD’s goals for transferring health care into its own facilities and increasing the productivity of active duty medical providers, GAO recommends that the Secretary of Defense direct the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs) to develop a strategy for achieving these goals that reflects the leading practices of effective federal strategic planning.

DoD RESPONSE: Concur. The Military Health System is a continuous learning organization and the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs) and Service Surgeons General are

committed to applying the leading practices to improve productivity and to recapture care to our military treatment facilities. The Military Health System has developed a strategic focus on primary care as a methodology to increase recapture as well as provider productivity. The Military Health System is also implementing metrics to measure both recapture as well as provider productivity. Results from these efforts will be reviewed and used to inform the Departments efforts to maintain its medical forces.

RECOMMENDATION 4: To strengthen ongoing efforts within DoD to address the Study's recommendations to use the provider model outputs to inform execution of health care delivery and to refine the model for future use, GAO recommends that the Secretary of Defense direct the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs) to modify its model to reflect the military service of the physicians and military treatment facilities included in the model.

DoD RESPONSE: Concur. In the Department's largest medical markets, we have implemented a management model that provides flexibility to match staff capabilities to beneficiary demand. Assessing medical facilities in these markets exclusively through a Service lens would compromise the ability to fully address demand. As the Department continues to refine its methodologies for assessing its medical requirements we will reflect Service affiliations. The Provider Allocation Model does include the ability to identify Service affiliation.

RECOMMENDATION 5: To strengthen any future assessments of additional changes to DoD's network of military treatment facilities, GAO recommends that the Secretary of Defense direct the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs) to describe steps taken to assess the reliability of data supporting the assessment, including, at a minimum, the sources of data, data limitations, and efforts to test data reliability.

DoD RESPONSE: Concur. The Department continuously assesses the adequacy and completeness of its medical data. We continuously evaluate the consistency of analyses using basic healthcare data to ensure that the data is complete and accurate. This resulted, in part, in the mitigations highlighted in the GAO Report, but were not included in the Modernization Study report. The Department will continue to assess the appropriateness of detailed data reliability, limitations, and mitigations in future analyses.

RECOMMENDATION 6: To strengthen any future assessments of additional changes to DoD's network of military treatment facilities, GAO recommends that the Secretary of Defense direct the Assistant Secretary of Defense (Health Affairs) to include in any accompanying costs estimates an appropriate level of detail, all significant costs, and an assessment of the reliability of the data supporting the cost estimate.

DoD RESPONSE: Concur. As the Department continues to refine its methodologies for assessing medical requirements they will include reasonable and assessable costs in our estimates of financial impacts.

Appendix IV: GAO Contact and Staff Acknowledgments

GAO Contact

Brenda S. Farrell, (202) 512-3604 or farrellb@gao.gov

Staff Acknowledgments

In addition to the contact named above, Lori Atkinson, Assistant Director; Rebekah Boone; Patricia Donahue; Mae Jones; Linda Keefer; Carol Petersen; Adam Smith; Sabrina Streagle; and Adriel Taslim made key contributions to this report.

Related GAO Products

Defense Health Care Reform: Actions Needed to Help Ensure Defense Health Agency Maintains Implementation Progress. [GAO-15-759](#). Washington, D.C.: September 10, 2015.

Defense Health Care Reform: Actions Needed to Help Realize Potential Cost Savings from Medical Education and Training. [GAO-14-630](#). Washington, D.C.: July 31, 2014.

Military Health System: Sustained Senior Leadership Needed to Fully Develop Plans for Achieving Cost Savings. [GAO-14-396T](#). Washington, D.C.: February 26, 2014.

Defense Health Care Reform: Additional Implementation Details Would Increase Transparency of DOD's Plans and Enhance Accountability. [GAO-14-49](#). Washington, D.C.: November 6, 2013.

Defense Health Care: Additional Analysis of Costs and Benefits of Potential Governance Structures Is Needed. [GAO-12-911](#). Washington, D.C.: September 26, 2012.

Defense Health Care: Applying Key Management Practices Should Help Achieve Efficiencies within the Military Health System. [GAO-12-224](#). Washington, D.C.: April 12, 2012.

Military Personnel: Enhanced Collaboration and Process Improvements Needed for Determining Military Treatment Facility Medical Personnel Requirements. [GAO-10-696](#). Washington, D.C.: July 29, 2010.

GAO's Mission

The Government Accountability Office, the audit, evaluation, and investigative arm of Congress, exists to support Congress in meeting its constitutional responsibilities and to help improve the performance and accountability of the federal government for the American people. GAO examines the use of public funds; evaluates federal programs and policies; and provides analyses, recommendations, and other assistance to help Congress make informed oversight, policy, and funding decisions. GAO's commitment to good government is reflected in its core values of accountability, integrity, and reliability.

Obtaining Copies of GAO Reports and Testimony

The fastest and easiest way to obtain copies of GAO documents at no cost is through GAO's website (<http://www.gao.gov>). Each weekday afternoon, GAO posts on its website newly released reports, testimony, and correspondence. To have GAO e-mail you a list of newly posted products, go to <http://www.gao.gov> and select "E-mail Updates."

Order by Phone

The price of each GAO publication reflects GAO's actual cost of production and distribution and depends on the number of pages in the publication and whether the publication is printed in color or black and white. Pricing and ordering information is posted on GAO's website, <http://www.gao.gov/ordering.htm>.

Place orders by calling (202) 512-6000, toll free (866) 801-7077, or TDD (202) 512-2537.

Orders may be paid for using American Express, Discover Card, MasterCard, Visa, check, or money order. Call for additional information.

Connect with GAO

Connect with GAO on [Facebook](#), [Flickr](#), [Twitter](#), and [YouTube](#).
Subscribe to our [RSS Feeds](#) or [E-mail Updates](#). Listen to our [Podcasts](#).
Visit GAO on the web at www.gao.gov.

To Report Fraud, Waste, and Abuse in Federal Programs

Contact:

Website: <http://www.gao.gov/fraudnet/fraudnet.htm>

E-mail: fraudnet@gao.gov

Automated answering system: (800) 424-5454 or (202) 512-7470

Congressional Relations

Katherine Siggerud, Managing Director, siggerudk@gao.gov, (202) 512-4400, U.S. Government Accountability Office, 441 G Street NW, Room 7125, Washington, DC 20548

Public Affairs

Chuck Young, Managing Director, youngc1@gao.gov, (202) 512-4800, U.S. Government Accountability Office, 441 G Street NW, Room 7149, Washington, DC 20548

Strategic Planning and External Liaison

James-Christian Blockwood, Managing Director, spel@gao.gov, (202) 512-4707, U.S. Government Accountability Office, 441 G Street NW, Room 7814, Washington, DC 20548



Please Print on Recycled Paper.