

Medicare Cost Report

Why it Matters

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Overview

- What is CAH?
- What is PPS?
- What is the Medicare cost report?
- Significance of the Medicare cost report to hospitals
- Designations impacting payments
- Importance of maximizing allowable costs
- Cost report forms
 - Focus areas
- Resources
- Useful websites

What is a CAH?

Critical access hospitals (CAH) are a separate Medicare provider type

- Created by the Balanced Budget Act of 1997
- CAHs have their own payment methodology
- CAHs have their own conditions of participation

What is a CAH?

Current requirements

- Be located in State that has established a State Medicare Rural Hospital Flexibility Program
- Be designated by State as a CAH
- Be located in a rural area or an area treated as rural
- Be located more than 35 miles from the nearest hospital or CAH (15 miles for mountainous terrain or only secondary roads); OR prior to January 1, 2006, was certified as a CAH based on State designation as a “necessary provider”
- Maintain no more than 25 inpatient beds that can be used for either inpatient or swing-bed services
- Maintain an annual average length of stay of 96 hours or less per patient for acute inpatient care (excluding swing-bed and distinct part units)
- Demonstrate compliance with CAH conditions of participation
- Furnish 24-hour emergency care services
7 days a week

What is PPS?

- PPS stands for the Prospective Payment System (PPS)
- PPS is a reimbursement mechanism
 - Predetermined fixed amount
 - Derived based on classification system for that service
- Separate PPS for reimbursement of
 - Acute inpatient hospitals
 - Hospital outpatients
 - Inpatient psychiatric facilities
 - Inpatient rehabilitation facilities
 - Long-term care hospitals
 - Skilled nursing facilities
 - Home health agencies
 - Hospice
 - RHC / FQHC

No location requirements

No service limitations

What is PPS?

- Acute inpatient PPS
 - Reimbursement for operating costs of acute care hospital inpatient stays under Medicare Part A
 - Referred to as the inpatient prospective payment system (IPPS)
 - Case is categorized based on DRGs
 - Base payment rate composed of labor and non-labor share
 - Labor share is adjusted by the wage index
- Outpatient PPS (OPPS)
 - Reimbursement for outpatient services under Medicare Part B
 - Paid based on APCs
 - Base payment rate composed of labor and non-labor share
 - Labor share is adjusted by the wage index

What is the Medicare cost report?

- CMS prescribed forms for Medicare-certified institutional providers
 - Hospital Form: CMS-2552-10
- Annual submission required
 - Due five months after year-end
- Contains:
 - Facility characteristics
 - Utilization data
 - Cost and charges by cost center (in total and Medicare)
 - Medicare settlement data
 - Financial statement data

Significance of Medicare Cost Report

- Settlements between providers and the Medicare program
 - Interim payments versus final payments
 - CAH cost reimbursement
 - SCH, MDH, DSH, UCC, low-volume, etc.
 - Uncollectible Medicare deductibles and coinsurance
 - RHC cost reimbursement, etc.
- Affects future reimbursement
 - Wage index
 - Geographic reclassification
 - Determination of MDH status
 - Volume decline adjustments
 - UCC, etc.
- Data collection to support policy making decisions
- Other uses (CARES Act PRFs)



Designations impacting payments

- Medicare disproportionate share hospital (DSH)
 - Additional payments available to hospitals treating disproportionate share of low-income patients
 - Eligible if DSH patient percentage exceeds 15%
 - Exception for large urban hospitals

$$\text{DSH patient percentage} = \text{SSI ratio} + (\text{Medicaid, Non-Medicare Days} / \text{Total Days})$$

SSI ratio =
Medicare SSI
days / Total
Medicare
days

Important to report days correctly on
Worksheet S-3, Part I on the cost report

Designations impacting payments

- Medicare disproportionate share hospital (DSH)
 - DSH payment adjustment is based on statutory formula
 - Varies based on hospital type
 - ACA - DSH payment adjustment provision was amended and additional payment for uncompensated care was established
 - Receive 25% of amount based on statutory formula (DSH payment)
 - Remaining 75% available as uncompensated care (UCC) payments
 - UCC payments based on the following:
 - FY 2023 - average of 2018 and 2019 UCC from W/S S-10
 - FY 2024 - average of 2018 - 2020 UCC from W/S S-10

**Important to capture data
on Worksheet S-10 correctly**

Designations impacting payments

- Sole community hospital (SCH)
 - Receives special payment provisions
 - Higher of its hospital specific rate (HSR) or federal operating rate plus DSH and UCC payments
 - Criteria for classification (after October 1, 1983)
 - Located in a rural area and meets certain criteria
 - Not available to hospitals located within 15 miles of another like hospital
 - Not available to urban hospitals
- Medicare dependent hospital (MDH)
 - Receives special payment provisions
 - Higher of its federal rate or federal rate plus 75% of difference between the federal rate and HSR
 - Criteria for classification
 - Located in a rural area (with certain exceptions)
 - No more than 100 beds
 - Is not a SCH
 - High % of Medicare discharges

Designations impacting payments

- Low volume hospital
 - Additional payments available for low volume hospitals
 - Originally implemented in FY 2005; original criteria:
 - More than 25 road miles from another subsection(d) hospital
 - Have less than 200 discharges **total**
 - Criteria modified by ACA beginning FY 2011 - FY 2017
 - More than 15 road miles from another subsection(d) hospital
 - Less than 1,600 discharges for individuals entitled to Medicare Part A benefits
 - BBA 2018 extended and modified the low-volume payments criteria
 - FFY 2018 criteria same as criteria under ACA
 - FFY 2019 – FY 2022 criteria
 - More than 15 road miles from another subsection(d) hospital
 - Less than 3,800 **total** discharges
 - Payment based on linear sliding scale
 - Further Continuing Appropriations Act of 2023
 - Extended through September 30, 2024


Designations impacting payments

- Rural referral center (RRC)
- Geographically reclassified
 - Redesignation to a higher wage area
 - Increases IPPS and OPPS payments
 - Requirements for reclassification
 - Proximity
 - Comparison of AHW
- Rural Community Hospital Demonstration Program
 - Inpatient hospital services are paid under reasonable cost-based methodology

True or False

Importance of maximizing costs

- Uncompensated care costs on W/S S-10 are calculated using the overall cost to charge ratio from W/S C
- HSR computed based on highest rate attained in applicable base year inpatient costs and inflating forward
- Medicaid DSH payments
- RHC services are cost reimbursed (up to payment cap) for small rural hospitals
- Organ acquisition costs
- Future uses



Cost report is
important for
both CAH &
PPS hospitals

Hospital cost report forms

- Basic forms present for all hospitals

- Worksheet S series
- Worksheet A series
- Worksheet B series
- Worksheet C series
- Worksheet D series
- Worksheet E series
- Worksheet G series

Form CMS

2552-10

- Specific forms

- Worksheet L – Capital Worksheet N – FQHC
- Worksheet M – RHC Worksheet I – Renal dialysis
- Worksheet H – HHA Worksheet J – CMHC
- Worksheet O – Hospice

Worksheet S series

- Worksheet S – Settlement summary
- Worksheet S-2, Part I – Hospital identification
 - Answers properly identify provider
 - Answers identify specific payments hospital qualifies for
- Worksheet S-2, Part II – Hospital reimbursement questionnaire
- Worksheet S-3, Part I – Hospital statistic data
 - Beds, beds available, days, discharges, visits, trips, FTEs
 - CAH hours
- Worksheet S-3, Part II – Part V – Wage index & wage costs
 - Only applicable to PPS hospitals
- Worksheet S-10 – Uncompensated Care Data
- Other specific worksheets included in S series

Worksheet S-3, Part I

- Reports statistical data
- Column 2 – number of beds
- Column 3 – bed days available
 - Important for determining ALOS
- Column 4 – CAH hours
 - Important for determining ALOS (96-hour rule)
- Column 5 – Medicaid days
- Column 6 – Medicare days
 - From Provider & Statistical Report (PS&R)
- Column 8 – Total days
 - Important for calculation of cost per day
- Column 10 – FTEs
- Column 13 thru 15 – Discharges

Worksheet S-3, Part II

- Applicable to PPS hospital only
- Critical to future payments
 - Basis for construction of wage indexes
 - Basis for geographic reclassification requests to MGCRB
- Section for employees, benefits, and contract labor
- Salary and hours are reported on an accrual basis
- Physician Part B dollars and hours removed from the wage index
- Physician Part A dollars and hours are included
- Services excluded from IPPS are excluded from the wage-index
- Determine appropriate methodologies for allocating benefits
- Important to identify administrative contract labor

Worksheet S-10

- Worksheet used to compute uncompensated care costs
- Line 1 – Cost to charge ratio from Worksheet C
- Line 2 – 16 – Net revenue information for Medicaid, CHIP, and other state and local indigent care programs
- Line 17 – Private grants and donations to fund charity care
- Line 18 – Government grants and appropriations for operations
- Line 20 – Charity care charges
 - Uninsured charges written off to charity care and non-covered services for patients eligible for Medicaid if inclusion specified in charity care policy
 - Insured deductible and coinsurance payments required by payor that were written off to charity care.
 - Do not include amounts claimed as XVIII bad debt
- Line 26 – Total bad debt expense
 - Written off during cost report period
 - Net of recoveries
- Exclude professional services from amounts on W/S S-10

Worksheet A series

- Worksheet A – Trial balance of expenses
- Worksheet A-6 – Reclassifications
- Worksheet A-7 – Analysis of capital
- Worksheet A-8 – Adjustments to expenses
- Worksheet A-8-1 – Related organization and home office costs
- Worksheet A-8-2 – Physician adjustments
- Worksheet A-8-3 – Therapy reasonable costs (CAH only)

Worksheet A

- Reporting of expenses per trial balance based on cost center
 - Segregated by salary and other expenses
- Standard listing of cost centers
- Non-standard cost centers can be added
- Capital-related cost opportunities
 - Fragmentation by location / building
 - Funded depreciation
 - Capitalization threshold
 - Componentization of capital projects
 - Evaluation of repairs and maintenance versus betterments
- Fragmentation of A&G

Worksheet A-6 - Reclassifications

- Worksheet used to reclassify costs between cost centers to effect proper cost allocation
- Common reclassifications
 - Medical supplies charged to patients
 - Drugs charged to patients
 - Implantable devices
 - CT and MRI costs
 - Capital related costs
 - A&G costs
 - Avoid double allocation of overhead costs (i.e., administrative and billing)

Worksheet A-8 - Adjustments

- Worksheet used to add or remove costs from Worksheet A
- Worksheet A-8-1, A-8-2, and A-8-3 feed into W/S A-8
- General types of adjustments
 - Reductions of expenses for items that constitute recoveries of sales, charges, fees, etc.
 - Remove costs unrelated to patient care
 - Remove costs of physician, MLP, and CRNAs paid under fee schedule
 - Remove Part A costs in excess of RCE limits (PPS only)
 - Remove therapy costs in excess of limits (CAH only)

Emergency room stand-by costs

- Applies only to physicians (not MLPs)
- Physician must be physically present on hospital premises (cannot be on-call)
- Allowable costs must be in ER cost center
- Allowable cost is lesser of compensation paid for availability, supervisory and administrative services in ER **or** aggregate RCE limit based on hours for which compensation was paid
- Written time records required
- **Exceptions for CAHs**
 - RCE limits do not apply
 - Compensation paid to on-call physicians allowable in determining stand-by costs
 - Compensation paid to on-call MLPs also included in allowable stand-by costs

Emergency room stand-by costs

- **Exceptions for CAHs**

- Costs **must** be incurred under terms of a **written** contract that requires physician or MLP to come to CAH within specified time frames (generally 30 minutes) when the physician's presence is medically required
- Physician or MLP must be immediately available by phone or radio while on call
- Physician or MLP cannot be furnishing services elsewhere while on-call
 - Not in office practicing medicine
 - Not on-call for another hospital at the same time

Worksheet B series

- Worksheet B – Allocation of costs
 - Column 26 – Represents total costs after all general service costs have been allocated
- Worksheet B-1 – Statistics used to allocate general service cost
 - Recommend bases are preprinted on cost report
 - Must receive approval to change statistical basis for a cost center or change order in which costs are allocated
- Worksheet B-2 – Post-step down adjustments

Worksheet C series

- Worksheet C – Ratio of Cost to Charges
 - Costs flow from W/S B
 - Revenues are reported from trial balance with necessary reclassifications and adjustments
 - Grouping of revenues by department should be consistent with grouping of expenses on W/S A
 - Reclassifications might be needed
 - Adjustments needed to remove PC charges
 - Do not report non-reimbursable cost centers
- Review ratio of cost to charge ratios for reasonableness and consistency

Worksheet D series

- Used to apportion costs to Medicare program
- Medicare charges entered per Provider Statistical Report (PS&R)
- Grouping of Medicare charges should be consistent with grouping of expenses on W/S A and charges on W/S C
 - May need to reclassify on W/S D or W/S C charges to align
- Worksheet D-1 – Be sure to report days correctly
- Worksheet D-3 – Report Medicare inpatient charges
- Worksheet D, Part V – Report Medicare outpatient charges
 - PPS – Important to enter in correct column

Worksheet E series

- Used to determine settlements with Medicare program
- Worksheet E, Part A – Calculation of reimbursement for inpatient services under IPPS
- Worksheet E, Part B – Calculation of reimbursement for outpatient services
- Worksheet E-1, Part I – Analysis of payments
 - Be sure that lump sum payments included
- Worksheet E-2 – Calculation of reimbursement for swing-bed-SNF services
- Worksheet E-3, Part V – Calculation of reimbursement for inpatient services for CAHs
- Other worksheets depending on services

Worksheet G series

- Worksheet G – Balance Sheet
- Worksheet G-1 – Statement of Changes in Fund Balances
- Worksheet G-2 – Statement of Patient Revenues and Operating Expenses
- Worksheet G-3 – Statement of Revenues and Expenses

Worksheet L series

- Only applicable to PPS hospitals
- Calculation of capital payment
- Amounts from the Medicare PS&R

Worksheet M series - RHC

- Worksheet M-1 – Analysis of hospital-based RHC costs
 - A break-out of the expenses, reclassifications, and adjustments as reported on W/S A, W/S A-6, and W/S A-8
 - Total must tie back to Worksheet A
- Worksheet M-2 – Report FTEs and visits by provider type
 - FTEs represent time the providers are available to see patients in the RHC
 - Adequate time records need to be kept
 - Exclude tele-health services
 - Visits represent face-to-face visits with a provider
 - Adequate visit records need to be maintained
 - Exclude tele-health visits
- Worksheet M-3 – Calculation of settlement for RHC services
- Worksheet M-4 – Pneumonia and influenza vaccine costs
- Worksheet M-5 – Analysis of payments (include lump sums)

Worksheet M series - RHC

- Per-visit cap on RHC services, beginning April 1, 2021

Year	Limit/visit	Year	Limit/visit
2021	\$100	2025	\$152
2022	\$113	2026	\$165
2023	\$126	2027	\$178
2024	\$139	2028	\$190

- Provider based RHCs in hospital with less than 50 beds
 - Prior to April 1, 2021, cost reimbursement with no payment cap
 - Effective April 1, 2021
 - Grandfathered RHCs - 1st year - greater of per visit payment amount applicable to RHC services furnished in 2020 increased by MEI for 2021 or payment limit per visit cap
 - Grandfathered RHCs - 2nd year - greater of payment limit per visit established from the previous year increased by MEI or payment limit per visit cap
 - Not-grandfather RHCs - subject to per-visit cap

Uncollectible deductibles & coinsurance

- Reimbursement for Medicare uncollectible deductibles and coinsurance at 65% of uncollectible amount
 - Extensive rules and regulations must be followed
 - For hospital services only
 - Charges paid on fee schedule are not eligible
 - Non-covered charges are not eligible
 - Medicare Advantage patients are not included
- Three categories: Bad debt Crossovers Charity
 - Bad debt - 120 day rule
 - Crossovers - must bill and receive denial; write-off must be reported as bad debt and not a contractual adjustment
 - Charity care - must be in accordance with policy
- Rules are not the same as what is reported on W/S S-10

Resources

- Social Security Act, as amended
- Specific statutes (ACA, MMA, BBA18, etc.)
- Medicare regulations
- Federal Register
- Medicare manuals
 - Program reimbursement manual
 - CMS Pub 15 Part 2 contains cost report instructions
- Program memoranda
- PRRB decisions
- Medicare/Medicaid reporting services (CCH, BNA, etc.)

Websites

- Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS)
 - <https://www.cms.gov>
- WPS - Medicare administrative contractor
 - <https://www.wpsgha.com>
- United States Code
 - <https://www.govinfo.gov>
- Federal registers
 - <https://www.govinfo.gov>

Questions



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