



Rules of
Department of Social Services
Division 70—MO HealthNet Division
Chapter 15—Hospital Program

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**Title 13—DEPARTMENT OF
SOCIAL SERVICES
Division 70—MO HealthNet Division
Chapter 15—Hospital Program**

**13 CSR 70-15.010 Inpatient Hospital
Services Reimbursement Plan; Outpatient
Hospital Services Reimbursement Method-
ology**

PURPOSE: This rule establishes the legal basis for the administration of the state agency's plan for reimbursement of covered inpatient hospital services in accordance with the principles and provisions described in this rule and also establishes the legal basis for the state agency's methodology employed for reimbursement of covered outpatient hospital services.

PUBLISHER'S NOTE: The secretary of state has determined that the publication of the entire text of the material which is incorporated by reference as a portion of this rule would be unduly cumbersome or expensive. Therefore, the material which is so incorporated is on file with the agency who filed this rule, and with the Office of the Secretary of State. Any interested person may view this material at either agency's headquarters or the same will be made available at the Office of the Secretary of State at a cost not to exceed actual cost of copy reproduction. The entire text of the rule is printed here. This note refers only to the incorporated by reference material.

(1) General Reimbursement Principles.

(A) For inpatient hospital services provided for an individual entitled to Medicare Part A inpatient hospital benefits and eligible for MO HealthNet, reimbursement from the MO HealthNet Program will be available only when MO HealthNet's applicable payment schedule amount exceeds the amount paid by Medicare. MO HealthNet's payment will be limited to the lower of the deductible and coinsurance amounts or the amount the MO HealthNet applicable payment schedule amount exceeds the Medicare payments. For all other MO HealthNet participants, unless otherwise limited by rule, reimbursement will be based solely on the individual participant's days of care (within benefit limitations) multiplied by the individual hospital's Title XIX per diem rate. As described in paragraph (5)(D)2. of this rule, as part of each hospital's fiscal year-end cost settlement determination, a comparison of total MO HealthNet-covered aggregate charges and total MO HealthNet payments will be made and any hospital whose aggregate MO HealthNet per diem payments exceed aggregate MO HealthNet charges will be subject to a retroactive adjustment.

(B) The Title XIX reimbursement for hospitals located outside Missouri and for federally-operated hospitals in Missouri will be determined as stated in 13 CSR 70-15.190.

(C) The Title XIX reimbursement for hospitals, excluding those located outside Missouri and in-state federal hospitals, shall include per diem payments, outpatient payments, disproportionate share payments as described in this regulation through May 31, 2011, and as described in 13 CSR 70-15.220 beginning June 1, 2011; various MO HealthNet Add-On payments, as described in this rule; or a safety net adjustment, paid in lieu of Direct Medicaid Payments described in section (15) and Uninsured Add-Ons described in this regulation through May 31, 2011, and described in 13 CSR 70-15.220 beginning June 1, 2011. Reimbursement shall be subject to availability of federal financial participation (FFP).

1. Per diem reimbursement—The per diem rate is established in accordance with section (3).

2. Outpatient reimbursement is described in 13 CSR 70-15.160.

3. Disproportionate share reimbursement—The disproportionate share payments described in section (16), and subsection (18)(B), include both the federally-mandated reimbursement for hospitals which meet the federal requirements listed in section (6) and the discretionary disproportionate share payments which are allowable but not mandated under federal regulation. These Safety Net and Uninsured Add-Ons shall not exceed one hundred percent (100%) of the unreimbursed cost for MO HealthNet and the cost of the uninsured unless otherwise permitted by federal law. Beginning June 1, 2011, hospital disproportionate share reimbursements are defined in 13 CSR 70-15.220.

4. MO HealthNet Add-Ons—MO HealthNet Add-Ons are described in sections (13), (14), (15), (19), and (21) and are in addition to MO HealthNet per diem payments. These payments are subject to the federal Medicare Upper Limit test.

5. Safety Net Adjustment—The payments described in subsection (16)(A) are paid in lieu of Direct Medicaid Payments described in section (15) and Uninsured Add-Ons described in subsection (18)(B).

(2) Definitions.

(A) Allowable costs. Allowable costs are those related to covered MO HealthNet services defined as allowable in 42 CFR chapter IV, part 413, except as specifically excluded or restricted in 13 CSR 70-15.010 or the MO HealthNet hospital provider manual and detailed on the desk-reviewed Medicare/Medicaid cost report. Penalties or incentive payments as a result of Medicare target rate calculations shall not be considered

allowable costs. Implicit in any definition of allowable cost is that this cost is allowable only to the extent that it relates to patient care; is reasonable, ordinary, and necessary; and is not in excess of what a prudent and cost-conscious buyer pays for the given service or item. For purposes of calculating disproportionate share payments and to ensure federal financial participation (FFP), allowable uncompensated costs must meet definitions defined by the federal government.

(B) Bad debt. Bad debts should include the costs of caring for patients who have insurance but are not covered for the particular services, procedures, or treatment rendered. Bad debts should not include the cost of caring for patients whose insurance covers the given procedures but limits coverage. In addition, bad debts should not include the cost of caring for patients whose insurance covers the procedure although the total payments to the hospital are less than the actual cost of providing care.

(C) Base cost report. Desk-reviewed Medicare/Medicaid cost report. When a facility has more than one (1) cost report with periods ending in the fourth prior calendar year, the cost report covering a full twelve (12)-month period will be used. If none of the cost reports covers a full twelve (12) months, the cost report with the latest period will be used. If a hospital's base cost report is less than or greater than a twelve (12)-month period, the data shall be adjusted, based on the number of months reflected in the base cost report to a twelve (12)-month period.

(D) Case mix index. The average Diagnosis Related Grouping (DRG) relative weight as determined from claims information filed with the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services. This calculation will include both fee-for-service and managed care information. The DRG weight used in the calculation is the same for all years and is the weight that is associated with the latest year of data that is being analyzed (i.e., for SFY 2004, weights for 2003 are applied to all years). The DRG weights will be updated annually using the information published by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) in the *Federal Register*.

(E) Charity care. Results from a provider's policy to provide health care services free of charge or a reduction in charges because of the indigence or medical indigence of the patient.

(F) Contractual allowances. Difference between established rates for covered services and the amount paid by third-party payers under contractual agreements.

(G) Cost report. A cost report details, for purposes of both Medicare and MO HealthNet reimbursement, the cost of rendering covered services for the fiscal reporting period. The Medicare/Medicaid Uniform Cost Report



contains the forms utilized in filing the cost report.

(H) Critical access. Hospitals which meet the federal definition found in section 1820(c)(2)(B) of the Social Security Act. A Missouri expanded definition of critical access shall also include hospitals which meet the federal definitions of both a rural referral center and sole community provider and is adjacent to at least one (1) county that has a Medicaid eligible population of at least twenty-five percent (25%) of the total population of the county or hospitals which are the sole community hospital located in a county that has a Medicaid population of at least twenty-five percent (25%) of the total population of the county.

(I) Disproportionate share reimbursement. The disproportionate share payments described in section (16), and subsection (18)(B), include both the federally-mandated reimbursement for hospitals which meet the federal requirements listed in section (6) and the discretionary disproportionate share payments which are allowed but not mandated under federal regulation. These Safety Net and Uninsured Payment Add-Ons shall not exceed one hundred percent (100%) of the unreimbursed cost for MO HealthNet and the cost of the uninsured unless otherwise permitted by federal law. Beginning June 1, 2011, disproportionate share reimbursement is described in 13 CSR 70-15.220.

(J) Effective date.

1. The plan effective date shall be October 1, 1981.

2. The adjustment effective date shall be thirty (30) days after notification to the hospital that its reimbursement rate has been changed unless modified by other sections of the plan.

(K) MO HealthNet inpatient days. MO HealthNet inpatient days are paid MO HealthNet days for inpatient hospital services as reported by the Medicaid Management Information System (MMIS).

(L) Medicare rate. The Medicare rate is the rate established on the basis of allowable cost as defined by applicable Medicare standards and principles of reimbursement (42 CFR parts 405 and 413) as determined by the servicing fiscal intermediary based on yearly hospital cost reports.

(M) Nonreimbursable items. For purposes of reimbursement of reasonable cost, the following are not subject to reimbursement:

1. Allowances for return on equity capital;
2. Amounts representing growth allowances in excess of the intensity allowance, profits, efficiency bonuses, or a combination of these;
3. Cost in excess of the principal of reimbursement specified in 42 CFR chapter IV, part 413; and

4. Costs or services or costs and services specifically excluded or restricted in this plan or the MO HealthNet hospital provider manual.

(N) Per diem rates. The per diem rates shall be determined from the individual hospital cost report in accordance with section (3) of the regulation.

(O) Reasonable cost. The reasonable cost of inpatient hospital services is an individual hospital's MO HealthNet per diem cost per day as determined in accordance with the general plan rate calculation from section (3) of this regulation using the base year cost report.

(P) Specialty pediatric hospital. An inpatient pediatric acute care facility which:

1. Is licensed as a hospital by the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services under Chapter 197 of the *Missouri Revised Statutes*;

2. Has been granted substantive waivers by the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services from compliance with material hospital licensure requirements governing a) the establishment and operation of an emergency department, and b) the provision of pathology, radiology, laboratory, and central services; and

3. Is not licensed to operate more than sixty (60) inpatient beds.

(Q) Trauma hospital. A trauma center designated by the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services.

(R) Trend factor. The trend factor is a measure of the change in costs of goods and services purchased by a hospital during the course of one (1) year.

(S) Children's hospital. An acute care hospital operated primarily for the care and treatment of children under the age of eighteen (18) and which has designated in its licensure application at least sixty-five percent (65%) of its total licensed beds as a pediatric unit as defined in 19 CSR 30-20.021(4)(F).

(T) FRA. The Federal Reimbursement Allowance (FRA) is identified in 13 CSR 70-15.110. Effective January 1, 1999, the assessment shall be an allowable cost.

(U) Incorporates by Reference. This rule incorporates by reference the following:

1. *Institutional Provider Manual*; and
2. Worksheet E-3 Part IV from the Medicare cost report (HCFA 2552-96).

(3) Per Diem Reimbursement Rate Computation. Each hospital shall receive a MO HealthNet per diem rate based on the following computation.

(A) The per diem rate shall be determined from the 1995 base year cost report in accordance with the following formula:

$$\text{Per Diem} = \frac{(\text{OC} * \text{TI})}{\text{MPD}} + \frac{\text{CMC}}{\text{MPDC}}$$

1. OC—The operating component is the hospital's total allowable cost (TAC) less CMC;

2. CMC—The capital and medical education component of the hospital's TAC;

3. MPD—Medicaid inpatient days;

4. MPDC—MPD—Medicaid patient days for capital costs as defined in paragraph (3)(A)3. with a minimum utilization of sixty percent (60%) as described in paragraph (5)(C)8.;

5. TI—Trend indices. The trend indices are applied to the OC of the per diem rate. The trend indices for SFY 1995 is used to adjust the OC to a common fiscal year end of June 30;

6. TAC—Allowable inpatient routine and special care unit expenses, ancillary expenses, and graduate medical education costs will be added to determine the hospital's total allowable cost (TAC);

7. The per diem shall not exceed the average MO HealthNet inpatient charge per diem as determined from the base year cost report and adjusted by the TI; and

8. The per diem shall be adjusted for rate increases granted in accordance with subsection (5)(F) for allowable costs not included in the base year cost report.

(B) Trend Indices (TI). Trend indices are determined based on the four (4)-quarter average DRI Index for DRI-Type Hospital Market Basket as published in *Health Care Costs* by DRI/McGraw-Hill for each State Fiscal Year (SFY) 1995 to 1998. Trend indices starting in SFY 1999 will be determined based on CPI Hospital indexed as published in *Health Care Costs* by DRI/McGraw-Hill for each State Fiscal Year (SFY).

1. The TI are—

- A. SFY 1994—4.6%
- B. SFY 1995—4.45%
- C. SFY 1996—4.575%
- D. SFY 1997—4.05%
- E. SFY 1998—3.1%
- F. SFY 1999—3.8%
- G. SFY 2000—4.0%
- H. SFY 2001—4.6%
- I. SFY 2002—4.8%
- J. SFY 2003—5.0%
- K. SFY 2004—6.2%
- L. SFY 2005—6.7%
- M. SFY 2006—5.7%
- N. SFY 2007—5.9%
- O. SFY 2008—5.5%
- P. SFY 2009—5.5%
- Q. SFY 2010—3.9%

R. SFY 2011—3.2%—The 3.2% trend shall not be applied in determining the



per diem rate, Direct Medicaid payments, or uninsured payments.

S. SFY 2012—4.0%

2. The TI for SFY 1996 through SFY 1998 are applied as a full percentage to the OC of the per diem rate and for SFY 1999 the OC of the June 30, 1998, rate shall be trended by 1.2% and for SFY 2000 the OC of the June 30, 1999, rate shall be trended by 2.4%. The OC of the June 30, 2000, rate shall be trended by 1.95% for SFY 2001.

3. The per diem rate shall be reduced as necessary to avoid any negative Direct Medicaid payments computed in accordance with subsection (15)(B).

4. A facility previously enrolled for participation in the MO HealthNet Program, which either voluntarily or involuntarily terminates its participation in the MO HealthNet Program and which reenters the MO HealthNet Program, shall have its MO HealthNet rate determined in accordance with section (4).

(4) Per Diem Rate—New Hospitals.

(A) Facilities Reimbursed by Medicare on a Per Diem Basis. In the absence of adequate cost data, a new facility's MO HealthNet rate may be its most current Medicare rate on file for two (2) fiscal years following the facility's initial fiscal year as a new facility. The MO HealthNet rate for this third fiscal year will be the lower of the most current Medicare rate on file by review date or the facility's MO HealthNet rate for its second fiscal year indexed forward by the inflation index for the current fiscal year. The MO HealthNet rate for the facility's fourth fiscal year will be determined in accordance with sections (1)–(3) of this plan.

(B) Facilities Reimbursed by Medicare on a DRG Basis. In the absence of adequate cost data, a new facility's MO HealthNet rate shall be ninety percent (90%) of the average-weighted, statewide per diem rate for the year it became certified to participate in the MO HealthNet Program until a prospective rate is determined on the facility's fourth fiscal year cost report in accordance with sections (1)–(3) of this plan. If the facility's fourth fiscal year cost report does not include any Medicaid costs, the facility shall continue to receive the initial rate, and the prospective rate will be determined from the facility's fifth fiscal year cost report.

(C) In addition to the MO HealthNet rate determined by either subsection (4)(A) or (4)(B), the MO HealthNet per diem rate for a new hospital licensed after February 1, 2007, shall include an adjustment for the hospital's estimated Direct Medicaid Add-On payment per patient day, as determined in subsection (15)(C), until the facility's fourth fiscal year. The MO HealthNet rate for the facility's

fourth fiscal year will be determined in accordance with sections (1)–(3) of this plan. The facility's Direct Medicaid Add-On adjustment will then no longer be included in the per diem rate but shall be calculated as a separate Add-On payment, as set forth in section (15). If the facility's fourth fiscal year cost report does not include any Medicaid costs, the facility shall continue to receive the Direct Medicaid Add-On as an adjustment to its initial rate. The prospective rate will be determined on the facility's fifth fiscal year cost report at which time the facility's Direct Medicaid Add-On adjustment will no longer be included in the per diem but be calculated as a separate Add-On payment, as set forth in section (15).

(5) Reporting Requirements.

(A) Cost Reports.

1. Each hospital participating in the MO HealthNet program shall submit a cost report in the manner prescribed by the state MO HealthNet agency. The cost report shall be submitted within five (5) calendar months after the close of the reporting period. The period of a cost report is defined in 42 CFR 413.24(f). A single extension, not to exceed thirty (30) days, may be granted upon the request of the hospital and the approval of the MO HealthNet Division when the provider's operation is significantly affected due to extraordinary circumstances over which the provider had no control such as fire or flood. The request must be in writing and post-marked prior to the first day of the sixth month following the hospital's fiscal year end.

2. The change of control, ownership, or termination of or by a hospital of participation in the program requires that the hospital submit a cost report for the period ending with the date of change of control, ownership, or termination within five (5) calendar months after the close of the reporting period. No extensions in the submitting of cost reports shall be allowed when a termination of participation has occurred.

A. If a provider notifies, in writing, the director of the Institutional Reimbursement Unit of the division prior to the change of control, ownership, or termination of participation in the MO HealthNet program, the division will withhold all remaining payments from the selling provider until the cost report is filed. Upon receipt of a cost report prepared in accordance with this regulation, any payment that was withheld will be released to the selling provider.

B. If the director of the Institutional Reimbursement Unit does not receive, in writing, notification of a change of control or ownership upon learning of a change of control or ownership, fifty thousand dollars

(\$50,000) of the next available MO HealthNet payment, after learning of the change of control or ownership, will be withheld from the provider identified in the current MO HealthNet participation agreement until a cost report is filed. If the MO HealthNet payment is less than fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000), the entire payment will be withheld. Once the cost report prepared in accordance with this regulation is received, the payment will be released to the provider identified in the current MO HealthNet participation agreement.

C. The MO HealthNet Division may, at its discretion, delay the withholding of funds specified in subparagraphs (5)(A)2.A. and B. until the cost report is due based on assurances satisfactory to the division that the cost report will be timely filed. A request jointly submitted by the buying and selling provider may provide adequate assurances. The buying provider must accept responsibility for ensuring timely filing of the cost report and authorize the division to immediately withhold fifty thousand dollars (\$50,000) if the cost report is not timely filed.

3. All cost reports shall be submitted and certified by an officer or administrator of the provider. Failure to file a cost report, within the period prescribed in this subsection, may result in the impositions of sanctions as described in 13 CSR 70-3.030.

4. Amended cost reports or other supplemental. The division will notify hospital by letter when the desk review of its cost report is completed. Since this data may be used in the calculation of per diem rates, direct payments, trended costs, or uninsured add-on payments, the hospital shall review the desk review data and the schedule of key data elements and submit amended or corrected data to the division within fifteen (15) days. Data received after the fifteen (15)-day deadline will not be considered by the division for per diem rates, direct payments, trended costs, or uninsured payments unless the hospital requests in writing and receives an extension to file additional information prior to the end of the fifteen (15)-day deadline.

(B) Records.

1. All hospitals are required to maintain financial and statistical records in accordance with 42 CFR 413.20. For purposes of this plan, statistical and financial records shall include beneficiaries' medical records and patient claim logs separated for inpatient and outpatient services billed to and paid for by MO HealthNet (excluding cross-over claims) respectively. Separate logs for inpatient and outpatient services should be maintained for MO HealthNet participants covered by managed care. All records must be available upon



request to representatives, employees, or contractors of the MO HealthNet program, Missouri Department of Social Services, General Accounting Office (GAO), or the United States Department of Health and Human Services (HHS). The content and organization of the inpatient and outpatient logs shall include the following:

A. A separate MO HealthNet log for each fiscal year must be maintained by either date of service or date of payment by MO HealthNet for claims and all adjustments of those claims for services provided in the fiscal period. Lengths of stay covering two (2) fiscal periods should be recorded by date of admission. The information from the MO HealthNet log should be used to complete the Medicaid worksheet in the hospital's cost report;

B. Data required to be recorded in logs for each claim include:

(I) Participant name and MO HealthNet number;

(II) Dates of service;

(III) If inpatient claim, number of days paid for by MO HealthNet, classified by adults and peds, each subprovider, newborn, or specific type of intensive care;

(IV) Charges for paid inpatient days and inpatient ancillary charges for paid days classified by cost center as reported in the cost report or allowed outpatient services, classified by cost center as reported on cost report;

(V) Noncovered charges combined under a separate heading;

(VI) Total charges;

(VII) Any partial payment made by third-party payers (claims paid equal to or in excess of MO HealthNet payment rates by third-party payers shall not be included in the log);

(VIII) MO HealthNet payment received or the adjustment taken; and

(IX) Date of remittance advice upon which paid claim or adjustment appeared;

C. A year-to-date total must appear at the bottom of each log page or after each applicable group total, or a summation page of all subtotals for the fiscal year activity must be included with the log; and

D. Not to be included in the outpatient log are claims or line item outpatient charges denied by MO HealthNet or claims or charges paid from an established MO HealthNet fee schedule. This would include payments for hospital-based physicians and certified registered nurse anesthetists billed by the hospital on a professional services claim, payments for certain specified clinical diagnostic laboratory services, or payments for services provided by the hospi-

tal through enrollment as a MO HealthNet provider-type other than hospital outpatient.

2. Records of related organizations, as defined by 42 CFR 413.17, must be available upon demand to those individuals or organizations as listed in paragraph (5)(B)1. of this rule.

3. Records to support and document Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) payments must be maintained and available for future federal audits. Records used to complete DSH audit surveys shall be kept seven (7) years following the final DSH audit. For example, the SFY 2011 state DSH survey will use 2009 cost data which must be maintained seven (7) years following the completion of the 2014 DSH audit (2022). Records provided by hospitals to the state's independent auditor shall also be maintained for seven (7) years following the completion of the final federal 2014 DSH audit.

4. The MO HealthNet Division shall retain all uniform cost reports submitted for a period of at least three (3) years following the date of submission of the reports and will maintain those reports pursuant to the record-keeping requirements of 42 CFR 413.20. If an audit by, or on behalf of, the state or federal government has begun but is not completed at the end of the three (3)-year period, or if audit findings have not been resolved at the end of the three (3)-year period, the reports shall be retained until resolution of the audit findings.

5. The MO HealthNet Division shall maintain any responses received on this plan, subsequent changes to this plan, and rates for a period of three (3) years from the date of receipt.

(C) New, Expanded, or Terminated Services. A hospital, at times, may offer to the public new or expanded inpatient services which may require Certificate of Need (CON) approval, or may permanently terminate a service.

1. A state hospital, i.e., one owned or operated by the board of curators as provided for in Chapter 172, RSMo, or one owned or operated by the Department of Mental Health, may offer new or expanded inpatient services to the public provided it receives legislative appropriations for the project. A state hospital may submit a request for inpatient rate reconsideration if the project meets or exceeds a cost threshold of one (1) million dollars for capital expenditures or one (1) million dollars for major medical equipment expenditures as described in 19 CSR 60-50.300.

2. Nonstate hospitals may also offer new or expanded inpatient services to the public, and incur costs associated with the additions or expansions which may qualify for inpatient rate reconsideration requests. Such projects

may require a Certificate of Need (CON). Rate reconsideration requests for projects requiring CON review must include a copy of the CON program approval. Nonstate hospitals may request inpatient rate reconsiderations for projects not requiring review by the CON program, provided each project meets or exceeds a cost threshold of one (1) million dollars for capital expenditures as described in 19 CSR 60-50.300.

3. A hospital (state or nonstate) will have six (6) months after the new or expanded service project is completed and the service is offered to the public to submit a request for inpatient rate reconsideration, along with a budget of the project's costs. The rate reconsideration request and budget will be subject to desk review and audit. Upon completion of the desk review and audit, the hospital's inpatient reimbursement rates may be adjusted, if indicated. Failure to submit a request for rate reconsideration and project budget within the six (6)-month period shall disqualify the hospital from receiving a rate increase prior to recognizing the increase through the trended cost calculation (direct Medicaid payments). Failure to submit a request shall not prohibit the division from reducing the rate in the case of a terminated service.

4. Failure to submit a budget concerning terminated services may result in the imposition of sanctions as described in 13 CSR 70-3.030.

5. The effective date for any increase granted under this subsection shall be no earlier than the first day of the month following the MO HealthNet Division's final determination on rate reconsideration.

6. Any inpatient rate reconsideration request for new, expanded, or terminated services must be submitted in writing to the MO HealthNet Division and must specifically and clearly identify the issue and total dollar amount involved. The total dollar amount must be supported by generally accepted accounting principles. The hospital shall demonstrate the adjustment is necessary, proper, and consistent with efficient and economical delivery of covered patient care services. The hospital will be notified in writing of the agency's decision within sixty (60) days of receipt of the hospital's written request or within sixty (60) days of receipt of any additional documentation or clarification which may be required, whichever is later. Failure to submit requested information within the sixty (60)-day period shall be grounds for denial of the request. If the state does not respond within the sixty (60)-day period, the request shall be deemed denied.

7. Rate adjustments due to new or expanded services will be determined as total allowable project cost (i.e., the sum of annual depreciation, annualized interest expense,



and annual additional operating costs) multiplied by the ratio of total inpatient costs (less skilled nursing facility (SNF) and swing bed cost) to total hospital cost as submitted on the most recent cost report filed with the agency as of the review date divided by total acute care patient days including all special care units and nursery, but excluding swing bed days.

8. Total acute care patient days (excluding nursery and swing bed days) must be at least sixty percent (60%) of total possible bed days. Total possible bed days will be determined using the number of licensed beds times three hundred sixty-five (365) days. If the days, including neonatal units, are less than sixty percent (60%), the sixty percent (60%) number plus newborn days will be used to determine the rate increase. This computation will apply to capital costs only.

9. Major medical equipment costs included in rate reconsideration requests shall not include costs to replace current major medical equipment if the replacement does not result in new or expanded inpatient services. The replacement of inoperative or obsolete major medical equipment, by itself, does not qualify for rate reconsideration, even if the new equipment costs at least one (1) million dollars.

(D) Audits.

1. A comprehensive hospital audit program shall be established in cooperation with the Missouri Medicare fiscal intermediary. Under the terms of the Common Audit Agreement, the Medicare intermediary shall perform the following:

A. Desk review all hospital cost reports;

B. Determine the scope and format for on-site audits;

C. Perform field audits when indicated in accordance with Title XIX principles; and

D. Submit to the state agency the final Title XVIII cost report with respect to each provider.

2. The state agency shall review audited Medicare/Medicaid cost reports for each hospital's fiscal year in accordance with 13 CSR 70-15.040.

3. Annual DSH audits are completed by an independent auditor in accordance with federal DSH audit standards. Hospitals receiving DSH payments are subject to the annual DSH audit.

(E) Adjustments to Rates. The prospectively determined individual hospital's reimbursement rate may be adjusted only under the following circumstances:

1. When information contained in the cost report is found to be intentionally misrepresented. The adjustment shall be made retroactive to the date of the original rate. This adjustment shall not preclude the MO

HealthNet Division from imposing any sanctions authorized by any statute or rule;

2. When rate reconsideration is granted in accordance with subsection (5)(F);

3. When the Medicare per diem rate is changed by the servicing fiscal intermediary based on a new audit finding for the base year. This adjustment may be applied and effective no earlier than the first day of the month following notification by the MO HealthNet Division; or

4. When a hospital documents to the MO HealthNet Division a change in its status from nonprofit to proprietary, or from proprietary to nonprofit, its direct Medicaid payments for the state fiscal year will be adjusted to take into account any change in its MO HealthNet inpatient allowable costs due to the change in its property taxes. The MO HealthNet share of the change in property taxes will be calculated for the state fiscal year in which the change is reported by multiplying the increase or decrease in property taxes applicable to the current state fiscal year by the ratio of allowable MO HealthNet inpatient hospital costs to total costs of the facility. (For example, if the property taxes are assessed starting January 1 for the calendar year, then one-half (1/2) of the calendar year property taxes will be used to calculate the additional inpatient direct Medicaid payments for the period of January 1 to June 30.)

(F) Rate Reconsideration.

1. Rate reconsideration may be requested under this subsection for changes in allowable cost which occur subsequent to the base period described in subsection (3)(A). The effective date for any increase granted under this subsection shall be no earlier than the first day of the month following the MO HealthNet Division's final determination on rate reconsideration.

2. The following may be subject to review under procedures established by the MO HealthNet Division:

A. New, expanded, or terminated services as detailed in subsection (5)(C);

B. When the hospital experiences extraordinary circumstances which may include, but are not limited to, an act of God, war, or civil disturbance; and

C. Per diem rate adjustments for critical access hospitals.

(I) Critical access hospitals meeting either the federal definition or the Missouri expanded definition may request per diem rate adjustments in accordance with this subsection. The per diem rate increase will result in a corresponding reduction in the direct Medicaid payment.

(a) Hospitals which meet the federal definition as a critical access hospital will have a per diem rate equal to one hundred percent (100%) of their estimated MO

HealthNet cost per day as determined in section (15).

(b) Hospitals which meet the Missouri expanded definition as a critical access hospital will have a per diem rate equal to seventy-five percent (75%) of their estimated MO HealthNet cost per day as determined in section (15). This includes new hospitals meeting the Missouri expanded definition as a critical access hospital whose interim MO HealthNet rate was calculated in accordance with subsection (15)(C).

3. The following will not be subject to review under these procedures:

A. The use of Medicare standards and reimbursement principles;

B. The method for determining the trend factor;

C. The use of all-inclusive prospective reimbursement rates; and

D. Increased costs for the successor owner, management, or leaseholder that result from changes in ownership, management, control, operation, or leasehold interests by whatever form for any hospital previously certified at any time for participation in the MO HealthNet program, except a review may be conducted when a hospital changes from nonprofit to proprietary or vice versa to recognize the change in its property taxes, see paragraph (5)(E)4.

4. As a condition of review, the MO HealthNet Division may require the hospital to submit to a comprehensive operational review. The review will be made at the discretion of the MO HealthNet Division and may be performed by it or its designee. The findings from any such review may be used to recalculate allowable costs for the hospital.

5. The request for an adjustment must be submitted in writing to the MO HealthNet Division and must specifically and clearly identify the issue and the total dollar amount involved. The total dollar amount must be supported by generally acceptable accounting principles. The hospital shall demonstrate the adjustment is necessary, proper, and consistent with efficient and economical delivery of covered patient care services. The hospital will be notified in writing of the agency's decision within sixty (60) days of receipt of the hospital's written request or within sixty (60) days of receipt of any additional documentation or clarification which may be required, whichever is later. Failure to submit requested information within the sixty (60)-day period shall be grounds for denial of the request. If the state does not respond within the sixty (60)-day period, the request shall be deemed denied.

(G) Sanctions. Sanctions may be imposed against a provider in accordance with 13 CSR 70-3.030 and other applicable state and federal regulations.



(6) Disproportionate Share and Direct Medicaid Qualifying Criteria. Effective June 1, 2011, disproportionate share payment methodology and criteria that must be met to receive DSH payments are described in 13 CSR 70-15.220. The definitions set forth in this section (6) will continue to be used to determine eligibility for Direct Medicaid Payments (section (15)) and the Safety Net adjustment (section (16)).

(A) Inpatient hospital providers may qualify as a Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) based on the following criteria. Hospitals shall qualify as Disproportionate Share Hospitals for a period of only one (1) state fiscal year and must requalify at the beginning of each state fiscal year to continue their disproportionate share classification—

1. If the facility offered nonemergency obstetric services as of December 21, 1987, there must be at least two (2) obstetricians with staff privileges at the hospital who have agreed to provide obstetric services to individuals entitled to these services under the Missouri Medicaid plan. In the case of a hospital located in a rural area (area outside of a metropolitan statistical area, as defined by the federal Executive Office of Management and Budget), the term obstetrician includes any physician with staff privileges at the hospital to perform nonemergency obstetric procedures. This section does not apply to hospitals either with inpatients predominantly under eighteen (18) years of age or which did not offer nonemergency obstetric services as of December 21, 1987;

2. As determined from the fourth prior year desk-reviewed cost report, the facility must have either—

A. A Medicaid inpatient utilization rate (MIUR) at least one (1) standard deviation above the state's mean MIUR for all Missouri hospitals. The MIUR will be expressed as the ratio of total Medicaid days (TMD) provided under a state plan divided by the provider's total number of inpatient days (TNID). The state's mean MIUR will be expressed as the ratio of the sum of the total number of the Medicaid days for all Missouri hospitals divided by the sum of the total patient days for the same Missouri hospitals. Data for hospitals no longer participating in the program will be excluded;

$$MIUR = \frac{TMD}{TNID}$$

or

B. A low-income utilization rate (LIUR) in excess of twenty-five percent (25%). The LIUR shall be the sum (expressed as a percentage) of the fractions, calculated as follows:

(I) Total MO HealthNet patient revenues (TMPR) paid to the hospital for patient services under a state plan plus the amount of the cash subsidies (CS) directly received from state and local governments, divided by the total net revenues (TNR) (charges, minus contractual allowances, discounts, and the like) for patient services plus the CS; and

(II) The total amount of the hospital's charges for patient services attributable to charity care (CC) (care provided to individuals who have no source of payment, third-party, or personal resources) less CS directly received from state and local governments in the same period, divided by the total amount of the hospital's charges (THC) for patient services. The total patient charges attributed to CC shall not include any contractual allowances and discounts other than for indigent patients not eligible for MO HealthNet under a state plan;

$$LIUR = \frac{TMPR + CS}{TNR + CS} + \frac{CC - CS}{THC}$$

3. As determined from the fourth prior year desk-reviewed cost report, the hospital—

A. Has an unsponsored care ratio of at least ten percent (10%). The unsponsored care ratio is determined as the sum of bad debts and CC divided by TNR and also meets either of the criteria in paragraph (6)(A)2.; or

B. Ranks in the top fifteen (15) in the number of Medicaid inpatient days provided by that hospital compared to Medicaid patient days provided by all hospitals, and the hospitals also have a Medicaid nursery utilization ratio greater than thirty-five percent (35%) as computed by dividing Title XIX nursery and neonatal days by total nursery and neonatal days; or

C. Operated a neonatal intensive care unit with a ratio of Missouri Medicaid neonatal patient days to Missouri Medicaid total patient days in excess of nine percent (9%) reported or verified by the division from the fourth prior year cost report;

4. As determined from the fourth prior year desk-reviewed cost report—

A. The acute care hospital has an unsponsored care ratio of at least sixty-five percent (65%) and is licensed for less than fifty (50) inpatient beds; or

B. The acute care hospital has an unsponsored care ratio of at least sixty-five percent (65%) and is licensed for fifty (50) inpatient beds or more and has an occupancy rate of more than forty percent (40%); or

C. The hospital is owned or operated by the Board of Curators as defined in Chapter 172, RSMo, and the Missouri Rehabilitation Center created by Chapter 199, RSMo, or their successors; or

D. The hospital is a public hospital operated by the Department of Mental Health primarily for the care and treatment of mental disorders; and

5. As determined from the fourth prior year desk-reviewed cost report, hospitals which annually provide more than five thousand (5,000) Title XIX days of care and whose Title XIX nursery days represent more than fifty percent (50%) of the hospital's total nursery days.

(B) Those hospitals which meet the criteria established in paragraphs (6)(A)1., (6)(A)2., and (6)(A)4. shall be deemed safety net hospitals. Those hospitals which meet the criteria established in (6)(A)1. and (6)(A)3. shall be deemed first tier Disproportionate Share Hospitals (DSH). Those hospitals which meet only the criteria established in paragraphs (6)(A)1. and (6)(A)2. or (6)(A)1. and (6)(A)5. shall be deemed second tier DSH.

(C) A hospital not meeting the requirements in subsection (6)(A), but has a Medicaid inpatient utilization percentage of at least one percent (1%) for Medicaid-eligible participants may at the option of the state be deemed a Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH). These facilities may receive only the DSH payments identified in section (18).

(D) Specialty pediatric hospitals shall not qualify for disproportionate share payments by meeting the state defined requirements. However, they will qualify for disproportionate share payments if they meet the federal requirements as defined in (6)(A)1. and (6)(A)2.

(E) Hospitals shall not send amended cost reports or other data necessary for qualification for disproportionate share classification for purposes of rate reconsideration unless the reports or other necessary data are received within sixty (60) days of the date of the division's notification of the final determination of the rate.

(F) Hospital-Specific DSH Cap. Unless otherwise permitted by federal law, disproportionate share payments shall not exceed one hundred percent (100%) of the unreimbursed cost for MO HealthNet and the cost of the uninsured. The hospital-specific DSH cap shall be computed by combining the estimated unreimbursed MO HealthNet costs for each hospital, as calculated in section (15), with the hospital's corresponding estimated uninsured costs, as determined in section (18). If the sum of disproportionate share payments exceeds the estimated hospital-specific DSH cap, the difference shall be deducted in order as necessary from safety net payments, other disproportionate share lump sum payments, direct Medicaid payments, and if necessary, as a reduced per diem. All DSH payments in the aggregate shall not exceed the federal DSH allotment within a



state fiscal period. Effective June 1, 2011, hospital-specific DSH limits shall be calculated in accordance with federally-mandated DSH audit standards as described in 13 CSR 70-15.220.

(7) Outlier Adjustment for Children Under the Age of Six (6).

(A) Effective for admissions beginning on or after July 1, 1991, outlier adjustments for medically necessary inpatient services involving exceptionally high cost or exceptionally long lengths of stay for MO HealthNet-eligible children under the age of six (6) will be made to hospitals meeting the disproportionate share requirements in subsection (6)(A) and, for MO HealthNet-eligible infants under the age of one (1), will be made to any other MO HealthNet hospital except for specialty pediatric hospitals.

1. The following criteria must be met for the services to be eligible for outlier review:

A. The patient must be a MO HealthNet-eligible infant under the age of one (1) year, or for disproportionate share hospitals a MO HealthNet-eligible child under the age of six (6) years, for all dates of service presented for review;

B. Hospitals requesting outlier review for children one (1) year of age to children under six (6) years of age must have qualified for disproportionate share status under section (6) of this plan for the state fiscal year corresponding with the fiscal year end of the cost report referred to in paragraph (7)(A)5.; and

C. One (1) of the following conditions must be satisfied:

(I) The total reimbursable charges for dates of service as described in paragraph (7)(A)3. must be at least one hundred fifty percent (150%) of the sum of total third-party liabilities and MO HealthNet inpatient claim payments for that claim; or

(II) The dates of service must exceed sixty (60) days and less than seventy-five percent (75%) of the total service days was reimbursed by MO HealthNet.

2. Claims for all dates of service eligible for outlier review must—

A. Have been submitted to the MO HealthNet Division fiscal agent or the managed care health plan in their entirety for routine claims processing, and claim payment must have been made before the claims are submitted to the division for outlier review; and

B. Be submitted for outlier review with all documentation as required by the MO HealthNet Division no later than ninety (90) days from the last payment made by the fiscal agent or the managed care health plan through the normal claims processing system for those dates of service.

3. Information for outlier reimbursement processing will be determined from claim charges and MO HealthNet payment data, submitted to the MO HealthNet Division fiscal agent or managed care health plan, by the hospital through normal claim submission. If the claim information is determined to be incomplete as submitted, the hospital may be asked to provide claim data directly to the MO HealthNet Division for outlier review.

4. The claims may be reviewed for—

A. Medical necessity at an inpatient hospital level-of-care;

B. Appropriateness of services provided in connection with the diagnosis;

C. Charges that are not permissible per the MO HealthNet Division; policies established in the institutional manual and hospital bulletins; and

D. If the hospital is asked to provide claim information, the hospital will need to provide an affidavit vouching to the accuracy of final payments by the MO HealthNet Division, managed care health plans, and other third-party payors. The calculation of outlier payments will be based on the standard hospital payment defined in subparagraph (7)(A)6.B.

5. After the review, reimbursable costs for each claim will be determined using the following data from the most recent Medicaid hospital cost report filed by June 1 of each year:

A. Average routine (room and board) costs for the general and special care units for all days of the stay eligible per the outlier review;

B. Ancillary cost-to-charge ratios applied to claim ancillary charges determined eligible for reimbursement per the outlier review; and

C. No cost will be calculated for items such as malpractice insurance premiums, interns and residents, professional services, or return on equity.

6. Each state fiscal year, outlier adjustment payments for each hospital will be made for all claims submitted before March 1 of the preceding state fiscal year which satisfy all conditions in paragraphs (7)(A)1.–4. The payments will be determined for each hospital as follows:

A. Sum all reimbursable costs per paragraph (7)(A)5. for all applicable outlier claims to equal total reimbursable costs;

B. For those claims, subtract third-party payments and MO HealthNet payments, which includes both per diem payments and Direct Medicaid Add-On payments, from total reimburseable costs to equal excess cost; and

C. Multiply excess costs by fifty percent (50%).

(B) Effective for admissions beginning on or after July 1, 1997, outlier adjustments shall also be made for MO HealthNet participants enrolled in managed care. All criteria listed under subsection (7)(A) applies to managed care outlier submissions.

(8) Payment Assurance.

(A) The state will pay each hospital, which furnishes the services in accordance with the requirements of the state plan, the amount determined for services furnished by the hospital according to the standards and methods set forth in the rules implementing the Hospital Reimbursement Program.

(B) Where third-party payment is involved, MO HealthNet will be the payor of last resort with the exception of state programs, such as Vocational Rehabilitation and the Missouri Crippled Children's Service. Procedures for remitting third-party payments are provided in the MO HealthNet program provider manuals.

(C) Regardless of changes of ownership, management, control, operation, or leasehold interests by whatever form for any hospital previously certified for participation in the MO HealthNet program, the department will continue to make all the Title XIX payments directly to the entity with the hospital's current provider number and hold the entity with the current provider number responsible for all MO HealthNet liabilities.

(9) Provider Participation. Payments made in accordance with the standards and methods described in this rule are designed to enlist participation of a sufficient number of hospitals in the program, so that eligible persons can receive the medical care and services included in the state plan at least to the extent these services are available to the general public.

(10) Payment in Full. Participation in the program shall be limited to hospitals who accept as payment in full for covered services rendered to MO HealthNet participants the amount paid in accordance with the rules implementing the Hospital Reimbursement Program.

(11) Plan Evaluation. Documentation will be maintained to effectively monitor and evaluate experience during administration of this plan.

(12) Inappropriate Placements.

(A) The hospital per diem rate as determined under this plan and in effect on October 1, 1981, shall not apply to any participant who is receiving inpatient hospital care when s/he is only in need of nursing home care.



1. If a hospital has an established intermediate care facility/skilled nursing facility (ICF/SNF) or SNF-only MO HealthNet rate for providing nursing home services in a distinct part setting, reimbursement for nursing home services provided in the inpatient hospital setting shall be made at the hospital's ICF/SNF or SNF-only rate.

2. No MO HealthNet payments will be made on behalf of any participant who is receiving inpatient hospital care and is not in need of either inpatient or nursing home care.

(13) Trauma Add-On Payments. Hospitals that meet the following will receive additional Add-On payments.

(A) Criteria for Qualifying to Receive Add-On Payments for Trauma:

1. Hospital must be a Level I, II, or III trauma center as designated by the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services; or

2. Hospital with an emergency department in a county that does not have a trauma center.

(B) Trauma Add-On Computation. Each state fiscal year, to be effective July 1 of that state fiscal year, the division will calculate the trauma Add-On payments for qualifying hospitals as follows:

1. The case mix index for MO HealthNet patients will be determined for the fourth prior year and the second prior year based on a federal fiscal year;

2. The percentage change will be calculated for the same time period above and then inflated by 1.5 to estimate a percentage change from the fourth prior year through the prior year (for example, for SFY 2004, the percentage change for 2000 to 2002 will be inflated to estimate a percentage change from 2000 through 2003);

3. If this estimated percentage change is positive, the hospital's current year trended cost per day prior to the assessment per day and utilization adjustment per day (estimated for SFY 2004 using the 2000 cost report with some exceptions) will be inflated by the same amount to arrive at the current year case mix adjusted cost per day;

4. The difference between the current year case mix adjusted cost per day and the current year trended cost per day prior to the assessment per day and utilization adjustment per day will be multiplied by the current year's estimated MO HealthNet days, resulting in the trauma Add-On payment to the hospital;

5. For subsequent years, the calculation of the trauma Add-On payment will be determined in the same manner. However, payments will be the greater of the current year

calculated payment or the previous year's payment.

(C) Trauma Payment Adjustment Option.

1. If the qualifying hospital for the trauma Add-On payment has a declining case mix index for three (3) consecutive years, the hospital will no longer be eligible to receive the trauma add-on payment.

(D) Trauma Add-On payments and trauma outlier payments will be subject to appropriations. If the amount appropriated is less than the base year amount, the current year's payments for both trauma Add-Ons and trauma outliers will be prorated based on the ratio of trauma Add-On payments to trauma outlier payments in the base year.

(E) Effective July 1, 2011, trauma Add-On payments will be replaced with Upper Payment Limit payments as described in 13 CSR 70-15.230.

(14) Trauma Outlier Payments.

(A) Outlier adjustments for trauma inpatient services involving exceptionally high cost for MO HealthNet-eligible participants will be made to hospitals meeting the criteria established below—

1. Hospital must be a Level I, II, or III trauma center as designated by the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services.

(B) Claims for all dates of service eligible for trauma outlier review must—

1. Have been submitted to the MO HealthNet Division fiscal agent in their entirety for routine claims processing, and claim payment must have been made before the claims are submitted to the division for outlier review; and

2. Be submitted for outlier review with all documentation as required by the MO HealthNet Division by the end of the third quarter of the current state fiscal year. The prior year's information will be used to determine the trauma outlier payment for the current state fiscal year (for example, SFY 2004 trauma outlier payments will be based on 2003 data). Out-of-state trauma claims may be included.

3. The claims for trauma inpatient services may include services provided to MO HealthNet-eligible individuals from states outside Missouri when provided in a Missouri hospital.

4. The claim must be an inpatient that originated in the hospital emergency room or a direct admit from another hospital's emergency room and must have a diagnosis code that is included in the table of valid trauma diagnosis codes listed below—

800.00-959.99
980.00-981.99
983.00-983.99
986.00-987.99
989.00-989.99
991.00-994.99
E800.00-E999.99

5. The payment for the claim as determined by the product of days of service times the appropriate year cost per day (including the assessment per day and the utilization adjustment per day) must be less than the cost of the claim as determined by product of charges times the hospital specific cost-to-charge ratio.

(C) Trauma outlier payments for qualifying hospitals will be determined as follows:

1. Multiply charges on claim by hospital specific second prior year cost to charge ratio to determine patient-specific trauma costs;

2. Multiply days of care by the appropriate year's cost per day including the assessment per day and utilization adjustment per day (estimated for SFY 2004 using the 2000 cost report with some exceptions) to determine patient-specific payments; and

3. Determine difference between trauma costs and payments.

(D) The MO HealthNet Division will require a signed affidavit attesting to the validity of the data.

(E) Trauma Add-On payments and trauma outlier payments will be subject to appropriations. If the amount appropriated is less than the base year amount, the current year's payments for both trauma Add-Ons and trauma outliers will be prorated based on the ratio of trauma Add-On payments to trauma outlier payments in the base year.

(F) Effective July 1, 2011, trauma Add-On payments will be replaced with Upper Payment Limit payments as described in 13 CSR 70-15.230.

(15) Direct Medicaid Payments.

(A) Direct Medicaid Payments. Direct Medicaid payments will be made to hospitals for the following allowable MO HealthNet costs not included in the per diem rate as calculated in section (3):

1. The increased MO HealthNet costs resulting from the FRA assessment becoming an allowable cost on January 1, 1999;

2. The unreimbursed MO HealthNet costs applicable to the trend factor which is not included in the per diem rate;

3. The unreimbursed MO HealthNet costs for capital and medical education not included in the trended per diem cost as a result of the application of the sixty percent



(60%) minimum utilization adjustment in paragraph (3)(A)4.;

4. The increased cost per day resulting from the utilization adjustment. The increased cost per day results from lower utilization of inpatient hospital services by MO HealthNet participants now covered by a managed care health plan;

5. The poison control adjustment shall be determined for hospitals which operated a poison control center during the base year and which continues to operate a poison control center in a MO HealthNet managed care region; and

6. The increased cost resulting from including out-of-state MO HealthNet days in total projected MO HealthNet days.

(B) Direct Medicaid payment will be computed as follows:

1. The MO HealthNet share of the inpatient FRA assessment will be calculated by dividing the hospital's inpatient Medicaid patient days by the total inpatient hospital patient days from the hospital's base cost report to arrive at the inpatient Medicaid utilization percentage. This percentage is then multiplied by the inpatient FRA assessment for the current SFY to arrive at the increased allowable MO HealthNet costs for the inpatient FRA assessment. The MO HealthNet share of the outpatient FRA assessment will be calculated by dividing the hospital's outpatient MO HealthNet charges by the total outpatient hospital charges from the base cost report to arrive at the MO HealthNet utilization percentage. This percentage is then multiplied by the outpatient FRA assessment for the current SFY to arrive at the increased allowable MO HealthNet costs for the outpatient FRA assessment;

2. The unreimbursed MO HealthNet costs are determined by subtracting the hospital's per diem rate from its trended per diem costs. The difference is multiplied by the estimated MO HealthNet patient days for the current SFY plus the out-of-state days from the fourth prior year cost report trended to the current SFY. The estimated MO HealthNet patient days for the current SFY shall be the better of the sum of the Fee-for-Service (FFS) days plus managed care days or the days used in the prior SFY's Direct Medicaid payment calculation. The FFS days are determined from a regression analysis of the hospital's FFS days from February 1999 through December of the second prior SFY. The managed care days are based on the FFS days determined from the regression analysis, as follows: The FFS days are factored up by the percentage of FFS days to the total of FFS days plus managed care days from the hospital's fourth prior year cost report. The difference between the FFS days and the FFS days factored up by the FFS days' percentage are

the managed care days.

A. Effective January 1, 2010, the estimated MO HealthNet patient days shall be the better of the sum of the FFS days plus managed care days or the days used in the prior SFY's Direct Medicaid payment calculation (i.e., for SFY 2010, prior SFY would be SFY 2009) adjusted downward by twenty-five percent (25%) of the difference between the sum of the FFS days plus managed care days and the days used in the prior SFY's Direct Medicaid payment calculation.

(I) The FFS days plus managed care days are determined as follows: The FFS days are determined by applying a trend to the second prior Calendar Year (CY) days (i.e., for SFY 2010, second prior CY would be 2008) as determined from the state's Medicaid Management Information System (MMIS). The trend is determined from a regression analysis of the hospital's FFS days from February 1999 through December of the second prior CY. The managed care days are based on the FFS days determined from the regression analysis, as follows: The FFS days are factored up by the percentage of FFS days to the total of FFS days plus managed care days from the hospital's fourth prior year cost report. The difference between the FFS days and the FFS days factored up by the FFS days' percentage are the managed care days.

(II) The days used in the prior SFY's Direct Medicaid payment calculation adjusted downward by twenty-five percent (25%) are determined as follows: The days used in the prior SFY's Direct Medicaid payment calculation are compared to the sum of the FFS days plus managed care days as determined in part (15)(B)2.A.(I). If the hospital has greater estimated days as used in the prior SFY's Direct Medicaid payment calculation than the sum of the FFS days plus managed care days as determined in part (15)(B)2.A.(I), the difference between the days is multiplied by twenty-five percent (25%), and this amount is removed from the estimated days used in the prior SFY's Direct Medicaid payment calculation to arrive at the current year's estimated days.

B. Effective July 1, 2010, the estimated MO HealthNet patient days shall be the better of the sum of the FFS days plus managed care days or the days used in the SFY 2009 Direct Medicaid payment calculation adjusted downward by fifty percent (50%) of the difference between the sum of the FFS days plus managed care days and the days used in the SFY 2009 Direct Medicaid payment calculation.

(I) The FFS days plus managed care days are determined as set forth in part (15)(B)2.A.(I).

(II) The days used in the prior SFY's Direct Medicaid payment calculation

adjusted downward by fifty percent (50%) are determined as follows: The days used in the prior SFY's Direct Medicaid payment calculation are compared to the sum of the FFS days plus managed care days as determined in part (15)(B)2.A.(I). If the hospital has greater estimated days as used in the prior SFY's Direct Medicaid payment calculation than the sum of the FFS days plus managed care days as determined in part (15)(B)2.A.(I), the difference between the days is multiplied by fifty percent (50%) and this amount is removed from the estimated days used in the prior SFY's Direct Medicaid payment calculation to arrive at the current year's estimated days.

C. Effective July 1, 2011, the estimated MO HealthNet patient days shall be the better of the sum of the FFS days plus managed care days or the days used in the SFY 2009 Direct Medicaid payment calculation adjusted downward by seventy-five percent (75%) of the difference between the sum of the FFS days plus managed care days and the days used in the SFY 2009 Direct Medicaid payment calculation.

(I) The FFS days plus managed care days are determined as set forth in part (15)(B)2.A.(I).

(II) The days used in the prior SFY's Direct Medicaid payment calculation adjusted downward by seventy-five percent (75%) are determined as follows: The days used in the prior SFY's Direct Medicaid payment calculation are compared to the sum of the FFS days plus managed care days as determined in part (15)(B)2.A.(I). If the hospital has greater estimated days as used in the prior SFY's Direct Medicaid payment calculation than the sum of the FFS days plus managed care days as determined in part (15)(B)2.A.(I), the difference between the days is multiplied by seventy-five percent (75%) and this amount is removed from the estimated days used in the prior SFY's Direct Medicaid payment calculation to arrive at the current year's estimated days.

D. Effective July 1, 2012, the estimated MO HealthNet patient days shall be the sum of the FFS days plus managed care days. The FFS days plus managed care days are determined as set forth in part (15)(B)2.A.(I).

E. The trended cost per day is calculated by trending the base year costs per day by the trend indices listed in paragraph (3)(B)1., using the rate calculation in subsection (3)(A). In addition to the trend indices applied to inflate base period costs to the current fiscal year, base year costs will be further adjusted by a Missouri Specific Trend. The Missouri Specific Trend will be used to address the fact that costs for Missouri inpatient care of MO HealthNet residents have



historically exceeded the compounded inflation rates estimated using national hospital indices for a significant number of hospitals. The Missouri Specific Trend will be applied at one and one-half percent (1.5%) per year to the hospital's base year. For example, hospitals with a 1998 base year will receive an additional six percent (6%) trend, and hospitals with a 1999 base year will receive an additional four and one-half percent (4.5%) trend.

(I) Effective for dates of service beginning July 1, 2010, the Missouri Specific Trend shall no longer be applied to inflate base period costs.

F. For hospitals that meet the requirements in paragraphs (6)(A)1., (6)(A)2., and (6)(A)4. of this rule (safety net hospitals), the base year cost report may be from the third prior year, the fourth prior year, or the fifth prior year. For hospitals that meet the requirements in paragraphs (6)(A)1. and (6)(A)3. of this rule (first tier Disproportionate Share Hospitals), the base year operating costs may be the third or fourth prior year cost report. The MO HealthNet Division shall exercise its sole discretion as to which report is most representative of costs. For all other hospitals, the base year operating costs are based on the fourth prior year cost report. For any hospital that has both a twelve (12)-month cost report and a partial year cost report, its base period cost report for that year will be the twelve (12)-month cost report.

G. The trended cost per day does not include the costs associated with the FRA assessment, the application of minimum utilization, the utilization adjustment, and the poison control costs computed in paragraphs (15)(B)1., 3., 4., and 5.;

3. The minimum utilization costs for capital and medical education is calculated by determining the difference in the hospital's cost per day when applying the minimum utilization, as identified in paragraph (5)(C)4., and without applying the minimum utilization. The difference in the cost per day is multiplied by the estimated MO HealthNet patient days for the SFY;

4. The utilization adjustment cost is determined by estimating the number of MO HealthNet inpatient days the hospital will not provide as a result of the managed care health plans limiting inpatient hospital services. These days are multiplied by the hospital's cost per day to determine the total cost associated with these days. This cost is divided by the remaining total patient days from its base period cost report to arrive at the increased cost per day. This increased cost per day is multiplied by the estimated MO HealthNet days for the current SFY to arrive at the MO HealthNet utilization adjustment.

A. Effective January 1, 2010, hospi-

tals other than safety net hospitals as defined in subsection (6)(B) will receive sixty-seven percent (67%) of the utilization adjustment calculated in accordance with paragraph (15)(B)4. Safety net hospitals will continue to receive one hundred percent (100%) of the adjustment calculated in accordance with paragraph (15)(B)4.

B. Effective July 1, 2010, hospitals other than safety net hospitals as defined in subsection (6)(B), children's hospitals as defined in subsection (2)(S), and specialty pediatric hospitals as defined in subsection (2)(P) will receive thirty-four percent (34%) of the utilization adjustment calculated in accordance with paragraph (15)(B)4. Children's hospitals and specialty pediatric hospitals will receive fifty percent (50%) of the adjustment calculated in accordance with paragraph (15)(B)4. Safety net hospitals will continue to receive one hundred percent (100%) of the adjustment calculated in accordance with paragraph (15)(B)4.

C. Effective July 1, 2011, the utilization adjustment will no longer apply to any hospital other than safety net hospitals as defined in subsection (6)(B), children's hospitals as defined in subsection (2)(S), and specialty pediatric hospitals as defined in subsection (2)(P). Children's hospitals and specialty pediatric hospitals will continue to receive fifty percent (50%) of the adjustment calculated in accordance with paragraph (15)(B)4. Safety net hospitals will continue to receive one hundred percent (100%) of the adjustment calculated in accordance with paragraph (15)(B)4.

5. The poison control cost shall reimburse the hospital for the prorated MO HealthNet managed care cost. It will be calculated by multiplying the estimated MO HealthNet share of the poison control costs by the percentage of managed care participants to total MO HealthNet participants; and

6. Prior to July 1, 2006, the costs for including out-of-state Medicaid days is calculated by subtracting the hospital's per diem rate from its trended per diem cost and multiplying this difference by the out-of-state Medicaid days from the base year cost report. Effective July 1, 2006, the costs for including out-of-state Medicaid days is calculated by subtracting the hospital's per diem rate from its trended per diem cost and multiplying this difference by the out-of-state Medicaid days as determined from the regression analysis performed using the out-of-state days from the fourth, fifth, and sixth prior year cost reports.

(C) For new hospitals that do not have a base cost report, Direct Medicaid payments shall be estimated as follows:

1. Hospitals receiving Direct Medicaid payments shall be divided into quartiles based on total beds;

2. Direct Medicaid payments shall be individually summed by quartile and then divided by the total beds in the quartile to yield an average Direct Medicaid payment per bed;

3. The number of beds for the new hospital without the base cost report shall be multiplied by the average Direct Medicaid payment per bed to determine the hospital's estimated Direct Medicaid payment for the current state fiscal year; and

4. For a new hospital licensed after February 1, 2007, estimated total Direct Medicaid payments for the current state fiscal year shall be divided by the estimated MO HealthNet patient days for the new hospital's quartile to obtain the estimated Direct Medicaid adjustment per patient day. This adjustment per day shall be added to the new hospital's MO HealthNet rate as determined in section (4), so that the hospital's Direct Medicaid payment per day is included in its per diem rate, rather than as a separate Add-On payment. When the hospital's per diem rate is determined from its fourth prior year cost report in accordance with sections (1)-(3), the facility's Direct Medicaid payment will be calculated in accordance with subsection (15)(B) and reimbursed as an Add-On payment rather than as part of the per diem rate. If the hospital is defined as a critical access hospital, its MO HealthNet per diem rate and Direct Medicaid payment will be determined in accordance with subsection (5)(F).

5. A facility previously enrolled for participation in the MO HealthNet Program, which either voluntarily or involuntarily terminates its participation in the MO HealthNet Program and which reenters the MO HealthNet Program, shall have its Direct Medicaid payments determined in accordance with subsection (15)(C).

(16) Safety Net Adjustment. A safety net adjustment, in lieu of the Direct Medicaid Payments and Uninsured Add-Ons, shall be provided for each hospital which qualified as disproportionate share under the provision of paragraph (6)(A)4. The safety net adjustment payment shall be made prior to the end of each federal fiscal year.

(A) The safety net adjustment for facilities which qualify under subparagraph (6)(A)4.B. or (6)(A)4.C. of this regulation shall be computed in accordance with the Direct Medicaid Payment calculation described in section (15) and the uninsured costs calculation described in subsection (18)(D) of this regulation. The safety net adjustment will include the last three (3) quarters of the SFY ending June 30 and the first quarter of the next SFY beginning July 1 to correspond with the FFY of October 1 to September 30.



(B) The safety net adjustment for facilities which qualify under subparagraph (6)(A)4.D. of this regulation shall be computed in accordance with the Direct Medicaid payment calculation described in section (15) and up to one hundred percent (100%) of the uninsured costs calculation described in subsection (18)(B) of this regulation. The safety net adjustment will include the last three (3) quarters of the SFY ending June 30 and the first quarter of the next SFY beginning July 1 to correspond with the FFY of October 1 to September 30.

(C) The state share of the safety net adjustment for hospitals described in subparagraphs (6)(A)4.A. and (6)(A)4.D. shall come from cash subsidy (CS) certified by the hospitals. If the aggregate CS are less than the state match required, the total aggregate safety net adjustment will be adjusted downward accordingly, and distributed to the hospitals in the same proportions as the original safety net adjustments.

(D) Notwithstanding subsection (16)(B), the safety net adjustment for governmental facilities in state fiscal year 2004 and 2005 shall be up to one hundred seventy-five percent (175%) of unreimbursed Medicaid costs plus one hundred seventy-five percent (175%) of the uninsured costs calculation described in subsection (18)(B) subject to the state's disproportionate share allotment and Institution for Mental Diseases (IMD) cap. The safety net adjustment shall be on a state fiscal year basis in these years.

(E) Effective June 1, 2011, DSH payment calculations and criteria are described in 13 CSR 70-15.220.

(17) OBRA 93 Limitation. In accordance with OBRA 93, disproportionate share payments shall not exceed one hundred percent (100%) of the unreimbursed cost for MO HealthNet and the cost of the uninsured, unless otherwise permitted by federal law.

(18) In accordance with state and federal laws regarding reimbursement of unreimbursed costs and the costs of services provided to uninsured patients, reimbursement for each State Fiscal Year (SFY) (July 1–June 30) shall be determined as follows:

(A) Medicaid Add-Ons for Shortfall. The Medicaid Add-On for the period of July 1, 1998 to December 31, 1998 will be based on fifty percent (50%) of the unreimbursed Medicaid costs as calculated for SFY 98 (Medicaid Shortfall); and

(B) Uninsured Add-Ons. The hospital shall receive eighty-nine percent (89%) of the uninsured costs prorated over the SFY. Hospitals which contribute through a plan

approved by the director of health to support the state's poison control center, the Primary Care Resource Initiative for Missouri (PRIMO), and Patient Safety Initiatives shall receive ninety percent (90%) of its uninsured costs prorated over the SFY. DMH hospitals shall receive up to one hundred percent (100%) of their uninsured costs. The uninsured Add-On will include:

1. The Add-On payment for the cost of the uninsured will be based on a three (3) year average of the fourth, fifth, and sixth prior base year cost reports. For any hospital that has both a twelve (12) month cost report and a partial year cost report, its base period cost report for that year will be the twelve (12) month cost report. Cost of the uninsured is determined by multiplying the charges for charity care and allowable bad debts by the hospital's total cost-to-charge ratio for allowable hospital services from the base year cost report's desk review. The cost of the uninsured is then trended to the current year using the trend indices reported in subsection (3)(B). Allowable bad debts do not include the costs of caring for patients whose insurance covers the particular service, procedure, or treatment;

2. An adjustment to recognize the uninsured patients' share of the FRA assessment not included in the desk-reviewed cost. The FRA assessment for uninsured patients is determined by multiplying the current FRA assessment by the ratio of uninsured days to total inpatient days from the base year cost report;

3. The difference in the projected General Relief per diem payments and trended costs for General Relief patient days;

4. The increased costs per day resulting from the utilization adjustment in subsection (15)(B) is multiplied by the estimated uninsured days; and

5. Notwithstanding any other provision, the Add-On payment for the cost of the uninsured for any public hospital that is not a safety net hospital in state fiscal year 2004 and 2005 shall be up to one hundred seventy-five percent (175%) of the uninsured costs calculation described in this paragraph subject to the state's disproportionate share allotment and IMD cap. The Add-On for hospitals other than safety net hospitals shall be on a state fiscal year basis in these years.

(C) For new hospitals that do not have a base cost report, uninsured payments shall be estimated as follows:

1. Hospitals receiving uninsured payments shall be divided into quartiles based on total beds;

2. Uninsured payments shall be individually summed by quartile and then divided by

the total beds in the quartile to yield an average uninsured payment per bed;

3. The numbers of beds for the new hospital without the base cost report shall be multiplied by the average uninsured payment per bed; and

4. A facility previously enrolled for participation in the MO HealthNet Program, which either voluntarily or involuntarily terminates its participation in the MO HealthNet Program and which reenters the MO HealthNet Program, shall have its uninsured payments determined in accordance with subsection (18)(C).

(D) Uninsured Add-Ons effective July 1, 2005 for all facilities except DMH safety net facilities as defined in subparagraph (6)(A)4.D. DMH safety net facilities will continue to be calculated in accordance with subsection (18)(B). The Uninsured Add-On for all facilities except DMH safety net facilities will be based on the following:

1. Determination of the cost of the uninsured—

A. Allocate the uninsured population as determined from the Current Population Survey (CPS), Annual Social and Economic Supplement (Table HI05) as published by the U.S. Census Bureau, to the same categories of age (COA) and age groups as the managed care rate cells as determined by the Managed Care Unit of the MO HealthNet Division;

B. Determine the total annual projected cost of the uninsured population by multiplying the number of uninsured for each rate cell by the average contract per member per month (PMPM) for that individual managed care rate cell multiplied by twelve (12); and

C. Determine the amount of the total annual projected cost of the uninsured population that is related to hospital services by multiplying the total annual projected cost of the uninsured population as calculated in paragraph (18)(D)1. above by the percentage of the contract PMPM for each individual rate cell that is related to hospital services. This would be the maximum amount of Uninsured Add-On payments that could be made to hospitals. This amount is also subject to the DSH cap;

2. Proration to individual hospitals of the cost of the uninsured calculated in paragraph (18)(D)1.

A. Determine each individual hospital's Uninsured Add-On payment by dividing the individual hospital's uninsured cost as determined from the three (3)-year average of the fourth, fifth, and sixth prior base-year cost reports by the total uninsured cost for all hospitals as determined from the three (3)-year average of the fourth, fifth, and sixth prior base-year cost reports, multiplied by



either the total annual projected cost of the uninsured population that is related to hospital services or the DSH cap for hospitals whichever is lower. The DSH cap for hospitals is the federal DSH allotment less the IMD allotment less other DSH expenditures.

B. Hospitals which qualify as safety net hospitals under subparagraphs (6)(A)4.B. and C. shall receive payment of one hundred percent (100%) of their proration. The percentage of proration payable to non-safety net hospitals shall be eighty-nine percent (89%), unless the hospital contributes through a plan that is approved by the director of the Department of Health and Senior Services to support the state's poison control center and the Primary Care Resource Initiative for Missouri (PRIMO), in which case they shall receive ninety percent (90%);

3. For new hospitals that do not have a base cost report, uninsured payments shall be estimated as follows:

A. Hospitals receiving uninsured payments shall be divided into quartiles based on total beds;

B. Uninsured payments shall be individually summed by quartile and then divided by the total beds in the quartile to yield an average uninsured payment per bed; and

C. The numbers of beds for the new hospital without the base cost report shall be multiplied by the average uninsured payment per bed.

(E) Uninsured Add-Ons effective July 1, 2009, for all facilities except Department of Mental Health (DMH) safety net facilities as defined in subparagraph (6)(A)4.D. DMH safety net facilities will continue to be calculated in accordance with subsection (18)(B). The Uninsured Add-On for all facilities except DMH safety net facilities will be based on the following:

1. Determination of the cost of the uninsured—

A. Allocate the uninsured population as determined from the Current Population Survey (CPS), Annual Social and Economic Supplement (Table HI05) as published by the U.S. Census Bureau, to the same categories of age (COA) and age groups as the managed care rate cells as determined by the Managed Care Unit of the MO HealthNet Division;

B. Determine the total annual projected cost of the uninsured population by multiplying the number of uninsured for each rate cell by the average contract per member per month (PMPM) for that individual managed care rate cell multiplied by twelve (12); and

C. Determine the amount of the total annual projected cost of the uninsured population that is related to hospital services by multiplying the total annual projected cost of

the uninsured population as calculated in paragraph (18)(E)1. above by the percentage of the contract PMPM for each individual rate cell that is related to hospital services. This would be the maximum amount of uninsured add-on payments that could be made to hospitals. This amount is also subject to the DSH cap; and

2. Proration to individual hospitals of the cost of the uninsured calculated in paragraph (18)(E)1.—

A. Determine each individual hospital's Uninsured Add-On payment by dividing the individual hospital's uninsured cost as determined from the three (3)-year average of the fourth, fifth, and sixth prior base-year cost reports by the total uninsured cost for all hospitals as determined from the three (3)-year average of the fourth, fifth, and sixth prior base-year cost reports, multiplied by either the total annual projected cost of the uninsured population that is related to hospital services or the DSH cap for hospitals, whichever is lower. The DSH cap for hospitals is the federal DSH allotment less the IMD allotment less any redirections of DSH for Medicaid coverage of uninsured individuals as authorized by appropriation.

B. Hospitals which qualify as safety net hospitals under subparagraphs (6)(A)4.B. and C. shall receive payment up to one hundred percent (100%) of their proration. The percentage of proration payable to non-safety net hospitals shall be up to ninety-nine percent (99%), unless the hospital contributes through a plan that is approved by the director of the Department of Health and Senior Services to support the state's poison control center and the Primary Care Resource Initiative for Missouri (PRIMO) and Patient Safety Initiative, in which case they shall receive up to one hundred percent (100%).

3. For new hospitals that do not have a base-year cost report, uninsured payments shall be estimated as follows:

A. Hospitals receiving uninsured payments shall be divided into quartiles based on total beds;

B. Uninsured payments shall be individually summed by quartile and then divided by the total beds in the quartile to yield an average uninsured payment per bed; and

C. The numbers of beds for the new hospital without the base cost report shall be multiplied by the average uninsured payment per bed.

(F) Uninsured Add-On payments will coincide with the semimonthly claim payment schedule established by the MO HealthNet fiscal agent. Each hospital's semimonthly add-on payment shall be the hospital's total cost of the uninsured as determined in section

(18) divided by the number of semimonthly pay dates available to the hospital in the state fiscal year.

(G) Effective June 1, 2011, DSH payment calculations and criteria are described in 13 CSR 70-15.220.

(19) MO HealthNet GME Add-On—A MO HealthNet Add-On determined for Graduate Medical Education (GME) costs shall be allocated based on the estimated effect of implementation of a MO HealthNet managed care system in accordance with this section.

(A) The MO HealthNet GME Add-On for MO HealthNet participants covered under a Managed Care Plan shall be determined using the base year cost report and paid in quarterly installments. The base year cost report shall be the fourth prior fiscal year (i.e., the base year for SFY 1999 is the FY 1995 cost report). The hospital per diem shall continue to include a component for GME related to MO HealthNet participants not included in a managed care system.

1. Total GME cost shall be multiplied by a managed care allocation factor which incorporates the estimated percentage of the hospital's MO HealthNet population included in a managed care system and the estimated implementation date for a managed care system. For example: If a hospital has 1) an annual GME cost of one hundred thousand dollars (\$100,000), 2) forty percent (40%) of their MO HealthNet days are related to MO HealthNet participants eligible for MO HealthNet managed care, and 3) the projected implementation date for managed care is October 1, 1995; the prorated GME Add-On is thirty thousand dollars (\$30,000).

2. The annual GME Add-On shall be paid in quarterly installments.

(20) Hospital Mergers. Hospitals that merge their operations under one (1) Medicare and MO HealthNet provider number shall have their MO HealthNet reimbursement combined under the surviving hospital's (the hospital whose Medicare and MO HealthNet provider number remains active) MO HealthNet provider number.

(A) The disproportionate share status of the merged hospital provider shall be—

1. The same as the surviving hospital's status was prior to the merger for the remainder of the state fiscal year in which the merger occurred; and

2. Determined based on the combined desk-reviewed data from the appropriate cost reports for the merged hospitals in subsequent fiscal years.

(B) The per diem rate for merged hospitals shall be calculated—



1. For the remainder of the state fiscal year in which the merger occurred by multiplying each hospital's estimated MO HealthNet paid days by its per diem rate, summing the estimated per diem payments and estimated MO HealthNet paid days, and then dividing the total estimated per diem payments by the total estimated paid days to determine the weighted per diem rate. The effective date of the weighted per diem rate will be the date of the merger; and

2. For subsequent state fiscal years based on the combined desk-reviewed data after taking into account the different fiscal year ends of the cost reports.

(C) The Direct Medicaid Payments and Uninsured Add-On shall be—

1. Combined under the surviving hospital's MO HealthNet provider number for the remainder of the state fiscal year in which the merger occurred; and

2. Calculated for subsequent state fiscal years based on the combined data from the appropriate cost report for each facility.

(D) Merger of Children's Acute Care Hospital. When an acute care children's hospital merges with another acute care hospital, all the provisions in subsection (20)(A) shall apply, except the MO HealthNet provider number for the children's hospital will remain active. The only payments made under the children's provider number will be the per diem and outpatient payments. The Direct Medicaid payments and Uninsured Add-On payments will be made under the MO HealthNet number associated with the surviving Medicare provider number.

(E) Merger of State Hospitals.

1. A state hospital is defined as a hospital which is either owned or operated by the DMH or owned or operated by the board of curators as provided for in Chapters 172 and 199, RSMo.

2. When a hospital owned or operated by the DMH merges with a hospital owned or operated by the board of curators, the per diem rate effective with the date of the merger shall be the surviving state hospital's per diem rate prior to the merger and not calculated as defined in subsection (20)(B).

3. When a hospital owned or operated by the DMH merges with a hospital owned or operated by the board of curators, the Direct Medicaid Payments effective with the date of merger shall be calculated using the surviving state hospital's trended cost per day from the surviving hospital's base-year cost report, the surviving hospital's per diem rate, and the combined estimated MO HealthNet patient days for both hospitals.

4. When a hospital owned or operated by the DMH merges with a hospital owned or

operated by the board of curators, the Uninsured Add-Ons effective with the date of the merger shall be the Uninsured Add-On for the surviving hospital as determined from the surviving hospital's base-year cost reports in accordance with subsection (18)(D).

(21) Enhanced Graduate Medical Education (GME) Payment—An enhanced GME payment shall be made to any acute care hospital that provides graduate medical education (teaching hospital).

(A) The enhanced GME payment shall be computed in accordance with subsection (21)(B). The payment shall be made following the end of the state fiscal year. The enhanced GME payment for each state fiscal year shall be computed using the most recent cost data available when the enhanced GME payment is computed. If the cost report is less than or more than a twelve (12)-month period, the cost report data will be adjusted to reflect a twelve (12)-month period. The state share of the enhanced GME payment to a hospital that has cash subsidies shall come from funds certified by the hospital.

(B) The enhanced GME payment will be computed by first determining the percentage difference between the McGraw-Hill CPI index for hospital services and Medicare update factors applied to the per resident amounts from 1986 to the most recent SFY. For example, the percentage difference has been computed to be eighty-five and sixty-two one-hundredth percent (85.62%) for SFY 2000. The percentage difference is then multiplied by the MO HealthNet share of the aggregate approved amount reported on worksheet E-3 part IV of the Medicare cost report (HCFA 2552-96) for the fourth prior fiscal year and trended to the current state fiscal year. The resulting product is the enhanced GME payment.

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Jan. 30, 2000. Emergency amendment filed Nov. 22, 1999, effective Dec. 2, 1999, terminated May 4, 2000. Amended: Filed Aug. 16, 1999, effective April 30, 2000. Amended: Filed Dec. 15, 1999, effective June 30, 2000. Emergency amendment filed May 1, 2000, effective May 11, 2000, terminated Sept. 4, 2000. Emergency amendment filed Aug. 25, 2000, effective Sept. 4, 2000, expired March 2, 2001. Amended: Filed May 1, 2000, effective Dec. 30, 2000. Emergency amendment filed April 9, 2001, effective April 19, 2001, expired Oct. 15, 2001. Amended: Filed April 9, 2001, effective Sept. 30, 2001. Amended: Filed Aug. 24, 2001, effective March 30, 2002. Emergency amendment filed May 28, 2002, effective June 6, 2002, expired Dec. 2, 2002. Amended: Filed April 29, 2002, effective Nov. 30, 2002. Amended: Feb. 18, 2003, effective Aug. 30, 2003. Amended: Filed Jan. 29, 2004, effective Aug. 30, 2004. Amended: Filed June 15, 2005, effective Dec. 30, 2005. Amended: Filed Feb. 1, 2006, effective July 30, 2006. Amended: Filed July 3, 2006, effective Dec. 30, 2006. Amended: Filed Feb. 27, 2007, effective Aug. 30, 2007. Emergency amendment filed June 18, 2008, effective July 1, 2008, expired Dec. 28, 2008. Amended: Filed July 1, 2008, effective Jan. 30, 2009. Emergency amendment filed Dec. 18, 2009, effective Jan. 1, 2010, expired June 29, 2010. Amended: Filed Aug. 3, 2009, effective March 30, 2010. Emergency amendment filed June 17, 2010, effective July 1, 2010, expired Dec. 27, 2010. Amended: Filed June 17, 2010, effective Jan. 30, 2011. Emergency amendment filed May 20, 2011, effective June 1, 2011, expired Nov. 28, 2011. Amended: Filed May 20, 2011, effective Jan. 30, 2012.

**Original authority: 208.152, RSMo 1967, amended 1969, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1978, 1978, 1981, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1993, 2004, 2005, 2007; 208.153, RSMo 1967, amended 1967, 1973, 1989, 1990, 1991, 2007; and 208.201, RSMo 1987, amended 2007.*

13 CSR 70-15.011 Reimbursement for Essential Disproportionate Share Hospitals

Emergency rule filed April 21, 1995, effective May 1, 1995, expired June 30, 1995.

13 CSR 70-15.020 Procedures for Admission Certification, Continued Stay Review and Validation Review of Hospital Admissions

PURPOSE: *The MO HealthNet Division establishes admission certification and validation procedures on which hospitals furnishing inpatient care to MO HealthNet participants will be reviewed to determine that*

admissions are medically necessary and appropriate for inpatient care.

(1) The following definitions will be used in administering this rule:

(A) Admission. Admission means the act of registration and entry into a general medical and surgical, psychiatric or rehabilitation hospital on the order of a qualified medical practitioner having privileges of admission for the purpose of providing inpatient hospital services under the supervision of a physician member of the hospital's medical staff;

(B) Admission certification. Admission certification means the determination by the medical review agent, as transmitted to the hospital/physician and the fiscal agent, that the admission of a participant for inpatient hospital services is approved as medically necessary, reasonable and appropriate as to placement at an acute level of care;

(C) Admitting diagnosis. Admitting diagnosis means the physician's tentative or provisional diagnosis of the participant's condition as a basis for examination and treatment when the physician requests admission certification;

(D) Admitting physician. Admitting physician means the physician who orders the participant's admission to the hospital;

(E) Certification number. Certification number means the number issued by the medical review agent that establishes that, based upon information furnished by the provider, a participant's admission for inpatient hospital services is approved as medically necessary;

(F) Department. Department means the Missouri Department of Social Services;

(G) Emergency admission. Emergency admission means an admission in which the medical condition manifests itself by acute symptoms of sufficient severity (including severe pain) that absence of immediate medical attention could reasonably be expected to result in placing the patient's health in serious jeopardy, serious impairment to bodily function or serious dysfunction of any bodily organ or part;

(H) Fee for service. Fee for service refers to participants and/or services not included in the MC+ Missouri Managed Care program or other prepaid health plans;

(I) Inpatient hospital service. Inpatient hospital service means a service provided by or under the supervision of a physician after a participant's admission to a hospital and furnished in the hospital for the care and treatment of the participant;

(J) MC+. MC+ is the Missouri MO HealthNet "Managed Care Plus" program



under which some MO HealthNet participants are enrolled with a health plan who contract with the department to provide a package of MO HealthNet benefits for a monthly fee per enrollee;

(K) Medical record. Medical record means all or any portion of the medical record as requested by the medical review agent;

(L) Medical review agent. Medical review agent means the state's representative who is authorized to make decisions about admission certifications and validation reviews;

(M) Medically necessary. Medically necessary means an inpatient hospital service that is consistent with the participant's diagnosis or condition and is in accordance with the criteria as specified by the department;

(N) Nurse reviewer. Nurse reviewer means a person who is employed by or under contract with the medical review agent and who is licensed to practice professional nursing in Missouri;

(O) Pertinent information. Pertinent information means any information that the physician, hospital or participant feels may justify or qualify the hospitalization;

(P) Physician reviewer. Physician reviewer means a physician who is a peer of the admitting/attending physician or who specializes in the type of care under review. Exceptions will be made only if the efficiency or effectiveness of the review would be compromised, but in every situation the review will be performed by a physician;

(Q) Readmission. Readmission means an admission that occurs within fifteen (15) days of a discharge of the same participant from the same or a different hospital. The fifteen (15)-day period does not include the day of discharge or the day of readmission;

(R) Participant. Participant means a person who has applied and been determined eligible for MO HealthNet benefits;

(S) Reconsideration. Reconsideration means a review of a denial or withdrawal of admission certification;

(T) Required information. Required information means the information to be provided by the physician or hospital to obtain a preadmission or postadmission certification, which includes participant, physician and hospital identifying information, admission date, admission diagnosis, procedures, surgery date, indications for inpatient setting and plan of care;

(U) Transfer. Transfer means the movement of a participant after admission from one (1) hospital directly to another or within the same facility;

(V) Urgent admission. Urgent admission means a case which requires prompt admission to the hospital to prevent deterioration of

a medical condition from an urgent to an emergency situation; and

(W) Validation review. Validation review means a review conducted after admission certification has been approved. The review is focused on validating the admitting information and confirming the determination of medical necessity of the admission.

(2) All admissions of MO HealthNet participants to MO HealthNet participating hospitals in Missouri and bordering states are subject to admission certification procedures and validation review with the following exceptions as specified in Missouri MO HealthNet provider manuals or bulletins:

(A) Admissions of participants enrolled in a MO HealthNet prepaid health plan;

(B) Admissions of participants eligible for both Part A Medicare and MO HealthNet;

(C) Admissions for deliveries;

(D) Admissions for newborns; and

(E) Admissions for certain pregnancy-related diagnoses. The diagnoses codes for deliveries, newborns and pregnancy-related conditions are as published in the ICD-9-CM (Internal Classification of Diseases, 9th Revision, Clinical Modification). Admissions with diagnoses codes for missed abortion, pregnancy with abortive outcome and postpartum condition or complication will continue to require admission certification and validation review.

(3) The admission certification procedure and validation review will be performed by a medical review agent. The confidentiality of all information shall be adhered to in accordance with section 208.155, RSMo and Title 42, *Code of Federal Regulations* part 431, subpart F. The medical review agent's decisions related to certification or noncertification of MO HealthNet admissions are advisory in nature. The department is the final payment authority. The medical review agent's review decisions will be used as the basis for MO HealthNet reimbursement.

(4) The types of certification and review include:

(A) Preadmission certification of nonemergency (elective) admissions of MO HealthNet participants with established eligibility on date of admission;

(B) Postadmission certification of emergency and urgent admissions of MO HealthNet participants with established eligibility on date of admission;

(C) Retrospective certification if the following occurs:

1. The request for preadmission or postadmission certification is not obtained in

a timely manner as stated in subsection (5)(A) or (B); or

2. Participant eligibility is not established on or by date of admission;

(D) Retrospective validation review of sample cases to assure information provided during admission certification is substantiated by documentation in the medical record; and

(E) A review of quality will be performed for those cases selected as part of the focused and random validation and Certification of Need Samples. Potential quality issues that represent a minor or less than serious risk to a patient will not be pursued. However, potentially serious quality issues will proceed through three (3) levels of specialty physician review if the issue is upheld by the physician reviewers at the first and second level physician review.

(5) Time requirements for the certification procedures are as follows:

(A) Physician or hospital notification to the medical review agent of a planned elective admission must occur no later than two (2) full working days prior to the date of the planned admission;

(B) Physician or hospital notification to the medical review agent of the occurrence of an emergency or urgent admission is required by the end of the first full working day after the date of the actual admission;

(C) The medical review agent will determine the medical necessity of admissions specified in subsections (4)(A) and (B) within two (2) working days after receipt of all required information from the physician or hospital;

(D) The hospital shall submit, at its own expense, the participant's medical record to the medical review agent for retrospective certification cases specified in subsection (4)(C). Retrospective certification requests must be submitted in a reasonable period of time so as to allow the hospital to meet the claims timely filing requirements of 13 CSR 70-3.100; and

(E) After receipt of all the required medical record information, the medical review agent will determine medical necessity of admissions specified in subsection (4)(C) within fifteen (15) working days if the criteria in section (6) are met or within twenty-five (25) working days if the case is referred to a physician reviewer.

(6) The criteria to be used in the admission certification and validation review are as follows:

(A) The severity of illness/intensity of service (SI/IS) criteria set includes adult and



pediatric criteria for general medical care admissions;

(B) Supplemental criteria sets are included for adult and child psychiatric care, rehabilitation care and alcohol/drug abuse treatment;

(C) Ambulatory procedure screening criteria is used in screening admissions for procedures on the MO HealthNet outpatient surgery list; and

(D) Urgent/emergency criteria are used as guidelines for determination of type of admission and are defined in section (1).

(7) The admission certification procedure is as follows:

(A) Certification requests can be made in the following manner:

1. For preadmission and postadmission certification, the physician or hospital contacts the medical review agent to provide the required information to obtain certification; or

2. For retrospective certification, the hospital submits, at its own expense, the participant's medical record to the medical review agent to obtain certification which is to include the emergency room record; history and physical; any operative, pathology or consultation reports; the first three (3) days of physician orders, progress notes, nurses' notes, graphic vital signs, medication sheets and diagnostic testing results;

(B) Initial screening of information is conducted by nurse reviewers using the criteria in section (6) as appropriate to the case under review;

(C) If the medical information submitted regarding the patient's condition and planned services meets the applicable criteria in section (6), the approval decision and a unique certification number are communicated to the physician and hospital;

(D) If the applicable criteria in section (6) are not met, the nurse reviewer refers the case to a physician reviewer for a medical necessity determination. The physician reviewer is not bound by any criteria and makes the determination based on medical facts in the case using his/her medical judgment;

(E) If the physician reviewer approves the admission, the approval determination and unique certification number are communicated to the physician and hospital;

(F) The physician will be contacted prior to a denial determination and allowed the opportunity to provide additional information. This additional information will be considered by the physician reviewer prior to a determination to approve or deny admissions. Determination decisions will be communicated as follows:

1. If the admission is approved, the approval determination and unique certification number are communicated to the physician and hospital; and

2. Denial determinations are communicated to the physician, hospital and participant;

(G) The physician, hospital or participant who is dissatisfied with an initial denial determination is entitled to a reconsideration by the medical review agent as outlined in section (8); and

(H) If inpatient admission is approved and surgery is planned, day of surgery admission will be required unless the physician reviewer approves a preoperative day for evaluating concurrent medical conditions or other risk factors.

(8) Reconsideration Requests. The medical review agent's denial decisions relate to medical necessity and appropriateness of the inpatient setting in which services were furnished or are proposed to be furnished. The procedure to request reconsideration of an initial denial determination is as follows:

(A) Time Requirements.

1. To request a reconsideration for a patient prior to admission or for a patient still in the hospital, the provider should telephone a request to the medical review agent. In either of these situations, the request for reconsideration must be received within three (3) working days of receipt of the written denial notice. In order to expedite the process, the provider must indicate that this is a request for a reconsideration. The medical review agent will complete the reconsideration review and issue a determination within three (3) working days of receipt of the request and all pertinent information; and

2. If the patient has been discharged from the hospital, the provider must submit a request for reconsideration in writing or by facsimile (FAX). This reconsideration cannot be requested by telephone. The request must be made within sixty (60) calendar days of receipt of the written denial notice. The medical review agent will complete the reconsideration review within thirty (30) days after receipt of the request for reconsideration, medical records and all pertinent information. A written notice will be issued to the participant, physician and hospital within three (3) days after the reconsideration is completed;

(B) The reconsideration shall consist of a review of all medical records and additional documentation submitted by any one of the parties to the initial denial notice;

(C) The reconsideration will be conducted by a physician reviewer who has had no previous involvement in the case;

(D) Reconsideration determination by the medical review agent is the final level of the review for the provider. The division will accept the medical review agent's decision; and

(E) If the participant disagrees with a reconsideration denial by the medical review agent, s/he has the right to a fair hearing under sections 208.080, RSMo and 208.156, RSMo.

(9) Validation Sample of Approved Admissions.

(A) A quarterly validation sample of approved admissions will be selected to ensure that the information provided during the certification process is substantiated by documentation and clinical findings in the medical record.

(B) The sample size is a random sample of five percent (5%) of the medical review agent's certified admissions.

(C) For admissions subject to review, the medical review agent will request medical records. Providers have thirty (30) calendar days from the date of request to submit documentation. At rates determined by the medical review agent, provider costs associated with submission of requested documentation will be reimbursed. Records not received within the thirty (30) days will result in the admission being denied.

(D) Admission certification is not a guarantee of MO HealthNet payment. If the information provided during the certification process cannot be validated in the medical record by a nurse reviewer using the criteria in section (6), or was false, misleading or incomplete, the case will be referred to a physician reviewer for a medical necessity determination. The physician reviewer is not bound by any criteria and makes the determination based on medical facts in the case using his/her medical judgment.

(E) The physician or hospital will be allowed an opportunity to respond to a proposed denial prior to issuance of a final denial notice.

(F) If the physician reviewer determines the admission was not medically necessary, a denial notice will be issued to all parties. Reconsideration procedures in section (8) apply to this review.

(G) A validation review determination of denial will result in recovery of MO HealthNet payments in accordance with 13 CSR 70-3.030. Overpayment determinations may be appealed to the Administrative Hearing Commission within thirty (30) days of the date of the notice letter if the sum in dispute exceeds five hundred dollars (\$500).



(H) Review of the quality of care will also be performed on the validation review sample for admissions on or after August 1, 1996. Potentially serious quality of care issues identified by the nurse reviewer will be referred to a physician of the medical review agent.

(10) As specific in relation to administration of the provisions of this rule and not otherwise inconsistent with participant liability as determined under provisions of 13 CSR 70-4.030, participant liability issues for admission certification and validation review are as follows:

(A) The participant is liable for inpatient hospital services in the following circumstances:

1. When the preadmission request for certification is denied and the participant is notified of the denial but the participant chooses to be admitted, s/he is liable for all days;

2. When a postadmission request for certification of an admission is denied, the participant is liable for those days of inpatient hospital service provided after the date of the notification to him/her of the denial;

3. When the participant's eligibility was not established on or by the date of admission and the request for certification is denied, the participant is liable for all days; and

4. When the participant has signed a written agreement with the provider indicating that MO HealthNet is not the intended payer for the specific item or service, s/he is liable for all days. The agreement must be signed prior to receiving the services. In this situation, the participant accepts the status and liabilities of a private pay patient in accordance with 13 CSR 70-4.030; and

(B) The participant is not liable for inpatient hospital services in the following circumstances:

1. When the provider fails to comply with preadmission certification requirements, the participant is not liable for any days;

2. When a postadmission request for certification of an admission is denied, the participant is not liable for those days of inpatient hospital service provided prior to and including the date of the notification to him/her of the denial; and

3. When the medical review agent performs a validation review as provided in section (9) of this rule and determines an admission was not medically necessary for inpatient services, the participant is not liable for any days.

(11) Continued stay reviews will be performed for all other fee-for-service Missouri MO HealthNet participants subject to admission certification to determine that services

are medically necessary and appropriate for inpatient care. The continued stay review procedure is as follows:

(A) When extended hospitalization is indicated beyond the initial length of stay assigned by the medical review agent, the hospital and attending physician are required to provide additional medical information to warrant the continued hospital stay as well as request the number of additional days needed;

(B) The nurse reviewer applies the severity of illness/intensity of services (SI/IS) criteria as described in section (6) of this rule. If the case meets intensity of services criteria, an appropriate extension is assigned up to the length-of-stay (LOS) seventy-fifth percentile;

(C) A physician will review cases when continued stay is requested beyond the seventy-fifth percentile. The physician reviewer shall approve or deny the continued stay days;

(D) The requesting physician and hospital are notified of the review decision as stated in section (7) of this rule; and

(E) Sections (8)–(10) of this rule apply to continued stay reviews.

(12) Continued stay reviews will be performed for diagnosis relating to alcohol and drug abuse, ICD 9-CM diagnosis codes in the ranges of 291, 292, 303, 304 and 305 for admission of July 15, 1991, and after that to determine that services are medically necessary and appropriate for inpatient care. The continued stay review procedure for alcohol and drug abuse detoxification services is as follows:

(A) At the time of admission certification, as described in section (7) of this rule, the hospital or attending physician shall specify the anticipated medically necessary length-of-stay;

(B) If the applicable criteria in section (6) of this rule is met, the nurse reviewer shall assign a number of days not to exceed three (3) days;

(C) If an extension of services is required, the hospital or attending physician shall contact the medical review agent to request additional days for inpatient hospital care. If the applicable criteria in section (6) of this rule is met, the nurse reviewer shall assign a total length-of-stay days not to exceed five (5) days;

(D) If either the applicable criteria in section (6) of this rule is not met or the total length-of-stay exceeds five (5) days, the case shall be referred to a physician reviewer. The physician reviewer is not bound by the criteria in section (6) of this rule and makes the determination based on medical facts in the case using his/her medical judgment. The

physician reviewer shall approve or deny the admission or continued stay days;

(E) The physician and hospital are notified of the review decision as stated in section (7) of this rule; and

(F) Sections (8)–(10) of this rule apply to continued stay reviews.

(13) Large case management will be performed for fee-for-service participants with potentially catastrophic conditions whenever specific trigger diagnoses or other qualifying events are met.

(A) Large case management procedures for fee-for-service participants are as follows:

1. Preadmission review nurses identify patients who may qualify and benefit from case management, and refer to a case manager of the medical review agent. Cases include but are not limited to the following:

A. Patients with high costs or anticipated high costs; or

B. Patients with repeated admissions or unusually long lengths-of-stay; or

C. Patients who encounter significant variances from the intervention or from expected outcomes associated with a clinical path; or

D. Patients who meet one (1) or more of the indicators on the Trigger Diagnosis/Qualifying Events list;

2. The medical review agent will complete an initial screening which will include a review of the medical information, and interviews with the health care providers and patient if needed or feasible;

3. An in-depth assessment will be conducted, which will include evaluation of the patient's health status, health care treatment and service needs, support system, home environment and physical and psychosocial functioning. The assessment will be used to recommend one (1) of the following:

A. Reassessment later; or

B. No potential for case management;

or

C. Active monitoring in anticipation of a future plan for alternative treatment; or

D. An alternative treatment plan is indicated;

4. If an alternative treatment plan is indicated, the medical review agent will collaborate with the patient's attending physician to develop an alternative treatment plan. The attending physician is responsible for implementation of the alternative treatment plan; and

5. The medical review agent will monitor and assess the effectiveness of the case management and will report to the state.

(14) Psychiatric admissions for MO



HealthNet participants twenty-one (21) and over enrolled in a MC+ health plan who have exceeded the thirty (30) inpatient days/twenty (20) outpatient days limitation of behavioral health care in a plan year will be subject to a retrospective postpayment utilization/quality of care review by the medical review agent. The objectives of this review focus are to collect data on potentially medically unnecessary inpatient days of care to assist the division in projecting potential expenditures that could be made available for outpatient care, assuring that inpatient care is of acceptable quality, identify social or placement problems when post-hospital psychiatric services are needed, and monitor and report health plan compliance to notification requirements for enrollees meeting the thirty/twenty (30/20) cap.

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*Original authority: 208.201, RSMo 1987.

13 CSR 70-15.030 Limitations on Payment for Inpatient Hospital Care

PURPOSE: This rule establishes a limitation on admissions occurring on Friday or Saturday for inpatient hospital care and on the number of days of preoperative inpatient hospital care which may be paid for by Title XIX Medicaid on behalf of eligible recipients. Budgetary limitations necessitate the restriction.

PUBLISHER'S NOTE: The secretary of state has determined that the publication of the entire text of the material which is incorporated by reference as a portion of this rule would be unduly cumbersome or expensive. Therefore, the material which is so incorporated is on file with the agency who filed this rule, and with the Office of the Secretary of State. Any interested person may view this material at either agency's headquarters or the same will be made available at the Office of the Secretary of State at a cost not to exceed actual cost of copy reproduction. The entire text of the rule is printed here. This note refers only to the incorporated by reference material.

(1) For inpatient hospital admissions that have been certified under 13 CSR 70-15.020

and for admissions that do not require certification, the number of days which Medicaid will cover for each admission and continuous period of hospitalization shall be limited to the lowest of subsection (1)(A), (B) or (C).

(A) The number of days indicated as appropriate in accordance with the length-of-stay schedule as set forth in paragraph (1)(A)1. with the exception of those specific diagnoses for which a length-of-stay schedule has been developed by the Medicaid agency as set forth in paragraphs (1)(A)2. and 3., or as stated in paragraph (1)(A)4., or as established in 13 CSR 70-15.020 and as stated in paragraph (1)(A)5.

1. For the diagnosis at the 75th percentile average length-of-stay in the 1988 edition of the *Length of Stay by Diagnosis for the United States, North Central Region* for claims and adjustments processed for payment on or after January 1, 1990.

2. A length-of-stay schedule, as developed by the Medicaid agency, for limited categories of rehabilitation diagnoses provided in facilities which meet the following criteria:

A. Medicare certification of ten (10) beds or more as a rehabilitation hospital or a rehabilitation distinct part which is exempt from the Medicare prospective rate-setting system; or

B. Certification of ten (10) beds or more by the Commission for Accreditation of Rehabilitation Facilities.

Diagnosis Description and Days

Spinal cord injury—quadriplegia—thirty (30) days

Spinal cord injury—cervical fracture—twenty-five (25) days

Spinal cord injury—paraplegia—thirty (30) days

Spinal cord injury—hemiplegia—twenty-five (25) days

Cerebral vascular accident—twenty-nine (29) days

Head trauma—thirty-five (35) days

Muscular dystrophy—twenty (20) days

Orthopedic trauma—arm—twenty-nine (29) days

Orthopedic trauma—leg—twenty-nine (29) days

Late effect of injury to the nervous system—thirty (30) days

Degenerative joint disease—twenty (20) days.

3. An average length-of-stay schedule, as developed by the Medicaid agency, for liveborn infants according to type of birth.

Diagnosis Description, Code and Days

V3000, V3900

Single diagnosis, not operated—three (3) days

Single diagnosis, operated—four (4) days

Multiple diagnosis, not operated—four (4) days

Multiple diagnosis, operated—ten (10) days

V3001, V3101, V3201, V3301, V3401, V3501, V3601, V3701, V3901

Single diagnosis, not operated—three (3) days

Single diagnosis, operated—three (3) days

Multiple diagnosis, not operated—five (5) days

Multiple diagnosis, operated—fifteen (15) days

V3100, V3200, V3300, V3400, V3500, V3600, V3700

Single diagnosis, not operated—four (4) days

Single diagnosis, operated—four (4) days

Multiple diagnosis, not operated—seven (7) days

Multiple diagnosis, operated—twelve (12) days

V301, V311, V321, V331, V341, V351, V361, V371, V391

Single diagnosis, not operated—two (2) days

Single diagnosis, operated—two (2) days

Multiple diagnosis, not operated—four (4) days

Multiple diagnosis, operated—fifteen (15) days

Any liveborn low birthweight (under two thousand grams (2,000 g)) born in a hospital or before admission to a hospital, single or multiple diagnosis, operated or not operated, may be billed under the code GRO. All inpatient days to and including the day on which the infant reaches two thousand grams (2,000 g) weight will be paid. Use of this code will require attachment to the claim of medical chart progress notes which show the date on which this weight is attained.

4. For infants who are less than one (1) year of age at admission, all medically necessary days will be paid at any hospital. For children who are less than six (6) years of age at admission and who receive services from a disproportionate share hospital, all medically necessary days will be paid.

5. Continued stay reviews will be performed for alcohol and drug abuse detoxification services to determine the days that are medically necessary and appropriate for inpatient hospital care.

(B) The number of days certified as medically necessary by the Hospital Utilization Review Committee.

(C) The number of days billed as covered service by the provider.



(2) In administering this limitation, the counting of days which may be allowable under the provider's internal Hospital Utilization Review Committee's certified medically necessary days always shall be from the beginning date of admission for a continuous period of hospitalization. The counting of days which may be Medicaid allowable also will be from the beginning date of admission unless conditions described in subsection (2)(A), (B) or (C) apply.

(A) If the recipient's beginning date of eligibility is later than the date of admission, the counting of days which may be allowable will be from the beginning eligibility date.

(B) If the recipient has exhausted Title XVIII inpatient benefits, the counting of days which may be allowable will be from the date following the date on which the Title XVIII benefits are exhausted.

(C) If the date of admission is not certified under 13 CSR 70-15.020 as medically necessary, the counting of days which may be allowable for reimbursement will be from the date approved for admission by the medical review agent.

(3) Reimbursement shall be made at the applicable per diem rate in effect as of the initial date of admission and for only allowable days during which the recipient is eligible.

(4) This limitation applies to inpatient hospital stays or portions of hospital stays during which there are no Medicare Part A Benefits available.

(5) Effective with this limitation, there shall be no provision for claiming of additional covered days through submission of a form of medical necessity and medical documentation.

(6) Exception Process.

(A) An exception process to the coverage of inpatient days as determined under provisions of section (1) shall be established for post-payment consideration of inpatient claims exceeding fifteen (15) days beyond the allowable days, if requested by the provider, and the date of receipt was prior to September 1, 1986.

(B) For requests received on or after September 1, 1986, for admissions prior to July 1, 1988, post-payment consideration of inpatient claims will only be made for claims exceeding thirty (30) days beyond the allowed days. Only the days exceeding thirty (30) days beyond the allowed days are eligible for approval; days one through thirty (1-30) in excess of the allowed days are not eligible for

consideration of approval nor additional reimbursement. There will be no post-payment consideration of inpatient claims for admissions on and after July 1, 1988.

(C) The state agency will conduct reviews, approve and specify any additional days which may be allowed beyond the number of days already paid, or may review recommendations submitted by either a duly appointed Medicaid utilization review subcommittee or a medical consultant licensed to practice medicine in Missouri. At its discretion, the state may concur with a recommendation and approve all days for payment, disagree and not pay any days or modify and pay some portion of the days recommended.

(D) Reimbursement for any additional days approved for acute care will be made at the hospital's per diem rate in effect on the date of admission. If a hospital has an established intermediate care facility/skilled nursing facility (ICF/SNF) or SNF-only Medicaid rate for providing nursing home services in a distinct part setting, reimbursement for any additional days approved for only ICF or SNF level of care provided in the inpatient hospital setting will be made at the hospital's ICF/SNF or SNF-only rate. If a hospital does not have an established ICF/SNF or SNF-only Medicaid rate for providing nursing home services in a distinct part setting, reimbursement for any additional days approved for only ICF or SNF level of care will be made at the statewide swing bed rate. No additional days will be approved and no Medicaid payments will be made on behalf of any recipient who it is determined received inpatient hospital care when s/he did not need either inpatient hospital services or nursing home ICF or SNF services.

(E) Requests for post-payment consideration of inpatient claims must be received no later than one (1) year from the date of discharge.

AUTHORITY: sections 208.152, 208.153 and 208.201, RSMo Supp. 2007. This rule was previously filed as 13 CSR 40-81.051. Emergency rule filed April 7, 1981, effective April 20, 1981, expired July 10, 1981. Original rule filed April 7, 1981, effective July 11, 1981. Emergency amendment filed July 15, 1981, effective Aug. 1, 1981, expired Oct. 10, 1981. Emergency amendment filed Aug. 21, 1981, effective Sept. 1, 1981, expired Dec. 10, 1981. Amended: Filed July 15, 1981, effective Oct. 11, 1981. Emergency amendment filed Nov. 20, 1981, effective Dec. 1, 1981, expired March 10, 1982. Amended: Filed Aug. 21, 1981, effective Dec. 11, 1981. Amended: Filed Nov. 20, 1981, effective March 11, 1982. Amended: Filed*

April 14, 1982, effective July 11, 1982. Emergency amendment filed Nov. 24, 1982, effective Dec. 4, 1982, expired March 10, 1983. Amended: Filed Nov. 24, 1982, effective March 11, 1983. Emergency amendment filed April 8, 1983, effective April 18, 1983, expired July 10, 1983. Amended: Filed April 8, 1983, effective July 11, 1983. Emergency amendment filed Dec. 21, 1983, effective Jan. 1, 1984, expired April 11, 1984. Emergency amendment filed March 14, 1984, effective March 28, 1984, expired June 10, 1984. Amended: Filed March 14, 1984, effective June 11, 1984. Amended: Filed Oct. 15, 1984, effective Feb. 11, 1985. Amended: Filed Jan. 15, 1985, effective April 11, 1985. Amended: Filed April 2, 1986, effective Sept. 1, 1986. Amended: Filed June 17, 1986, effective Sept. 1, 1986. Emergency amendment filed Sept. 17, 1986, effective Sept. 27, 1986, expired Jan. 25, 1987. Amended: Filed Aug. 1, 1986, effective Oct. 11, 1986. Amended: Filed Nov. 14, 1986, effective Jan. 30, 1987. Amended: Filed May 4, 1987, effective July 23, 1987. Amended: Filed Jan. 5, 1988, effective March 25, 1988. Amended: Filed April 4, 1988, effective July 1, 1988. Emergency amendment filed Dec. 1, 1989, effective Jan. 1, 1990, expired April 29, 1990. Amended: Filed Dec. 1, 1989, effective Feb. 25, 1990. Amended: Filed Dec. 4, 1989, effective Feb. 25, 1990. Emergency amendment filed June 18, 1991, effective July 15, 1991, expired Oct. 28, 1991. Amended: Filed March 18, 1991, effective Aug. 30, 1991. Emergency amendment filed June 20, 1991, effective July 1, 1991, expired Oct. 28, 1991. Emergency amendment filed Oct. 15, 1991, effective Oct. 29, 1991, expired Feb. 6, 1992. Emergency amendment filed Oct. 15, 1991, effective Oct. 29, 1991, expired Feb. 6, 1992. Amended: Filed June 18, 1991, effective Oct. 31, 1991. Amended: Filed June 18, 1991, effective Oct. 31, 1991. Amended: Filed June 15, 2005, effective Dec. 30, 2005. Amended: Filed July 16, 2007, effective Feb. 29, 2008.

**Original authority: 208.152, RSMo 1967, amended 1969, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1978, 1981, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1993, 2004, 2005, 2007; 208.153, RSMo 1967, amended 1967, 1973, 1989, 1990, 1991, 2007; and 208.201, RSMo 1987, amended 2007.*

13 CSR 70-15.040 Inpatient Hospital and Outpatient Hospital Settlements

PURPOSE: This regulation defines the specific procedures used to calculate the final or amended settlements for hospital providers. These settlements are authorized in 13 CSR 70-15.010.

PUBLISHER'S NOTE: The secretary of state



has determined that the publication of the entire text of the material which is incorporated by reference as a portion of this rule would be unduly cumbersome or expensive. Therefore, the material which is so incorporated is on file with the agency who filed this rule, and with the Office of the Secretary of State. Any interested person may view this material at either agency's headquarters or the same will be made available at the Office of the Secretary of State at a cost not to exceed actual cost of copy reproduction. The entire text of the rule is printed here. This note refers only to the incorporated by reference material.

(1) General. This regulation defines the specific procedures used to calculate inpatient and outpatient settlements for Missouri in-state hospitals participating in the Missouri Medicaid program. Although inpatient and outpatient settlements are calculated at the same time, an overpayment for outpatient services shall not be offset against an underpayment for inpatient services. Outpatient settlement shall not be determined for cost reports periods ending after December 31, 1998 except for recently closed hospitals, new hospitals, and nominal charge providers as provided for in paragraph (4)(E)4. and hospitals that had a change in ownership or merged operation in paragraph (4)(E)5. and elect to stay under the retrospective payment system.

(A) The hospital's settlement will be determined after the division receives a Medicare/Medicaid cost report from the Medicare fiscal intermediary with a Notice of Provider Reimbursement (NPR). The cost report used for the settlement shall be the one with the latest NPR at the time the settlement is calculated. The data used, except for Medicaid data, shall be as reported in the cost report unless adjusted by this regulation. The current version of the cost report is HCFA 2552-92, and references in this regulation are from this cost report. However, the division will use the version of the report received from the fiscal intermediary, which may change the references.

(B) The Medicaid data used in the final settlements will be from the division's paid claims history. This data includes only claims on which Medicaid made payment.

(2) Definitions.

(A) Reimbursable cost. Reimbursable costs are the costs which are identified as reimbursable in 13 CSR 70-15.010 and the *Hospital Provider Manual*.

(B) Labor/delivery room day. A labor/delivery room day is a day where the mother enters the hospital prior to the census

hour but is not admitted to the hospital until the next day after she delivers.

(C) Medicaid payments. Medicaid payments included in the settlement include actual Medicaid claims payments, partial insurance payments on claims, patient liability amounts for coinsurance and deductibles and outlier claim payments. If the insurance payments exceed the Medicaid liability, the claim will not be considered a Medicaid claim.

(D) Inpatient service costs. The reimbursable costs for inpatient services or costs which will be included in the final settlement are those services or costs which are provided to the Medicaid beneficiary after being admitted to the hospital. Services or costs provided prior to admission as an inpatient should be billed as outpatient services, except for cost associated with labor and delivery room days.

(E) Outpatient services/cost. Reimbursable outpatient services or costs are services or costs that are provided prior to the patient being admitted to the hospital. Only outpatient services or cost which are reimbursed on a percentage of charge as defined in 13 CSR 70-15.160 will be included in the final settlement, unless they are excluded elsewhere in this regulation.

(F) Routine cost center. A routine cost center is an adult and peds unit, subprovider unit, nursery unit or special care unit.

(G) Special care unit. A special care unit is a hospital unit that furnishes services to critically ill inpatients. Examples are Intensive Care Units (ICU), Coronary Care Unit (CCU), or Neonatal Care Unit. The ICU unit may be for only one (1) type of patient or for all critically ill patients.

(H) Paid days. Paid days are the actual number of days paid for inpatient services on claims with the first date of service within the fiscal period of the cost report.

(I) Routine charges. Routine charges are the charges billed by the hospital for the care provided to the patient in a routine care center. These services are normally provided to all patients in the hospital.

(J) Ancillary charges. Ancillary charges are the charges billed by the hospital for services that are not routinely provided in the routine care center and are not provided to all patients.

(K) Private room day. A private room day is a day when due to the patient's medical condition it is determined that the patient should be alone in a room.

(L) Incorporation by Reference. This rule adopts and incorporates by reference the provisions of the—

1. Current Medicare/Medicaid cost report forms that have a Notice of Provider Reimbursement (NPR) from the Medicare fiscal intermediary; and

2. *Missouri Medicaid Institutional (Hospital) Manual*.

(3) Inpatient settlements will be calculated based on paid day hospital services after the Medicare/Medicaid cost report is received from the fiscal intermediary. Based on this settlement the division shall make any recoupments necessary to ensure that Title XIX Medicaid payments for inpatient services do not exceed the allowable inpatient Medicaid charges. This settlement shall not result in additional payment to the hospital if its cost exceeds its payments. This settlement will be determined in the following manner:

(A) Data will be gathered from the Medicaid inpatient claim history for paid days by routine cost center; private room days; routine charges; charges for each ancillary cost center; and inpatient payments for claims with first date of service in the cost report period;

(B) The division will extract the following data from the cost report received from the fiscal intermediary:

1. The total patient days from worksheet S-3 for each routine cost center and observation bed days. The total patient days for adults and peds may be adjusted for labor and delivery room days reported on questionnaire, if not included on worksheet S-3;

2. The total cost from worksheet D-1 for adults and peds, after removing swing-beds and private room cost differential, and if the hospital has a subprovider, the total cost from worksheet D-1 for the subprovider after removing the private room cost differential. These costs are before the Respiratory Therapy/Physical Therapy (RT/PT) limit and Reasonable Compensation Equivalent (RCE) disallowance;

3. The total cost from worksheet D-1 for special care units and nursery unit. These costs are before RT/PT limit adjustment and RCE disallowance;

4. The cost-to-charge ratio for each covered ancillary service from worksheet C Part I column 7;

5. The Direct Graduate Medical Education (GME) amount reported on worksheet E-3 Part IV line 3;

6. If the hospital is proprietary, the equity ratio from worksheet F-5 Part I line 4 column 1; and

7. The private room cost differential per diem from worksheet D-1 for adults and peds and subproviders, if provided;

(C) The inpatient Medicaid reimbursable cost will be determined as follows:

1. The Medicaid routine cost for adults and peds and subprovider units will be calculated by taking the total routine cost from paragraph (3)(B)2. From this cost will be removed the cost of observation bed days



from subparagraph (3)(C)1.A. This total cost will be divided by the total patient days for adults and peds not including observation days (adjusted for labor and delivery room days if not included on worksheet S-3) plus patient days for any subprovider unit. This cost per day will be multiplied by the Medicaid paid days for adults and peds and subprovider units to determine Medicaid routine adult and peds cost. The cost of private room days will be added to this cost.

A. Observation cost will be determined by dividing the routine cost for adults and peds from paragraph (3)(C)2., by adult and peds days, adjusted by labor and delivery room days if not included, plus observation bed days. This cost per day is multiplied by the observation bed days reported on worksheet S-3 column 6 line 19 to determine the observation cost.

B. If the hospital reports medically necessary Medicaid private room days on worksheet D-1 line 14 and the data from the division's paid claim history reports private room days, the private room cost will be calculated by multiplying the private room cost differential per diem from worksheet D-1 line 35 by the lower of Medicaid private room days from the division's claims data or the private room days reported on worksheet D-1;

2. The routine inpatient cost for each special care unit will be determined by dividing the routine cost for the special care unit by the total patient days for that special care unit to determine the unit's cost per day. This cost per day will be multiplied by Medicaid paid days for that special care unit from the division's paid claim history to determine Medicaid cost (If the hospital has more than one (1) ICU unit with Medicaid days reported on the cost report, the Medicaid patient days for ICU from the division's records will be prorated based on the Medicaid days reported on the cost report.);

3. The routine cost for the nursery unit will be determined by dividing total nursery cost by total nursery days to determine the nursery cost per day. This cost per day will be multiplied by the Medicaid paid days to determine Medicaid nursery cost (Nursery days will not be prorated between nursery and neonatal. The hospital must use the proper room accommodation revenue code to bill neonatal days.);

4. The ancillary cost for each ancillary cost center will be determined by multiplying the Medicaid ancillary cost center's charges by its cost-to-charge ratio from paragraph (3)(B)4. (Based on the information in the cost report and in the division's data some ancillary accounts on the division's data may be combined.);

5. The Medicaid inpatient portion of the

GME will be determined using the methodology on worksheet E-3 part IV from the Medicare/Medicaid cost report by substituting Medicaid data in place of the Medicare data;

6. If the hospital is a proprietary hospital it may be entitled to a return on equity. This cost would be determined by multiplying the equity ratio from paragraph (3)(B)6., by the Medicaid cost in paragraphs (3)(C)1.-4.; and

(D) Comparison of Inpatient Medicaid Cost to Inpatient Medicaid Payments.

1. The total inpatient Medicaid cost will be determined as the sum of the cost in paragraphs (3)(C)1.-6.

2. The Medicaid inpatient payments include the following amounts:

A. Partial payments made by third party payers (that is, insurance companies, HMO, etc);

B. Coinsurance and deductibles, which are the responsibility of the patient whether or not they were actually collected;

C. Inpatient claims payments made by the Medicaid program; and

D. Outlier claim payments with service dates within the cost report period.

3. The total payments from subparagraph (3)(D)2.A.-D., will be subtracted from the lesser of the total cost in paragraph (3)(D)1., or the Medicaid charges from subsection (3)(A) (except hospitals identified by Medicare as a nominal charge provider for that fiscal year shall have their settlements based on cost). If the lesser of cost or charge exceeds the payment, no additional payment is due the hospital. (The inpatient settlement is zero (0) under the prospective payment plan.) If these payments exceed the charges the difference will result in an overpayment which will be due from the hospital (Disproportionate share payments are waived from the overpayment determination).

(4) Outpatient Hospital Settlements; Provider Based Rural Health Clinic (PBRHC) settlements or Provider Based Federally Qualified Health Centers (PBFQHC) settlements will be calculated after the division receives the Medicare/Medicaid cost report with a NPR from the hospital fiscal intermediary.

(A) The Division of Medical Services shall adjust the hospital's outpatient Medicaid payments, PBRHC or PBFQHC Medicaid payments to conform with the percent of cost paid on an interim basis under 13 CSR 70-15.160 for the appropriate time period (except for those hospitals that qualify under subsection (4)(B), whose payments will be based on the percent of cost in paragraph (4)(A)1., 2., or 3.) for—

1. Services prior to January 5, 1994, the lower of eighty percent (80%) of the outpa-

tient share of the costs from subsection (4)(D), or eighty percent (80%) of the outpatient charges from paragraph (4)(C)1.;

2. Services after January 4, 1994 and prior to April 1, 1998, the lower of ninety percent (90%) of the outpatient share of the cost from subsection (4)(D), or ninety percent (90%) of the outpatient charge from paragraph (4)(C)1.;

3. Services after March 31, 1998, included in cost reports ending prior to January 1, 1999, the lower of one hundred percent (100%) of the outpatient share of the cost from subsection (4)(D), or one hundred percent (100%) of the outpatient charge from paragraph (4)(C)1.; and

4. PBRHC and PBFQHC shall be reimbursed one hundred percent (100%) of its share of the cost in paragraph (4)(E)2.

(B) A facility that meets the Medicare criteria of nominal charge provider for the fiscal period shall have its net cost reimbursement based on its cost in paragraph (4)(A)1., 2., or 3.

(C) The Medicaid charges used to determine the cost, and the payments used to determine the settlement will be—

1. For outpatient services the charges and payments extracted from the Medicaid outpatient claims history for reimbursable services paid on a percentage basis under 13 CSR 70-15.160.

2. For PBRHC and PBFQHC the charges and payments will be for services billed under 13 CSR 70-94.020.

(D) The Medicaid hospital's outpatient, cost will be determined by multiplying the overall outpatient cost-to-charge ratio, determined in accordance with paragraph (4)(D)1., by the Medicaid charges from paragraph (4)(C)1. To this product will be added the Medicaid outpatient share of GME. The GME will be determined using the methodology on worksheet E-3 part IV from the Medicare/Medicaid cost report (HCFA 2552-92) by substituting Medicaid data in place of Medicare data.

1. The overall outpatient cost-to-charge ratio will be determined by multiplying the reported total outpatient charges for each ancillary cost center, excluding PBRHC or PBFQHC, on the supplemental worksheet C column 10 (HCFA 2552-83) or substitute schedule by the appropriate cost-to-charge ratio from worksheet C (HCFA 2552-92) column 7 part I of the fiscal intermediary's audited Medicare/Medicaid cost report to determine the outpatient cost for each cost center reimbursed on a percentage of charge basis by Medicaid under 13 CSR 70-15.160. Total the outpatient costs from each cost center and total the outpatient charges from each



cost center. Divide the total outpatient costs by the total outpatient charges to arrive at the overall outpatient cost-to-charge ratio.

(E) The Medicaid outpatient final settlement for cost reports ending prior to January 1, 1999, unless the hospital closed or had a change in ownership or merger prior to July 1, 2002, will determine either an overpayment or an underpayment for the hospital's outpatient services.

1. The outpatient Medicaid cost determined in subsection (4)(D) is multiplied by the percent of cost allowed in paragraph (4)(A)1., 2., or 3., to determine the reimbursable cost for outpatient services. (If a cost report covers both periods the outpatient Medicaid charges will be split to determine the reimbursable cost for each time period.) From this cost subtract the outpatient payments made on a percentage of charge basis under 13 CSR 70-15.010 for the time period. (Medicaid payments include the actual payment by Medicaid, third party payments, coinsurance and deductibles.) The difference is either an overpayment (negative amount) due from provider or underpayment (positive amount) due to provider;

2. Closed facilities. Hospitals which closed after January 1, 1999 but before July 1, 2002 will have final settlements for cost reports ending during this time period calculated in accordance with 13 CSR 70-15.040(4)(E)1.;

3. New hospitals which do not have a fourth, fifth, and sixth prior year cost report necessary for establishment of a prospective rate will have final settlement calculated for their initial three (3) cost report periods;

4. Hospitals who qualify as nominal charge providers in accordance with 42 CFR 413.13(f) will have final settlements calculated for all cost report periods; and

5. Hospitals which had a change in ownership or merged with another hospital between January 1, 1997 and June 30, 2002 will have a final settlement calculated in accordance with this regulation for the first three (3) cost report periods after the change in ownership or merger after which it will be reimbursed under the prospective outpatient hospital reimbursement methodology unless it elects to be reimbursed under the prospective payment methodology starting July 1, 2002.

(F) The Medicaid PBRHC or PBFQHC final settlement will determine either an overpayment or an underpayment for the hospital's PBRHC or PBFQHC services. For PBRHC or PBFQHC services multiply the PBRHC or PBFQHC Medicaid charges from paragraph (4)(C)2., by the cost center's cost-to-charge ratio to determine PBRHC or

PBFQHC cost. From this cost, the PBRHC or PBFQHC payments associated with charges from paragraph (4)(C)2., are subtracted. The difference is either an overpayment (negative amount) due from provider or an underpayment (positive amount) due to provider.

(5) Reopened cost reports received after the division has completed a final settlement will be calculated in the same manner as the original settlement. The division will not reopen any cost report when the amended NPR is received more than five (5) years after the hospital's fiscal year end unless the reopening is due to the provider submitting false or fraudulent information to its cost report. If the amended cost report changes the previous settlement by less than one hundred dollars (\$100) the cost report will not be reopened. If the prior settlement(s) resulted in an overpayment on the inpatient side, then an underpayment, up to the amount of the net inpatient recoupment, may be made.

AUTHORITY: sections 208.152, 208.153, 208.201, RSMo 2000 and 208.471, RSMo Supp. 2001. Original rule filed June 2, 1994, effective Dec. 30, 1994. Amended: Filed June 3, 1997, effective Dec. 30, 1997. Amended: Filed May 14, 1999, effective Nov. 30, 1999. Amended: Filed June 15, 1999, effective Dec. 30, 1999. Amended: Filed Aug. 24, 2001, effective March 30, 2002. Emergency amendment filed June 20, 2002, effective July 1, 2002, expired Feb. 27, 2003. Amended: Filed June 14, 2002, effective Jan. 30, 2003.*

**Original authority: 208.152, RSMo 1967, amended 1969, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1978, 1981, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1993; 208.153, RSMo 1967, amended 1973, 1989, 1990, 1991; 208.201, RSMo 1987; and 208.471, RSMo 1992, 2001.*

13 CSR 70-15.070 Inpatient Hospital Psychiatric Services for Individuals Under Age Twenty-One

PURPOSE: This rule provides the legal basis where inpatient hospital psychiatric services provided eligible individuals under the age of twenty-one might be afforded coverage for purposes of vendor payment under the Title XIX Medicaid program.

PUBLISHER'S NOTE: The secretary of state has determined that the publication of the entire text of the material which is incorporated by reference as a portion of this rule would be unduly cumbersome or expensive. Therefore, the material which is so incorporated is on file with the agency who filed this

rule, and with the Office of the Secretary of State. Any interested person may view this material at either agency's headquarters or the same will be made available at the Office of the Secretary of State at a cost not to exceed actual cost of copy reproduction. The entire text of the rule is printed here. This note refers only to the incorporated by reference material.

(1) Pursuant to provisions of section 208.161, RSMo, Medicaid program coverage will be afforded eligible individuals under age twenty-one (21) for inpatient psychiatric hospital services provided under the following conditions:

(A) Under the direction of a physician;

(B) In a psychiatric facility or an inpatient program in a psychiatric facility, either of which is accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals and meets the qualification definition in section (2); and

(C) For claimants under the age of twenty-one (21) or, if receiving the services immediately before attaining the age of twenty-one (21), not to extend beyond the earlier of the date—

1. Services are no longer required; or
2. Individual reaches the age of twenty-two (22).

(2) For purposes of administration of inpatient psychiatric hospital services coverage for individuals under age twenty-one (21), the Division of Family Services defines a qualified psychiatric hospital facility or inpatient program in a psychiatric facility as follows:

(A) The facility or program within the facility is currently accredited as a psychiatric hospital by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals;

(B) The psychiatric facility is currently licensed by the hospital licensing authority of Missouri; and

(C) A psychiatric facility which is operated as a public institution and exempt from the hospital licensing law, must be operated by the Missouri Department of Mental Health.

(3) Inpatient psychiatric hospital services which are provided within a licensed acute care general hospital are not subject to the provisions and conditions of coverage as expressed in this rule, even though provided within an inpatient program or a part of the general hospital facility which is separately accredited as a psychiatric hospital by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Hospitals. These inpatient psychiatric services shall be subject to the same provisions of coverage and the same benefits and limitations for inpatient



hospital services as apply to all Medicaid-eligible recipients.

(4) Reimbursement for inpatient psychiatric hospital services, as provided for in this rule, shall be made in accordance with the provisions for inpatient hospital care reimbursement at 13 CSR 70-15.010 as rescinded effective October 1, 1981, for services prior to October 1, 1981, and at 13 CSR 70-15.010 as a readopted rule effective October 1, 1981, for services on or after October 1, 1981.

(5) A written and signed certification of need for services must be completed for every admission reimbursed by Medicaid that attests to—

(A) Ambulatory care resources available in the community do not meet the treatment needs of the youth;

(B) Inpatient treatment under the direction of a physician is needed; and

(C) The services can reasonably be expected to improve the patient's condition, or prevent further regression, so that the services will no longer be needed.

(6) The certifications of need for care shall be made by different teams depending on the status of the individual patients as follows:

(A) For an individual who is receiving Medicaid at the time of admission, the certification of need shall be made by an independent team of health professionals at the time of admission. A team member cannot be employed by the admitting hospital or be receiving payment as a consultant on a regular and frequent basis. The team must include a licensed physician who has competence in diagnosis and treatment of mental illness preferably in child psychiatry, and has knowledge of the patient's situation and one (1) other mental health professional who is licensed, if a part of a licensed discipline;

(B) For an individual who applies for Medicaid while in the facility, the certification of need shall be made by the treatment facility interdisciplinary team responsible for the individual's plan of care as specified in section (7). The certification of need is to be made before submitting a Medicaid claim for payment and must cover any period for which Medicaid claims are made; or

(C) For an individual who undergoes an emergency admission, the certification of need shall be made by the treatment facility interdisciplinary team responsible for the individual's plan of care as specified in section (7) within fourteen (14) days after admission.

(7) The treatment facility's interdisciplinary team shall be a team of physicians and other

personnel who are employed by, or provide services to patients in, the facility.

(A) The team shall include, as a minimum, either:

1. A board-eligible or board-certified psychiatrist who is a licensed physician;

2. A clinical psychologist who has a doctoral degree and is licensed, if required by the state, and a physician licensed to practice medicine or osteopathy; or

3. A physician licensed to practice medicine or osteopathy with specialized training and experience in the diagnosis and treatment of mental diseases, and a psychologist who has a master's degree in clinical psychology and is licensed, if required by the state or, if licensure is not required by the state, who has been certified by the state or by the state psychological association.

(B) The team also shall include one (1) of the following:

1. A psychiatric social worker who is licensed, if required by the state;

2. A licensed registered nurse with specialized training or one (1) year's experience in treating mentally ill individuals;

3. An occupational therapist who is licensed, if required by the state, and who has specialized training or one (1) year of experience in treating mentally ill individuals; or

4. A psychologist who has a master's degree in clinical psychology and is licensed, if required by the state or, if licensure is not required by the state, who has been certified by the state or by the state psychological association.

(C) The team must be capable of performing the following responsibilities:

1. Assessing the individual's immediate and long-range therapeutic needs, developmental priorities, and personal strengths and liabilities;

2. Assessing the potential resources of the individual's family;

3. Setting treatment objectives; and

4. Prescribing therapeutic modalities to achieve the plan of care objectives.

(8) Inpatient psychiatric services shall include active treatment which means implementation of a professionally developed and supervised individual plan of care, as described in section (9), that meet the following requirements:

(A) Developed and implemented no later than fourteen (14) days after admission; and

(B) Designed to achieve the recipient's discharge from inpatient status at the earliest possible time.

(9) An individual plan of care is a written plan developed for each recipient to improve his/her condition to the extent that inpatient

care is no longer necessary. The plan of care shall—

(A) Be based on a diagnostic evaluation that includes examination of the medical, psychological, social, behavioral and developmental aspects of the recipient's situation and reflects the need for inpatient psychiatric care;

(B) Be developed by a team of professionals specified under section (7) in consultation with the recipient; and his/her parents, legal guardians or others in whose care s/he will be released after discharge;

(C) State treatment objectives;

(D) Prescribe an integrated program of therapies, activities and experiences designed to meet objectives;

(E) Include, at an appropriate time, post-discharge plans and coordination of inpatient services with partial discharge plans and related community services to ensure continuity of care with the recipient's family, school and community upon discharge; and

(F) Be reviewed every thirty (30) days by the treatment facility interdisciplinary team specified in section (7) to provide the following requirements:

1. Determine that services being provided are or were required on an inpatient basis; and

2. Recommend changes in the plan as indicated by the recipient's overall adjustment as an inpatient.

(10) Before admission or before authorization for payment, the team described in section (6) of this rule must make medical, psychiatric and social evaluations of each applicant's or recipient's need for care in the hospital. Each medical evaluation must include the following elements:

(A) Diagnoses;

(B) Summary of present medical findings;

(C) Medical history;

(D) Mental and physical functional capacity;

(E) Prognoses; and

(F) A recommendation by a licensed physician concerning admission to the mental hospital or continued care in the mental hospital for individuals who apply for Medicaid while in the mental hospital.

(11) Audits to monitor hospital compliance shall be performed by a medical review agent as authorized by the Division of Medical Services. Hospital admissions of July 1, 1991, and after, that will be subject to audits which may include up to one hundred percent (100%) of Medicaid admissions. Documentation of certification of need, medical/psychiatric/social evaluations, plan of care and active treatment shall be a part of the individual's medical record. All required



documentation must be a part of the medical record at the time of audit to be considered during the audit. Failure of the medical record to contain the required documents at the time of audit shall result in recoupment. The medical review agent's audit process is as follows:

(A) The hospital has thirty (30) calendar days from the date of the request to furnish medical records for desk audits. At rates determined by the medical review agent, provider costs associated with submission of records will be reimbursed. Records not received within thirty (30) days will result in the services being denied and the Medicaid payment recouped;

(B) Review of the certification of need, medical/psychiatric/social evaluations and plan of care documentation is performed to determine compliance with this rule;

(C) A sample of claims will be reviewed for quality of care using the Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA) psychiatric generic quality screens;

(D) An initial review of the medical record information for active treatment is performed by either a nurse who is licensed or social worker reviewer who is licensed using the Child and Adolescent Assessment Psychiatric Treatment screening criteria;

(E) If the medical record documentation regarding the patient's condition and planned services meet the criteria in subsection (11)(D) of this rule, the services are approved by either the nurse or social worker reviewer;

(F) If the criteria in subsection (11)(D) of this rule is not met, the nurse or social worker reviewer refers the case to a physician reviewer who is a licensed physician for a determination of documentation and medical necessity. The physician reviewer is not bound by criteria used by the nurse or social worker reviewer. The physician reviewer uses his/her medical judgment to make a determination based on the documented medical facts in the record;

(G) If the physician reviewer denies the admission or days of stay, the attending physician and hospital shall be notified. The hospital may request of the medical review agent a reconsideration review. The hospital is notified of the medical review agent's reconsideration determination;

(H) Reconsideration determination is the final level of review by the medical review agent. The division will accept the medical review agent's decision;

(I) Hospitals are notified by the Division of Medical Services if an adjustment of Medicaid payments is required as a result of audit findings;

(J) The following Medicaid policies apply for calculation of Medicaid payments:

1. Medicaid shall reimburse nursing facility care provided in the inpatient hospital setting in accordance with 13 CSR 70-15.010;

2. No Medicaid payment shall be made on behalf of any recipient who is receiving inpatient hospital care and is not in need of either inpatient or nursing facility care. No payment will be made for outpatient services rendered on an inpatient basis; or

3. Medicaid shall not pay for admissions or continued days for social situations, placement problems, court commitments or abuse/neglect without medical risk; and

(K) Overpayment determinations may be appealed in accordance with section 208.156, RSMo.

AUTHORITY: section 208.201, RSMo Supp. 1987. This rule was previously filed as 13 CSR 40-81.053. Emergency rule filed Sept. 24, 1981, effective Oct. 4, 1981, expired Jan. 13, 1982. Original rule filed Sept. 24, 1981, effective Jan. 14, 1982. Emergency amendment filed Sept. 13, 1991, effective Oct. 2, 1991, expired Jan. 29, 1992. Amended: Filed June 18, 1991, effective Dec. 9, 1991.*

**Original authority: 208.201, RSMo 1987.*

13 CSR 70-15.080 Payment Method for General Relief Recipient Hospital Outpatient Services

(Rescinded December 30, 2005)

AUTHORITY: section 207.020, RSMo 1986. This rule was previously filed as 13 CSR 40-81.180. Emergency rule filed July 15, 1981, effective Aug. 1, 1981, expired Oct. 10, 1981. Original rule filed July 15, 1981, effective Oct. 11, 1981. Rescinded: Filed June 15, 2005, effective Dec. 30, 2005.

13 CSR 70-15.090 Procedures for Evaluation of Appropriate Inpatient Hospital Admissions and Continued Days of Stay

PURPOSE: This rule establishes the basis on which hospitals furnishing inpatient care to Medicaid recipients are audited to determine that admissions/lengths of stay were medically necessary, of appropriate duration and setting, and in compliance with Medicaid rules and policies.

PUBLISHER'S NOTE: The secretary of state has determined that the publication of the entire text of the material which is incorporated by reference as a portion of this rule would be unduly cumbersome or expensive. Therefore, the material which is so incorporated is on file with the agency who filed this rule, and with the Office of the Secretary of

State. Any interested person may view this material at either agency's headquarters or the same will be made available at the Office of the Secretary of State at a cost not to exceed actual cost of copy reproduction. The entire text of the rule is printed here. This note refers only to the incorporated by reference material.

(1) The following definitions are used in administering this rule:

(A) Acute care means medical care delivered on an inpatient basis requiring continuous direction by a physician;

(B) Adequate documentation means documentation from which services rendered and the amount of reimbursement received by a provider can be readily discerned and verified with reasonable certainty;

(C) Adequate hospital inpatient medical records are records which are of the type and in a form required of good medical practice and containing:

1. Patient identification data;
2. Medical history of the patient;
3. Report of a relevant physical examination;
4. Diagnostic and therapeutic orders;
5. Evidence of appropriate informed consent. When consent is not available, the reason shall be entered in the record;
6. Clinical observations, including results of therapy;
7. Reports of procedures, tests and the results; and
8. Conclusions at termination of hospitalization or evaluation/treatment;

(D) Medical history means chief complaint; details of present illness, including assessment of the patient's emotional, behavioral and social status; relevant past, social and family histories; and inventory by body systems where necessary for diagnosis and treatment;

(E) Medically necessary inpatient services means medical treatment for health reasons requiring continuous direction by a physician in an acute care setting;

(F) Nursing facility care means a level-of-care which can be provided in a nursing facility either by or under the supervision of licensed nursing personnel for persons requiring personal care, observation, basic health care, supervision of diets, storage, distribution or administration of medications; or treatments prescribed by a licensed physician not on an acute-care level;

(G) Pertinent information means information sufficient to identify the patient, to support the diagnosis and to justify the treatment; and

(H) Physician reviewer means physicians currently practicing in Missouri under contract to the division to perform peer review.



(2) Medicaid-participating hospitals in Missouri and bordering states are subject to desk or on-site audit procedures as outlined in this rule. The division or its representatives will conduct audits to determine medically necessary services, appropriateness of setting and program compliance for admissions and continued days of stay. Audits may include any the following areas:

(A) Admission and continued days-of-stay audits for admissions of deliveries and newborns, and diagnosis exempt from admission certification; and

(B) Continued days-of-stay audits, beginning with the day after admission, which require admission certification as required by 13 CSR 70-15.020.

(3) At the discretion of the division, the audit may include, but is not limited to, any of the following:

(A) An examination by division personnel of—

1. Closed medical records of all Medicaid recipients;
2. Open and active/open medical records of all Medicaid recipients;
3. The current and all past utilization review plans;
4. All minutes of utilization review committee meetings which concern Medicaid-recipient stays;
5. Utilization review documents which concern Medicaid-recipient stays;
6. Medical/psychological care evaluation/quality assurance studies completed and in progress; and
7. Plans of care required by a federal or state authority(ies); and

(B) Discussions with hospital staff and employees regarding hospital policies and procedures related to medical documentation and claims of Medicaid recipients.

(4) The severity of illness/intensity of service (SI/IS) criteria are used as screening criteria for medical review audits. The SI/IS criteria filed with this rule and incorporated in this rule includes adult and pediatric criteria for general medical care. Supplemental criteria sets are included for adult and child/adolescent psychiatric care, rehabilitation care and alcohol/drug abuse treatment. The SI/IS criteria and supplemental sets are criteria used by the division for admission certification elaborated in 13 CSR 70-15.020(6).

(5) The medical review audit procedure may include the following:

(A) A notice letter of the audit sent to the hospital administrator with the following time requirements:

1. The hospital receives fifteen (15) calendar days' notice prior to the date upon

which an on-site audit is to begin; or

2. The hospital has thirty (30) calendar days from the date of notice to furnish medical records for desk audits. A single extension not to exceed fifteen (15) calendar days may be granted upon the request of the hospital. Records not received timely will automatically result in the services being denied;

(B) An initial screening of the medical record information is performed by nurse reviewers using the criteria in section (4) as appropriate to the case;

(C) If the medical record documentation regarding the patient's condition and planned services meet the applicable criteria in section (4), the services are approved as medically necessary;

(D) If the applicable criteria in section (4) are not met, the nurse reviewer refers the case to a physician reviewer for a medical necessity and appropriateness of setting determination. The physician reviewer is not bound by criteria used. The physician reviewer uses his/her medical judgment to make a determination based on the documented medical facts in the record;

(E) If the physician reviewer denies the admission or continued days of stay, a preliminary denial notice is mailed to the attending physician and hospital;

(F) The attending physician and hospital have fifteen (15) working days from the date of notice to send in additional documentation;

(G) The physician reviewer examines the medical record and the additional documentation prior to a determination to approve or deny the admission or continued days of stay. The determination made by the physician reviewer completes the final level of review; and

(H) A written report of the physician reviewer's determinations, as approved by the division, is issued.

(6) A policy compliance audit can be performed to determine conformity with written and published policies and procedures of the Medicaid inpatient hospital program as contained in provider manuals and bulletins.

(7) A utilization review audit can be performed to determine compliance with the hospital's utilization review plan applicable to the Medicaid program and defined in federal regulation Title 42 CFR 456 subparts C and D, and 42 CFR 482.30.

(8) All pertinent and complete medical record documentation and utilization review records must be made available at the time of the review and copies provided, if requested, by the hospital to the division. The review and decision are based upon the documents provided at the time of review contained in the

medical record for the specific date of admission.

(9) Payment for requested copies will be reimbursed at ten cents (10¢) per page by submitting to the division an invoice indicating the number of pages per record. No additional reimbursement will be made for postage. Copies must be legible.

(10) Hospitals are notified by the division if an adjustment of Medicaid payments is required as a result of audit findings. The following Medicaid policies apply for calculation of Medicaid payment:

(A) Medicaid shall reimburse nursing facility care provided in the inpatient hospital setting in accordance with 13 CSR 70-15.010(11);

(B) No Medicaid payment will be made on behalf of any recipient who is receiving inpatient hospital care and is not in need of either inpatient or nursing facility care. No payment will be made for outpatient services rendered on an inpatient basis; or

(C) Medicaid does not pay for admissions or continued days of stay for social situations, placement problems, court commitments or abuse/neglect without medical risk.

(11) Overpayment determinations may be appealed to the Administrative Hearing Commission within thirty (30) days of the date of notice letter if the sum in dispute exceeds five hundred dollars (\$500).

AUTHORITY: sections 208.153, RSMo Supp. 1991 and 208.201, RSMo Supp. 1987. This rule was previously filed as 13 CSR 40-81.162. Original rule filed May 3, 1985, effective Sept. 1, 1985. Amended: Filed Nov. 15, 1988, effective Feb. 11, 1989. Amended: Filed April 4, 1989, effective June 29, 1989. Rescinded: Filed Nov. 2, 1989, effective Jan. 26, 1990. Emergency rule filed June 4, 1990, effective June 28, 1990, expired Oct. 25, 1990. Readopted: Filed June 4, 1990, effective Nov. 30, 1990.*

**Original authority: 208.153, RSMo 1967, amended 1973, 1989, 1990, 1991 and 208.201, RSMo 1987.*

13 CSR 70-15.100 Unreimbursed Care Payment Methodology

Emergency rule filed May 4, 1992, effective May 15, 1992, expired Sept. 11, 1992.

13 CSR 70-15.110 Federal Reimbursement Allowance (FRA)

PURPOSE: This rule establishes the formula for determining the Federal Reimbursement



Allowance each hospital, except public hospitals which are operated primarily for the care and treatment of mental disorders and any hospital operated by the Department of Health, is required to pay for the privilege of engaging in the business of providing inpatient health care in Missouri.

PUBLISHER'S NOTE: The secretary of state has determined that the publication of the entire text of the material which is incorporated by reference as a portion of this rule would be unduly cumbersome or expensive. Therefore, the material which is so incorporated is on file with the agency who filed this rule, and with the Office of the Secretary of State. Any interested person may view this material at either agency's headquarters or the same will be made available at the Office of the Secretary of State at a cost not to exceed actual cost of copy reproduction. The entire text of the rule is printed here. This note refers only to the incorporated by reference material.

(1) Federal Reimbursement Allowance (FRA). FRA shall be assessed as described in this section.

(A) Definitions.

1. Bad debts—Amounts considered to be uncollectible from accounts and notes receivable that were created or acquired in providing services. Allowable bad debts include the costs of caring for patients who have insurance, but their insurance does not cover the particular service procedures or treatment rendered.

2. Base cost report—Desk-reviewed Medicare/Medicaid cost report. When a hospital has more than one (1) cost report with periods ending in the base year, the cost report covering a full twelve (12)-month period will be used. If none of the cost reports covers a full twelve (12) months, the cost report with the latest period will be used. If a hospital's base cost report is less than or greater than a twelve (12)-month period, the data shall be adjusted, based on the number of months reflected in the base cost report, to a twelve (12)-month period.

3. Charity care—Those charges written off by a hospital based on the hospital's policy to provide health care services free of charge or at a reduced charge because of the indigence or medical indigence of the patient.

4. Contractual allowances—Difference between established rates for covered services and the amount paid by third-party payers under contractual agreements. The Federal Reimbursement Allowance (FRA) is a cost to the hospital, regardless of how the FRA is remitted to the MO HealthNet Division, and shall not be included in contractual allowances for determining revenues. Any redistributions of MO HealthNet payments by

private entities acting at the request of participating health care providers shall not be included in contractual allowances or determining revenues or cost of patient care.

5. Department—Department of Social Services.

6. Director—Director of the Department of Social Services.

7. Division—MO HealthNet Division, Department of Social Services.

8. Engaging in the business of providing inpatient health care—Accepting payment for inpatient services rendered.

9. Federal Reimbursement Allowance (FRA)—The fee assessed to hospitals for the privilege of engaging in the business of providing inpatient health care in Missouri. The FRA is an allowable cost to the hospital.

10. Fiscal period—Twelve (12)-month reporting period determined by each hospital.

11. Gross hospital service charges—Total charges made by the hospital for inpatient and outpatient hospital services that are covered under 13 CSR 70-15.010.

12. Hospital—A place devoted primarily to the maintenance and operation of facilities for the diagnosis, treatment, or care for not fewer than twenty-four (24) hours in any week of three (3) or more nonrelated individuals suffering from illness, disease, injury, deformity, or other abnormal physical conditions; or a place devoted primarily to provide, for not fewer than twenty-four (24) hours in any week, medical or nursing care for three (3) or more nonrelated individuals. The term hospital does not include convalescent, nursing, shelter, or boarding homes as defined in Chapter 198, RSMo.

13. Hospital revenues subject to FRA assessment effective July 1, 2008—Each hospital's inpatient adjusted net revenues and outpatient adjusted net revenues subject to the FRA assessment will be determined as follows:

A. Obtain "Gross Total Charges" from Worksheet G-2, Line 25, Column 3, of the third prior year cost report (i.e., FRA fiscal year cost report) for the hospital. Charges shall exclude revenues for physician services. Charges related to activities subject to the Missouri taxes assessed for outpatient retail pharmacies and nursing facility services shall also be excluded. "Gross Total Charges" will be reduced by the following:

(I) "Nursing Facility Charges" from Worksheet C, Part I, Line 35, Column 6.

(II) "Swing Bed Nursing Facility Charges" from Worksheet G-2, Line 5, Column 1.

(III) "Nursing Facility Ancillary Charges" as determined from the Department of Social Services, MO HealthNet Division, nursing home cost report. (Note: To the extent that the gross hospital charges, as

specified in subparagraph (1)(A)13.A. above, include long-term care charges, the charges to be excluded through this step shall include all long-term care ancillary charges including skilled nursing facility, nursing facility, and other long-term care providers based at the hospital that are subject to the state's provider tax on nursing facility services.)

(IV) "Distinct Part Ambulatory Surgical Center Charges" from Worksheet G-2, Line 22, Column 2.

(V) "Ambulance Charges" from Worksheet C, Part I, Line 65, Column 7.

(VI) "Home Health Charges" from Worksheet G-2, Line 19, Column 2.

(VII) "Total Rural Health Clinic Charges" from Worksheet C, Part I, Column 7, Lines 63.50–63.59.

(VIII) "Other Non-Hospital Component Charges" from Worksheet G-2, Lines 6, 8, 21, 21.02, 23, and 24.

B. Obtain "Net Revenue" from Worksheet G-3, Line 3, Column 1. The state will ensure this amount is net of bad debts and other uncollectible charges by survey methodology.

C. "Adjusted Gross Total Charges" (the result of the computations in subparagraph (1)(A)13.A.) will then be further adjusted by a hospital-specific collection-to-charge ratio determined as follows:

(I) Divide "Net Revenue" by "Gross Total Charges"; and

(II) "Adjusted Gross Total Charges" will be multiplied by the result of part (1)(A)13.C.(I) to yield "Adjusted Net Revenue."

D. Obtain "Gross Inpatient Charges" from Worksheet G-2, Line 25, Column 1, of the most recent cost report that is available for a hospital.

E. Obtain "Gross Outpatient Charges" from Worksheet G-2, Line 25, Column 2, of the most recent cost report that is available for a hospital.

F. Total "Adjusted Net Revenue" will be allocated between "Net Inpatient Revenue" and "Net Outpatient Revenue" as follows:

(I) "Gross Inpatient Charges" will be divided by "Gross Total Charges";

(II) "Adjusted Net Revenue" will then be multiplied by the result to yield "Net Inpatient Revenue"; and

(III) The remainder will be allocated to "Net Outpatient Revenue."

G. The trend indices listed below will be applied to the apportioned inpatient adjusted net revenue and outpatient adjusted net revenue in order to inflate or trend forward the adjusted net revenues from the FRA fiscal year cost report to the current state fiscal year to determine the inpatient and outpatient adjusted net revenues subject to the FRA assessment.

(I) SFY 2009 = 5.50%



(II) SFY 2009 Missouri Specific Trend = 1.50%

(III) SFY 2010 = 3.90%

(IV) SFY 2010 Missouri Specific Trend = 1.50%

(V) SFY 2011 = 3.20%

(VI) SFY 2012 = 5.33%

14. Net operating revenue—Gross charges less bad debts, less charity care, and less contractual allowances times the trend indices listed in 13 CSR 70-15.010(3)(B).

15. Other operating revenues—The other operating revenue is total other revenue less government appropriations, less donations, and less income from investments times the trend indices listed in 13 CSR 70-15.010(3)(B).

(B) Each hospital engaging in the business of providing inpatient health care in Missouri shall pay an FRA. The FRA shall be calculated by the Department of Social Services.

1. The FRA shall be sixty-three dollars and sixty-three cents (\$63.63) per inpatient hospital day from the 1991 base cost report for Federal Fiscal Year 1994. For succeeding periods, the FRA shall be as described beginning with section (2) and going forward.

2. If a hospital does not have a fourth prior year base cost report, inpatient and outpatient adjusted net revenues shall be estimated as follows:

A. Hospitals required to pay the FRA, except safety net hospitals, shall be divided in quartiles based on total beds;

B. The inpatient adjusted net revenue shall be summed for each quartile and divided by the total beds in the quartile to yield an average inpatient adjusted net revenue per bed. The number of beds for the hospital without the base cost report shall be multiplied by the average inpatient adjusted net revenue per bed to determine the estimated inpatient adjusted net revenue; and

C. The outpatient adjusted net revenue shall be summed for each quartile and divided by the number of facilities in the quartile to yield an average outpatient adjusted net revenue per facility which will be the estimated outpatient adjusted net revenue for the hospital without the base cost report.

3. The FRA assessment for hospitals that merge operation under one (1) Medicare and MO HealthNet provider number shall be determined as follows:

A. The previously determined FRA assessment for each hospital shall be combined under the active MO HealthNet provider number for the remainder of the state fiscal year after the division receives official notification of the merger; and

B. The FRA assessment for subsequent fiscal years shall be based on the combined data for both facilities.

(C) Each hospital shall submit to the Department of Social Services a statement that accurately reflects if the hospital—

1. Is publicly or privately owned;

2. Is operated primarily for the care and treatment of mental disorders;

3. Is operated by the Department of Health; and

4. Accepts payment for services rendered.

(D) The Department of Social Services shall prepare a confirmation schedule of the information from each hospital's third prior year cost report and provide each hospital with this schedule.

1. The schedule shall include:

A. Provider name;

B. Provider number;

C. Fiscal period;

D. Total number of licensed beds;

E. Total inpatient days;

F. Total cost of contractual allowance for Medicare;

G. Total cost of contractual allowance for Medicaid;

H. Gross charges;

I. Charity care; and

J. Bad debts.

2. Each hospital required to pay the FRA shall review this information and provide the Department of Social Services with correct information, if the information supplied by the Department of Social Services is incorrect, or affirm the information is correct within fifteen (15) days of receiving the confirmation schedule. If the hospital fails to submit the corrected data within the fifteen (15)-day time period, the hospital shall be barred from submitting corrected data later to have its FRA assessment or the add-on payments from 13 CSR 70-15.010 adjusted.

3. Each hospital may request that its FRA be offset against any Missouri Medicaid payment due. Assessments shall be allocated and deducted over the applicable period.

4. The FRA owed or, if an offset has been requested, the balance due, if any, after that offset shall be remitted by the hospital to the Department of Social Services on a twice monthly basis, on the first and fifteenth of each month beginning October 15, 1992. The remittance shall be made payable to the director of the Department of Revenue. The amount remitted shall be deposited in the state treasury to the credit of the Federal Reimbursement Allowance Fund.

(E) In accordance with sections 621.055 and 208.156, RSMo, hospitals may seek a hearing before the Administrative Hearing Commission from a final decision of the director of the department or division.

(2) Federal Reimbursement Allowance (FRA) subsequent to Federal Fiscal Year 1994.

(A) The FRA shall continue at the Federal Fiscal Year 1994 prorated assessment level for the nine (9) Medicaid payrolls from October 1, 1994, through February 19, 1995.

(B) The FRA shall be seventy-two dollars and seventy-five cents (\$72.75) per inpatient hospital day from the 1992 base cost report multiplied by nine twenty-fourths (9/24) for the period February 20, 1995, through June 30, 1995.

(3) FRA for State Fiscal Year (SFY) 1996.

(A) The FRA for SFY 96 shall be seventy-five dollars and eighty-seven cents (\$75.87) per inpatient hospital day from the 1993 base cost report.

(4) FRA for State Fiscal Year 1997.

(A) The FRA assessment for State Fiscal Year 1997 shall be determined at the rate of five and sixty-three hundredths percent (5.63%) of the hospital net operating revenues as determined from information reported on the hospital's 1994 base cost report.

(5) Federal Reimbursement Allowance (FRA) for State Fiscal Year 1998.

(A) The FRA assessment for State Fiscal Year 1998 shall be determined at the rate of five and forty-six hundredths percent (5.46%) of the hospital's net operating revenue as determined from information reported in the hospital's 1995 base year cost report.

(6) Federal Reimbursement Allowance (FRA) for State Fiscal Year 1999. The FRA assessment for State Fiscal Year 1999 shall be determined at the rate of five and thirty hundredths percent (5.30%) of the hospital's net operating revenues and other operating revenues defined in paragraphs (1)(A)12. and 13., as determined from information reported in the hospital's 1995 base year cost report. The State Fiscal Year 1999 assessment rate of five and thirty hundredths percent (5.30%) shall continue as an estimate of the FRA assessment percentage until such time as the State Fiscal Year 2000 assessment rate is established.

(7) Federal Reimbursement Allowance (FRA) for State Fiscal Year 2000. The FRA assessment for State Fiscal Year 2000 shall be determined at the rate of five and two hundredths percent (5.02%) of the hospital's net operating revenues and other operating revenues defined in paragraphs (1)(A)12., and 13., as determined from information reported in the hospital's 1996 base year cost report.

(8) Federal Reimbursement Allowance (FRA) for State Fiscal Year 2001. The FRA assessment for State Fiscal Year 2001 shall be



determined at the rate of five and fifty hundredths percent (5.50%) of the hospital's net operating revenues and other operating revenues defined in paragraphs (1)(A)12. and 13., as determined from information reported in the hospital's 1997 base year cost report. The State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2001 FRA Assessment shall be used as an estimate of the SFY 2002 FRA Assessment until such time as the regulation establishing the SFY 2002 FRA Assessment is effective.

(9) Federal Reimbursement Allowance (FRA) for State Fiscal Year 2002. The FRA assessment for State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2002 shall be determined at the rate of five and zero hundredths percent (5.00%) of the hospital's total operating revenue less tax revenue/other government appropriations plus non-operating gains and losses as published by the Missouri Department of Health, State Center for Health Statistics in the *Missouri Hospital Revenues 1995–2000* manual, which is incorporated by reference in this rule. The base financial data for 1998 will be annualized, if necessary, and will be adjusted by the trend factor listed in 13 CSR 70-15.010(3)(B) to determine revenues for the current state fiscal year. The financial data that is submitted by the hospitals to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services is required as part of 19 CSR 10-33.030 Reporting Financial Data by Hospitals. If the pertinent information is not available through the Department of Health and Senior Services' hospital database, the Division of Medical Services will use the Medicaid data similarly defined from the Medicaid cost report that is required to be submitted pursuant to 13 CSR 70-15.010(5)(A).

(10) Federal Reimbursement Allowance (FRA) for State Fiscal Year 2003. The FRA assessment for State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2003 shall be determined at the rate of five and seventy hundredths percent (5.70%) of the hospital's total operating revenue less tax revenue/other government appropriations plus non-operating gains and losses as published by the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Section of Health Statistics. The base financial data for 1999 will be annualized, if necessary, and will be adjusted by the trend factor listed in 13 CSR 70-15.010(3)(B) to determine revenues for the current state fiscal year. The financial data that is submitted by the hospitals to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services is required as part of 19 CSR 10-33.030 Reporting Financial Data by Hospitals. If the pertinent information is not available through the Department of Health and Senior Services' hospital database, the Division of Medical Services will use the

Medicaid data similarly defined from the Medicaid cost report that is required to be submitted pursuant to 13 CSR 70-15.010(5)(A).

(11) Federal Reimbursement Allowance (FRA) for State Fiscal Year 2004. The FRA assessment for State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2004 shall be determined at the rate of five and thirty-two hundredths percent (5.32%) of the hospital's total operating revenue less tax revenue/other government appropriations plus non-operating gains and losses as published by the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Section of Health Statistics. The base financial data for 2000 will be annualized, if necessary, and will be adjusted by the trend factor listed in 13 CSR 70-15.010(3)(B) to determine revenues for the current state fiscal year. The financial data that is submitted by the hospitals to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services is required as part of 19 CSR 10-33.030 Reporting Financial Data by Hospitals. If the pertinent information is not available through the Department of Health and Senior Services' hospital database, the Division of Medical Services will use the Medicaid data similarly defined from the Medicaid cost report that is required to be submitted pursuant to 13 CSR 70-15.010(5)(A).

(12) Federal Reimbursement Allowance (FRA) for State Fiscal Year 2005. The FRA assessment for State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2005 shall be determined at the rate of five and fifty-three hundredths percent (5.53%) of the hospital's total operating revenue less tax revenue/other government appropriations plus non-operating gains and losses as published by the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Section of Health Statistics. The base financial data for 2001 will be annualized, if necessary, and will be adjusted by the trend factor listed in 13 CSR 70-15.010(3)(B) to determine revenues for the current state fiscal year. The financial data that is submitted by the hospitals to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services is required as part of 19 CSR 10-33.030 Reporting Financial Data by Hospitals. If the pertinent information is not available through the Department of Health and Senior Services' hospital database, the Division of Medical Services will use the Medicaid data similarly defined from the Medicaid cost report that is required to be submitted pursuant to 13 CSR 70-15.010(5)(A).

(13) Federal Reimbursement Allowance (FRA) for State Fiscal Year 2006. The FRA assessment for State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2006 shall be determined at the rate of five and

ninety-seven hundredths percent (5.97%) of the hospital's total operating revenue less tax revenue/other government appropriations plus non-operating gains and losses as published by the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Section of Health Statistics. The base financial data for 2002 will be annualized, if necessary, and will be adjusted by the trend factor listed in 13 CSR 70-15.010(3)(B) to determine revenues for the current state fiscal year. The financial data that is submitted by the hospitals to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services is required as part of 19 CSR 10-33.030 Reporting Financial Data by Hospitals. If the pertinent information is not available through the Department of Health and Senior Services' hospital database, the Division of Medical Services will use the Medicaid data similarly defined from the Medicaid cost report that is required to be submitted pursuant to 13 CSR 70-15.010(5)(A).

(14) Federal Reimbursement Allowance (FRA) for State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2007. The FRA assessment for SFY 2007 shall be determined at the rate of five and eighty-three hundredths percent (5.83%) of the hospital's total operating revenue less tax revenue/other government appropriations plus non-operating gains and losses as published by the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Section of Health Statistics. The base financial data for 2003 will be annualized, if necessary, and will be adjusted by the trend factor listed in 13 CSR 70-15.010(3)(B) to determine revenues for the current state fiscal year. The financial data that is submitted by the hospitals to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services is required as part of 19 CSR 10-33.030 Reporting Financial Data by Hospitals. If the pertinent information is not available through the Department of Health and Senior Services' hospital database, the Division of Medical Services will use the Medicaid data similarly defined from the Medicaid cost report that is required to be submitted pursuant to 13 CSR 70-15.010(5)(A).

(15) Federal Reimbursement Allowance (FRA) for State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2008. The FRA assessment for SFY 2008 shall be determined at the rate of five and ninety-nine hundredths percent (5.99%) for July 1 through December 31, 2007, and five and forty-nine hundredths percent (5.49%) for January 1 through June 30, 2008, of the hospital's total operating revenue less tax revenue/other government appropriations plus non-operating gains and losses as published by the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services, Section of Health Statistics. The base financial data for 2004 will be



annualized, if necessary, and will be adjusted by the trend factor listed in 13 CSR 70-15.010(3)(B) to determine revenues for the current state fiscal year. The financial data that is submitted by the hospitals to the Missouri Department of Health and Senior Services is required as part of 19 CSR 10-33.030 Reporting Financial Data by Hospitals. If the pertinent information is not available through the Department of Health and Senior Services' hospital database, the Division of Medical Services will use the Medicaid data similarly defined from the Medicaid cost report that is required to be submitted pursuant to 13 CSR 70-15.010(5)(A).

(16) Federal Reimbursement Allowance (FRA) for State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2009. The FRA assessment shall be determined at the rate of five and forty hundredths percent (5.40%) of each hospital's inpatient adjusted net revenues and outpatient adjusted net revenues from the hospital's 2006 Medicare/Medicaid cost report. The FRA assessment rate of five and forty hundredths percent (5.40%) will be applied individually to the hospital's inpatient adjusted net revenues and outpatient adjusted net revenues. The hospital's total FRA assessment for SFY 2009 is the sum of the assessment determined from its inpatient adjusted net revenue plus the assessment determined for its outpatient adjusted net revenue.

(17) Beginning July 1, 2009, the Federal Reimbursement Allowance (FRA) assessment shall be determined at the rate of five and forty hundredths percent (5.40%) of each hospital's inpatient adjusted net revenues and outpatient adjusted net revenues from the hospital's 2007 Medicare/Medicaid cost report. The FRA assessment rate of five and forty hundredths percent (5.40%) will be applied individually to the hospital's inpatient adjusted net revenues and outpatient adjusted net revenues. The hospital's total FRA assessment beginning July 1, 2009, is the sum of the assessment determined from its inpatient adjusted net revenue plus the assessment determined for its outpatient adjusted net revenue.

(18) Beginning January 1, 2010, the Federal Reimbursement Allowance (FRA) assessment shall be determined at the rate of five and forty-five hundredths percent (5.45%) of each hospital's inpatient adjusted net revenues and outpatient adjusted net revenues from the hospital's 2007 Medicare/Medicaid cost report. The FRA assessment rate of five and forty-five hundredths percent (5.45%) will be applied individually to the hospital's inpatient adjusted net revenues and outpatient

adjusted net revenues. The hospital's total FRA assessment, beginning January 1, 2010, is the sum of the assessment determined from its inpatient adjusted net revenue plus the assessment determined for its outpatient adjusted net revenue.

(19) Beginning July 1, 2010, the FRA assessment shall be determined at the rate of five and forty-five hundredths percent (5.45%) of each hospital's inpatient adjusted net revenues and outpatient adjusted net revenues as set forth in paragraph (1)(A)13. The FRA assessment rate of five and forty-five hundredths percent (5.45%) will be applied individually to the hospital's inpatient adjusted net revenues and outpatient adjusted net revenues. The hospital's total FRA assessment is the sum of the assessment determined from its inpatient adjusted net revenue plus the assessment determined for its outpatient adjusted net revenue.

(20) Beginning October 1, 2011, the FRA assessment shall be determined at the rate of five and ninety-five hundredths percent (5.95%) of each hospital's inpatient adjusted net revenues and outpatient adjusted net revenues as set forth in paragraph (1)(A)13. The FRA assessment rate of five and ninety-five hundredths percent (5.95%) will be applied individually to the hospital's inpatient adjusted net revenues and outpatient adjusted net revenues. The hospital's total FRA assessment is the sum of the assessment determined from its inpatient adjusted net revenue plus the assessment determined for its outpatient adjusted net revenue.

AUTHORITY: sections 208.201 and 208.453, RSMo Supp. 2010, and section 208.455, RSMo 2000. Emergency rule filed Sept. 21, 1992, effective Oct. 1, 1992, expired Jan. 28, 1993. Emergency rule filed Jan. 15, 1993, effective Jan. 25, 1993, expired May 24, 1993. Original rule filed Sept. 21, 1992, effective June 7, 1993. Emergency amendment filed Sept. 2, 1993, effective Sept. 18, 1993, expired Jan. 15, 1994. Amended: Filed Oct. 15, 1993, effective June 6, 1994. Emergency amendment filed Sept. 23, 1994, effective Oct. 3, 1994, expired Feb. 1, 1995. Emergency amendment filed Jan. 20, 1995, effective Jan. 31, 1995, expired May 30, 1995. Emergency amendment filed Feb. 9, 1995, effective Feb. 20, 1995, expired June 19, 1995. Amended: Filed Feb. 9, 1995, effective Aug. 30, 1995. Emergency amendment filed June 20, 1995, effective July 1, 1995, expired Oct. 28, 1995. Emergency amendment filed July 31, 1995, effective Aug. 10, 1995, expired Dec. 7, 1995. Amended: Filed May 19, 1995, effective Dec. 30, 1995. Emergency amendment filed Nov. 27, 1995,*

effective Dec. 8, 1995, expired June 4, 1996. Amended: Filed Nov. 27, 1995, effective June 30, 1996. Emergency amendment filed June 21, 1996, effective July 1, 1996, expired Dec. 27, 1996. Amended: Filed April 15, 1996, effective Nov. 30, 1996. Emergency amendment filed June 21, 1996, effective July 1, 1996, expired Dec. 31, 1996. Emergency amendment filed Sept. 13, 1996, effective Oct. 1, 1996, expired March 29, 1997. Amended: Filed Sept. 13, 1996, effective April 30, 1997. Emergency amendment filed June 3, 1997, effective July 1, 1997, expired Dec. 27, 1997. Amended: Filed June 3, 1997, effective Dec. 30, 1997. Emergency amendment filed March 2, 1998, effective April 1, 1998, expired Sept. 28, 1998. Amended: Filed March 2, 1998, effective Sept. 30, 1998. Emergency amendment filed Aug. 31, 1998, effective Sept. 10, 1998, expired March 8, 1999. Amended: Filed Jan. 14, 1999, effective July 30, 1999. Emergency amendment filed March 29, 1999, effective April 8, 1999, expired Oct. 4, 1999. Amended: Filed Aug. 16, 1999, effective March 30, 2000. Amended: Filed March 3, 2000, effective Oct. 30, 2000. Emergency amendment filed June 8, 2001, effective June 18, 2001, expired Dec. 8, 2001. Amended: Filed June 8, 2001, effective Nov. 30, 2001. Amended: Filed Sept. 11, 2001, effective March 30, 2002. Emergency amendment filed May 28, 2002, effective June 6, 2002, expired Dec. 2, 2002. Amended: Filed April 29, 2002, effective Nov. 30, 2002. Emergency amendment filed April 29, 2003, effective May 9, 2003, terminated Sept. 18, 2003. Amended: Filed April 29, 2003, effective Nov. 30, 2003. Emergency amendment filed Sept. 8, 2003, effective Sept. 18, 2003, expired March 15, 2004. Amended: Filed Sept. 8, 2003, effective March 30, 2004. Emergency amendment filed June 7, 2004, effective June 17, 2004, expired Dec. 13, 2004. Amended: Filed June 7, 2004, effective Dec. 30, 2004. Emergency amendment filed Sept. 10, 2004, effective Sept. 20, 2004, expired March 18, 2005. Amended: Filed Sept. 27, 2004, effective March 30, 2005. Emergency amendment filed June 7, 2005, effective June 17, 2005, expired Dec. 13, 2005. Amended: Filed June 15, 2005, effective Dec. 30, 2005. Emergency amendment filed May 10, 2006, effective May 20, 2006, expired Nov. 15, 2006. Emergency amendment filed June 15, 2006, effective July 1, 2006, expired Dec. 28, 2006. Amended: Filed May 10, 2006, effective Nov. 30, 2006. Emergency amendment filed June 20, 2007, effective July 1, 2007, expired Dec. 27, 2007. Amended: Filed June 20, 2007, effective Jan. 30, 2008. Emergency amendment filed June 18, 2008, effective July 1, 2008, expired Dec. 28, 2008. Amended: Filed July 1, 2008, effective Jan. 30, 2009. Emergency amendment



filed June 19, 2009, effective July 1, 2009, expired Dec. 28, 2009. Amended: Filed July 1, 2009, effective Jan. 30, 2010. Emergency amendment filed Dec. 1, 2009, effective Jan. 1, 2010, expired June 29, 2010. Amended: Filed Dec. 1, 2009, effective June 30, 2010. Emergency amendment filed June 17, 2010, effective July 1, 2010, expired Dec. 27, 2010. Amended: Filed June 17, 2010, effective Jan. 30, 2011. Emergency amendment filed Sept. 20, 2011, effective Oct. 1, 2011, expired March 28, 2012. Amended: Filed July 1, 2011, effective Jan. 30, 2012.

*Original authority: 208.201, RSMo 1987, amended 2007; 208.453, RSMo 1992, amended 1994, 2010; and 208.455, RSMo 1992, amended 1993, 1994, 1995.

13 CSR 70-15.150 Enhancement Pools

PURPOSE: This rule creates enhancement pools to increase reimbursement to government-owned hospitals and all hospitals, in an amount not to exceed the Medicare Upper Limit payment for the Medicaid program.

(1) Medicaid Enhancement Pools. Each participating government-owned or operated hospital may be paid a one-time per year payment from an enhancement pool that shall be calculated at a percentage to be specified by the department of the aggregate difference between the Medicare Upper Limit and the per diem reimbursement for all Medicaid hospitals for services covered by the Missouri Medicaid program.

(A) The aggregate difference between the Medicare Upper Limit and the per diem reimbursement for all Medicaid hospitals will be calculated as follows. The per diem Medicaid rates used in the calculation will be those being paid at the time of the calculation. The Medicare Upper Limit calculation will be based on the uniform cost report for the third previous rate year, trended forward (for example, calculation for State Fiscal Year 2001 would be based on hospital cost reports ending during calendar year 1998, trended forward). The difference for each facility will then be multiplied by the Medicaid days at that particular hospital. The product of all calculations shall then be added together with the resulting sum comprising the aggregate difference between the Medicare Upper Limit and the per diem Medicaid reimbursement for all facilities.

(B) The enhancement payment shall be distributed to participating governmental hospitals based on their pro rata share of Medicaid patient days.

(C) A participating government-owned or operated hospital is one that has entered into an intergovernmental funds transfer agreement with the department.

(2) All Medicaid enrolled hospitals may participate in distributions from a second pool that shall be calculated at a percentage to be specified by the department of the aggregate difference between the Medicare Upper Limit and per diem reimbursement for all Medicaid enrolled hospitals for services covered by the Missouri Medicaid program, as defined above. The second pool shall be distributed annually as a one-time payment, made in addition to per diem payments, to all Medicaid enrolled hospitals based on their pro rata share of Medicaid days.

AUTHORITY: sections 208.153 and 208.201, RSMo 2000.* Emergency rule filed April 9, 2001, effective April 19, 2001, expired Oct. 15, 2001. Original rule filed April 9, 2001, effective Sept. 30, 2001.

*Original authority: 208.153, RSMo 1967, amended 1973, 1989, 1990, 1991; and 208.201, RSMo 1987.

13 CSR 70-15.160 Prospective Outpatient Hospital Services Reimbursement Methodology

PURPOSE: This rule establishes a prospective outpatient reimbursement methodology for hospitals in place of the current retrospective reimbursement methodology. This rule establishes the methodology for setting a hospital's prospective outpatient payment percentage for hospital services effective July 1, 2002.

PUBLISHER'S NOTE: The secretary of state has determined that the publication of the entire text of the material which is incorporated by reference as a portion of this rule would be unduly cumbersome or expensive. This material as incorporated by reference in this rule shall be maintained by the agency at its headquarters and shall be made available to the public for inspection and copying at no more than the actual cost of reproduction. This note applies only to the reference material. The entire text of the rule is printed here.

(1) Prospective Outpatient Hospital Services Reimbursement Percentage for Hospitals Located Within Missouri.

(A) Outpatient hospital services shall be reimbursed on a prospective outpatient payment percentage effective July 1, 2002, except for services identified in subsection (1)(C). The prospective outpatient payment percentage will be calculated using the Medicaid over-all outpatient cost-to-charge ratio from the fourth, fifth, and sixth prior base year cost reports regressed to the current

State Fiscal Year (SFY). (If the current SFY is 2003 the fourth, fifth, and sixth prior year cost reports would be the cost report filed in calendar year 1997, 1998, and 1999.) The prospective outpatient payment percentage shall not exceed one hundred percent (100%) and shall not be less than twenty percent (20%).

(B) Outpatient cost-to-charge ratios will be as determined in the desk review of the base year cost reports.

(C) Outpatient Hospital Services Reimbursement Limited by Rule.

1. Effective for dates of service September 1, 1985, and annually updated, certain clinical diagnostic laboratory procedures will be reimbursed from a Medicaid fee schedule which shall not exceed a national fee limitation.

2. Effective for service dates beginning October 1, 2011, and annually updated, the technical component of outpatient radiology procedures will be reimbursed from a Medicaid fee schedule. Medicaid fee schedule amounts will be based on one hundred twenty-five percent (125%) of the Medicare Physician fee schedule rate using Missouri Locality 01. The list of affected procedure codes and the Medicaid fee schedule rate for the technical component of outpatient radiology procedures will be published on the MO HealthNet website at www.dss.mo.gov/mhd beginning October 1, 2011.

3. Effective for service dates October 1, 2011 through June 30, 2012, hospitals which meet the federal definition of Critical Access Hospital (CAH) found in section 1820(c)(2)(B) of the Social Security Act will receive a five percent (5%) increase to their prospective outpatient payment percentage rate determined in accordance with subsection (1)(A).

4. Services of hospital-based physicians and certified registered nurse anesthetists shall be billed on a CMS-1500 professional claim form and reimbursed from a Medicaid fee schedule or the billed charge, if less. The CMS-1500 professional claim form is incorporated by reference and made a part of this rule as published by the Department of Social Services, MO HealthNet Division, 615 Howerton Court, Jefferson City, MO 65109, at its website at www.dss.mo.gov/mhd, November 1, 2010. This rule does not incorporate any subsequent amendments or additions.

5. Outpatient hospital services provided for those recipients having available Medicare benefits shall be reimbursed by Medicaid to the extent of the deductible and coinsurance as imposed under Title XVIII.

6. Effective for payment dates beginning



October 1, 2010, reimbursement of Medicare/Medicaid crossover claims (crossover claims) for Medicare Part B and Medicare Advantage/Part C outpatient hospital services with dates of service on or after January 1, 2010, except for public hospitals operated by the Department of Mental Health (DMH), shall be determined as follows:

A. Crossover claims for Medicare Part B outpatient hospital services in which Medicare was the primary payer and the MO HealthNet Division (MHD) is the payer of last resort for cost-sharing (i.e., coinsurance, copay, and/or deductibles) must meet the following criteria to be eligible for MHD reimbursement:

(I) The crossover claim must be related to Medicare Part B outpatient hospital services that were provided to MO HealthNet participants also having Medicare Part B coverage; and

(II) The crossover claim must contain approved outpatient hospital services which MHD is billed for cost-sharing; and

(III) The Other Payer paid amount field on the claim must contain the actual amount paid by Medicare. The MO HealthNet provider is responsible for accurate and valid reporting of crossover claims submitted to MHD for payment regardless of how the claim is submitted. Providers submitting crossover claims for Medicare Part B outpatient hospital services to MHD must be able to provide documentation that supports the information on the claim upon request. The documentation must match the information on the Medicare Part B plan's remittance advice. Any amounts paid by MHD that are determined to be based on inaccurate data will be subject to recoupment;

B. Crossover claims for Medicare Advantage/Part C (Medicare Advantage) outpatient hospital services in which a Medicare Advantage plan was the primary payer and MHD is the payer of last resort for cost-sharing (i.e., coinsurance, copay, and/or deductibles) must meet the following criteria to be eligible for MHD reimbursement:

(I) The crossover claim must be related to Medicare Advantage outpatient hospital services that were provided to MO HealthNet participants who also are either a Qualified Medicare Beneficiary (QMB Only) or Qualified Medicare Beneficiary Plus (QMB Plus); and

(II) The crossover claim must be submitted as a Medicare UB-04 Part C Professional Crossover claim through the MHD online Internet billing system; and

(III) The crossover claim must contain approved outpatient hospital services which MHD is billed for cost-sharing; and

(IV) The Other Payer paid amount field on the claim must contain the actual amount paid by the Medicare Advantage plan. The MO HealthNet provider is responsible for accurate and valid reporting of crossover claims submitted to MHD for payment. Providers submitting crossover claims for Medicare Advantage outpatient hospital services to MHD must be able to provide documentation that supports the information on the claim upon request. The documentation must match the information on the Medicare Advantage plan's remittance advice. Any amounts paid by MHD that are determined to be based on inaccurate data will be subject to recoupment;

C. MHD reimbursement for approved outpatient hospital services. MHD will reimburse seventy-five percent (75%) of the allowable cost-sharing amount; and

D. MHD will continue to reimburse one hundred percent (100%) of the allowable cost-sharing amounts for outpatient services provided by public hospitals operated by DMH as set forth above in paragraph (1)(C)4.

(2) Exempt Hospitals. Exempt Hospital Outpatient payment percent will be set as follows and will include:

(A) New Medicaid providers which do not have a fourth, fifth, and sixth prior year cost report.

1. Interim payment percentage. An interim outpatient payment percentage for new Medicaid hospital providers will be set at seventy-five percent (75%) for the first three (3) state fiscal years in which the hospital operates. The cost reports for these three (3) years will have a cost settlement calculated in accordance with 13 CSR 70-15.040.

2. Outpatient percentage. The outpatient payment percentage for the fourth and fifth year in which the hospital operates will be based on the overall Medicaid cost-to-charge ratio from its fourth prior year cost report.

(B) Hospitals who qualify as nominal charge providers under 42 CFR 413.13(f) or meet the definition of nominal charge provider in subsection (4)(D) shall be reimbursed on an interim basis by Medicaid at the lesser of seventy-five percent (75%) of usual and customary charges as billed by the provider for covered services or one hundred percent (100%) of the facility's Medicaid-allowable outpatient cost-to-charge ratio as determined from the most recent desk-reviewed cost report. Reimbursement at the applicable percentage shall be effective July 1 of each SFY for all providers.

(C) A hospital which had a change-in-ownership or merged its operation with another

hospital between January 1, 1997 and June 30, 2002, and does not have a 1997 cost report filed by new owner, shall have the option to delay its entry into prospective outpatient payment methodology or enter the prospective outpatient payment methodology identified in subsection (1)(A) of this regulation. The hospital must notify the division of its decision by March 3, 2003. A hospital which chooses to delay its entry into the prospective outpatient payment methodology will receive an outpatient payment percentage starting July 1, 2002, and may have final settlements calculated in accordance with paragraphs (2)(C)1., and 2. The transfer to the prospective outpatient payment percentage will occur as follows:

1. A hospital which does not have a fourth prior year cost report (for SFY 2003 cost report would be 1999) filed by new owner will have its retrospective outpatient payment percentage based on the overall outpatient cost-to-charge ratio from the most current desk-reviewed cost report, either prior or current owner. All cost reports for prior and current owner ending in the SFY prior to the year the new owner receives a prospective outpatient payment percentage in accordance with paragraph (2)(C)2., will have a final settlement calculated in accordance with 13 CSR 70-15.040; and

2. A hospital which has a fourth prior year cost report filed by current owner will have its prospective outpatient payment percentage based on the overall outpatient cost-to-charge ratio from its fourth prior year cost report for the fourth and fifth SFY after the change-in-ownership or merger which occurred prior to July 1, 2002. For the sixth SFY the hospital's rate will be established in accordance with subsection (1)(A) of this regulation.

Chart for prospective rates for change in ownership or merger:



1 st cost report filed calendar year	Settlement calculated	SFY	SFY Prospective rate granted	Cost reports used for prospective rate
1998	Yes	1998	No	
1999	Yes	1999	No	
2000	Yes	2000	No	
2001	No	2001	No	
2002	No	2002	No	
2003	No	2003	Yes	1999
N/A	No	2004	Yes	1998, 1999, & 2000
N/A	No	2005	Yes	1999, 2000, & 2001

(D) A hospital that has failed to file one (1) of the cost reports used to determine their prospective outpatient payment percentage for the year, whether it be the fourth, fifth, or sixth prior year cost report, will have their prospective outpatient payment percentage based on the two (2) cost reports that are on file with the division plus the average of those two (2) cost reports to be used in place of the missing cost report. For example, if the division does not have on file a fourth prior year cost report but has the fifth and sixth prior year cost reports, an average of the fifth and sixth prior year cost reports would be used in place of the fourth prior year cost report. This average along with the fifth and sixth prior year cost reports would then be used to calculate the prospective outpatient payment percentage.

(3) Closed Facilities. Hospitals which closed after January 1, 1999, but before July 1, 2002, will have final settlements for cost reports ending during this time period calculated in accordance with 13 CSR 70-15.040.

(4) Definitions.

(A) Base cost report. Desk-reviewed Medicare/Medicaid cost report. When a facility has more than one (1) cost report with periods ending in the fourth prior calendar year, the cost report covering a full twelve (12)-month period will be used. If none of the cost reports covers a full twelve (12) months, the cost report with the latest period will be used. If a hospital's base cost report is less than or greater than a twelve (12)-month period, the data shall be adjusted, based on the number of months reflected in the base cost report to a twelve (12)-month period.

(B) Cost report. A cost report details, for purposes of both Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement, the cost of rendering covered services for the fiscal reporting period. The Medicare/Medicaid Uniform Cost Report

contains the forms utilized in filing the cost report.

(C) Effective date.

1. The plan effective date shall be July 1, 2002.

2. New prospective outpatient payment percentages will be effective July 1 of each SFY.

(D) Nominal charge provider. A nominal charge provider is determined from the fourth prior year desk-reviewed cost report. The hospital must meet the following criteria:

1. An acute care hospital with an unsponsored care ratio of at least sixty-five percent (65%) and is licensed for fifty (50) inpatient beds or more and has an occupancy rate of more than forty percent (40%). The unsponsored care ratio is determined as the sum of bad debts and charity care divided by total net revenue. The hospital must meet one (1) of the federally mandated Disproportionate Share qualifications; or

2. The hospital is a public hospital operated by the Department of Mental Health primarily for the care and treatment of mental disorders.

AUTHORITY: sections 208.152, 208.153, and 208.201, RSMo Supp. 2011. Emergency rule filed June 20, 2002, effective July 1, 2002, expired Feb. 27, 2003. Original rule filed June 14, 2002, effective Jan. 30, 2003. Amended: Filed May 3, 2004, effective Oct. 30, 2004. Amended: Filed June 15, 2005, effective Dec. 30, 2005. Emergency amendment filed Sept. 21, 2010, effective Oct. 1, 2010, expired March 29, 2011. Amended: Filed Sept. 30, 2010, effective March 30, 2011. Emergency amendment filed Sept. 20, 2011, effective Oct. 1, 2011, expired March 28, 2012. Amended: Filed July 1, 2011, effective Feb. 29, 2012.*

**Original authority: 208.152, RSMo 1967, amended 1969, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1978, 1981, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1993, 2004, 2005, 2007, 2011; 208.153, RSMo 1967, amended 1967, 1973, 1989, 1990, 1991, 2007; and 208.201, RSMo 1987, amended 2007.*

13 CSR 70-15.170 Enhanced Disproportionate Share Payment to Trauma Hospitals for the Cost of Care to the Uninsured Provided by Physicians Not Employed by the Hospital

Emergency rule filed June 20, 2002, effective July 1, 2002, expired Feb. 27, 2003.

13 CSR 70-15.180 Grant to Trauma Hospitals for the Care Provided by Physicians Not Employed by the Hospital

Emergency rule filed June 6, 2007, effective June 16, 2007, expired Dec. 12, 2007.

13 CSR 70-15.190 Out-of-State Hospital Services Reimbursement Plan

PURPOSE: This rule establishes the method of reimbursing out-of-state hospitals for inpatient or outpatient care provided to any recipients of Missouri Medicaid, whether they are under age twenty-one (21) or age twenty-one (21) and over.

(1) Covered inpatient hospital services include those items and services allowed by the Medicaid State Plan including medically necessary care in a semi-private room. If prior authorized Missouri Medicaid may reimburse for a private room if it is certified medically necessary by a physician to avoid jeopardizing the health of the patient or to protect the health and safety of other patients. No payment will be made for any portion of the room charge when the recipient requests and is provided a private room when the private room is not medically necessary.

(2) Payment for authorized inpatient hospital services shall be made on a prospective per diem basis for services provided outside Missouri if the services are covered by the Missouri Medical Assistance (Medicaid) Program. To be reimbursed for furnishing services to Missouri Medicaid recipients, out-of-state providers must complete a Missouri Medical Assistance Program Provider Participation Application and have the application approved by the Missouri Department of Social Services, Division of Medical Services.

(3) Determination of Payment. The payment for inpatient hospital services provided by an out-of-state provider shall be the lowest of:

(A) At the out-of-state hospital's election, the prospective inpatient payment may be based on information from the hospital's



Medicare base year cost report and all financial documentation required by Missouri regulations for hospitals operating in Missouri with inflationary increases as granted by the Missouri General Assembly or the out-of-state hospital may be exempt from the cost report filing requirements if the hospital accepts the projected statewide average per diem rate for Missouri hospitals as calculated by the Department of Social Services, Division of Medical Services for the state fiscal year in which the service was provided. The effective date for any increase above the statewide average per diem rate for Missouri hospitals shall be the first day of the month following the Division of Medical Services determination of per diem rate based on information from the hospital's Medicare base year cost report and all financial documentation required by Missouri regulation for hospitals operating in Missouri;

(B) The amount of total charges billed by the hospital. The provider's billed charges must be their usual and customary charges for services; or

(C) The Medicare deductible or coinsurance, if applicable, up to the amount allowed by the Missouri Medicaid program.

(4) Per Diem Reimbursement Rate Computation. The per diem reimbursement rate computation is the same as calculated for Missouri hospitals at 13 CSR 70-15.010(3).

(5) If a provider fails to submit all financial documentation required by Missouri regulations (Medicare cost report, working trial balance, audited financial statements, Medicaid supplemental schedules, and Worksheet C2552-83 for ancillary costs and charges) for hospitals operating in Missouri within thirty (30) days of making the election to receive payment based on information from cost reports, the payment shall be based on the projected statewide average per diem rate in Missouri as developed by the Department of Social Services, Division of Medical Services for the state fiscal year.

(6) Out-of-state hospitals shall present claims to Missouri Medicaid within three hundred sixty-five (365) days from the date of service. In no case shall Missouri be liable for payment of a claim received beyond one (1) year from the date services were rendered. Inpatient and outpatient hospital services must be submitted on the UB-92 claim form.

(7) Out-of-state hospitals are subject to the Department Concurrent Hospital Review process (utilization review) for all non-emergency services.

(8) The payment for authorized outpatient hospital services provided by an out-of-state hospital shall be the lowest of:

(A) At the out-of-state hospital's election, a prospective outpatient payment percentage calculated using the Medicaid over-all outpatient cost-to-charge ratio from the fourth, fifth, and sixth prior base year cost reports and all documentation required by Missouri regulation for hospitals operating in Missouri regressed to the current state fiscal year or the out-of-state hospital may be exempt from the cost report filing requirement if the hospital accepts the projected statewide average outpatient payment percentage as developed by the Department of Social Services, Division of Medical Services for the state fiscal year in which the service was provided. The effective date for any increase above the statewide average outpatient payment percentage shall be the first day of the month following the Division of Medical Services determination of the outpatient payment percentage based on information from the hospital's Medicare base year cost report and all financial documentation required by Missouri regulation for hospitals operating in Missouri; or

(B) The amount of total charges billed by the hospital.

(9) Outpatient Reimbursement Rate Computation. The outpatient reimbursement rate computation is the same as calculated for Missouri hospitals at 13 CSR 70-15.160.

(10) Disproportionate Share Providers. Out-of-state hospitals do not qualify for disproportionate share (DSH) payments unless they have a low income utilization rate exceeding twenty-five percent (25%) for Missouri residents and the out-of-state hospital can demonstrate that the provision of services to Missouri residents has not been considered in establishing their DSH status in any other state.

(11) All Medicaid services are subject to program compliance reviews. Reviews can be performed before services are furnished, after services are furnished and before payment is made, or after payment is made.

(12) Regardless of changes of ownership, management, control, operation, leasehold interests by whatever form for any hospital previously certified for participation in the Medicaid program, the department will continue to make all the Title XIX payments directly to the entity with the hospital's current provider number and hold the entity with the current provider number responsible for all Medicaid liabilities.

(13) Participation in the Missouri Medicaid program shall be limited to hospitals who accept as payment in full for covered services rendered to Medicaid recipients the amount paid in accordance with Missouri statute and regulations.

(14) Definitions.

(A) The definitions from regulation 13 CSR 70-15.010 are incorporated as 13 CSR 70-15.190.

(B) Base year cost report—shall be either a 1995 Medicare cost report and Missouri's supplemental cost report schedules for those hospitals enrolled in the Missouri Medicaid program as of the effective date of this regulation or the most recent submitted cost report to Medicare and Missouri's supplemental cost report schedules for those hospitals that elect to enroll in Missouri Medicaid after the effective date of this regulation.

(C) Out-of-state—not within the physical boundaries of Missouri.

(D) Usual and customary charge—the amount which the individual provider charges the general public in the majority of cases for a specific procedure or service.

AUTHORITY: section 208.201, RSMo 2000. Original rule filed April 15, 2004, effective Oct. 30, 2004.*

**Original authority: 208.201, RSMo 1987.*

13 CSR 70-15.200 Payment Policy for a Preventable Serious Adverse Event or Hospital or Ambulatory Surgical Center-Acquired Condition

PURPOSE: This rule establishes the MO HealthNet payment policy for services provided by acute care hospitals or ambulatory surgical centers that result in a preventable serious adverse event or hospital or ambulatory surgical center-acquired condition, errors in medical care that are clearly identifiable, preventable, and serious in their consequences for patients.

(1) Definitions.

(A) Adverse event. A discrete, auditable, and clearly defined occurrence as identified by the National Quality Forum in its list of serious adverse events in health care, as of December 15, 2008, (and as further defined by the criteria and implementation guidance of Table 1 of the National Quality Forum's publication "Serious Reportable Events in Healthcare: 2006 Update" which is available at http://www.qualityforum.org/publications/reports/sre_2006.asp) or an event identified by the Centers for Medicare and



Medicaid Services, as of December 15, 2008, that leads to a negative consequence of care resulting in an unintended injury or illness which was preventable.

(B) Preventable. An event that reasonably could have been anticipated and avoided by the establishment and implementation of appropriate policies, procedures, and protocols by a hospital or ambulatory surgical center or by staff conformance to established hospital or ambulatory surgical center policies, procedures, and protocols.

(C) Serious. An adverse event that results in death or loss of a body part, disability, or loss of bodily function lasting more than seven (7) days or, for a hospital patient, the loss of bodily function is still present at the time of discharge from a hospital.

(D) Healthcare facility. For purposes of the regulation shall mean a hospital or ambulatory surgical center.

(2) Payment to hospitals or ambulatory surgical centers enrolled as MO HealthNet providers for care related only to the treatment of the consequences of a serious adverse event will be denied or recovered by the MO HealthNet Division when such serious adverse event is determined to:

(A) Be preventable;

(B) Be within the control of the hospital or ambulatory surgical center;

(C) Have occurred during an inpatient hospital admission, outpatient hospital surgery care, or care in an ambulatory surgical center;

(D) Have resulted in serious harm; and

(E) Be included on the National Quality Forum list of Serious Reportable Events as of December 15, 2008, or the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services list of Medicare Hospital-Acquired Conditions (HCAs), non-payable by Medicare as of December 15, 2008. The National Quality Forum list of serious reportable events as of December 15, 2008, includes:

1. Surgery performed on the wrong body part;

2. Surgery performed on the wrong patient;

3. Wrong surgical procedure on a patient;

4. Foreign object left in a patient after surgery or other procedure;

5. Intraoperative or immediately post-operative death in a normal health patient;

6. Patient death or serious disability associated with the use of contaminated drugs, devices, or biologics provided by the healthcare facility;

7. Patient death or serious disability associated with the use or function of a device in patient care in which the device is

used or functions other than as intended;

8. Patient death or serious disability associated with intravascular air embolism that occurs while being cared for in a healthcare facility;

9. Infant discharged to the wrong person;

10. Patient death or serious disability associated with patient elopement (disappearance) for more than four (4) hours;

11. Patient suicide, or attempted suicide resulting in serious disability, while being cared for in a healthcare facility;

12. Patient death or serious disability associated with a medication error (error involving the wrong drug, wrong dose, wrong patient, wrong time, wrong rate, wrong preparation, or wrong route of administration);

13. Patient death or serious disability associated with a hemolytic reaction due to the administration of ABO-incompatible blood or blood products;

14. Maternal death or serious disability associated with labor or delivery on a low-risk pregnancy while being cared for in a healthcare facility;

15. Patient death or serious disability associated with hypoglycemia, the onset of which occurs while the patient is being cared for in a healthcare facility;

16. Death or serious disability (Kernicterus) associated with failure to identify and treat hyperbilirubinemia in neonates;

17. Stage 3 or 4 pressure ulcers acquired after admission to a healthcare facility;

18. Patient death or serious disability due to spinal manipulative therapy;

19. Patient death or serious disability associated with an electric shock while being cared for in a healthcare facility;

20. Any incident in which a line designated for oxygen or other gas to be delivered to a patient contains the wrong gas or is contaminated by toxic substances;

21. Patient death or serious disability associated with a burn incurred from any source while being cared for in a healthcare facility;

22. Patient death associated with a fall while being cared for in a healthcare facility;

23. Patient death or serious disability associated with the use of restraints or bedrails while being cared for in a healthcare facility;

24. Any instance of care ordered by or provided by someone impersonating a physician, nurse, pharmacist, or other licensed healthcare provider;

25. Abduction of a patient of any age; or

26. Sexual assault on a patient within or on the grounds of a healthcare facility.

(3) A MO HealthNet participant shall not be liable for payment for an item or service related to a serious adverse event or hospital or ambulatory surgical center-acquired condition or the treatment of consequences of a serious adverse event or hospital or ambulatory surgical center-acquired condition that would have been otherwise payable by the MO HealthNet Division.

(4) MO HealthNet payment denials will be calculated by the MO HealthNet Division based on the facts of each serious adverse event. The calculation of the denial of payment will be reviewed by the MO HealthNet director. The final decision of the division regarding the denial of payment shall be subject to review by the Administrative Hearing Commission pursuant to the provisions of 208.156, RSMo. Such payment limitation shall only apply to the hospital or ambulatory surgical center where the adverse event occurred and shall not apply to care provided by other hospitals should the patient subsequently be transferred or admitted to another hospital for needed care.

(5) Hospitals or ambulatory surgical centers enrolled as MO HealthNet providers and paid under the Medicare Inpatient Prospective Payment System (IPPS) shall include the "Present on Admission" (POA) indicator on the UB 04 when submitting claims for payment beginning thirty (30) days after publication of this rule in the *Missouri Code of State Regulations*. Hospitals or ambulatory surgical centers enrolled as MO HealthNet providers and not paid under the Medicare Inpatient Prospective Payment System (IPPS) shall include the "Present on Admission" (POA) indicator on the UB 04 when submitting claims for payment beginning July 1, 2010. The POA indicator shall be coded as instructed by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services.

(6) On or before January 1, 2010, all hospitals or ambulatory surgical centers enrolled as MO HealthNet providers shall have a contract to participate with a federally-designated Patient Safety Organization (PSO) as defined in the federal Patient Safety and Quality Improvement Act of 2005. The hospital or ambulatory surgical center shall report the occurrence of a serious reportable event and the root cause of the event to the PSO and participate in PSO-related improvement strategies as set forth in the contract.

AUTHORITY: section 208.201, RSMo Supp. 2008. Original rule filed Nov. 17, 2008, effective June 30, 2009.*



*Original authority: 208.201, RSMo 1987, amended 2007.

13 CSR 70-15.220 Disproportionate Share Hospital Payments

PURPOSE: This rule implements a new state methodology for paying Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) payments in order to comply with the new federally-required DSH audit standards. The regulation provides for an interim adjustment to DSH payments and provides for final adjustment to DSH payments based upon the federally-mandated DSH audits.

PUBLISHER’S NOTE: The secretary of state has determined that the publication of the entire text of the material which is incorporated by reference as a portion of this rule would be unduly cumbersome or expensive. This material as incorporated by reference in this rule shall be maintained by the agency at its headquarters and shall be made available to the public for inspection and copying at no more than the actual cost of reproduction. This note applies only to the reference material. The entire text of the rule is printed here.

(1) General Reimbursement Principles.

(A) In order to receive federal financial participation (FFP), disproportionate share payments are made in compliance with federal statutes and regulations. Section 1923 of the Social Security Care Act (42 U.S. Code) describes the hospitals that must be paid DSH payments and those that the state may elect to pay DSH payments.

(B) Hospitals that must be paid DSH payments are considered to be federally-deemed disproportionate share hospitals. The state must pay DSH payments to hospitals that meet the following criteria:

1. Obstetrics requirements as described in paragraph (2)(A)1.; and
2. Have a Medicaid Inpatient Utilization Rate (MIUR) at least one (1) standard deviation above the statewide mean as defined in paragraph (2)(A)2., or a Low Income Utilization Rate (LIUR) greater than twenty-five percent (25%) as defined in paragraph (2)(A)3.

(C) Hospitals that may be paid DSH must meet obstetric requirements as defined in paragraph (2)(A)1. and have a MIUR of at least one percent (1%).

(D) Section 1923(g) of the Social Security Act (Act) limits the amount of DSH payments states can pay to each hospital and earn FFP. To be in compliance with the Act, DSH payments shall not exceed one hundred percent (100%) of the uncompensated care costs of providing hospital services to Medicaid and

uninsured individuals. Hospital-specific DSH limit calculations must comply with the federal DSH rules (42 CFR 447, Subpart E and 42 CFR 455, Subpart D). If the disproportionate share payments exceed the hospital-specific DSH limit, the difference shall be deducted from disproportionate share payments or recouped from future payments.

(E) All DSH payments in the aggregate shall not exceed the federal DSH allotment within a state fiscal period. The DSH allotment is the maximum amount of DSH payments a state can distribute each year and receive FFP.

(F) The state must submit an annual independent audit of the state’s DSH program to the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS). FFP is not available for DSH payments that are found to exceed the hospital-specific eligible uncompensated care cost limit. All hospitals that receive DSH payments are subject to the independent federal DSH audit.

(G) Hospitals qualify for DSH for a period of one (1) state fiscal year and must requalify at the beginning of each state fiscal year to continue to receive disproportionate share payments.

(2) Federally-Deemed DSH Hospitals.

(A) The state must pay disproportionate share payments to hospitals that meet specific obstetric requirements and have either a MIUR at least one (1) standard deviation above the state mean or a LIUR greater than twenty-five percent (25%).

1. Obstetric requirements and exemptions.

A. Hospitals must have two (2) obstetricians, with staff privileges, who agree to provide non-emergency obstetric services to Medicaid eligibles. Rural hospitals, as defined by the federal Executive Office of Management and Budget, may qualify any physician with staff privileges as an obstetrician.

B. Hospitals are exempt from the obstetric requirements if the facility did not offer non-emergency obstetric services as of December 21, 1987.

C. Hospitals are exempt if inpatients are predominantly under eighteen (18) years of age.

2. MIUR calculations.

A. As determined from the fourth prior year desk-reviewed cost report, the facility has a MIUR of at least one (1) standard deviation above the state’s mean MIUR for all Missouri hospitals.

B. The MIUR is calculated as follows:

(I) The MIUR will be expressed as the ratio of total Medicaid days (TMD) provided under a state plan divided by the

provider’s total number of inpatient days (TNID).

(II) The state’s mean MIUR will be expressed as the ratio of the sum of the total number of the Medicaid days for all Missouri hospitals divided by the sum of the total patient days for the same Missouri hospitals. Data for hospitals no longer participating in the program will be excluded.

$$MIUR = \frac{TMD}{TNID}$$

3. LIUR calculations.

A. As determined from the fourth prior year desk-reviewed cost report, the LIUR shall be the sum (expressed as a percentage) of the fractions, calculated as follows:

(I) Total MO HealthNet patient revenues (TMPR) paid to the hospital for patient services under a state plan plus the amount of the cash subsidies (CS) directly received from state and local governments, divided by the total net revenues (TNR) (charges, minus contractual allowances, discounts, and the like) for patient services plus the CS; and

(II) The total amount of the hospital’s charges for patient services attributable to charity care (CC) (care provided to individuals who have no source of payment, third-party, or personal resources) less CS directly received from state and local governments in the same period, divided by the total amount of the hospital’s charges (THC) for patient services. The total patient charges attributed to CC shall not include any contractual allowances and discounts other than for indigent patients not eligible for MO HealthNet under a state plan.

$$LIUR = \frac{TMPR + CS}{TNR + CS} + \frac{CC - CS}{THC}$$

(3) State-Elected DSH Payments.

(A) The state may elect to make hospital disproportionate share payments to hospitals that meet the obstetric requirements defined in paragraph (2)(A)1. and have a MIUR of at least one percent (1%) as calculated in subparagraph (2)(A)2.B.

(4) DSH Payment Adjustments.

(A) Beginning in Medicaid state plan year 2011, DSH payments made to hospitals will be revised based on the results of a 2011 state DSH survey. The revisions based on the 2011 state DSH survey will ensure state fiscal year (SFY) 2011 DSH payments are eligible for FFP through compliance with the federal



DSH rules. These revisions are to serve as interim adjustments until the federally-mandated annual independent DSH audits are complete. Annual independent DSH audits are finalized three (3) years following the SFY year-end reflected in the audit. For example, the SFY 2011 DSH audit will be finalized in 2014. The interim adjustments shall be determined as follows:

1. 2011 estimated hospital-specific DSH limits were determined based upon the state's calculations using data provided in the 2011 state DSH survey, SFY 2011 Medicaid supplemental payments maintained by MHD, and data provided in the final 2007 independent DSH audit, if applicable. DSH payments will be limited to the hospital's estimated hospital-specific DSH limit. The state's calculations will be based on 2011 state DSH surveys received by MO HealthNet as of May 31, 2011. However, a corrected survey may be accepted if it is supported by documentation and the state determines the correction is appropriate and has a material impact on the survey results. The state's calculations are set forth below—

A. The 2011 estimated hospital-specific DSH limit is calculated as follows:

(I) 2011 estimated Medicaid net cost from the 2011 state DSH survey.

(II) Less actual SFY 2011 Medicaid supplemental payments.

(III) Equals 2011 estimated Medicaid uncompensated care cost.

(IV) Plus 2011 estimated uninsured uncompensated care cost from the 2011 state DSH survey.

(V) Equals 2011 estimated hospital-specific DSH limit;

B. The total 2011 estimated longfall/shortfall for each hospital is calculated as follows:

(I) 2011 estimated hospital-specific DSH limit.

(II) Less DSH payments paid by MHD during SFY 2011.

(III) Less out-of-state DSH payments received by the hospital during SFY 2011.

(IV) Equals total 2011 estimated longfall/shortfall;

C. The total 2011 estimated hospital DSH liability is an overpayment subject to recoupment which will be the SFY 2011 interim DSH payment adjustment for hospitals with an estimated longfall. The total 2011 estimated hospital DSH liability is the lesser of the—

(I) The 2011 estimated longfall; or

(II) DSH payments paid during SFY 2011;

D. Hospitals that merge their operations under one (1) Medicare and MO HealthNet provider number shall have their SFY 2011 DSH payments adjusted based on combining the results of the 2011 state DSH surveys prorated monthly for the time period the merger was effective. If a 2011 estimated DSH liability is identified, the surviving hospital assumes the responsibility for the overpayment. The calculation for combining and prorating the 2011 state DSH surveys is set forth below—

(I) The estimated hospital DSH liability prior to the merger shall be calculated as follows:

(a) The calculations set forth in subparagraphs (4)(A)1.A., (4)(A)1.B., and (4)(A)1.C. will be calculated based on each separate hospital's 2011 state DSH survey, prorated monthly for the time period prior to the merger;

(II) The estimated hospital DSH liability beginning with the month the merger is effective shall be calculated as follows:

(a) The 2011 state DSH surveys for each hospital shall be added together to yield a combined 2011 state DSH survey and prorated monthly for the time period the merger was effective. The calculations set forth in subparagraphs (4)(A)1.A., (4)(A)1.B., and (4)(A)1.C. will be calculated for the combined 2011 state DSH survey;

(III) The total estimated hospital DSH liability for the merged entity will be the sum of the amounts determined in part (4)(A)1.D.(I) for each hospital plus the combined amount determined in part (4)(A)1.D.(II); and

E. Facilities not providing a 2011 state DSH survey shall have their SFY 2011 DSH payments revised using the most recent hospital-specific information provided to the state by the independent DSH auditor trended to the applicable SFY using the trend factor published in *Health Care Costs* by DRI/McGraw-Hill and listed in 13 CSR 70-15.010. A facility that was not included in the most recent hospital-specific information provided to the state by the independent DSH auditor shall have their entire SFY 2011 DSH payment recouped.

2. DSH payments paid during SFY 2011 that exceed the 2011 estimated hospital-specific DSH limits will be recouped from the hospitals to reduce their payments to their 2011 estimated hospital-specific DSH limit.

3. The amount of SFY 2011 DSH payments to be recouped from a hospital by the MO HealthNet Division will be limited in each state fiscal year to two percent (2%) of the hospital's taxable revenue set forth as follows. For recoupments made during SFY

2012 the recoupment amount will be limited to two percent (2%) of the hospital's SFY 2011 taxable revenue. Any balance remaining to be recouped during SFY 2013 will be limited to two percent (2%) of the hospital's SFY 2012 taxable revenue. Any balance remaining to be recouped will be incorporated in the final DSH adjustment, if applicable. The limitation on recoupment of DSH payments shall only apply to recoupments determined in accordance with section (4). No limitation on the recoupment of DSH payments shall apply if the hospital DSH liability is determined as a result of the final annual independent DSH audit set forth in section (7).

(B) Any payments that are recouped from hospitals as a result of the state's calculation in subsection (4)(A) will be redistributed to hospitals that are shown to have been paid less than their 2011 estimated hospital-specific DSH limits (i.e., estimated shortfall). These redistributions will occur proportionally based on each hospital's 2011 estimated shortfall to the total 2011 estimated shortfall, not to exceed each hospital's 2011 estimated hospital-specific DSH limit.

1. Redistribution payments to hospitals that have been paid less than their 2011 estimated hospital-specific DSH limit must occur after the recoupment of payments made to hospitals that have been paid in excess of their 2011 estimated hospital-specific DSH limits. The state may establish a hospital-specific recoupment plan. However, total industry redistribution payments may not exceed total industry recoupments collected to date.

2. If the Medicaid program's original DSH payments did not fully expend the federal DSH allotment for any plan year, the remaining DSH allotment may be paid to hospitals that are under their estimated hospital-specific DSH limit. These payments will occur proportionally based on each hospital's estimated shortfall to the total estimated shortfall, not to exceed each hospital's estimated hospital-specific DSH limit.

(5) Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) Interim Payments.

(A) Beginning with SFY 2012, interim DSH payments shall be calculated on an annual basis as set forth below.

1. SFY 2012 interim DSH payments will be based on the state's calculations using data provided in the 2011 state DSH survey after applying the trend factor published in *Health Care Costs* by DRI/McGraw-Hill for the current fiscal year, estimated SFY 2012 Medicaid supplemental payments calculated by MHD in accordance with 13 CSR 70-15.010, and data



provided in the final 2007 independent DSH audit, if applicable.

2. Beginning with SFY 2013, interim DSH payments will be based on the state's calculations using data provided in the state DSH survey for the applicable SFY, estimated Medicaid supplemental payments calculated by MHD in accordance with 13 CSR 70-15.010 for the applicable SFY, and data provided in the most recent final independent DSH audit, if applicable.

(B) The interim DSH payments will be calculated as follows:

1. The estimated hospital-specific DSH limit is calculated as follows:

A. Estimated Medicaid net cost from the state DSH survey.

B. Less estimated Medicaid supplemental payments calculated by MHD in accordance with 13 CSR 70-15.010.

C. Equals estimated Medicaid uncompensated care cost.

D. Plus estimated uninsured uncompensated care cost from the state DSH survey.

E. Equals estimated hospital-specific DSH limit.

2. The estimated uncompensated care costs potentially eligible for MHD interim DSH payments excludes out-of-state DSH payments and is calculated as follows:

A. Estimated hospital-specific DSH limit.

B. Less estimated out-of-state (OOS) DSH payments.

C. Equals estimated uncompensated care cost (UCC) net of OOS DSH payments.

3. Hospitals determined to have a negative estimated UCC net of OOS DSH payments (payments exceed costs) will not receive interim DSH payments because they are expected to exceed their estimated hospital-specific DSH limit unless they meet the requirement in subsection (5)(C).

4. Qualified DSH hospitals determined to have a positive estimated UCC net of OOS DSH payments (costs exceed payments) and hospitals that meet the requirements of subsection (5)(C) will receive interim DSH payments. The interim DSH payments are subject to the federal DSH allotment and the estimated hospital-specific DSH limits. The interim DSH payments will be calculated as follows:

A. Interim DSH payments to qualified DSH hospitals determined to have a positive estimated UCC net of OOS DSH payments will be calculated as follows:

(I) Up to one-hundred percent (100%) of the available federal DSH allotment will be allocated based on each hospital's positive estimated UCC net of OOS

DSH payments to the total positive estimated UCC net of OOS DSH payments; and

(II) The allocated amount will then be reduced by one percent (1%) for hospitals that do not contribute through a plan that is approved by the director of the Department of Health and Senior Services to support the state's poison control center and the Primary Care Resource Initiative for Missouri (PRIMO) and Patient Safety Initiative; and

B. Interim DSH payments to federally-deemed hospitals are set forth in subsection (5)(C).

(C) Federally-deemed hospitals will receive the nominal DSH payment of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) and the greater of their upper payment limit payment or their estimated interim DSH payment as calculated above in subsection (5)(B). Except for federally-deemed hospitals, hospitals may elect to receive an upper payment limit payment as defined in 13 CSR 70-15.230 in lieu of DSH payments.

(D) Disproportionate share payments will coincide with the semimonthly claim payment schedule with the exception of the federally-deemed hospitals who will be paid the nominal DSH payment of five thousand dollars (\$5,000) at the end of the SFY.

(E) New facilities will be paid based on the industry average estimated interim DSH payment as determined from subsection (5)(B) calculated as follows:

1. Hospitals receiving interim DSH payments shall be divided into quartiles based on total beds;

2. DSH payments shall be individually summed by quartile and then divided by the total beds in the quartile to yield an average interim DSH payment per bed; and

3. The number of beds for the new facility shall be multiplied by the average DSH payment per bed.

(F) Facilities not providing a state DSH survey for the applicable SFY will have interim DSH payments calculated using the most recent hospital-specific information provided to the state by the independent DSH auditor trended to the applicable SFY using the trend factor published in *Health Care Costs* by DRI/McGraw-Hill and listed in 13 CSR 70-15.010. A facility that was not included in the most recent hospital-specific information provided to the state by the independent DSH auditor shall not receive DSH payments for that SFY.

(G) Interim DSH Payments for Hospital Mergers.

1. Hospitals that merge prior to the beginning of the SFY. Hospitals that merge their operations under one (1) Medicare and MO HealthNet provider number shall have

their interim DSH payment determined based on adding each hospital's state DSH survey to yield a combined state DSH survey and applying the same calculations in subsection (5)(B).

2. Hospitals that merge after the beginning of the SFY. The interim DSH payments that have been determined separately for the hospitals will be added together and paid to the surviving hospital effective with the approval date of the merger.

(H) If the Medicaid program's original interim DSH payments did not fully expend the federal DSH allotment for any plan year, the remaining DSH allotment may be paid to hospitals that are under their estimated hospital-specific DSH limit. These payments will occur proportionally based on each hospital's estimated shortfall to the total estimated shortfall, not to exceed each hospital's estimated hospital-specific DSH limit.

(6) Department of Mental Health Hospital (DMH) DSH Adjustments and Payments.

(A) Effective June 1, 2011, interim DSH payments made to DMH hospitals will be revised based on the results of a DMH state DSH survey which uses federally-mandated DSH audit standards. These revisions are to serve as interim adjustments until the federally-mandated DSH audits are complete in 2014.

(B) Beginning in SFY 2012, due to structural changes occurring at the DMH facilities, interim DSH payments will be based on the third prior base year cost report trended to the current SFY adjusted for the federal reimbursement allowance (FRA) assessment paid by DMH hospitals. Additional adjustments may be done based on the results of the federally-mandated DSH audits as set forth below in subsection (7)(A).

(C) If the Medicaid program's original DSH payments did not fully expend the federal Institute for Mental Disease (IMD) DSH allotment for any plan year, the remaining IMD DSH allotment may be paid to hospitals that are under their projected hospital-specific DSH limit.

(7) Final DSH Adjustments.

(A) Final DSH adjustments will be made after actual cost data is available and the annual independent DSH audit is completed. Annual independent DSH audits are completed three (3) years following the state fiscal year-end reflected in the audit. For example, final DSH adjustments for SFY 2011 DSH payments will be made following the completion of the annual independent DSH audit in 2014 (SFY 2015).



(B) Final DSH adjustments may result in a recoupment for some hospitals and additional DSH payments for other hospitals based on the results of the annual independent DSH audit as set forth below—

1. Hospital DSH liabilities are overpayments which will be recouped. If the annual independent DSH audit reflects that a facility has a hospital DSH liability, it is an overpayment to the hospital and is subject to recoupment;

2. Any overpayments that are recouped from hospitals as the result of the final DSH adjustment will be redistributed to hospitals that are shown to have a total shortfall. These redistributions will occur proportionally based on each hospital's total shortfall to the total shortfall, not to exceed each hospital-specific DSH limit;

3. Redistribution payments to hospitals that have a total shortfall must occur after the recoupment of hospital DSH liabilities. However, total industry redistribution payments may not exceed total industry recoupments collected to date;

4. If the amount of DSH payments to be recouped as a result of the final DSH adjustment is more than can be redistributed, the entire amount will be recouped and the federal share will be returned to the federal government; and

5. If the Medicaid program's original interim DSH payments did not fully expend the federal DSH allotment for any plan year, the remaining DSH allotment may be paid to hospitals that are under their hospital-specific DSH limit as determined from the annual independent DSH audit. These payments will occur proportionally based on each hospital's shortfall to the total shortfall, not to exceed each hospital's hospital-specific DSH limit.

(8) Record Retention.

(A) Records used to complete the state's DSH survey shall be kept until the final audit is completed. For example, the SFY 2011 state DSH survey will use 2009 cost data which must be maintained until the 2014 DSH audits are completed in SFY 2015.

(B) Records provided by hospitals to the state's independent auditor shall also be maintained until the 2014 federal DSH audit is complete.

(9) State DSH Survey Reporting Requirements.

(A) Each hospital participating in the MO HealthNet program shall submit a state DSH survey prescribed by the state MO HealthNet agency and must be submitted by December 31 of each year. However, a corrected survey may be accepted if it is supported by docu-

mentation and the state determines the correction is appropriate and has a material impact on the survey results. The state DSH survey for each interim DSH payment period shall be completed based on the third prior year Medicare cost report and adjusted for inflationary trends and volume adjustments to the interim DSH payment period. For example, the state DSH survey that will be used to determine SFY 2013 interim DSH payments will be based on the state DSH survey completed using the 2010 Medicare cost report data adjusted by the hospital to 2013.

(10) Definitions.

(A) Annual independent DSH audit. The annual independent DSH audit is the annual independent certified audit of the state DSH payments as required by the federal DSH audit rule 42 CFR 455.301 through 42 CFR 455.304. The annual independent DSH audit also includes the reporting requirements of 42 CFR 447.299. The annual independent DSH audit may also be referred to as the federally-mandated annual independent DSH audit or independent federal DSH audit.

(B) Estimated Medicaid net cost. Estimated Medicaid net cost is the cost of providing inpatient and outpatient hospital services for all Medicaid eligible individuals including dual eligible and managed care participants less payments the hospital received for claims. The estimated Medicaid net cost is determined by using Medicare cost report costing methodologies described in this rule and is calculated using data reported on the state DSH survey. Depending on the hospital's response to questions fourteen, fifteen, and sixteen of the state DSH survey the source of the Medicaid Out-of-State net cost, Medicaid Organ Acquisition net cost, and Medicaid/Medicare Crossover net cost will either be: the hospital's estimated data, an amount estimated by MHD based on the most recent annual independent DSH audit trended to the SFY the DSH payments relate to, or was determined by the hospital to be insignificant or zero. The estimated Medicaid net cost is the sum of the following estimated data:

1. In-state Medicaid inpatient net cost;
2. In-state Medicaid outpatient net cost;
3. Out-of-state Medicaid inpatient net cost;
4. Out-of-state Medicaid outpatient net cost;
5. Medicaid organ acquisition net cost; and
6. Medicaid/Medicare crossover net cost.

(C) Estimated uninsured net cost. Estimated uninsured net cost is the cost of

providing inpatient and outpatient hospital services to individuals with no source of third party reimbursement for the inpatient and outpatient hospital services they receive. If the individual had health insurance, even if the third-party insurer did not pay, those services are insured and cannot be included as uninsured costs. The costs are to be calculated using Medicare cost report costing methodologies described in this rule and should not include costs for services that were denied for any reason. The estimated uninsured net cost is calculated as the sum of the following estimated data reported on the state DSH survey.

1. Uninsured inpatient net cost.
2. Uninsured outpatient net cost.

(D) Estimated uninsured uncompensated care cost (UCC). The estimated uninsured uncompensated care cost is the estimated uninsured net cost less uninsured revenues and Section 1011 payments.

(E) Federal DSH allotment. The maximum amount of DSH a state can distribute each year, and receive federal financial participation (FFP) in the payments in accordance with 42 CFR 447.297 and 42 CFR 447.298.

(F) Hospital DSH liability. The hospital DSH liability is the amount of DSH overpayments subject to recoupment. It is the lessor of the total longfall or the DSH payments paid during the SFY. The source for this calculation is as follows:

1. Actual hospital DSH liability. The actual hospital DSH liability is determined from the final annual independent DSH audit; and
2. Estimated hospital DSH liability. The estimated hospital DSH liability is calculated by the state using data from the state DSH survey, Medicaid supplemental payments, and data provided in the most recent independent DSH audit, if applicable.

(G) Hospital-specific DSH limit. The hospital-specific DSH limit is the sum of the Medicaid uncompensated care cost plus the uninsured uncompensated care cost and is calculated each year. The source for this calculation is as follows:

1. Actual hospital-specific DSH limit. The actual hospital-specific DSH limit is determined from the final annual independent DSH audit; and
2. Estimated hospital-specific DSH limit. The estimated hospital-specific DSH limit is calculated by the state using data from the state DSH survey, Medicaid supplemental payments, and data provided in the most recent independent DSH audit, if applicable.

(H) Institution for Mental Diseases (IMD) DSH allotment. The IMD DSH allotment is



a portion of the state-wide DSH allotment and is payable only to IMD hospitals.

(I) Inpatient and outpatient hospital services. For purposes of determining the estimated hospital-specific DSH limit and the actual hospital-specific DSH limit, the inpatient and outpatient hospital services are limited to inpatient and outpatient hospital services included in the approved Missouri Medicaid State Plan.

(J) Longfall. The longfall is the total amount a hospital has been paid (including all DSH payments) in excess of their hospital-specific DSH limit and is considered an overpayment subject to recoupment. The source for this calculation is as follows:

1. Actual longfall. The actual longfall is based on the annual independent DSH audit; and

2. Estimated longfall. The estimated longfall is calculated by the state using data from the state DSH survey, Medicaid supplemental payments, and data provided in the most recent independent DSH audit, if applicable.

(K) Medicaid state plan year. Medicaid state plan year coincides with the twelve (12)-month period for which a state calculates DSH payments. For Missouri, the Medicaid State Plan Year coincides with its state fiscal year (SFY) and is July 1 through June 30.

(L) Medicaid supplemental payments. For purposes of determining estimated hospital-specific DSH limits, the Medicaid supplemental payments include: Direct Medicaid Add-On, Graduate Medical Education (GME), Enhanced GME, Children's Outliers, Trauma Outliers, and any cost settlements. Upper payment limit (UPL) supplemental payments will be included in addition to the above Medicaid supplemental payments for purposes of determining the hospital-specific DSH limit in the annual independent DSH audit. Any supplemental payments made with state only funds are not required to be offset in determining the hospital-specific DSH limit.

(M) Medicare cost reporting methodologies. Medicaid and uninsured costs will be determined utilizing Medicare cost report (form 2552-96) methodologies. If the Medicare 2552-96 is superseded by an alternate Medicare developed cost reporting tool during a Medicaid state plan year, that tool must be used for the Medicaid state plan year. Based on these methodologies, the costs included in the DSH payment calculation will reflect the Medicaid and uninsured portion of total allowable costs from the Medicare cost report. Costs such as the Missouri Medicaid hospital provider tax (federal reimbursement allowance or FRA) are recognized as allowable costs for Medicaid and DSH program

purposes and apportioned to Medicaid, uninsured, Medicare, and other payers following the cost finding principles included in the costs report, applicable instructions, regulations, and governing statutes.

(N) New facility. A new hospital determined in accordance with 13 CSR 70-15.010 without a base year cost.

(O) Out-of-state DSH payments. DSH payments received by a Missouri hospital from a state other than Missouri.

(P) Section 1011 payments. Section 1011 payments are made to a hospital for costs incurred for the provision of specific services to specific aliens to the extent that the provider was not otherwise reimbursed for such services. Because a portion of the Section 1011 payments are made for uncompensated care costs that are also eligible under the hospital-specific DSH limit, a defined portion of the Section 1011 payments must be recognized as an amount paid on behalf of those uninsured.

(Q) Shortfall. The shortfall is the hospital-specific DSH limit in excess of the total amount a hospital has been paid (including all DSH payments). The source for this calculation is as follows:

1. Actual shortfall. The actual shortfall is based on the annual independent DSH audit; and

2. Estimated shortfall. The estimated shortfall is calculated by the state using data from the state DSH survey, Medicaid supplemental payments, and data provided in the most recent independent DSH audit, if applicable.

(R) State DSH survey. The state DSH survey was designed to reflect the standards of calculating uncompensated care cost established by the federal DSH rules in determining hospital-specific DSH limits. The DSH survey is also similar to the DSH survey that is utilized by the independent auditor during the annual independent DSH audit performed in accordance with the federally-mandated DSH audit rules. The blank state DSH survey is referred to as the state DSH survey template. The following state DSH survey templates and instructions are incorporated by reference and made a part of this rule as published by the Department of Social Services, MO HealthNet Division, 615 Howerton Court, Jefferson City, MO 65109. This rule does not incorporate any subsequent amendments or additions.

1. Version 1 (9/10), also referred to as the 2011 state DSH survey, was used to calculate the SFY 2011 DSH payment adjustments set forth in section (4) and the SFY 2012 interim DSH payments set forth in section (5).

2. Version 2 (9/11) will be used to calculate interim DSH payments beginning with SFY 2013 as set forth in section (5). The survey shall be referred to as the SFY to which payments will relate. For example, the survey used to determine interim DSH payments for SFY 2013 will be referred to as the 2013 state DSH survey.

(S) Taxable revenue. Taxable revenue is the hospital's total inpatient adjusted net revenues plus outpatient adjusted net revenues determined in accordance with 13 CSR 70-15.110, paragraph (1)(A)13.

(T) Uncompensated care costs (UCC). The uncompensated care costs eligible for consideration in determining the hospital-specific DSH limit are calculated by reducing costs incurred in furnishing inpatient and outpatient hospital services to the Medicaid and uninsured populations, reduced by revenues received under Medicaid (not including DSH payments) and Section 1011 payments. The costs are to be calculated using Medicare cost report costing methodologies described in this rule and should not include costs for services that were denied for any reason. For purposes of this calculation the Medicaid and uninsured populations include:

1. The Medicaid population includes all Medicaid eligible individuals including dual eligible and managed care participants; and

2. The uninsured population includes individuals with no source of third-party reimbursement for the inpatient and outpatient services they receive. If the individual had health insurance, even if the third-party insurer did not pay, those services are insured and cannot be included as uninsured costs.

(U) Uninsured revenues. Payments received on a cash basis that are required to be offset against the uninsured cost to determine the uninsured net cost include any amounts received by the hospital, by or on behalf of, either self-pay or uninsured individuals during the SFY under audit.

AUTHORITY: sections 208.152, 208.153, and 208.201, RSMo Supp. 2010. Emergency rule filed May 20, 2011, effective June 1, 2011, expired Nov. 28, 2011. Original rule filed May 20, 2011, effective Jan. 30, 2012.*

**Original authority: 208.152, RSMo 1967, amended 1969, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1978, 1978, 1981, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1993, 2004, 2005, 2007; 208.153, RSMo 1967, amended 1967, 1973, 1989, 1990, 1991, 2007; and 208.201, RSMo 1987, amended 2007.*

13 CSR 70-15.230 Supplemental Upper Payment Limit Methodology



PURPOSE: This rule establishes a methodology for determining Upper Payment Limit (UPL) payments provided to hospitals beginning July 1, 2011. The regulation also establishes an additional UPL supplemental payment for hospitals with a Low Income and Needy Care Collaboration Agreement.

(1) General Principles.

(A) Hospital Upper Payment Limit (UPL) payments cannot exceed the Medicare Upper Payment Limit as authorized by federal law and included in Missouri's State Plan.

(2) Beginning with State Fiscal Year 2012, each participating hospital may be paid supplemental payments up to the Medicare Upper Payment Limit (UPL).

(A) UPL Payment. Supplemental payments may be paid to qualifying hospitals for inpatient services. The total amount of supplemental payments made under this section in each year shall not exceed the Medicare Upper Payment Limit, after accounting for all other supplemental payments. Payments under this section will be determined prior to the determination of payments under subsection (2)(B) below authorizing Medicaid UPL Supplemental Payments for Low Income and Needy Care Collaboration hospitals.

1. The state shall determine the amount of Medicaid supplemental payments payable under this section on an annual basis. The state shall calculate the Medicare Upper Payment Limit for each of the three (3) categories of hospitals: state hospitals, non-state governmental hospitals, and private hospitals. The state shall apportion the Medicaid supplemental payments payable under this section to each of the three (3) categories of hospitals based on the proportionate Medicare Upper Payment Limits for each category of hospitals.

2. Each participating hospital may be paid its proportional share of the UPL gap based upon its Medicaid inpatient utilization.

(B) Supplemental Payments for Low Income and Needy Care Collaboration Hospitals. Additional Supplemental Payments for Low Income and Needy Collaboration Hospitals may be made if there is room remaining under the UPL to make additional payments without exceeding the UPL, after making the UPL payments in subsection (2)(A) above.

1. Effective for dates of services on or after July 1, 2011, supplemental payments may be issued to qualifying hospitals for inpatient services after July 1, 2011. Maximum aggregate payments to all qualifying hospitals under this section shall not exceed the available Medicare Upper

Payment Limit, less all other Medicaid inpatient payments to private hospitals under this State Plan which are subject to the Medicaid Upper Payment Limit.

2. Qualifying criteria. In order to qualify for the supplemental payment under this section, the private hospital must be affiliated with a state or local governmental entity through a Low Income and Needy Care Collaboration Agreement. The state or local governmental entity includes governmentally-supported hospitals.

A. A private hospital is defined as a hospital that is owned or operated by a private entity.

B. A Low Income and Needy Care Collaboration Agreement is defined as an agreement between a private hospital and a state or local governmental entity to collaborate for purposes of providing healthcare services to low income and needy patients.

C. Reimbursement methodology. Each qualifying private hospital may be eligible to receive supplemental payments. The total supplemental payments in any fiscal year will not exceed the lesser of—

(I) The difference between each qualifying hospital's inpatient Medicaid billed charges and Medicaid payment the hospital receives for covered inpatient services for Medicaid participants during the fiscal year; or

(II) For hospitals participating in the Medicaid Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) program, the difference between the hospital's specific DSH cap and the hospital's DSH payments during the fiscal year.

D. Payments under this section will be determined after the determination of payments under subsection (2)(A) above authorizing Medicaid UPL supplemental payments.

AUTHORITY: sections 208.152, 208.153, and 208.201, RSMo Supp. 2010. Emergency rule filed May 20, 2011, effective July 1, 2011, expired Dec. 28, 2011. Original rule filed May 20, 2011, effective Jan. 30, 2012.*

**Original authority: 208.152, RSMo 1967, amended 1969, 1971, 1972, 1973, 1975, 1977, 1978, 1978, 1981, 1986, 1988, 1990, 1992, 1993, 2004, 2005, 2007; 208.153, RSMo 1967, amended 1967, 1973, 1989, 1990, 1991, 2007; and 208.201, RSMo 1987, amended 2007.*