

HFMA Executive Summary

hfma

Overall Impact

- CMS estimates that, compared to CY 2019, OPPS payments in CY 2020 will increase by approximately \$6 billion.
- This estimate excludes the estimated changes in enrollment, utilization, and casemix.
- Below is a breakdown of how the proposed rule will impact specific types of hospitals or markets.

| | Projected 2020 Impact | |
|----------------------|--------------------------|--|
| All Facilities* | 2.0% | |
| All Hospitals | 2.0% | |
| Urban Hospitals 2.0% | | |
| Rural Hospitals | 2.0% | |
| Major Teaching | 1.3% | |
| Minor Teaching | 2.1% | |
| Non-Teaching | 2.3% | |
| Ownership | | |
| Voluntary | 1.8% | |
| Proprietary | 3.0% | |
| Government | 1.9% | |

^{*}Excludes hospitals permanently held harmless and CMHCs



Payment Impacts

- Conversion Factor: In CY 2020, CMS is proposing a conversion factor of \$81.398. This is an increase from \$79.490 in CY 2019. Hospitals failing to meet the Outpatient Quality Reporting Program requirements will see a reduced CY 2020 conversion factor of \$79.770.
- Outlier Threshold: CMS proposes to increase the outpatient fixed loss outlier threshold for CY 2020 to \$4,950 (compared to \$4,825 in CY 2019). This is expected to reduce outpatient outlier payments in CY 2020 relative to CY 2019.



Site-Neutral Payment for E&M Services

- In CY 2019, CMS applied a 30% reduction factor for E&M services (described by HCPCS code G0463), when they were provided at an excepted off-campus hospital outpatient department (HOPD).
 - This was half of the payment differential between E&M services provided in the HOPD and freestanding settings under a two-year phase-in policy to implement site-neutral payment.
- For 2020, CMS proposes to implement the full 60% reduction to payments for E&M services described by HCPCS code G0463 provided in exempted HOPDs.
- Similar to CY2019, this will be implemented in a non-budget neutral manner.



Inpatient Only List - Total Hip Arthroplasty (THA)

- CMS proposes to remove total hip arthroplasty (CPT Code 27130) from the inpatient only list in CY 2020, allowing these procedures to be performed in hospital outpatient departments.
 - It will be assigned to C-APC 5115 with a status indicator of J1.
- CMS states that if the proposal is finalized, it will prohibit Quality Improvement Organizations (QIOs) from referring THA cases performed in the inpatient setting to Recovery Audit Contractors (RACs) for patient status reviews for one year.
- The rule does not add THA to the ASC covered procedure list.



Payment for Part B Drugs Acquired Under the 340B Program

- Despite its loss in court, CMS proposes to continue paying for separately payable Part B drugs acquired under the 340B program at ASP minus 22.5%.
- CMS also is soliciting comments on appropriate remedies for CY 2018 and CY 2019 claims should the ruling in the case be upheld on appeal.
 - Specifically, CMS is requesting input on the appropriate OPPS payment rate for 340B-acquired drugs, including whether a rate of ASP plus +3% could be an appropriate payment amount for these drugs, both for CY 2020 and for purposes of determining the remedy for CYs 2018 and 2019.



Non-Exempt Provider Based Clinics

• CMS will continue to pay for services provided in non-exempted hospital outpatient departments (new clinics that were not in process by November 2, 2015) at 40% of the OPPS rate.



General Supervision of Hospital Outpatient Therapeutic Services

 For CY 2020, CMS proposes to change the minimum required level of supervision from direct supervision to general supervision for all hospital outpatient therapeutic services provided by all hospitals and critical access hospitals (CAHs).



Additional Comprehensive APCs

- CMS proposes to create two new comprehensive APCs (C-APCs). These proposed new C-APCs include the following:
 - 1. C-APC 5182 (Level 2 Vascular Procedures)
 - 2. C-APC 5461 (Level 1 Neurostimulator and Related Procedures).
- This proposal increases the total number of C-APCs to 67.



Prior Authorization Process for Certain OPD Services

- CMS proposes that a provider must submit a prior authorization request for any service on its list of outpatient department services requiring prior authorization.
- The five categories of proposed services are:
 - Blepharoplasty
 - botulinum toxin injections
 - Panniculectomy
 - rhinoplasty
 - vein ablation



Prior Authorization Process for Certain OPD Services

- Additionally, any claims associated with or related to a service included on the prior authorization list that is denied will also be denied as well since these services are unnecessary. These associated services include, but are not limited to, services such as anesthesiology services, physician services and/or facility services.
- CMS is proposing that this requirement would begin for dates of service on or after July 1, 2020, to allow more time for provider education and process implementation.



Outpatient Quality Reporting Program

- For the Hospital OQR Program, CMS does not propose adding new measures.
- The rule proposes (beginning with October 2020 encounters) removing OP-33:
 External Beam Radiotherapy for Bone Metastases for the CY 2022 payment determination and subsequent years due to the cost associated with the measure relative to its benefits.



Price Transparency

- In response to the President's executive order on price transparency, CMS expands its prior interpretations of section 2718 of the Public Health Service Act.
- The proposed rule would require all hospitals to make a list of both gross charges and negotiated rates for all services in the hospital charge description master (CDM), as well as a set of shoppable services publicly available.
 - The rule specifies the manner and format in which the lists are to be made publicly available.
- Hospitals that do not comply with the requirement may be subject to civil monetary penalty (CMP) of up to \$300 per day.
- HFMA's detailed summary of the proposed price transparency provisions is available <u>here</u>.



- CMS expanded its prior interpretations of section 2718 of the Public Health Service Act, requiring all hospitals to make a list of both gross charges and negotiated rates for all services in the hospital charge description master (CDM), as well as a set of shoppable services publicly available.
- All non-governmental hospitals (e.g. general acute hospitals including Critical Access Hospitals (CAHs) and Sole Community Hospitals (SCHs), psychiatric hospitals, rehabilitation hospitals and others previously identified in CMS guidance*) are covered under this requirement.
- The requirement does not apply to governmental hospitals (e.g. Veterans Affairs (VA), Department of Defense (DOD) or Indian Health Service (IHS) facilities). It also does not apply to entities such as ambulatory surgical centers (ASCs) or other non-hospital sites-of-care from which consumers may seek healthcare items and services.

^{*} https://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Medicare-Fee-for-Service-Payment/ProspMedicareFeeSvcPmtGen/Downloads/Additional-Frequently-Asked-Questions-Regarding-Requirements-for-Hospitals-To-Make-Public-a-List-of-Their-Standard-Charges-via-the-Internet.pdf

- "Items and services" covered by the proposal are all items and services, including individual items and services and service packages that could be provided by a hospital to a patient in connection with an inpatient admission or an outpatient department visit for which the hospital has established a standard charge.
- Example items and services include, but are not limited to:
 - Supplies, procedures
 - Room and board
 - Use of the facility and other items (generally described as facility fees)
 - Services of employed physicians and employed non-physician practitioners (generally reflected as professional charges) provided in a hospital setting
 - Any other items or services for which a hospital has established a charge.



- The rule expands the definition of "standard charges" to two separate concepts:
 - Gross Charge: The charge for an individual item or service that is reflected on a hospital's chargemaster (or outside the CDM in the case of pharmaceuticals), absent any discounts
 - Payer-Specific Negotiated Charge: Defined as all charges that the hospital has negotiated with third-party payers for an item or service.
- Hospitals will make public their standard charges in two ways:
 - 1. A comprehensive (one single, digital) machine-readable file that makes public all standard charge information for all hospital items and services, and
 - 2. A consumer-friendly display of common "shoppable" services derived from the machine-readable file. See below for additional details on the "consumer-friendly" file.



- If a hospital is found to be non-compliant, CMS proposes that it may take the following steps:
 - 1. CMS may provide a written warning notice to the hospital of the specific violation(s).
 - 2. CMS requests a corrective action plan (CAP) from the hospital if its noncompliance constitutes a material violation of one or more requirements.
 - 3. If the hospital fails to respond to CMS' request to submit a CAP or comply with the requirements of a CAP, CMS may impose a CMP on the hospital of up to \$300 per day for non-compliance. It may also publicize the penalty on a CMS website.
- The rule clarifies that it may deviate from this sequence of compliance actions at its discretion.



ASC Conversion Factor

- CMS increases the CY 2020 ASC conversion factor to \$47.827 for ASCs meeting the quality reporting requirements from the CY 2019 conversion factor of \$46.532.
- The proposed CY 2020 conversion factor for ASCs not meeting quality reporting requirements is \$46.895.



ASC Updates

- Additions to the ASC Surgical Covered Procedures List: CMS proposes adding total knee replacement (TKA), a mosaicplasty procedure, as well as six coronary intervention procedures to the list of surgical procedures covered when performed in an ASC (see Table I at the end of this presentation).
- ASC Quality Reporting Program: CMS proposes to adopt one new measure beginning with the CY 2024 payment determination and for subsequent years:
 - ASC-19: Facility-Level 7-Day Hospital Visits after General Surgery Procedures Performed at Ambulatory Surgical Centers.
- CMS is not proposing to remove any quality measures from the ASCQR program.
- ASC Impact: Including beneficiary cost sharing and estimated changes in enrollment, utilization and case-mix, and changes in the proposed rule, Medicare ASC payments for CY 2020 would be approximately \$4.89 billion, an increase of approximately \$200 million compared to estimated CY 2019.

Table I: Proposed Additions to the List of ASC Covered Surgical Procedures for CY 2020

| CY 2020 CPT Code | CY 2020 Long Descriptor | Proposed CY 2020 ASC Payment Indicator |
|---------------------|--|--|
| 27447 | Arthroplasty, knee, condyle and plateau; medial and lateral compartments with or without patella resurfacing (total knee arthroplasty) | 18 |
| 29867 | Arthroscopy, knee, surgical; osteochondral allograft (e.g., mosaicplasty) | J8 |
| 92920 | Percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty; single major coronary artery or branch | G2 |
| 92921 | Percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty; each additional branch of a major coronary artery (list separately in addition to code for primary procedure) | N1 |
| 92928 | Percutaneous transcatheter placement of intracoronary stent(s), with coronary angioplasty when performed; single major coronary artery or branch | J8 |
| 92929 | Percutaneous transcatheter placement of intracoronary stent(s), with coronary angioplasty when performed; each additional branch of a major coronary artery (list separately in addition to code for primary procedure) | N1 |
| C9600 | Percutaneous transcatheter placement of drug eluting intracoronary stent(s), with coronary angioplasty when performed; single major coronary artery or branch | J8 |
| C9601 | Percutaneous transcatheter placement of drug-eluting intracoronary stent(s), with coronary angioplasty when performed; each additional branch of a major coronary artery (list separately in addition to code for primary procedure) | N1 |



For More Information

- Read an <u>executive summary</u> of the proposed rule.
- Read the <u>full text</u> of the final rule, made available on July 29, 2019.

