

12VAC30-70-291. Payment for indirect medical education costs.

A. Hospitals shall be eligible to receive payments for indirect medical education. These payments recognize the increased use of ancillary services associated with the educational process and the higher case-mix intensity of teaching hospitals. The payments for indirect medical education shall be made in estimated quarterly lump sum amounts and settled at the hospital's fiscal year end.

B. Final payment for IME shall be determined as follows:

1. Type One hospitals shall receive an IME payment equal to the hospital's Medicaid operating reimbursement times an IME percentage determined as follows:

$$\text{IME Percentage for Type One Hospitals} = [1.89 \times ((1 + r)^{0.405} - 1)] \times \text{IME Factor}$$

An IME Factor shall be calculated for each Type One Hospital and shall equal a factor that, when used in the calculation of the IME Percentage, shall cause the resulting IME Payments to equal what the IME Payments would be with an IME Factor of one, plus an amount equal to the difference between operating payments using the adjustment factor specified in subsection B-1 of 12VAC30-70-331 and operating payments using an adjustment factor of one in place of the adjustment factor specified in subsection B-1 of 12VAC30-70-331.

2. Type Two hospitals shall receive an IME payment equal to the hospital's Medicaid operating reimbursement times an IME percentage determined as follows:

$$\text{IME Percentage for Type Two Hospitals} = [1.89 \times ((1 + r)^{0.405} - 1)] \times 0.4043$$

In both equations, r is the ratio of full-time equivalent residents to staffed beds, excluding nursery beds. The IME payment shall be calculated each year using the most recent reliable data regarding the number of full-time equivalent residents and the number of staffed beds, excluding nursery beds.

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C. An additional IME payment shall be made for inpatient hospital services provided to Medicaid patients but reimbursed by capitated managed care providers. This payment shall be equal to the hospital's hospital specific operating rate per case, as determined in 12VAC30-70-311, times the hospital's HMO paid discharges times the hospital's IME percentage, as determined in subsection B of this section.

CERTIFIED:

10/26/2003

Date

/s/ P. W. Finnerty

Patrick W. Finnerty, Director

Dept. of Medical Assistance Services

12VAC30-70-301. Payment to disproportionate share hospitals.

A. Payments to disproportionate share hospitals (DSH) shall be prospectively determined in advance of the state fiscal year to which they apply. The payments shall be made on a quarterly basis, shall be final, and shall not be subject to settlement except when necessary due to the limit in subsection D of this section.

B. Hospitals qualifying under the 15% inpatient Medicaid utilization percentage shall receive a DSH payment based on the hospital's type and the hospital's Medicaid utilization percentage.

1. Type One hospitals shall receive a DSH payment equal to:

a: the sum of (i) the hospital's Medicaid utilization percentage in excess of 10.5%, times 17, times the hospital's Medicaid operating reimbursement, times 1.4433 and (ii) the hospital's Medicaid utilization percentage in excess of 21%, times 17, times the hospital's Medicaid operating reimbursement, times 1.4433-,

b: multiplied by the Type One Hospital DSH Factor.

The Type One Hospital DSH Factor shall equal a percentage that when applied to the DSH payment calculation yields a DSH payment equal to the total calculated using the methodology outlined in subsection 1a of this section using an adjustment factor of one in the calculation of operating payments rather than the adjustment factor specified in subsection B-1 of 12VAC30-70-331.

2. Type Two hospitals shall receive a DSH payment equal to the sum of (i) the hospital's Medicaid utilization percentage in excess of 10.5%, times the hospital's Medicaid operating reimbursement, times 1.2074 and (ii) the hospital's Medicaid utilization percentage in excess of 21%, times the hospital's Medicaid operating reimbursement, times 1.2074.

C. Hospitals qualifying under the 25% low-income patient utilization rate shall receive a DSH payment based on the hospital's type and the hospital's low-income utilization rate.

1. Type One hospitals shall receive a DSH payment equal to the product of the hospital's low-income utilization in excess of 25%, times 17, times the hospital's Medicaid operating reimbursement.

2. Type Two hospitals shall receive a DSH payment equal to the product of the hospital's low-income utilization in excess of 25%, times the hospital's Medicaid operating reimbursement.

3. Calculation of a hospital's low-income patient utilization percentage is defined in 42 USC §1396r-4(b)(3).

D. No DSH payments shall exceed any applicable limitations upon such payments established by federal law or regulations and OBRA 1993 §13621. A DSH payment during a fiscal year shall not exceed the sum of:

1. Medicaid allowable costs incurred during the year less Medicaid payments, net of disproportionate share payment adjustments, for services provided during the year. Costs and payments for Medicaid recipients enrolled in capitated managed care programs shall be considered Medicaid costs and payments for the purposes of this section.

2. Costs incurred in serving persons who have no insurance less payments received from those patients or from a third party on behalf of those patients. Payments made by any unit of the Commonwealth or local government to a hospital for services provided to indigent patients shall not be considered to be a source of third party payment.

E. Each hospital's eligibility for DSH payment and the amount of the DSH payment shall be calculated at the time of each rebasing using the most recent reliable utilization data and projected operating reimbursement data available. The utilization data used to determine eligibility for DSH payment and the amount of the DSH payment shall include days for Medicaid recipients enrolled in capitated managed care programs. In years when DSH payments are not re-based in the way described above, the previous year's amounts shall be adjusted for inflation.

1. Each hospital with a Medicaid-recognized Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU), a unit having had a unique NICU operating cost limit under subdivision 6 of 12VAC30-70-50, shall have its DSH payment calculated separately for the NICU and for the remainder of the hospital as if the two were separate and distinct providers. This calculation shall follow the methodology provided in this section.

2. For freestanding psychiatric facilities licensed as hospitals, DSH payment shall be based on the most recently settled Medicare cost report available before the beginning of the state fiscal year for which a payment is being calculated.

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12VAC30-70-331. Statewide operating rate per case.

A. The statewide operating rate per case shall be equal to the base year standardized operating costs per case, as determined in 12VAC30-70-361, times the inflation values specified in 12VAC30-70-351 times the adjustment factor specified in subsection B of this section.

B. The adjustment factor shall be determined separately for Type One and Type Two hospitals:

1. For Type One Hospitals the adjustment factor shall be a calculated percentage that causes the Type One Hospital statewide operating rate per case to equal the Type Two Hospital statewide operating rate per case;

2. For Type Two Hospitals the adjustment factor shall be the ratio of the following two numbers:

1a. The numerator of the factor is the aggregate total Medicaid operating payments to affected hospitals in hospital fiscal years ending in the base year.

2b. The denominator of the factor is the aggregate total Medicaid allowable operating cost as determined from settled cost reports from the same hospitals in the same year.

CERTIFIED:

10/26/2003

Date

/s/ P. W. Finnerty

Patrick W. Finnerty, Director

Dept. of Medical Assistance Services