

§412.98

42 CFR Ch. IV (10–1–05 Edition)

(4) *Source of inpatients.* At least 60 percent of all its discharges are for inpatients who reside more than 25 miles from the hospital.

(5) *Volume of referrals.* At least 40 percent of all inpatients treated at the hospital are referred from other hospitals or from physicians not on the hospital's staff.

(d) *Payment to rural referral centers.* Effective for discharges occurring on or after April 1, 1988, and before October 1, 1994, a hospital that is located in a rural area and meets the criteria of paragraphs (b)(1), (b)(2) or (c) of this section is paid prospective payments for inpatient operating costs per discharge based on the applicable other urban payment rates as determined in accordance with §412.63, as adjusted by the hospital's area wage index.

(e)–(f) [Reserved]

(g) *Hospital cancellation of referral center status.* (1) A hospital may at any time request cancellation of its status as a referral center and be paid prospective payments per discharge based on the applicable rural rate, as determined in accordance with subpart D of this part.

(2) The cancellation becomes effective no later than 30 days after the date the hospital submits its request.

(3) If a hospital requests that its referral center status be canceled, it may not be reclassified as a referral center unless it meets the qualifying criteria set forth in paragraph (a) of this section in effect at the time it reapplies.

(h) *Methodology for calculating case-mix index criteria.* CMS calculates the national and regional case-mix index value criteria as described in paragraphs (h)(1) through (h)(4) of this section.

(1) *Updating process.* CMS updates the national and regional case-mix index standards using the latest available data from hospitals subject to the prospective payment system for the Federal fiscal year.

(2) *Source of data.* In making the calculations described in paragraph (h)(1) of this section, CMS uses all inpatient hospital bills received for discharges subject to prospective payment during the Federal fiscal year being monitored.

(3) *Effective date.* CMS sets forth the national and regional criteria in the annual notice of prospective payment rates published under §412.8(b). These criteria are used to determine if a hospital qualifies for referral center status for cost reporting periods beginning on or after October 1 of the Federal fiscal year to which the notice applies.

(i) *Methodology for calculating number of discharges criteria.* For purposes of determining compliance with the national or regional number of discharges criterion under paragraph (c)(2) of this section, CMS calculates the criteria as follows:

(1) *Updating process.* CMS updates the national and regional number of discharges using the latest available data for levels of admissions or discharges or both.

(2) *Source of data.* In making the calculations described in paragraph (i)(1) of this section, CMS uses the most recent hospital admissions or discharge data available.

(3) *Annual notice.* CMS sets forth the national and regional criteria in the annual notice of prospective payment rates published under §412.8(b). These criteria are compared to an applying hospital's number of discharges for its most recently completed cost reporting period in determining if the hospital qualifies for referral center status for cost reporting periods beginning on or after October 1 of the Federal fiscal year to which the notice applies.

[50 FR 12741, Mar. 29, 1985]

EDITORIAL NOTE: For FEDERAL REGISTER citations affecting §412.96, see the List of Sections Affected, which appears in the Finding Aids section of the printed volume and on GPO Access.

§412.98 [Reserved]

§412.100 Special treatment: Renal transplantation centers.

(a) *Adjustments for renal transplantation centers.* (1) CMS adjusts the prospective payment rates for inpatient operating costs determined under subparts D and E of this part for hospitals approved as renal transplantation centers (described at §§405.2170 and 405.2171 of this chapter) to remove the estimated net expenses associated with kidney acquisition.

(2) Kidney acquisition costs are treated apart from the prospective payment rate for inpatient operating costs, and payment to the hospital is adjusted in each reporting period to reflect an amount necessary to compensate the hospital for reasonable expenses of kidney acquisition.

(b) *Costs of kidney acquisition.* Expenses recognized under this section include costs of acquiring a kidney, from a live donor or a cadaver, irrespective of whether the kidney was obtained by the hospital or through an organ procurement agency. These costs include—

(1) Tissue typing, including tissue typing furnished by independent laboratories;

(2) Donor and recipient evaluation;

(3) Other costs associated with excising kidneys, such as donor general routine and special care services;

(4) Operating room and other inpatient ancillary services applicable to the donor;

(5) Preservation and perfusion costs;

(6) Charges for registration of recipient with a kidney transplant registry;

(7) Surgeons' fees for excising cadaver kidneys;

(8) Transportation;

(9) Costs of kidneys acquired from other providers or kidney procurement organizations;

(10) Hospital costs normally classified as outpatient costs applicable to kidney excisions (services include donor and donee tissue typing, work-up, and related services furnished prior to admission);

(11) Costs of services applicable to kidney excisions which are rendered by residents and interns not in approved teaching programs; and

(12) All pre-admission physicians services, such as laboratory, electroencephalography, and surgeon fees for cadaver excisions, applicable to kidney excisions including the costs of physicians services.

[50 FR 12741, Mar. 29, 1985, as amended at 57 FR 39824, Sept. 1, 1992]

§412.101 Special treatment: Inpatient hospital payment adjustment for low-volume hospitals.

(a) *General considerations.*

(1) CMS provides an additional payment to a qualifying hospital for the

higher incremental costs associated with a low volume of discharges. The amount of any additional payment for a qualifying hospital is calculated in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section.

(2) In order to qualify for this adjustment, a hospital must have less than 200 discharges during the fiscal year, as reflected in its cost report specified in paragraph (a)(3) of this section, and be located more than 25 road miles from the nearest subsection (d) hospital.

(3) The fiscal intermediary makes the determination of the discharge count for purposes of determining a hospital's qualification for the adjustment based on the hospital's most recent submitted cost report.

(4) In order to qualify for the adjustment, a hospital must provide its fiscal intermediary with sufficient evidence that it meets the distance requirement specified under paragraph (a)(2) of this section. The fiscal intermediary will base its determination of whether the distance requirement is satisfied upon the evidence presented by the hospital and other relevant evidence, such as maps, mapping software, and inquiries to State and local police, transportation officials, or other government officials.

(b) *Determination of the adjustment amount.* The low-volume adjustment for hospitals that qualify under paragraph (a) of this section is 25 percent for each Medicare discharge.

(c) *Eligibility of new hospitals for the adjustment.* A new hospital will be eligible for a low-volume adjustment under this section once it has submitted a cost report for a cost reporting period that indicates that it meets the number of discharge requirements during the fiscal year and has provided its fiscal intermediary with sufficient evidence that it meets the distance requirement, as specified under paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

[69 FR 49244, Aug. 11, 2004]