

KNOWLEDGE . RESOURCES . TRAINING

Medicare Fee-for-Service (FFS) Response to the Public Health Emergency on the Coronavirus (COVID-19)

MLN Matters Number: SE20011 Related Change Request (CR) Number: N/A

Article Release Date: March 16, 2020 Effective Date: N/A

Related CR Transmittal Number: N/A Implementation Date: N/A

PROVIDER TYPES AFFECTED

This MLN Matters® Special Edition Article is for providers and suppliers who bill Medicare Fee-For-Service (FFS).

PROVIDER INFORMATION AVAILABLE

The Secretary of the Department of Health & Human Services declared a public health emergency (PHE) in the entire United States on January 31, 2020. On March 13, 2020 Secretary Azar authorized waivers and modifications under Section 1135 of the Social Security Act (the Act), retroactive to March 1, 2020.

The Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) is issuing blanket waivers consistent with those issued for past PHE declarations. These waivers prevent gaps in access to care for beneficiaries impacted by the emergency. You do not need to apply for an individual waiver if a blanket waiver is issued.

More Information:

- Current Emergencies webpage
- Instructions to request an individual waiver if there is no blanket waiver

BACKGROUND

Section 1135 and Section 1812(f) Waivers

As a result of this PHE, apply the following to claims for which Medicare payment is based on a "formal waiver" including, but not limited to, Section 1135 or Section 1812(f) of the Act:

- 1. The "DR" (disaster related) condition code for institutional billing, i.e., claims submitted using the ASC X12 837 institutional claims format or paper Form CMS-1450.
- 2. The "CR" (catastrophe/disaster related) modifier for Part B billing, both institutional and non-institutional, i.e., claims submitted using the ASC X12 837 professional claim format or paper Form CMS-1500 or, for pharmacies, in the NCPDP format.





Medicare FFS Questions & Answers (Q&As) available on the <u>Waivers and Flexibilities webpage</u> apply to items and services for Medicare beneficiaries in the current emergency. These Q&As are displayed in two files:

- Q&As that apply without any Section 1135 or other formal waiver.
- Q&As apply only <u>with a Section 1135</u> waiver or, when applicable, a Section 1812(f) waiver.

Blanket Waivers Issued by CMS

You do not need to apply for the following approved blanket waivers:

Skilled Nursing Facilities (SNFs)

- Section 1812(f): This waiver of the requirement for a 3-day prior hospitalization for coverage of a SNF stay provides temporary emergency coverage of SNF services without a qualifying hospital stay, for those people who are evacuated, transferred, or otherwise dislocated as a result of the effect of disaster or emergency. In addition, for certain beneficiaries who recently exhausted their SNF benefits, it authorizes renewed SNF coverage without first having to start a new benefit period (Blanket waiver for all impacted facilities).
- 42 CFR 483.20: This waiver provides relief to SNFs on the timeframe requirements for Minimum Data Set assessments and transmission (Blanket waiver for all impacted facilities).

Home Health Agencies

- 42 CFR 484.20(c)(1): This waiver provides relief to Home Health Agencies on the timeframes related to OASIS Transmission (Blanket waiver for all impacted agencies).
- To ensure the correct processing of home health emergency related claims, Medicare Administrative Contractors (MACs) are allowed to extend the autocancellation date of Requests for Anticipated Payment (RAPs).

Critical Access Hospitals

This action waives the requirements that Critical Access Hospitals limit the number of beds to 25, and that the length of stay be limited to 96 hours. (Blanket waiver for all impacted hospitals)

Housing Acute Care Patients in Excluded Distinct Part Units

CMS has determined it is appropriate to issue a blanket waiver to inpatient prospective payment system (IPPS) hospitals that, as a result of the emergency, need to house acute care inpatients in excluded distinct part units, where the distinct part unit's beds are appropriate for acute care inpatient. The IPPS hospital should bill for the care and annotate the patient's medical record to indicate the patient is an acute care inpatient





being housed in the excluded unit because of capacity issues related to the emergency. (Blanket waiver for all IPPS hospitals located in the affected areas that need to use distinct part beds for acute care patients.)

<u>Care for Excluded Inpatient Psychiatric Unit Patients in the Acute Care Unit of a</u> Hospital

CMS has determined it is appropriate to issue a blanket waiver to IPPS and other acute care hospitals with excluded distinct part inpatient psychiatric units that, as a result of the emergency, need to relocate inpatients from the excluded distinct part psychiatric unit to an acute care bed and unit. The hospital should continue to bill for inpatient psychiatric services under the inpatient psychiatric facility prospective payment system for such patients and annotate the medical record to indicate the patient is a psychiatric inpatient being cared for in an acute care bed because of capacity or other exigent circumstances related to the emergency. This waiver may be utilized where the hospital's acute care beds are appropriate for psychiatric patients and the staff and environment are conducive to safe care. For psychiatric patients, this includes assessment of the acute care bed and unit location to ensure those patients at risk of harm to self and others are safely cared for.

<u>Care for Excluded Inpatient Rehabilitation Unit Patients in the Acute Care Unit of a Hospital</u>

CMS has determined it is appropriate to issue a blanket waiver to IPPS and other acute care hospitals with excluded distinct part inpatient rehabilitation units that, as a result of the emergency, need to relocate inpatients from the excluded distinct part rehabilitation unit to an acute care bed and unit. The hospital should continue to bill for inpatient rehabilitation services under the inpatient rehabilitation facility (IRF) prospective payment system for such patients and annotate the medical record to indicate the patient is a rehabilitation inpatient being cared for in an acute care bed because of capacity or other exigent circumstances related to the emergency. This waiver may be utilized where the hospital's acute care beds are appropriate for providing care to rehabilitation patients, and such patients continue to receive intensive rehabilitation services.

IRFs may exclude patients from the hospital's or unit's inpatient population for purposes of calculating the applicable thresholds associated with the requirements to receive payment as an IRF (commonly referred to as the "60 percent rule") if an IRF admits a patient solely to respond to the emergency and the patient's medical record properly identifies the patient as such. In addition, during the applicable waiver time period, we would also apply the exception to facilities not yet classified as IRFs, but that are attempting to obtain classification as an IRF.

Care for Patients in Long-Term Care Acute Hospitals (LTCH)s

CMS has determined it is appropriate to issue a blanket waiver to long-term care hospitals (LTCHs) to exclude patient stays where an LTCH admits or discharges





patients in order to meet the demands of the emergency from the 25-day average length of stay requirement which allows these facilities to be paid as LTCHs.

Emergency Durable Medical Equipment, Prosthetics, Orthotics, and Supplies for Medicare Beneficiaries Impacted by the Emergency

CMS has determined it is appropriate to issue a blanket waiver where Durable Medical Equipment Prosthetics, Orthotics, and Supplies (DMEPOS) is lost, destroyed, irreparably damaged, or otherwise rendered unusable or unavailable, contractors have the flexibility to waive replacements requirements such that the face-to-face requirement, a new physician's order, and new medical necessity documentation are not required. Suppliers must still include a narrative description on the claim explaining the reason why the equipment must be replaced and are reminded to maintain documentation indicating that the DMEPOS was lost, destroyed, irreparably damaged or otherwise rendered unusable or unavailable as a result of the emergency.

For more information refer to the Durable Medical Equipment, Prosthetics, Orthotics, and Supplies for Medicare Beneficiaries Impacted by an Emergency or Disaster fact sheet at https://www.cms.gov/About-CMS/Agency-
Information/Emergency/Downloads/Emergency-DME-Beneficiaries-Hurricanes.pdf.

Medicare Advantage Plan or other Medicare Health Plan Beneficiaries

CMS reminds suppliers that Medicare beneficiaries enrolled in a Medicare Advantage or other Medicare Health Plans should contact their plan directly to find out how it replaces DMEPOS damaged, lost, or unavailable in an emergency. Beneficiaries who do not have their plan's contact information can contact 1-800-MEDICARE (1-800-633-4227) for assistance.

Replacement Prescription Fills

Medicare payment may be permitted for replacement prescription fills (for a quantity up to the amount originally dispensed) of covered Part B drugs in circumstances where dispensed medication has been lost or otherwise rendered unusable or unavailable due to the emergency.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

Review information on the current emergencies webpage at https://www.cms.gov/About-CMS/Agency-Information/Emergency/EPRO/Current-Emergencies/Current-Emergencies-page.

If you have questions, your MACs may have more information. Find their website at http://go.cms.gov/MAC-website-list.





Providers may also want to view the Survey and Certification Frequently Asked Questions at https://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Provider-Enrollment-and- Certification/SurveyCertEmergPrep/index.html.

DOCUMENT HISTORY

Date of Change	Description
March 16, 2020	Initial article released.

Disclaimer: Paid for by the Department of Health & Human Services. This article was prepared as a service to the public and is not intended to grant rights or impose obligations. This article may contain references or links to statutes, regulations, or other policy materials. The information provided is only intended to be a general summary. It is not intended to take the place of either the written law or regulations. We encourage readers to review the specific statutes, regulations and other interpretive materials for a full and accurate statement of their contents. CPT only copyright 2019 American Medical Association. All rights reserved.

Copyright © 2013-2020, the American Hospital Association, Chicago, Illinois. Reproduced by CMS with permission. No portion of the AHA copyrighted materials contained within this publication may be copied without the express written consent of the AHA. AHA copyrighted materials including the UB-04 codes and descriptions may not be removed, copied, or utilized within any software, product, service, solution or derivative work without the written consent of the AHA. If an entity wishes to utilize any AHA materials, please contact the AHA at 312-893-6816. Making copies or utilizing the content of the UB-04 Manual, including the codes and/or descriptions, for internal purposes, resale and/or to be used in any product or publication; creating any modified or derivative work of the UB-04 Manual and/or codes and descriptions; and/or making any commercial use of UB-04 Manual or any portion thereof, including the codes and/or descriptions, is only authorized with an express license from the American Hospital Association. To license the electronic data file of UB-04 Data Specifications, contact Tim Carlson at (312) 893-6816. You may also contact us at ub04@healthforum.com

The American Hospital Association (the "AHA") has not reviewed, and is not responsible for, the completeness or accuracy of any information contained in this material, nor was the AHA or any of its affiliates, involved in the preparation of this material, or the analysis of information provided in the material. The views and/or positions presented in the material do not necessarily represent the views of the AHA. CMS and its products and services are not endorsed by the AHA or any of its affiliates.



