

## **Durable Medical Equipment, Prosthetics, Orthotics and Supplies (DMEPOS) Fee Schedules**

Medicare payment for durable medical equipment (DME), prosthetics and orthotics (P&O), parenteral and enteral nutrition (PEN), surgical dressings, and therapeutic shoes and inserts is equal to 80 percent of the lower of either the actual charge for the item or the fee schedule amount calculated for the item, less any unmet deductible. The beneficiary is responsible for 20 percent of the lower of either the actual charge for the item or the fee schedule amount calculated for the item, plus any unmet deductible. The DME and P&O fee schedule payment methodology is mandated by section 4062 of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA) of 1987, which added section 1834(a) to the Social Security Act. OBRA of 1990 added a separate subsection, 1834(h), for P&O. The DME and P&O fee schedules were implemented on January 1, 1989 with the exception of the oxygen fee schedules, which were implemented on June 1, 1989. Section 13544 of OBRA of 1993, which added section 1834(i) to the Social Security Act, mandates a fee schedule for surgical dressings; the surgical dressing fee schedule was implemented on January 1, 1994. Section 4315 of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, which added section 1842(s) to the Social Security Act, authorizes a fee schedule for PEN, which was implemented on January 1, 2002. Section 627 of the Medicare Modernization Act of 2003 mandates fee schedule amounts for therapeutic shoes and inserts effective January 1, 2005, calculated using the P&O fee schedule methodology in section 1834(h) of the Social Security Act.

Section 1834(a)(1)(F)(ii) of the Act mandates the adjustment of fee schedule amounts for certain DME items furnished on or after January 1, 2016, based on information from competitive bidding programs (CBPs). Also on or after January 1, 2016, fee schedule amounts for enteral nutrients, equipment, and supplies (enteral nutrition) are adjusted based on information from CBPs in accordance with section 1842(s)(3)(B) of the Act.

### **I. DME Fee Schedule Payment Methodology**

The DME fee schedules are calculated for the following DME payment classes:

#### **o INEXPENSIVE AND OTHER ROUTINELY PURCHASED ITEMS (Section 1834(a)(2))**

These items have a purchase price of \$150 or less, were routinely purchased (75 percent of the time or more) under the rent/purchase program prior to 1989, are speech generating devices, or are accessories used in conjunction with nebulizers, aspirators, continuous positive airway pressure devices, respiratory assist devices, or speech generating devices. If covered, these items can be purchased new or used and can be rented; however, total payments cannot exceed the purchase new fee for the item.

#### **o FREQUENTLY SERVICED ITEMS (Section 1834(a)(3))**

These items require frequent and substantial servicing in order to avoid risk to the

patient's health. Examples of such items are provided in section 1834(a)(3)(A). If covered, these items can be rented as long as they are medically necessary.

o **OXYGEN AND OXYGEN EQUIPMENT (Section 1834(a)(5))**

Medicare payment for oxygen and oxygen equipment is made on a monthly basis. One bundled monthly payment amount is made for all covered stationary equipment, stationary and portable contents, and all accessories used in conjunction with the oxygen equipment. An add-on payment may also be made for those beneficiaries who require portable oxygen. Per the Medicare Improvements for Patients and Providers Act of 2008 (MIPPA), effective January 1, 2009, Medicare payment for oxygen equipment may not continue beyond 36 months of continuous use. After the 36 month rental cap, Medicare will continue to make monthly rental payments for oxygen contents. In addition, payment for in-home maintenance and servicing of supplier-owned oxygen concentrators and transfilling equipment may be made every 6 months, beginning 6 months after the 36 month rental cap, for any period of medical need for the remainder of the reasonable useful lifetime of the equipment. Payment is made on a monthly basis for oxygen contents for beneficiaries who own liquid or gaseous oxygen equipment.

o **OTHER COVERED ITEMS (OTHER THAN DME) (Section 1834(a)(6))**

These are supplies that are necessary for the effective use of DME. Medicare payment is made for the purchase of these supplies, if covered.

o **CAPPED RENTAL ITEMS (Section 1834(a)(7))**

These are items of DME that do not fall under any of the other DME payment categories. They are generally expensive items that were not routinely purchased under the rent/purchase program prior to 1989. In general, Medicare pays for the rental of these items, when covered, for a period of continuous use not to exceed 13 months, at which point the beneficiary takes over ownership of the equipment. Complex rehabilitative power wheelchairs can be purchased in the first month of use.

For capped rental items other than power wheelchairs, the fee schedule amount is calculated based on 10 percent of the base year purchase price increased by the covered item update. This is the fee schedule amount for months 1 thru 3. Beginning with the fourth month, the fee schedule amount is equal to 75 percent of the fee schedule amount paid in the first three rental months. For power wheelchairs, the fee schedule amount is calculated based on 15 percent of the base year purchase price increased by the covered item update. This is the fee schedule amount for months 1 thru 3. Beginning with the fourth month, the fee schedule amount is equal to 40 percent of the fee schedule amount paid in the first three rental months. The changes to the capped rental payment methodology for power wheelchairs per the Affordable Care Act of 2010 apply to power wheelchairs in which the first rental month is on or after January 1, 2011. The purchase

fee schedule amount for complex rehabilitative power wheelchairs is equal to the rental fee (for months 1 thru 3) divided by 0.15

Fee schedule amounts are not calculated for customized DME:

o CERTAIN CUSTOMIZED ITEMS (Section 1834(a)(4))

If covered, Medicare payment is made in a lump-sum amount for the purchase of the item; this payment amount is based on the DME Medicare Administrative Contractor (MAC), Part A MAC, or Part B MAC's individual consideration for that item. Customized DME is defined at 42 CFR 414.224, and this definition applies to all DME, including wheelchairs. In the case of wheelchairs, the definition at section 414.224 supersedes the definition written into section 1834(a)(4) of the Act by section 4152(c)(4)(B) of the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act (OBRA) of 1990. Section 4152(c)(4)(B)(ii) of OBRA of 1990 provided this as an optional definition for customized wheelchairs. This optional definition was not adopted and the definition at section 414.224 therefore applies to all DME, including wheelchairs.

National Ceiling And Floor Limits for Surgical Dressings and Certain DME

The fee schedule amounts for surgical dressings and the fee schedule amounts for DME items that are not adjusted based on competitive bidding information are calculated on a statewide basis and are limited by national ceilings and floors. The fee schedule ceiling is equal to the median or mid-point of the statewide fee schedule amounts. The fee schedule floor is equal to 85 percent of the median of the statewide fee schedule amounts.

P&O Fee Schedule Payment Methodology

Regional purchase (new) fee schedule amounts are calculated for P&O (section 1834(h)). The P&O payment class includes: ostomy, tracheostomy, and urological supplies; orthotics; prosthetics; prosthetic devices; and certain vision services. The regional fees are equal to the weighted average of the statewide fees in each CMS DME MAC region.

- \* Per OBRA of 1993, effective January 1, 1994, the purchase (new) fee schedule amounts for ostomy, tracheostomy, and urological supplies are calculated using the same methodology as the purchase (new) fee schedule amounts for inexpensive or routinely purchased items of DME. As a result, these items are not subject to regional fee schedules. A fee schedule ceiling and floor, based on the median and 85 percent of the median, respectively, of the local fee schedule amounts are calculated for each item. The fee schedule amounts for these items are updated by the ostomy, tracheostomy, and urological supplies covered item updates.

National Ceiling And Floor Limits for P&O

The P&O regional fee schedule amounts are limited by a ceiling (120% of the average of the

regional statewide fees) and a floor (90% of the average of the regional statewide fees).

### PEN Fee Schedule Payment Methodology

The payment methodology for PEN changed effective January 1, 2002. Section 4315 of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997, which added section 1842(s) to the Social Security Act, authorizes a fee schedule for PEN. The fee schedule for parenteral nutrition is a national fee schedule (i.e., no variation from state to state). Effective January 1, 2016, the fee schedule amounts for enteral nutrition are statewide amounts adjusted based on information from competitive bidding programs.

## II. Methodologies for Adjusting Fee Schedule Amounts for Certain DME and PEN Codes using Information from DMEPOS Competitive Bidding Programs (CBPs)

Section 1834(a)(1)(F)(ii) of the Act mandates adjustments to the fee schedule amounts for certain items furnished on or after January 1, 2016 in areas that are not competitive bid areas for the items, based on information from competitive bidding programs (CBPs) for DME. Section 1842(s)(3)(B) of the Act provides authority for making adjustments to the fee schedule amount for enteral nutrients, equipment and supplies (enteral nutrition) based on information from CBPs. There are three general methodologies used to establish the adjusted fee schedule amounts:

### 1. Adjusted Fee Schedule Amounts for Areas within the Contiguous United States

The average of Single Payment Amounts from CBPs located in eight different regions of the contiguous United States are used to establish the fee schedule amounts for the states located in each of the eight regions. These regional SPAs or RSPAs are also subject to a national ceiling (110% of the average of the RSPAs for all contiguous states plus the District of Columbia) and a national floor (90% of the average of the RSPAs for all contiguous states plus the District of Columbia). This methodology applies to enteral nutrition and most DME items furnished in the contiguous United States (i.e., those included in more than 10 CBAs).

Also, the fee schedule amounts for areas within the contiguous United States that are designated as rural areas are adjusted to equal the national ceiling amounts described above. Regulations at §414.202 define a rural areas to be a geographical area represented by a postal ZIP code where at least 50 percent of the total geographical area of the ZIP code is estimated to be outside any metropolitan statistical area (MSA). A rural area also includes any ZIP Code within an MSA that is excluded from a competitive bidding area established for that MSA.

### 2. Adjusted Fee Schedule Amounts for Areas outside the Contiguous United States

Areas outside the contiguous United States (e.g., Alaska, Guam, and Hawaii) receive

adjusted fee schedule amounts so that they are equal to the higher of the average of SPAs for CBAs in areas outside the contiguous United States (currently only applicable to Honolulu, Hawaii) or the national ceiling amounts described above and calculated based on SPAs for areas within the contiguous United States.

### 3. Adjusted Fee Schedule Amounts for Items Included in 10 or Fewer CBAs

DME items included in 10 or fewer CBAs receive adjusted fee schedule amounts so that they are equal to 110 percent of the average of the SPAs for the 10 or fewer CBAs. This methodology applies to all areas (i.e., non-contiguous and contiguous).

Effective January 1, 2016 through June 30, 2016, the adjusted fee schedule amounts were based on a blend of 50 percent of the fee schedule amount that would have gone into effect on January 1, 2016, if not adjusted based on information from the CBP, and 50 percent of the adjusted fee schedule amount. On or after July 1, 2016, the adjusted fee schedule amounts reflect 100 percent of the adjusted fee schedule amounts.

### III. Updating the DMEPOS Fee Schedule

The DMEPOS fee schedules are calculated by CMS. The CMS issues instructions for implementing and/or updating DMEPOS payment amounts on a semiannual basis (January and July), with quarterly updates as necessary (April and October). Updates to the payment amounts adjusted using information from the competitive bidding program (CBP) will be made each time the payment amounts under the CBPs are adjusted or additional CBPs or payment amounts are established for the items and services. The DMEPOS fee schedule files are released to DME MACs, the Pricing, Data Analysis and Coding Contractor (PDAC), Part A MACs, HHH MACs and Part B MACs via CMS' mainframe telecommunication system. The fee schedule for parenteral and enteral nutrition (PEN) is released to the PDAC and DME MACs in a separate file.

. A separate DMEPOS fee schedule file is released to the intermediaries, regional home health intermediaries, Railroad Retirement Board (RRB), Indian Health Service and United Mine Workers. These files are also available through the CMS Website for interested parties like the State Medicaid agencies and managed care organizations.

As part of the annual or July update, CMS may provide a list of new items that will be subject to the DME, prosthetics and orthotics, surgical dressings, or PEN fee schedules for which the DME MACs must gap-fill base fee schedule amounts. These gap-filled base fees are submitted to CMS Central Office for inclusion in the following July or January DMEPOS Fee Schedule Update. The gap-filled codes are contained in the annual and July DMEPOS Fee Schedule file and are identifiable by a gap-fill indicator of "1." These codes have associated pricing amounts of 0 until fees are added to the file in July or January.