

CMS Manual System	Department of Health & Human Services (DHHS)
Pub 100-02 Medicare Benefit Policy	Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS)
Transmittal 226	Date: September 12, 2016
	Change Request 9761

Transmittal 225, dated September 9, 2016, is being rescinded and replaced by Transmittal 226 to correct the implementation date in the manual instruction to December 12, 2016. All other information remains the same.

SUBJECT: Ambulance Staffing Requirements

I. SUMMARY OF CHANGES: This transmittal manualizes the CY 2016 revisions to the ambulance staffing requirements (80 FR 71078-71080) and provides clarifications on the definitions for ground ambulance services for Advanced Life Support, Level 1 (ALS1), ALS assessment, application for ALS, Level 2 (ALS2), Specialty Care Transport (SCT), Paramedic Intercept (PI), emergency response and interfacility transportation.

EFFECTIVE DATE: January 1, 2016

**Unless otherwise specified, the effective date is the date of service.*

IMPLEMENTATION DATE: December 12, 2016

Disclaimer for manual changes only: The revision date and transmittal number apply only to red italicized material. Any other material was previously published and remains unchanged. However, if this revision contains a table of contents, you will receive the new/revised information only, and not the entire table of contents.

II. CHANGES IN MANUAL INSTRUCTIONS: (N/A if manual is not updated)

R=REVISED, N=NEW, D=DELETED

R/N/D	CHAPTER / SECTION / SUBSECTION / TITLE
R	10/10.1.2/Vehicle Requirements for Basic Life Support and Advanced Life Support
R	10/30.1/Definition of Ambulance Services
R	10/30.1.1/Ground Ambulance Services

III. FUNDING:

For Medicare Administrative Contractors (MACs):

The Medicare Administrative Contractor is hereby advised that this constitutes technical direction as defined in your contract. CMS does not construe this as a change to the MAC Statement of Work. The contractor is not obligated to incur costs in excess of the amounts allotted in your contract unless and until specifically authorized by the Contracting Officer. If the contractor considers anything provided, as described above, to be outside the current scope of work, the contractor shall withhold performance on the part(s) in question and immediately notify the Contracting Officer, in writing or by e-mail, and request formal directions regarding continued performance requirements.

IV. ATTACHMENTS:

**Business Requirements
Manual Instruction**

III. PROVIDER EDUCATION TABLE

Number	Requirement	Responsibility				
		A/B MAC			D M E	C E D I
		A	B	H H H		
9761.2	MLN Article: A provider education article related to this instruction will be available at http://www.cms.gov/Outreach-and-Education/Medicare-Learning-Network-MLN/MLNMattersArticles/ shortly after the CR is released. You will receive notification of the article release via the established "MLN Matters" listserv. Contractors shall post this article, or a direct link to this article, on their Web sites and include information about it in a listserv message within 5 business days after receipt of the notification from CMS announcing the availability of the article. In addition, the provider education article shall be included in the contractor's next regularly scheduled bulletin. Contractors are free to supplement MLN Matters articles with localized information that would benefit their provider community in billing and administering the Medicare program correctly.	X	X			

IV. SUPPORTING INFORMATION

Section A: Recommendations and supporting information associated with listed requirements: N/A

"Should" denotes a recommendation.

X-Ref Requirement Number	Recommendations or other supporting information:

Section B: All other recommendations and supporting information: N/A

V. CONTACTS

Pre-Implementation Contact(s): Amy Gruber, 410-786-1542 or amy.gruber@cms.hhs.gov

Post-Implementation Contact(s): Contact your Contracting Officer's Representative (COR).

VI. FUNDING

Section A: For Medicare Administrative Contractors (MACs):

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ATTACHMENTS: 0

10.1.2 - Vehicle Requirements for Basic Life Support and Advanced Life Support

(Rev. 226, Issued: 09-12-16, Effective: 01-01-16, Implementation: 12-12-16)

Basic Life Support (*BLS*) ambulances must be staffed by at least two people, *who meet the requirements of state and local laws where the services are being furnished and where*, at least one of whom must (1) be certified *at a minimum* as an emergency medical technician-*basic* (*EMT-basic*) by the state or local authority where the services are being furnished and (2) be legally authorized to operate all lifesaving and life-sustaining equipment on board the vehicle.

Advanced Life Support (*ALS*) vehicles must be staffed by at least two people, *who meet the requirements of state and local laws where the services are being furnished and where* at least one of whom must (1) *meet the vehicle staff requirements above for BLS vehicles and* (2) be certified *as an EMT-Intermediate or an EMT-Paramedic* by the state or local authority *where the services are being furnished to perform one or more ALS services*.

30.1 - Definition of Ambulance Services

(Rev. 226, Issued: 09-12-16, Effective: 01-01-16, Implementation: 12-12-16)

There are several categories of ground ambulance services and two categories of air ambulance services under the fee schedule. (Note that “ground” refers to both land and water transportation.) *All ground and air ambulance transportation services must meet all requirements regarding medical reasonableness and necessity as outlined in the applicable statute, regulations and manual provisions.*

30.1.1 - Ground Ambulance Services

(Rev. 226, Issued: 09-12-16, Effective: 01-01-16, Implementation: 12-12-16)

Basic Life Support (BLS)

Definition: BLS is transportation by ground ambulance vehicle *(as defined in section 10.1, above)* and the provision of medically necessary supplies and services *(as defined in section 10.2, above)*, including BLS ambulance services as defined by the state.

The ambulance *vehicle* must be staffed by *at least two people who meet the requirements of the state and local laws where the services are being furnished, and at least one of the staff members must be certified at a minimum* as an emergency medical technician-basic (*EMT-Basic*) *by the state or local authority where the services are being furnished and be legally authorized to operate all lifesaving and life-sustaining equipment on board the vehicle*. These laws may vary from state to state or within a state.

Basic Life Support (BLS) - Emergency

Definition: When medically necessary, the provision of BLS services, as specified above, in the context of an emergency response (*as defined below*).

Advanced Life Support, Level 1 (ALS1)

Definition: Advanced life support, level 1 (ALS1) is the transportation by ground ambulance vehicle (*as defined in section 10.1, above*) and the provision of medically necessary supplies and services (*as defined in section 10.2, above*) including the provision of an ALS assessment *by ALS personnel* or at least one ALS intervention.

Advanced Life Support Assessment

Definition: An ALS assessment is an assessment performed by an ALS crew as part of an emergency response (*as defined below*) that was necessary because the patient's reported condition at the time of dispatch was such that only an ALS crew was qualified to perform the assessment. An ALS assessment does not necessarily result in a determination that the patient requires an ALS level of service. *In the case of an appropriately dispatched ALS Emergency service, as defined below, if the ALS crew completes an ALS Assessment, the services provided by the ambulance transportation service provider or supplier may be covered at the ALS emergency level, regardless of whether the patient required ALS intervention services during the transport, provided that ambulance transportation itself was medically reasonable and necessary, as defined in section 10.2, above.*

Advanced Life Support Intervention

Definition: An ALS intervention is a procedure that is in accordance with state and local laws, required to be done by an emergency medical technician-intermediate (EMT-Intermediate) or EMT-Paramedic.

Application: An ALS intervention must be medically necessary to qualify as an intervention for payment for an ALS level of service. An ALS intervention applies only to ground transports.

Advanced Life Support, Level 1 (ALS1) - Emergency

Definition: When medically necessary, the provision of ALS1 services, as specified above, in the context of an emergency response, *as defined below*.

Advanced Life Support, Level 2 (ALS2)

Definition: Advanced life support, level 2 (ALS2) is the transportation by ground ambulance vehicle and the provision of medically necessary supplies and services including (1) at least three **separate administrations** of one or more medications by intravenous (*IV*) push/bolus or by continuous infusion (excluding crystalloid fluids) or (2)

ground ambulance transport, medically necessary supplies and services, and the provision of at least one of the ALS2 procedures listed below:

- a. Manual defibrillation/cardioversion;
- b. Endotracheal intubation;
- c. Central venous line;
- d. Cardiac pacing;
- e. Chest decompression;
- f. Surgical airway; or
- g. Intraosseous line.

Application: Crystalloid fluids include *but are not necessarily limited to* 5 percent Dextrose in water (*often referred to as D5W*), Saline and Lactated Ringer's. *To qualify for the ALS2 level of payment, medications must be administered intravenously. Medications that are administered by other means, for example: intramuscularly, subcutaneously, orally, sublingually, or nebulized do not support payment at the ALS2 level rate.*

The IV medications are administered in standard doses as directed by local protocol or online medical direction. It is not appropriate to administer a medication in divided doses in order to meet the ALS2 level of payment. For example, if the local protocol for the treatment of supraventricular tachycardia (SVT) calls for a 6 mg dose of adenosine, the administration of three 2 mg doses in order to qualify for the ALS 2 level is not acceptable.

The administration of an intravenous drug by infusion qualifies as one intravenous dose. For example, if a patient is being treated for atrial fibrillation in order to slow the ventricular rate with diltiazem and the patient requires two boluses of the drug followed by an infusion of diltiazem, then the infusion would be counted as the third intravenous administration and the transport would be billed as an ALS 2 level of service.

The fractional administration of a single dose (for this purpose, meaning a "standard" or "protocol" dose) of a medication on three separate occasions does not qualify for ALS2 payment. In other words, the administering 1/3 of a qualifying dose 3 times does not equate to three qualifying doses to support claiming ALS2-level care. For example, administering one-third of a dose of X medication 3 times might = Y (where Y is a standard/protocol drug amount), but the same sequence does not equal 3 times Y. Thus, if 3 administrations of the same drug are required to claim ALS2 level care, each administration must be in accordance with local protocols; the run will not qualify at the

ALS2 level on the basis of drug administration if that administration was not according to local protocol. The criterion of multiple administrations of the same drug requires that a suitable quantity of the drug be administered and that there be a suitable amount of time between administrations, and that both are in accordance with standard medical practice guidelines.

An example of a single dose of medication administered fractionally on three separate occasions that would not qualify for the ALS2 payment rate *is the administration of a single 1 mg dose of IV Epinephrine in partial increments to treat an adult pulseless Ventricular Tachycardia/Ventricular Fibrillation (VF/VT) patient. The American Heart Association (AHA), Advanced Cardiac Life Support (ACLS) protocol calls for Epinephrine to be administered in 1 mg increments every 3 to 5 minutes. Therefore, administering IV Epinephrine in separate increments of 0.25 mg, 0.25 mg, and 0.50 mg (for a total of 1 mg) over the course of a single 3 to 5 minute episode would not qualify for the ALS2 level of payment. Conversely, administering three separate 1 mg doses of IV Epinephrine over the requisite protocol-based time period to a patient with unresolved VF/VT would qualify for an ALS2 level of service. NOTE: refer to and abide by your authorized protocols; AHA's ACLS protocols are referenced here only by way of widely recognized example.*

Another example that would not qualify for the ALS2 payment level is administering Adenosine in three 2 mg increments (for a total of 6 mg) in treating an adult patient with Paroxysmal Supraventricular Tachycardia (PSVT). ACLS guidelines dictate treating PSVT with 6 mg of Adenosine by rapid intravenous push (IVP) over 1 to 2 seconds. Should the initial 6 mg dose not eliminate the PSVT within 1 to 2 minutes, guidelines dictate that another 12 mg of Adenosine IVP should be administered where the PSVT persists, followed by another 12 mg dose 1 to 2 minutes later; for a total of 30 mg of Adenosine. Administering a total of 30 mg of Adenosine, involving three episodes of administration in a complete cycle of treatment as outlined above, would qualify for ALS2 payment.

Endotracheal (ET) intubation (*which includes intubating and/or monitoring/maintaining an ET tube inserted prior to transport*) is a service that qualifies for the ALS2 level of payment. Therefore, it is not necessary to consider medications administered by *ET tube to* determine whether the ALS2 rate is payable.

Advanced Life Support (ALS) Personnel

Definition: ALS personnel are individuals trained to the level of the emergency medical technician-intermediate (EMT-Intermediate) or paramedic.

Specialty Care Transport (SCT)

Definition: SCT is the interfacility transportation (*as defined below*) of a critically injured or ill beneficiary by a ground ambulance vehicle, including the provision of medically necessary supplies and services, at a level of service beyond the scope of the

EMT-Paramedic. SCT is necessary when a beneficiary's condition requires ongoing care that must be furnished by one or more health professionals in an appropriate specialty area, for example, emergency or critical care nursing, emergency medicine, respiratory care, cardiovascular care, or *an EMT-Paramedic with additional training*.

Application: SCT is necessary when a beneficiary's condition requires ongoing care that must be furnished by one or more health professionals in an appropriate specialty area. *The EMT-Paramedic level of care is set by each state. Medically necessary care that is furnished at a level above the EMT-Paramedic level of care may qualify as SCT. To be clear,* if EMT-Paramedics - without specialty care certification or qualification - are permitted to furnish a given service in a state, then that service does **not** qualify for SCT. The phrase "EMT-Paramedic with additional training" recognizes that a state may permit a person who is not only certified as an EMT-Paramedic, but who also has successfully completed additional education as determined by the state in furnishing higher level medical services required by critically ill or injured patients, to furnish a level of service that otherwise would require a health professional in an appropriate specialty care area (for example, a nurse) to provide. "Additional training" means the specific additional training that a state requires a paramedic to complete in order to qualify to furnish specialty care to a critically ill or injured patient during an SCT.

Paramedic Intercept (PI)

Definition: Paramedic Intercept services are ALS services provided by an entity that does not provide the ambulance transport. This type of service is most often provided for an emergency ambulance transport in which a local volunteer ambulance that can provide only BLS level of service is dispatched to transport a patient. If the patient needs ALS services such as EKG monitoring, chest decompression, or IV therapy, another entity dispatches a paramedic to meet the BLS ambulance at the scene or once the ambulance is on the way to the hospital. The ALS paramedics then provide services to the patient.

This tiered approach to life saving is cost effective in many areas because most volunteer ambulances do not charge for their services and one paramedic service can cover many communities. Prior to March 1, 1999, Medicare payment could be made for these services, *but could not be made directly to the intercept service provider; rather, Medicare payment could be made* only when the claim was submitted by the entity that actually furnished the ambulance transport. In those areas where state laws *prohibited* volunteer ambulances from billing Medicare and other health insurance, the intercept service could not receive payment for treating a Medicare beneficiary and was forced to bill the beneficiary for the entire service.

Paramedic intercept services furnished on or after March 1, 1999, *are* payable separate from the ambulance transport *when all of the requirements in the following three conditions are met:*

I. The intercept service(s) is:

- Furnished in a rural area (*as defined below*);
- Furnished under a contract with one or more volunteer ambulance services; and,
- Medically necessary based on the condition of the beneficiary receiving the ambulance service.

II. The volunteer ambulance service involved must:

- Meet *Medicare's* certification requirements for furnishing ambulance services;
- Furnish services only at the BLS level at the time of the intercept; and,
- Be prohibited by state law from billing anyone for any service.

III. The entity furnishing the ALS paramedic intercept service must:

- Meet *Medicare's* certification requirements for furnishing ALS services, and,
- Bill all recipients who receive ALS paramedic intercept services from the entity, regardless of whether or not those recipients are Medicare beneficiaries.

For purposes of the paramedic intercept benefit, a rural area is an area that is designated as rural by a state law or regulation or *that is located in a rural census tract of a metropolitan statistical area (as determined under the most recent version of the Goldsmith Modification)*. (*The Goldsmith Modification is a methodology to identify small towns and rural areas within large metropolitan counties that are isolated from central areas by distance or other features*). The current list of these areas is periodically published in the Federal Register.

See *Pub. 100-04*, Medicare Claims Processing Manual, Chapter 15, "Ambulance," §20.1.4 for payment of paramedic intercept services.

Services in a Rural Area

Definition: *For purposes other than the paramedic intercept benefit (as defined above)*, services in a rural area are services that are furnished (1) in an area outside a Metropolitan Statistical Area (MSA); or, (2) an area identified as rural using the *most recent version of the Goldsmith Modification* even though the area is within an MSA.

Emergency Response

Definition: Emergency response is a BLS or ALS1 level of service that has been provided in immediate response to a 911 call or the equivalent. An immediate response is one in which the ambulance provider/supplier begins as quickly as possible to take the steps necessary to respond to the call.

The nature of an ambulance's response (whether emergency or not) does not independently establish or support medical necessity for an ambulance transport. Rather, Medicare coverage always depends on, among other things, whether the service(s) furnished is actually medically reasonable and necessary based on the patient's condition at the time of transport.

Application: The phrase “911 call or *the* equivalent” is intended to establish the standard that the nature of the call at the time of dispatch is the determining factor. Regardless of the medium by which the call is made (e.g., a radio call could be appropriate) the call is of an emergent nature when, based on the information available to the dispatcher at the time of the call, it is reasonable for the dispatcher to issue an emergency dispatch in light of accepted, standard dispatch protocol. An emergency call need not come through 911 even in areas where a 911 call system exists. However, the determination to respond emergently *with a BLS or ALS ambulance* must be in accord with the local 911 or equivalent service dispatch protocol. If the call came in directly to the ambulance provider/supplier, then the provider's/supplier's dispatch protocol and the dispatcher's actions must meet, at a minimum, the standards of the dispatch protocol of the local 911 or equivalent service. In areas that do not have a local 911 or equivalent service, the protocol and the dispatcher's actions must meet, at a minimum, the standards of the dispatch protocol in another similar jurisdiction within the state, or if there is no similar jurisdiction, then the standards of any other dispatch protocol within the state. Where the dispatch was inconsistent with this standard of protocol, including where no protocol was used, the beneficiary's condition (for example, symptoms) at the scene determines the appropriate level of payment.

EMT-Intermediate

Definition: EMT-Intermediate is an individual who is qualified, in accordance with state and local laws, as an EMT-Basic and who is also certified in accordance with state and local laws to perform essential advanced techniques and to administer a limited number of medications.

EMT-Paramedic

Definition: EMT-Paramedic possesses the qualifications of the EMT-Intermediate and, in accordance with state and local laws, has enhanced skills that include being able to administer additional interventions and medications.

Interfacility Transportation

Definition: For purposes of SCT payment, an interfacility transportation is one in which the origin and destination are one of the following: a hospital or skilled nursing facility that participates in the Medicare program or a hospital-based facility that meets Medicare's requirements for provider-based status.