

**PROVIDER REIMBURSEMENT REVIEW BOARD
DECISION
On the Record**

2021-D11

PROVIDER-
Brownwood Regional Medical Center

Provider No.: 45-0587

vs.

MEDICARE CONTRACTOR –
WPS Government Health Administrators

RECORD HEARING DATE –
August 19, 2020

Cost Reporting Period Ended –
09/30/2015

CASE NO. – 19-2624

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ISSUE STATEMENT

Whether the Medicare Contractor properly calculated the volume decrease adjustment (“VDA”) owed to the Provider for the significant decrease in inpatient discharges that occurred in its cost reporting period ending September 30, 2015 (“FY 2015”).¹

DECISION

After considering the Medicare law and regulations, arguments presented, and the evidence admitted, the Provider Reimbursement Review Board (“Board”) finds that the Medicare Contractor improperly calculated the VDA”) payment for FY 2015 for Brownwood Regional Medical Center (“Brownwood” or “Provider”), and that Brownwood should receive a VDA payment in the amount of \$554,752.

INTRODUCTION

Brownwood is a non-profit acute care hospital located in Brownwood, Texas. Brownwood was designated as a Sole Community Hospital (“SCH”) during the fiscal year at issue.² The Medicare administrative contractor³ assigned to Brownwood for this appeal is Wisconsin Physicians Service Government Health Administrators (“Medicare Contractor”). Brownwood requested a VDA payment of \$689,821 for FY 2015 to compensate it for a decrease in inpatient discharges during FY 2015.⁴ The Medicare Contractor calculated the Provider’s FY 2015 VDA payment to be \$0.⁵ Brownwood timely appealed the Medicare Contractor’s final decision and met all jurisdictional requirements for a hearing before the Board.

The parties requested and the Board approved a record hearing on August 19, 2020. Brownwood was represented by Ronald K. Rybar of The Rybar Group, Inc. The Medicare Contractor was represented by Scott Berends, Esq. of Federal Specialized Services.

STATEMENT OF FACTS AND RELEVANT LAW

Medicare pays certain hospitals a predetermined, standardized amount per discharge under the inpatient prospective payment system (“IPPS”) based on the diagnosis-related group (“DRG”) assigned to the patient. These DRG payments are also subject to certain payment adjustments. One of these payment adjustments is referred to as a VDA payment and it is available to SCHs if, due to circumstances beyond their control, they incur a decrease in patient discharges of more

¹ Provider’s Consolidated Final Position Paper (hereinafter “Provider FPP”) at 2. Brownwood submitted a consolidated Final Position Paper related to appeals of FYs 2007 and 2012-2016. However, this decision only pertains to Case No. 19-2624 for FY 2015.

² Stipulations at ¶ 1.

³ CMS’ payment and audit functions under the Medicare program were historically contracted to organizations known as fiscal intermediaries (“FIs”) and these functions are now contracted with organizations known as Medicare administrative contractors (“MACs”). The term “Medicare Contractor” refers to both FIs and MACs as appropriate and relevant.

⁴ Stipulations at ¶ 6.

⁵ Exhibit C-1 at 123.

than 5 percent from one cost reporting year to the next.⁶ VDA payments are designed to compensate a hospital for the fixed costs that it incurs for providing inpatient hospital services in the period covered by the VDA, including the reasonable cost of maintaining necessary core staff and services.⁷ The implementing regulations located at 42 C.F.R. § 412.92(e) reflect these statutory requirements.

It is undisputed that Brownwood experienced a decrease in discharges greater than 5 percent from FY 2014 to FY 2015 due to circumstances beyond Brownwood's control and that, as a result, Brownwood was eligible to have a VDA calculation performed for FY 2015.⁸ Brownwood requested a VDA payment in the amount of \$689,821 for FY 2015.⁹ However, when the Medicare Contractor made the FY 2015 VDA calculation, it determined that Brownwood was not entitled to a VDA payment because it had already been fully compensated for its fixed/semi-fixed costs.¹⁰

42 C.F.R. § 412.92(e) (2015) directs how the Medicare Contractor must adjudicate a VDA request once an SCH demonstrates it experienced a qualifying decrease in total inpatient discharges. In pertinent part, § 412.92(e)(3) states:

(3) The intermediary determines a lump sum adjustment amount *not to exceed*¹¹ the difference between the hospital's Medicare inpatient operating costs and the hospital's total DRG revenue for inpatient operating costs based on DRG-adjusted prospective payment rates for inpatient operating costs

(i) In determining the adjustment amount, the intermediary considers— . . .

(B) The hospital's fixed (and semi-fixed) costs, other than those costs paid on a reasonable cost basis under part 413 of this chapter. . . .

In the preamble to the final rule published on August 18, 2006,¹² CMS referenced the Provider Reimbursement Manual, Pub. No. 15-1 (“PRM 15-1”) § 2810.1 (Rev. 356), which provides further guidance related to VDAs and states in relevant part:

B. Additional payment is made . . . for the fixed costs it incurs in the period in providing inpatient hospital services including the reasonable cost of maintaining necessary core staff and services, not to exceed the difference between the hospital's Medicare inpatient operating cost and the hospital's total DRG revenue.

⁶ 42 U.S.C. § 1395ww(d)(5)(D)(ii).

⁷ *Id.*

⁸ Stipulations at ¶ 4.

⁹ *Id.* at ¶ 6.

¹⁰ *Id.* at ¶ 8.

¹¹ (Emphasis added.)

¹² 71 Fed. Reg. 47869, 48056 (Aug. 18, 2006).

Fixed costs are those costs over which management has no control. Most truly fixed costs, such as rent, interest, and depreciation, are capital-related costs and are paid on a reasonable cost basis, regardless of volume. Variable costs, on the other hand, are those costs for items and services that vary *directly*¹³ with utilization such as food and laundry costs.

The chart below depicts how the Medicare Contractor and Brownwood each calculated the VDA payment.

	Medicare Contractor calculation using fixed costs ¹⁴	Provider/PRM calculation using total costs ¹⁵
a) Prior Year Medicare Inpatient Operating Costs	\$12,328,889 ¹⁶	\$12,328,889
b) IPPS update factor	1.029 ¹⁷	1.029
c) Prior year Updated Operating Costs (a x b)	\$12,686,427	\$12,686,427
d) FY 2015 Operating Costs	\$ 11,470,656 ¹⁸	\$11,470,656
e) Lower of c or d	\$11,470,656	\$11,470,656
f) DRG/SCH payment	\$10,780,835 ¹⁹	\$10,780,835
g) CAP (e-f)	\$ 689,821	\$ 689,821
h) FY 2015 Inpatient Operating Costs	\$11,470,656	\$11,470,656
i) Fixed Cost percent	.8042 ²⁰	1.00 ²¹
j) FY 2015 Fixed Costs (h x i)	\$9,224,660 ²²	\$11,470,656
k) Total DRG/SCH Payments	\$10,780,835	\$10,780,835
l) VDA Payment Amount (The Medicare Contractor's VDA is based on the amount line j exceeds line k)	\$ 0 ²³	
m) VDA Payment Amount (The Providers VDA is based on the amount line d exceeds line f.)		\$ 689,821

¹³ (Emphasis added.)

¹⁴ Stipulations at ¶ 8.

¹⁵ *Id.* at ¶ 6.

¹⁶ *Id.*

¹⁷ *Id.*

¹⁸ *Id.* at ¶¶ 6, 8, 10.

¹⁹ *Id.*

²⁰ *Id.* at ¶ 10 The Fixed Cost percent ws .804196 and was rounded to .8042.

²¹ Brownwood asserts that, based on the reading of the Federal Registers and PRM 15-1 § 2810.1, the operating costs are only to be reduced by excess staffing. Provider FPP at 4-6. Because Brownwood reported, and the Medicare Contractor found, no excess staffing costs, there are no excess staffing costs to be considered as part of this VDA calculation. Exhibit C-1 at 123.

²² Stipulations at ¶¶ 8 and 10. The FY 2015 Inpatient Operating Costs times The Fixed Cost Percentage does not equal the FY 2015 Fixed Costs due to rounding.

²³ *Id.* at ¶ 8. As the Total DRG payments exceed the FY Fixed Costs, the payment would be \$0.

The parties to this appeal dispute the application of the statute and regulation used to calculate the VDA payment.²⁴

DISCUSSION, FINDINGS OF FACT, AND CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Brownwood asserts that not all of its that variable costs should be removed from total costs to compute the VDA, pursuant to the policies set forth in the Federal Register and subregulatory guidance. The Medicare Contractor asserts that Brownwood has misinterpreted the Federal Register.²⁵ In support of its position, the Medicare Contractor cites to the decision of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Eighth Circuit (“Eighth Circuit”), *Unity Healthcare v. Azar* (“Unity”).²⁶

The Medicare Contractor removed variable costs by using Worksheet A-8 adjustments on Brownwood’s cost report. The Medicare Contractor contends that specific instructions to determine the fixed/semi-fixed costs are not included in the statutes, regulations or Provider Reimbursement Manual.²⁷ Therefore, the Medicare Contractor used the cost report to develop an allegedly accurate method of calculating fixed/semi-fixed costs. The Medicare Contractor argues that the Administrator agreed with this approach and, further, that this approach was found not to be arbitrary or capricious in the *Unity* decision.²⁸

Brownwood argues that the Medicare Contractor’s calculation of the VDA was incorrect because the Medicare Contractor departed from Provider Reimbursement Manual instructions and step-by-step guidance and added an unauthorized and monumental extra step.²⁹ According to Brownwood, the Medicare Contractor’s position for removal of all variable costs appears to rest on a misunderstanding of the single line in the preamble to the Federal Register³⁰ which states, “an adjustment will not be made for truly variable costs.” Brownwood asserts that the term “adjustment” refers to “additional payment.”³¹

Brownwood also argues that CMS changed its methodology for calculating VDA payments without going through notice-and-comment rulemaking and that the new methodology being applied by CMS’s to its variable costs represents a change in policy. Brownwood argues that it was not afforded fair notice of CMS’s change in this new methodology.³²

Brownwood contends that the Medicare Contractor’s approach does not fully compensate the hospital for its fixed and semi-fixed inpatient operating costs.³³ Brownwood maintains that the

²⁴ *Id.* at ¶ 11.

²⁵ Medicare Contractor’s Consolidated FPP (hereinafter “Contractor FPP”) at 25-27. The Medicare Contractor submitted a consolidated Final Position Paper related to appeals of FYs 2007 and 2012-2016. However, this decision only pertains to Case No. 19-2624 for FY 2015.

²⁶ 918 F.3d 571 (8th Cr. 2019).

²⁷ Contractor FPP at 20.

²⁸ *Id.* at 25-27.

²⁹ Provider FPP at 13.

³⁰ 48 Fed. Reg. 39782 (Sep. 1, 1983).

³¹ Provider FPP at 14.

³² *Id.* at 15-16.

³³ *Id.* at 17-20.

most appropriate methodology to calculate the VDA payment can be found in 42 C.F.R. § 412.92 and PRM 15-1 § 2810.1.

Brownwood reasons if variable costs are to be excluded from inpatient operating costs when calculating the VDA, there should also be a corresponding decrease to the DRG payment for variable costs. This method, Brownwood maintains, would assure an accurate matching of revenue with expenses, because the DRG payment is intended to cover both fixed *and* variable costs. Brownwood also references the fact that CMS essentially adopted this approach when it prospectively changed the final rule for calculating VDA payments, starting in FFY 2018.³⁴

The Board notes that there is a difference in the FY 2015 Inpatient Operating Costs used by the parties in calculating the VDA payment. The Medicare Contractor adjusted the Inpatient Operating Costs for variable costs via Worksheet A-8 adjustments on the cost report. Brownwood argues that the Medicare Contractor's VDA calculation methodology violates the statutes, regulations, and Provider Reimbursement Manual instructions.

In its recent decisions,³⁵ the Board has disagreed with the methodology used by various Medicare contractors to calculate VDA payments because that methodology compares fixed costs to total DRG payments and only results in a VDA payment if the fixed costs exceed the total DRG payment amount. In these cases, the Board has recalculated the hospitals' VDA payments by estimating the fixed portion of the hospital's DRG payments (based on the hospital's fixed cost percentage as determined by the Medicare contractor), and comparing this fixed portion of the DRG payment to the hospital's fixed operating costs, so there is an apples-to-apples comparison.

The Administrator has overturned these Board decisions, stating:

[T]he Board attempted to remove the portion of DRG payments the Board attributed to variable costs from the IPPS/DRG revenue. . . . In doing so the Board created a "fixed cost percentage" which does not have any source of authority pursuant to CMS guidance, regulations or underlying purpose of the VDA amount. . . . The VDA is not intended to be used as a payment or compensation mechanisms that allow providers to be made whole from variable costs, i.e., costs over which providers do have control and are relative to utilization. The means to determine if the provider has been fully compensated for fixed costs is to compare fixed costs to the total compensation made to the provider³⁶

³⁴ *Id.* at 17.

³⁵ *St. Anthony Reg'l Hosp. v. Wisconsin Physicians Servs.*, PRRB Dec. No. 2016-D16 (Aug. 29, 2016), *modified by*, Adm'r Dec. (Oct. 3, 2016); *Trinity Reg'l Med. Ctr. v. Wisconsin Physicians Servs.*, PRRB Dec. No. 2017-D1 (Dec. 15, 2016), *modified by*, Adm'r Dec. (Feb. 9, 2017); *Fairbanks Mem'l Hosp. v. Wisconsin Physicians Servs.*, PRRB Dec. No. 2007-D11 (June 9, 2007), *modified by*, Adm'r Dec. (Aug. 5, 2007).

³⁶ *Fairbanks Mem'l Hosp. v. Wisconsin Physicians Servs.*, Adm'r Dec. at 8 (Aug. 5, 2007), *modifying*, PRRB Dec. No. 2007-D11 (June 9, 2007).

Recently, the Eighth Circuit upheld the Administrator's methodology in *Unity*, stating the "Secretary's interpretation was not arbitrary or capricious and was consistent with the regulation."³⁷

At the outset, the Board notes that the CMS Administrator decisions are not binding precedent, as explained by PRM 15-1 § 2927.C.6.e:

e. Nonprecedential Nature of the Administrator's Review Decision.—Decisions by the Administrator ***are not precedents*** for application to other cases. A decision by the Administrator may, however, be examined and an administrative judgment made as to whether it should be given application beyond the individual case in which it was rendered. If it has application beyond the particular provider, the substance of the decision will, as appropriate, be published as a regulation, HCFA Ruling, manual instruction, or any combination thereof so that the policy (or clarification of policy [*sic*] having a basis in law and regulations may be generally known and applied by providers, intermediaries, and other interested parties.³⁸

Moreover, the Board notes that Brownwood is not located in the Eighth Circuit and, thus, the *Unity* decision is not binding precedent in this appeal.

Significantly, *subsequent to the time period at issue in this appeal*, CMS essentially adopted the Board's methodology for calculating VDA payments. In the preamble to the FFY 2018 IPPS Final Rule,³⁹ CMS prospectively changed the methodology for calculating the VDA to one very similar to the methodology used by the Board. Under this new methodology, CMS requires Medicare contractors to compare the estimated portion of the DRG payment that is related to fixed costs, to the hospital's fixed costs, when determining the amount of the VDA payment.⁴⁰ The preamble to the FFY 2018 IPPS Final Rule makes this change effective for cost reporting periods beginning on or after October 1, 2017, explaining that it will "remove any conceivable possibility that a hospital that qualifies for the volume decrease adjustment could ever be less than fully compensated for fixed costs as a result of the application of the adjustment."⁴¹

Pursuant to 42 C.F.R. § 405.1867, the Board must give great weight to interpretive rules and general statements of policy. As set forth below, the Board finds that the Medicare Contractor's calculation of Brownwood's VDA methodology for FY 2014 was incorrect because it was *not* based on CMS' stated policy as delineated in PRM 15-1 § 2810.1 and the Secretary's endorsement of this policy in the preambles to the relevant Final Rules.

³⁷ *Unity* at 579.

³⁸ (Bold and italics emphasis added.)

³⁹ 82 Fed. Reg. 37990, 38179-38183 (Aug. 14, 2017).

⁴⁰ This amount continues to be subject to the cap specified in 42 C.F.R. § 412.92(e).

⁴¹ 82 Fed. Reg. at 38180.

The Medicare Contractor determined Brownwood's VDA payment by comparing its FY 2015 fixed costs to its total FY 2015 DRG payments. However, neither the language nor the examples⁴² in PRM 15-1 compare only the hospital's fixed costs to its total DRG payments when calculating a hospital's VDA payment. Similar to the instructions in PRM 15-1, the preambles to both the FFY 2007 IPPS Final Rule⁴³ and the FFY 2009 IPPS Final Rule⁴⁴ reduce the hospital's cost only by excess staffing (not variable costs) when computing the VDA. Specifically, both of these preambles state:

[T]he adjustment amount is determined by subtracting the second year's MS-DRG payment from the lessor of: (a) The second year's cost minus any adjustment for excess staff; or (b) the previous year's costs multiplied by the appropriate IPPS update factor minus any adjustment for excess staff. The SCH or MDH receives the difference in a lump-sum payment.

It is clear from the preambles to these Final Rules that the only permissible adjustment to the hospital's cost for calculating the VDA is for excess staffing. Therefore, the Board finds that the Medicare Contractor did not calculate Brownwood's VDA using the methodology laid out by CMS in PRM 15-1 or the Secretary in the preambles to the FFY 2007 and 2009 IPPS Final Rules.

Rather, the Board finds the Medicare Contractor calculated Brownwood's FY 2015 VDA based on an otherwise *new* methodology that the Administrator adopted through adjudication in her decisions described as follows: the "VDA [payment] is equal to the difference between its fixed and semi-fixed costs and its DRG payment . . . subject to the ceiling[.]"⁴⁵ The Board suspects that the Administrator developed this new methodology using fixed costs because of a seeming conflict between the methodology explained in the FFY 2007 and 2009 IPPS Final Rules/PRM and the statute. Notably, in applying this new methodology through adjudication, CMS did not otherwise alter its written policy statements in either the PRM or Federal Register until it issued the FFY 2018 IPPS Final Rule.⁴⁶

The statute at 42 U.S.C. § 1395ww(d)(5)(D)(ii) is intended to fully compensate the hospital for its fixed cost:

In the case of a sole community hospital that experiences, in a cost reporting period compared to the previous cost reporting period, a decrease of more than 5 percent in its total number of inpatient cases due to circumstances beyond its control, the Secretary shall provide for such adjustment to the payment amounts under this

⁴² PRM 15-1 § 2810.1(C)-(D).

⁴³ 71 Fed. Reg. at 48056.

⁴⁴ 73 Fed. Reg. at 48631.

⁴⁵ *Lakes Reg'l Healthcare v. BlueCross BlueShield Ass'n*, Adm. Dec. 2007-D16 at 8 (Sep. 4, 2007); *Unity Healthcare v. BlueCross BlueShield Ass'n*, Adm. Dec. 2007-D15 at 8 (Sep. 4, 2007); *Trinity Reg'l. Med. Ctr. v. Wisconsin Physician Servs.*, Adm. Dec. 2017-D1 at 12 (Dec. 15, 2016).

⁴⁶ 82 Fed. Reg. at 38179-38183.

subsection (other than under paragraph (9)) as may be necessary to fully compensate the hospital for the fixed costs it incurs in the period in providing inpatient hospital services, including the reasonable cost of maintaining necessary core staff and services.⁴⁷

In the final rule published on September 1, 1983 (“FFY 1984 IPPS Final Rule”), the Secretary further explained the purpose of the VDA payment: “[t]he statute requires that the [VDA] payment adjustment be made to compensate the hospital for the fixed costs it incurs in the period An adjustment will *not* be made for truly variable costs, such as food and laundry services.”⁴⁸ However, the VDA payment methodology as explained in the FFY 2007 and 2009 IPPS Final Rules and PRM 15-1 § 2810.1 compares a hospital’s total cost (reduced for excess staffing) to the hospital’s *total* DRG payments and states in pertinent part:

C. Requesting Additional Payments.— . . .

4. Cost Data.—The hospital's request must include cost reports for the cost reporting period in question and the immediately preceding period. The submittal must demonstrate that the Total Program Inpatient Operating Cost, excluding *pass-through costs*, *exceeds DRG payments*, including outlier payments. *No adjustment is allowed if DRG payments exceeded program inpatient operating cost.* . . .

D. Determination on Requests.— The payment adjustment is calculated under the same assumption used to evaluate core staff, i.e. *the hospital is assumed to have budgeted based on prior year utilization and to have had insufficient time in the year in which the volume decrease occurred to make significant reductions in cost.* Therefore, the adjustment allows an increase in cost up to the prior year’s total Program Inpatient Operating Cost (excluding pass-through costs), increased by the PPS update factor.

EXAMPLE A: Hospital C has justified an adjustment to its DRG payment for its FYE September 30, 1987. . . . Since Hospital C’s FY 1987 Program Inpatient Operating Cost was less than that of FY 1986 increased by the PPS update factor, *its adjustment is the entire difference between FY 1987 Program Inpatient Operating Cost and FY 1987 DRG payments.*

EXAMPLE B: Hospital D has justified an adjustment to its DRG payment for its FYE December 31, 1988. . . . Hospital D’s FY 1988 Program Inpatient Operating Cost exceeded that of FY 1987 increased by the PPS update factor, *so the adjustment is the*

⁴⁷ (Emphasis added.)

⁴⁸ 48 Fed. Reg. 39752, 39781-39782 (Sep. 1, 1983) (emphasis added).

*difference between FY 1987 cost adjusted by the update factor and FY 1988 DRG payments.*⁴⁹

At first blush, this would appear to conflict with the statute and the FFY 1984 IPPS Final Rule which limit the VDA to fixed costs. The Board believes that the Administrator tried to resolve this seeming conflict by establishing a new methodology, through adjudication in the Administrator decisions, stating that the “VDA is equal to the difference between its *fixed and semi-fixed costs* and its DRG payment . . . subject to the ceiling.”⁵⁰ Based on its review of the statute, regulations, PRM 15-1 and the Eighth Circuit’s decision, the Board respectfully disagrees that the Administrator’s methodology complies with the statutory mandate to “fully compensate the hospital for the fixed costs it incurs.”⁵¹

Using the Administrator’s rationale, a hospital is fully compensated for its fixed costs when the total DRG payments issued to that hospital are equal to or greater than its fixed costs. This assumes that the entire DRG payment is payment *only for the fixed costs* of the services actually furnished to Medicare patients. However, the statute at 42 U.S.C. § 1395ww(a)(4) makes it clear that a DRG payment includes payment for both fixed *and* variable costs of the services rendered because it defines operating costs of inpatient services as “**all** routine operating costs . . . and includes the *costs of all services* for which payment may be made[.]” The Administrator cannot simply ignore 42 U.S.C. § 1395ww(a)(4) and deem all of a hospital’s DRG payments as payments solely for the fixed cost of the Medicare services actually rendered when the hospital in fact incurred both fixed and variable costs for those services.

Indeed, the Board must conclude that the purpose of the VDA payment is to compensate an SCH for all the fixed costs associated with the qualifying volume decrease (which must be 5 percent or more). This is in keeping with the assumption stated in PRM 15-1 § 2810.1.D that “the hospital is assumed to have budgeted based on prior year utilization and to have had insufficient time in the year in which the volume decrease occurred to make significant reductions in cost.” This approach is also consistent with the directive in 42 C.F.R. § 412.92(e)(3)(i)(A) that the Medicare contractor “considers . . . [t]he individual hospital’s needs and circumstances” when determining the payment amount.⁵² Clearly, when a hospital experiences a decrease in volume, the hospital should reduce its variable costs associated with the volume loss, but the hospital will always have some variable cost related to furnishing Medicare services to its *actual* patient load.

Critical to the proper application of the statute, regulation and PRM provisions related to the VDA, are the unequivocal facts that: (1) the Medicare patients to which a provider furnished *actual* services in the current year are not part of the volume decrease, and (2) the DRG payments made to the hospital for services furnished to Medicare patients in the current year is payment for *both* the fixed and variable costs of the *actual* services furnished to those patients.

⁴⁹ (Emphasis added.)

⁵⁰ *St. Anthony Reg’l Hosp.*, Adm’r Dec. at 13; *Trinity Reg’l Med. Ctr.*, Adm’r Dec. at 12.

⁵¹ 42 U.S.C. § 1395ww(d)(5)(D)(ii).

⁵² The Board recognizes that 42 C.F.R. § 405.92(e)(3)(i)(B) instructs the Medicare contractor to “consider[.]” fixed and semifixed costs for determining the VDA payment amount but this instruction does not prevent payment through the DRG of the variable costs for those services *actually* rendered.

Therefore, in order to fully compensate a hospital for its fixed costs in the current year, the hospital must receive a payment for the variable costs related to its *actual* Medicare patient load in the current year as well as its full fixed costs in that year.

The Administrator's methodology clearly does not do this, as it takes the portion of the DRG payment intended for variable costs incurred in the current year and impermissibly characterizes it as payment for the hospital's fixed costs. The Board can find no basis in 42 U.S.C. § 1395ww(d)(5)(D)(ii) allowing the Secretary to ignore 42 U.S.C. § 1395ww(a)(4) – which makes it clear that the DRG payment is payment for both fixed and variable costs - and deem the entire DRG payment as payment solely for fixed costs. The Board concludes that the Administrator's methodology does not ensure that a hospital, eligible for a VDA adjustment, has been fully compensated for its fixed costs and, therefore, is not a reasonable interpretation of the statute.

Finally, the Board recognizes that, while PRM 15-1 § 2810.1 and 42 U.S.C. § 1395ww(d)(5)(D)(ii) do not fully address how to remove variable costs when calculating a VDA adjustment, it is clear that the VDA payment is *not* intended to fully compensate the hospital for its variable costs.⁵³ Additionally, based on 42 U.S.C. § 1395ww(a)(4), the Board finds that DRG payments are intended to pay for both variable and fixed costs for Medicare services *actually* furnished. The Board concludes that, in order to ensure the hospital is fully compensated for its fixed costs and be consistent with the PRM 15-1 assumption that “the hospital is assumed to have budgeted based on the prior year utilization,” the VDA calculation must compare the hospital's fixed costs to that portion of the hospital's DRG payments attributable to fixed costs.

As the Board does not have the IPPS actuarial data to determine the split between fixed and variable costs related to a DRG payment, the Board opts to use the Medicare Contractor's fixed/variable cost percentages as a proxy. In this case the Medicare Contractor determined that Brownwood's fixed costs (which includes semi-fixed costs) were 80.42 percent⁵⁴ of the Provider's Medicare costs for FY 2015. Applying the rationale described above, the Board finds the VDA in this case should be calculated as follows:

Step1: Calculation of the CAP

2014 Medicare Inpatient Operating Costs	\$12,328,889 ⁵⁵
Multiplied by the 2015 IPPS update factor	<u>1.029⁵⁶</u>
2014 Updated Costs (max allowed)	\$12,686,427
2015 Medicare Inpatient Operating Costs	\$11,470,656 ⁵⁷

⁵³ 48 Fed. Reg. at 39782.

⁵⁴ Stipulations at ¶ 10.

⁵⁵ *Id.*

⁵⁶ *Id.*

⁵⁷ *Id.*

Lower of 2014 Updated Costs or 2015 Costs	\$11,470,656
Less 2015 IPPS payment	<u>\$10,780,835</u> ⁵⁸
2015 Payment CAP	\$ 689,821

Step 2: Calculation of VDA

2015 Medicare Inpatient Fixed Operating Costs	\$9,224,660 ⁵⁹
Less 2015 IPPS payment – fixed portion (80.42 ⁶⁰ percent)	<u>\$ 8,669,908</u> ⁶¹
Payment adjustment amount (subject to CAP)	\$ 554,752

Since the payment adjustment amount of \$554,752 is less than the CAP of \$689,821, the Board concludes that Brownwood's VDA payment for FY 2015 should be \$554,752.

DECISION

After considering Medicare law and regulations, arguments presented, and the evidence admitted, the Board finds that the Medicare Contractor improperly calculated Brownwood's VDA payment for FY 2015, and that Brownwood should receive a FY 2015 VDA payment in the amount of \$554,752.

BOARD MEMBERS:

Clayton J. Nix, Esq.
 Gregory H. Ziegler, CPA
 Robert A. Evarts, Esq.
 Susan A. Turner, Esq.

FOR THE BOARD:

2/26/2021

X Clayton J. Nix

Clayton J. Nix, Esq.
 Board Chair
 Signed by: Clayton J. Nix -A

⁵⁸ *Id.*

⁵⁹ *Id.* See also Exhibit P-5 at 103.

⁶⁰ *Id.* The fixed percentage is calculated to be 80.4196 percent and is rounded to 80.42 percent.

⁶¹ *Id.* The \$8,669,908 is calculated by multiplying \$10,780,835 (the FY 2015 SCH payments) by 0.8042 (the fixed cost percentage determined by the Medicare Contractor). The immaterial difference between \$8,669,948 and the \$8,669,908 listed in Stipulations ¶ 10 is due to rounding the fixed cost percentage.