

PAMA-Mandated Reporting Rules for Clinical Laboratory Services

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Welcome

- W. Stephen Black-Schaffer, MD, FCAP
- Vice Chair, CAP Economic
 Affairs Committee
- Chair, CAP Economic Affairs
 Payment Policy Subcommittee





CLFS and PAMA

- Clinical laboratory fee schedule (CLFS) first developed in 1984
- CMS planned to overhaul the system in 2015
- Protecting Access to Medicare Act of 2014 (PAMA) enacted:
 - Institutes various Medicare payment changes to offset a temporary
 SGR fix
 - Including changing the Medicare CLFS
 - Setting CLFS rates at the weighted median of private payer payments effective 2018
 - Setting annual cap for reductions



PAMA Caps CLFS Cuts

- Medicare CLFS provides payment on roughly 1,300 tests, pays \$8 billion a year
- PAMA reductions phased, in limiting cuts to:
 - 10% per year for 2018-2020
 - 15% per year for 2021-2023
- Advanced Diagnostic Laboratory Tests (ADLTs)
 undergo a different reporting and pricing process



Basic Components of PAMA

Collection

 Applicable laboratories collect and compile private payor reimbursement for clinical laboratory services

Reporting

 Applicable laboratories report private payor reimbursement to CMS

Calculation

 CMS will use the "weighted median" to determine new CLFS rates



PAMA Timeline

2016

- Final PAMA regulation published on June 17
- Sets retrospective data collection for clinical diagnostic laboratory tests (CDLTs) January 1-June 30

2017

- January 1-March 31 is the initial reporting period for CDLT data
- CMS calculates market-based rates for 2018 CLFS

2018

New CLFS rates effective



An Applicable Laboratory that is Required to Submit Data has ...

- 1. A CLIA Certificate
- 2. An NPI
- 3. Meets the Majority of Medicare Revenues
 Threshold
- 4. Exceeds the Low Expenditure Threshold



Applicable Laboratories Subject to Reporting

- Majority (>50%) of total Medicare revenues from the CLFS and physician fee schedule (PFS) of an organization as defined by national provider identifier (NPI)
 - Effect: Exclude most hospital laboratories
- Low Expenditure Exclusion:
 - Laboratories paid < \$12,500 on the CLFS during 6month collection period, not required to report
 - -≥ \$12,500 required to report



Effect: Exclude most physician office laboratories

Calculating the Majority of Medicare Revenue Threshold

 Medicare revenues are based on the final paid claims received by the laboratory's billing NPI the PFS and CLFS

[CLFS revenues (for billing NPI) +
 PFS revenues (for billing NPI)] ÷ total Medicare revenues (for billing NPI) >50%



Calculating Low Expenditure Exclusion Threshold

- CLFS revenues (for billing NPI) ≥ \$12,500
 - Based on final paid claims received by billing
 NPI during the data collection period
 - Applies to CLFS services only



What Must Be Reported

- More than <u>1,300 CDLTs</u> subject to first collection period
 - Includes codes not currently payable under CLFS
- CMS data collection template includes:
 - HCPCS Code
 - Private Payor Payment Rate (based on final payment)
 - with Associated Volume for Each Test
 - and National Provider Identifier
- Data can be submitted via Excel or text file; or by manual entry on CMS' website



Applicable Information: What's Included?

- Final Amounts paid by private payors:
 - Payments from secondary insurers
 - Patient cost sharing amounts
 - Multiple payment rates for the same test
 - Resolved appeals
 - Non-contracted out-of-network laboratory payments including any patient cost sharing amounts



Applicable Information: What's Excluded?

- Test codes paid only under the PFS
- \$0.00 (denied) payments
- Unresolved appeals
- Capitated payments
- Payments where the associated test volume cannot be determined



Example of HCPCS Codes Subject to Reporting

- Pap codes on the CLFS for cytotechnologist performance and screening (ie P3000 for screening Papanicolaou smear, cervical or vaginal, up to three smears, by technician under physician supervision)
 - Codes on the physician fee schedule, such as 88141—for cytopathology, cervical or vaginal requiring physician interpretation—do not require reporting



How to Report Data: FFS Data Collection System (FFDCS)

- CMS requires:
 - Use of enterprise portal, https://portal.cms.gov
 - FFDCS access and role designation
 - CLFS submitter or certifier
 - Must be two individuals: a submitter and a certifier
- CMS November 2, 2016 presentation provided guidance on how to access the system



Data Certification

- Certification of accuracy and completeness of applicable information by:
 - President, CEO, or CFO of an applicable laboratory
 - Or a direct report to whom the individual above has delegated authority
- Under statute, PAMA provides for civil monetary penalties (CMPs) of up to \$10,000 per day for each failure to report, misrepresentation, or omission



Private Payor-Based CLFS

- For transparency, CMS will release aggregate private payer rate and volume data
- Proposed 2018 CLFS amounts will be published in September 2017; finalized in November 2017



Additional Resources

- CAP Protecting Access to Medicare Act (PAMA) for Laboratories webpage
 - http://www.cap.org/web/home/involved/advocacy/pamarequirements-for-laboratories
- CMS PAMA webpage
 - https://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Medicare-Fee-for-Service-Payment/ClinicalLabFeeSched/PAMA-Regulations.html



Questions

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